

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 183
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH DECEMBER, 2014

MOST FAVOURED NATION STATUS

***183. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI:**

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

- a) whether Pakistan has imposed certain conditionalities before granting Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to India;
- b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of India thereon;
- c) the present status on the issue; and
- d) the benefits likely to accrue to both the countries as a result of granting MFN status to India?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)
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. 183 FOR ANSWER ON 5TH DECEMBER, 2014 REGARDING
“MOST FAVOURED NATION STATUS”**

(a) to (c) India has granted MFN status to Pakistan in 1996. Pakistan is yet to accord MFN status to India. During the 7th round of talks on Commercial and Economic Cooperation between Commerce Secretaries of India and Pakistan held in Islamabad on September 20-21, 2012 it was agreed, inter-alia that Pakistan would transition fully to MFN (non-discriminatory) status for India by December, 2012. Pakistan, however, did not adhere to the timelines. The Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan met on 18th January, 2014 on the sidelines of the 5th SAARC Business Leaders Conclave held at New Delhi. Both Ministers reaffirmed the commitment of their Governments to expeditiously establish normal trading relations and in this context Pakistan to provide Non-Discriminatory Market Access (NDMA) to India. In the meeting between Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan on 27th May 2014, it was stated that the two countries could move immediately towards full trade normalization on the basis of the September 2012 roadmap worked out between the Commerce Secretaries of both countries. Progress in trade normalization would depend on the decision taken by Pakistan with regard to granting MFN Status to India.

(d) If MFN status is granted by Pakistan to India, it will facilitate direct bilateral trade. This would lead to economic gains for both countries.

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

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 190
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH DECEMBER, 2014**

ANTI-DUMPING DUTY ON IMPORT OF SOLAR CELLS

***190. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:**

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

- a) whether imposition of anti-dumping duties on import of Solar Cells, Modules or Panels, thin films from certain countries has been recommended and if so, the details of the countries of imports of such goods, country-wise;
- b) the quantum of anti-dumping duties recommended;
- c) whether the Government has received any representation/demands from the domestic industry for lifting the said ban; and
- d) if so, the details along with the reaction of the Government thereto and the present status thereof?

ANSWER

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

**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. 190 FOR ANSWER ON 5TH DECEMBER, 2014 REGARDING “ANTI-DUMPING DUTY ON IMPORT OF SOLAR CELLS”

(a) : Yes, Madam. Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) under Department of Commerce recommended imposition of anti-dumping duties on imports of Solar Cells whether or not assembled partially or fully in Modules or Panels or on glass or some other suitable substrates, originating in or exported from China PR, Chinese Taipei, Malaysia and United States of America (USA) vide Notification No. 14/5/2012-DGAD dated 22nd May, 2014.

(b) : The quantum of anti-dumping duties recommended is given below :-

Sl. No.	Name of country	Duty recommended
1	China PR	US\$ 0.64 to 0.81 per Watt
2	Chinese Taipei	US\$ 0.59 per Watt
3	Malaysia	US\$ 0.62 per Watt
4	United States of America	US\$ 0.11 to 0.48 per Watt

c) : Yes, Madam.

d): The Government had received a letter dated 8th August, 2014 from Indian Solar Manufacturers Association (ISMA), highlighting the measures taken by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for development of solar energy which included the announcement made in Rajya Sabha on 6th August, 2014 regarding setting up of 2000 MW of solar power projects with cells and modules made in India. Subsequently, ISMA vide their letter dated 8th August, 2014 had withdrawn their petition filed in January 2012 for imposition of anti-dumping duty on imported solar cells and modules from China PR, Chinese Taipei, Malaysia and United States of America (USA).

The Government decided not to impose anti-dumping duty on imported solar cells and modules from China PR, Chinese Taipei, Malaysia and United States of America (USA) for the following reasons:-

- i) Development of solar power in the country depends on the price at which power can be supplied to the distribution utilities. Major expansion is possible only if price matches grid parity and can sustain without Government subsidies. Anti-dumping duty will make this task difficult.
- ii) The current domestic manufacturing capacity for solar cells is inadequate to meet the current demand and it certainly cannot meet the expansion plans.
- iii) Many State Governments, who are owners of distribution companies, expressed their opposition to imposition of anti-dumping duties because of the high price of the domestic cells and modules and their inability to buy expensive power. Without active participation of State Governments it is not possible to develop solar power in the country.
- iv) More than 3500 MW of solar power projects are under implementation or have been awarded. They will all go into litigation if anti-dumping duty is suddenly imposed.
- v) Anti-dumping duty on four countries will not benefit the domestic manufacturers as imports from remaining countries will continue. We will be just replacing cheap imports with expensive imports as domestic cells are costlier than cells from other left out countries.
- vi) ISMA vide their letter dated 8th August, 2014 had withdrawn their petition filed in January 2012 for imposition of anti-dumping duty on imported solar cells and modules

Taking all facts into consideration, in the larger public interest, it was decided not to accept the recommendation dated 22nd May 2014 of DGAD regarding imposition of Anti-dumping duty on solar cells and modules being imported from the subject countries.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2078
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH DECEMBER, 2014

REVIVAL OF EXPORT INTEREST SUBSIDY SCHEME

2078. SHRI CHAND NATH:

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

- a) whether the Government has revived the export interest subsidy scheme and if so, the details thereof;
- b) whether the scheme have been made effective prospectively and if so, the details thereof;
- c) the liability of the Government under the scheme and budget already allocated thereunder; and
- d) the sectors benefited by the scheme?

ANSWER

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

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- (a) & (b) Interest subvention Scheme was available upto 31st March, 2014. Continuation of the scheme beyond 31st March, 2014 has not been notified by the Government.
- (c) Budget allocation for 2014-15 for the scheme is Rs.1625 crores, out of which an amount of Rs.847.28 crores has been released to Reserve Bank of India for settlement of claims upto 31st December, 2013. Liability for pending claims upto March, 2014 is estimated approximately at Rs.579.70 crores.
- (d) The sectors benefitted by the scheme are Handicrafts, Carpets, Handlooms, SMEs, Readymade Garments, Processed Agriculture Products, Toys, Sport Goods, 235 tariff lines of Engineering Sector and 6 tariff lines (Textiles Made Ups) under Chapter 63 of ITC (HS) Classification.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2088
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH DECEMBER, 2014

R&D ON TEA QUALITY

2088. SHRI ABHIJIT MUKHERJEE:

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

- a) whether the Tea Board and Tea Research Associations have undertaken any activities to improve the quality and yield of existing varieties of tea;
- b) if so, the details thereof indicating the activities undertaken in this regard during the last three years and the current year;
- c) whether the Government has any proposal to encourage and assist the industry to undertake R&D in tea sector to improve productivity and quality and also assess the need of mechanisation in the sector; and
- d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

ANSWER

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

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

(a): The Tea Board supports research activities carried out by the Tea Research Association (TRA), Tocklai, Assam, United Planters' Association of Southern India – Tea Research Foundation (UPASI-TRF) and Darjeeling Tea Research and Development Centre (DTR&DC) with a view to promote quality and yield of tea. The research activities include, inter alia, conventional breeding programme and biotechnological intervention aimed at developing superior tea cultivars having ability to resist both biotic and abiotic stresses and deliver high yield and quality. Both TRA and UPASI-TRF have recently released high yielding clones called TTRI-1, TTRI-2, TRF-4 and TRF-5.

(b): The activities undertaken during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Name of Agency/ Research Institute	Project
2011-12 & 2012-13	TRA, Tocklai	Molecular basis of stress linked biochemical changes in tea shoots and relationship to tea quality.
	DTR&DC, Kurseong	Integrated tea improvement programme.
2013-14	DTR&DC, Kurseong	Integrated Tea Improvement Programme.
	TRA, Tocklai	Tissue culture, grafting and development of tea germplasm bank.
	UPASI-TRF	Planting of new graft combinations with a view to evaluate graft compatibility.
2014-15	DTR&DC, Kurseong	Raising nursery with cuttings of TRA released germplasms' and development of gene bank.
	TRA, Tocklai	Propagation of quality clones e.g. Koomsung-23, Koomsung-29 and R-94 for establishment of nucleus plot of the clones.
	UPASI-TRF	Development of hybrids with different combinations.

(c) & (d): XIIth Five Year Plan Scheme of Tea Board for development and promotion of tea includes research components under programmes of 'tea improvement' and 'tea mechanization'. The main objective of the programmes is to meet the need of the industry for improved planting material having higher productivity and quality, and mechanization of farm operations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2121
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH DECEMBER, 2014

REVIEW OF EXIM POLICY

2121(H). SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY:

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

- a) whether the Government proposes to review its EXIM policy to include/ exclude commodities from its export/import list;
- b) if so, the details thereof;
- c) the number of times such reviews have been conducted during the last three years along with the outcome thereof;
- d) whether the Government proposes to prohibit/restrict import of processed items, sesame seeds, edible oil, pulses and fresh fruits/vegetables; and
- e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)
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(a) & (b): Export and Import of goods are regulated as per the provisions of Foreign Trade Policy(FTP). Indian Trade Classification (Harmonisation System) [ITC (HS)], 2012 notified under FTP, contains item wise export and import policy of goods which inter alia are covered under four categories namely, 'prohibited', 'restricted', 'trading through State Trading Enterprises' and 'free'. In addition, there are some goods which though are 'free' for import/export, but subjected to conditions stipulated in other Acts or laws for the time being in force. Further, Government also prescribes such other conditions/restrictions, as deemed fit, to regulate export/import of specified goods/ commodities e.g. minimum export/import price; quantitative restrictions; port restrictions; quality/standard parameters etc. EXIM Policy of the Government is a dynamic process which is changed/ modified in response to evolving international scenario and domestic conditions. Any change in EXIM Policy of an item is brought about after due consultation/ review by the concerned line Ministry / Department.

(c): ITC(HS), 2012 contains more than 11000 tariff lines and changes in EXIM policy of items or modifications in conditions of importability/exportability of items are brought about through notifications, as published in the Official Gazette and also uploaded on the DGFT's website (www.dgft.gov.in). Details of such reviews in last 3 years [after notification of the ITC(HS), 2012 on 18.4.2012] are as tabulated below:

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*
No. of Changes	35	48	18

*Data available as on 30.11.2014

(d) : No such proposal is under consideration at this stage.

(e): Does not arise.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2138
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH DECEMBER, 2014

TRADE WITH PAKISTAN

2138. SHRI Y. V. SUBBA REDDY:

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

- a) whether trade ties with Pakistan have been deteriorating in the recent times;
- b) if so, the details thereof; and
- c) the steps taken by the Government to boost trade with Pakistan?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
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(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) & (b): No, Madam. The bilateral trade data between India and Pakistan, for the last three years, is as under:

(Values in US \$ Millions)

S.No.		2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
1.	Export from India	1,541.56	2,064.79	2,274.26
2	Import into India	397.66	541.87	426.88
3.	Total Trade	1,939.21	2,606.66	2,701.15
4.	Trade Balance	1,143.90	1,522.92	1,847.38

(c) : During the 7th round of talks on Commercial and Economic Cooperation between Commerce Secretaries of India and Pakistan held in Islamabad on September 20-21, 2012, it was, inter-alia, agreed that Pakistan would transition fully to MFN (non-discriminatory) status for India by December, 2012. Pakistan, however, did not adhere to the timelines. The Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan met on 18th January, 2014 on the sidelines of the 5th SAARC Business Leaders Conclave held at New Delhi. Both Ministers reaffirmed the commitment of their Governments to expeditiously establish normal trading relations and in this context Pakistan to provide Non-Discriminatory Market Access (NDMA) to India. In the meeting between Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan on 27th May 2014, it was stated that the two countries could move immediately towards full trade normalization on the basis of the September 2012 roadmap worked out between the Commerce Secretaries of both countries. Progress in trade normalization would depend on the decision taken by Pakistan with regard to granting MFN Status to India.

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LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2154
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH DECEMBER, 2014

STUDY BY GREENPEACE ON TEA QUALITY

2154. DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

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

- a) whether a global NGO Greenpeace has made any study on the quality of Indian tea and found it unsafe;
- b) if so, the details thereof; and
- c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

ANSWER

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
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(a) & (b): Government is aware that Greenpeace, a non-governmental organization, collected a few samples of Indian tea products and reportedly tested them as per their own chosen procedures for the presence of pesticides in tea. The Tea Board of India having reviewed the findings of the Greenpeace study has concluded that all the samples tested comply with the Indian standards and regulations.

(c): The Government has taken several steps to reduce reliance on synthetic Plant Protection Formulations (PPF) and to ensure that Indian tea continues to meet the high standards expected by the consumers. A Plant Protection Code has been introduced by the Tea Board which lays down, inter alia, guidelines for PPF use during the tea cultivation and harvest cycle and end product testing. Tea Board has partnered with the industry to implement pilot projects for using non synthetic plant protection formulations for tea cultivation. 'Trustea', an industry-led initiative, has been launched to enforce quality in manufactured tea. 'Trustea' certificate is granted to manufacturing units that do not use plant formulations banned by the Central and state governments or its affiliated bodies. Further, the Food Safety & Standards Authority of India undertakes regular review of the MRLs for permitted chemicals with a view to harmonize Indian production standards with international standards.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2155
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH DECEMBER, 2014

EXPORT PROMOTION CAPITAL GOODS SCHEME

2155(H). SHRIMATI SAKUNTALA LAGURI:

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

- a) whether the Government has implemented Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme to increase exports;
- b) if so, the details thereof indicating the commitments which an exporters has to fulfill for being covered under the scheme;
- c) the facilities available to an exporter under the scheme;
- d) whether some exporters are not fulfilling the commitments but enjoying the facilities; and
- e) if so, the details of such defaulters during the last three years along with the action taken against them?

ANSWER

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

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

- (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. EPCG Scheme permits import of capital goods at 0% customs duty with an obligation to export 6 times of the duty saved amount in 6 years. The details of the Scheme are available in Chapter-5 of the Foreign Trade Policy and Handbook of Procedure Vol.I notified vide Notification No.1 dated 18.04.2013 and Public Notice No.1 dated 18.04.2013 respectively which are also available on the website of Directorate General of Foreign Trade(<http://dgft.gov.in>).
- (d) & (e) Authorizations under the EPCG Scheme are issued with specific conditions as laid down in the Policy/Procedure in this respect. EPCG authorization holders are required to fulfil the export obligation as stipulated in the Policy. In case the EPCG authorization holder fails to fulfil prescribed export obligation, he is required to get the case regularized in terms of para 5.14 of the Handbook of Procedure Vol.I, on payment of customs duty along with applicable interest, in proportion to the unfulfilled export obligation. In case of default, authorization holder is liable for penal action under Foreign Trade (D&R) Act, 1992 (as amended), Orders and Rules made thereunder. During the last three years, there have been 1461 cases where authorization holders have been declared defaulter and placed under Denied Entity List (DEL). 139 cases have been adjudicated under the FT (D&R) Act, 1992 (as amended).

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2156
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH DECEMBER, 2014

PRICE OF RUBBER

2156. SHRI C.N. JAYADEVEN:
SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:
SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN:
SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI:
MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:
SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI NINONG ERING:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

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

- a) whether there has been drastic fall in the price of Natural Rubber (NR) in both domestic and international markets and if so, the details thereof indicating the price of NR both in the domestic as well as in the international markets along with the reasons for fall in its price;
- b) the quantum and value of NR and synthetic rubber produced, consumed, exported and imported during each of the last three years and the current year along with the import duty thereon, State/UT and country-wise;
- c) the share of India in world's total production and export of NR along with the share of various States therein;
- d) whether the Government has received representations from States and other quarters against fall in price of NR and to enhance its import duty and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- e) whether the Government proposes to provide special financial assistance/ subsidy to rubber cultivators, introduction of Minimum Export Price (MEP), to restrict its import, review the Tariff Rate Quota scheme and issue licence to import NR latex in can and if so, the details thereof; and
- f) the other measures taken by the Government to mitigate the plight of rubber growers reeling under distress crashing of prices?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

- (a). The price of Natural Rubber (NR) has declined in both domestic and international markets. The price of Natural Rubber of Rubber Smoked Sheet (RSS 4) grade has decreased in the domestic market from an average of Rs 208.05, Rs 176.82 and Rs 166.02 per kg in 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively to Rs 118.58 per kg in November 2014. Price of RSS 3, the equivalent grade in International market which averaged Rs. 209.15, Rs. 175.76, Rs. 155.25 per kg during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively has also declined to Rs 101.55 per kg in November 2014. Main reasons for the fall in rubber prices are moderating economic growth in China; slow recovery in the US and Europe and consequent weak demand for NR; increase in world stock of NR; projections of a surplus situation in world rubber market in 2014 and 2015; low oil prices and

resultant low prices of synthetic rubber. However, the Indian rubber prices have remained above the international rubber price from the last week of December 2013.

- (b). The quantum and value of Natural Rubber (NR) and Synthetic Rubber (SR) produced, consumed, exported and imported during each of the last three years and the current year are given at **Annexure-I**. State-wise production and consumption of NR is given at **Annexure-II**. Country-wise import and export of Natural Rubber is given at **Annexure-III**. Country-wise import and export of Synthetic Rubber is given at **Annexure-IV**. Currently, rate of import duty of Natural Rubber latex is 70% or Rs. 49 per kg whichever is lower. For other forms of Natural Rubber, import duty is 20% or Rs. 30 per kg whichever is lower. Current rate of import duty on different forms of Synthetic rubber, that is, on Poly Butadiene Rubber (PBR) and Styrene Butadiene Rubber (SBR) is 10% and that of Butyl rubber is 5%.
- (c). India's share in world's total production and export of NR in 2013 was 7.0 and 0.3 per cent respectively. Data relating to share of States in exports is not maintained.
- (d). Representations have been received from state governments of Kerala and Tripura and other rubber producing interests regarding the decline in rubber prices and seeking, inter-alia, restrictions on import of NR, suspension of advance licensing Scheme for import of rubber, protection of rubber growers from fall in prices, and increase in the import duty on NR. The Government has formed an Expert Committee in June 2014 with the mandate to examine all aspects of issues relating to rubber industry including production, consumption and trade in Natural Rubber and formulate a National Rubber Policy.
- (e). The mandate of the 'Expert Committee' covers all issues relating to protection of the interest of rubber growers and industry including examination of aspects relating to imports, exports, production and regulation.
- (f). The measures taken by the government to protect the rubber growers include, inter-alia, increase in financial assistance to growers during the 12th Five Year Plan and upward revision of import duties in December, 2013. The Government has increased planting subsidy from Rs 19,500 per ha in the 11th Five Year Plan to Rs 25,000 per ha in 12th Plan in the traditional rubber growing region and from Rs 30,000 per ha in the 11th Plan to Rs 35,000 per ha in 12th plan in non-traditional rubber growing regions. Import duty on dry forms of NR was raised from "20% or Rs 20 per kg whichever is lower" to "20% or Rs 30 per kg whichever is lower" in December 2013.

Production, Consumption, Import & Export of Natural Rubber

		Production	Consumption	Import	Export
2011-12	Quantity (Tonne)	903,700	964,415	214,433	27,145
	Value (Rs. Crore)	18,801	20,065	4,248	441
2012-13	Quantity (Tonne)	913,700	972,705	217,364	30,594
	Value (Rs. Crore)	16,156	17,199	3,888	469
2013-14	Quantity (Tonne)	844,000	981,520	325,190	5,398
	Value (Rs. Crore)	14,012	16,295	5,025	85
2014-15 (April - October)	Quantity (Tonne)	390,000	592,485	263,683	171
	Value (Rs. Crore)	5,309	8,065	3,186	2.3

Production, consumption and import of synthetic rubber (SR)

(Quantity in Tonnes)

	Production	Consumption	Import*	Export*
2011-12	110,599	423,350	448,371	24150
2012-13	108,692	444,160	444,736	13046
2013-14	112,886	483,575	500,757	14629
2014-15 (April -August)	63,065	220,220	250,734	12492 (April-Sept.)

*Source : DGCI&S

State-wise Consumption of NR

(Quantity in Tonnes)

State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13p
Kerala	136725	153950	139960
Maharashtra	116450	106750	102920
Tamil Nadu	89575	109380	131565
Uttar Pradesh	43178	34585	36210
Uttarakhand	41095	42750	42605
Punjab*	79150	70040	70560
Karnataka	70882	69915	68315
Gujarat	67440	65870	74860
Rajasthan	63630	71415	83855
Andhra Pradesh	57730	69085	70535
Haryana	45630	44785	38910
Orissa	37460	29105	19025
Madhya Pradesh**	36665	37225	36580
Others	62105	59560	56805
Total	947715	964415	972705

*: including Chandigarh, **: including Chhattisgarh; p- Provisional
Data for current year is under compilation.

State-wise production of NR

(Quantity in tonnes)

State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13p
Kerala	770580	798890	800050
Tripura	25875	30590	33220
Karnataka	23705	27890	31250
Tamil Nadu	25160	25220	25350
Assam	8050	10310	11740
Meghalaya	5135	6380	7110
Nagaland	1054	1395	1655
Manipur	730	920	1035
Goa	351	555	585
Others	1310	1550	1705
Total	861950	903700	913700

p- Provisional. Data for 2013-14 is under compilation.

Country-wise export of Natural Rubber (NR)

(Quantity in tonnes)

Country	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
China	2890	5851	570
Belgium	1613	486	169
Brazil	2598	413	0
Egypt	311	690	315
Germany	2732	1323	263
Iran	19	2478	1406
Italy	2366	1361	0
Malaysia	4273	10034	34
Nepal	432	386	312
Pakistan	359	605	16
Spain	982	372	101
Sri Lanka	6623	4982	1889
Others	1947	1613	323
Total	27145	30594	5398

Country-wise import of Natural Rubber (NR)

(Quantity in tonnes)

Country	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Bangladesh	1480	1218	784
Cambodia	161	1532	1450
Cote d'Ivoire	4701	0	9657
Indonesia	54165	99051	146246
Malaysia	11675	6198	7262
Nigeria	1814	3750	1310
Sri Lanka	4755	4717	3079
Thailand	80021	39793	81854
Vietnam	25477	51273	69220
Others	30184	9832	4328
Total	214433	217364	325190

Country-wise export of Synthetic Rubber (SR)**(Quantity in tonnes)**

COUNTRY	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15(apr_sep)
INDONESIA	460.878	407.224	268.777	32.430
IRAN	447.734	776.284	1509.556	1600.121
JAPAN	122.020	81.352	101.308	34.072
KOREA RP	5836.616	135.995	161.248	32.025
MALAYSIA	5748.327	302.233	339.183	244.700
MYANMAR	2.400	9.700	8.681	42.960
NEPAL	214.669	257.404	363.041	252.165
OTHERS	11317.078	11075.923	11876.794	10253.955
TOTAL	24150	13046	14629	12492

Country-wise import of Synthetic Rubber (SR)**(Quantity in tonnes)**

COUNTRY	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Apr_Sep)
INDONESIA	1061941	3684346	12672946	10586925
IRAN	5145811	4484860	830400	504000
IRELAND	938	248	240	144
ISRAEL	25	50000	223261	20160
ITALY	5596040	7515157	12424172	2797510
JAPAN	32415627	33424157	33388641	15872543
KOREA DP RP	782066	5153552	33600	98600
KOREA RP	125469537	128452625	193459888	99720936
OTHER	277899459	261971699	247723460	121133588
TOTAL	448371444	444736644	500756608	250734406

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2171
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH DECEMBER, 2014

EXPORT OF PERISHABLE COMMODITIES

2171. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

- a) the quantum and value of the perishable commodities exported and imported during each of the last three years and the current year, country and commodity-wise;
- b) the details of commodities whose export/import has been banned by the Government during the said period along with the reasons therefor;
- c) whether the Government proposes to lift the ban on the export of some of these commodities;
- d) if so, the details thereof; and
- e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote the export of such items particularly processed foods?

ANSWER

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

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

- (a) The quantum and value of the perishable commodities exported and imported during each of the last three years and the current year, commodity wise and country wise are given at **Annexure – I** and **Annexure – II** respectively.
- (b to d) The Government has not banned export of any perishable commodities during the past three years. Export of Milk products (SMP, WMP, Dairy whitener and infant milk foods, casein and casein products) were banned w.e.f. 18.02.2011. However, the ban has since been lifted. Among other agricultural commodities, ban on export of pulses (except kabuli chana) has been continued. The ban on export of edible oil has also continued during the last 3 years with certain exemptions. The Government's policy on export and import of agriculture produce depends upon various factors including stocks of agriculture products available in the country, surplus over and above the buffer stock norm and strategic reserve requirements, if any, the concerns of food security, availability of agriculture products to common man at reasonable prices and remunerative returns to the grower and price competitiveness in the international market etc. No ban has been placed on import of any perishable commodity during the last three years. However, the ban on import of milk and milk products from China which was imposed in 2008, has been extended till 23rd June, 2015.
- (e) Export promotion of agricultural products is a continuous process. The Government is taking steps to encourage exports of agriculture products, including processed foods through various measures and incentives under Plan schemes of the Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils. The Government has also decided to allow the unrestricted export of 14 product groups of processed and/or value added agricultural products even in the event of restriction/ ban on the export of basic farm produce.

EXPORT

Quantity in MT, Value in Rs. crores

Commodity	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15(Apr-Sep)	
	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
BUFFALO MEAT	984966.00	13741.11	1076100.00	17408.99	1365632.00	26457.82	689859.00	13488.30
DAIRY PRODUCTS*		647.79		2324.68		4407.78		1238.09
FRESH FRUITS	487983.00	1937.22	534589.00	2686.57	525223.00	3645.62	219749.00	1447.81
FRESH VEGETABLES	2040426.00	3023.31	2343871.00	3407.19	2291740.00	5384.47	1032343.00	2202.60
MARINE PRODUCTS	902411.68	16584.71	965099.42	18841.20	1000818.64	30627.28	451008.39	16908.67
OTHER MEAT	318.00	3.67	193.00	2.33	269.00	3.40	123.00	1.14
POULTRY PRODUCTS*		458.05		494.93		566.80		297.59
PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES*		2277.04		2577.32		3332.05		1729.62
PROCESSED MEAT	576.00	9.50	796.00	9.37	507.00	7.68	90.00	2.56
PROCESSED VEGETABLES*		1043.72		1102.56		1288.86		905.53
SHEEP/GOAT MEAT	10942.00	252.83	15286.00	426.47	22610.00	694.12	13047.00	453.33
Grand Total		39978.96		49281.61		76415.87		38675.25

*Due to non additive nature, quantities not maintained by DGCI&S

Country-wise – top 5 countries

BUFFALO MEAT								
COUNTRY	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15(Apr-Sep)	
	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
VIETNAM	2,73,506.00	4,047.42	3,02,129.00	5,125.30	5,24,175.00	10,971.58	2,84,626.00	5,875.26
MALAYSIA	99,660.00	1,404.13	1,15,360.00	1,943.71	1,21,713.00	2,356.42	62,762.00	1,241.49
EGYPT	70,565.00	1,143.16	71,250.00	1,255.71	1,07,822.00	2,033.30	73,342.00	1,457.99
THAILAND	29,711.00	437.72	87,091.00	1,446.63	89,965.00	1,789.29	40,607.00	810.08
SAUDI ARABIA	65,624.00	946.95	69,624.00	1,173.72	74,599.00	1,493.54	34,380.00	740.32
OTHERS	4,45,900.00	5,761.74	4,30,646.00	6,463.92	4,47,358.00	7,813.68	1,94,142.00	3,363.16
TOTAL	9,84,966.00	13,741.11	10,76,100.00	17,408.99	13,65,632.00	26,457.82	6,89,859.00	13,488.30
FRESH FRUITS								
COUNTRY	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15(Apr-Sep)	
	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
UAE	1,25,753.00	389.62	1,37,790.00	642.31	1,22,608.00	766.73	63,780.00	448.16
NETHERLAND	22,312.00	190.55	40,144.00	372.94	49,531.00	595.44	13,232.00	148.36
U K	15,430.00	117.88	24,640.00	248.74	25,951.00	321.60	8,507.00	110.16
BANGLADESH	1,53,500.00	438.95	1,15,827.00	190.98	1,20,124.00	285.81	29,769.00	76.16
RUSSIA	6,002.00	48.87	17,972.00	145.87	24,030.00	246.65	5,289.00	46.52
OTHERS	1,64,986.00	751.36	1,98,216.00	1,085.72	1,82,979.00	1,429.40	99,172.00	618.44
TOTAL	4,87,983.00	1,937.22	5,34,589.00	2,686.57	5,25,223.00	3,645.62	2,19,749.00	1,447.81
FRESH VEGETABLES								
COUNTRY	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15(Apr-Sep)	
	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
BANGLADESH	3,43,742.00	436.84	5,00,244.00	451.70	4,33,796.00	948.83	2,54,238.00	398.56
PAKISTAN	2,95,038.00	501.61	3,15,408.00	470.92	4,53,484.00	914.12	1,61,622.00	365.28
MALAYSIA	3,06,734.00	449.76	3,38,592.00	496.69	2,46,488.00	650.60	1,08,988.00	189.31
UAE	2,79,945.00	432.23	3,16,012.00	495.46	2,54,952.00	612.25	1,03,682.00	248.07
SRI LANKA	1,98,160.00	227.63	1,63,564.00	228.91	2,10,838.00	457.79	73,817.00	143.47
OTHERS	6,16,807.00	975.24	7,10,051.00	1,263.51	6,92,182.00	1,800.89	3,29,996.00	857.90
TOTAL	20,40,426.00	3,023.31	23,43,871.00	3,407.19	22,91,740.00	5,384.47	10,32,343.00	2,202.60

MARINE PRODUCTS								
	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15(Apr-Sep)	
COUNTRY	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
U S A	70,502.43	2,955.12	1,27,064.00	4,022.53	1,10,017.41	7,725.15	69,513.93	5,038.90
VIETNAM	1,98,257.78	2,666.22	1,87,230.36	2,621.50	2,56,745.21	5,932.36	97,335.94	2,941.00
JAPAN	85,499.77	2,084.00	70,535.21	1,944.15	70,290.71	2,470.34	39,240.46	1,755.39
BELGIUM	19,944.54	573.86	23,690.19	780.30	25,037.22	1,315.38	11,934.89	674.61
CHINA	86,292.41	880.61	85,797.48	986.80	72,830.00	1,179.83	14,551.68	265.43
OTHERS	4,41,914.74	7,424.90	4,70,782.18	8,485.90	4,65,898.09	12,004.21	2,18,431.48	6,233.34
TOTAL	9,02,411.68	16,584.71	9,65,099.42	18,841.20	10,00,818.64	30,627.28	4,51,008.39	16,908.67

OTHER MEAT *								
	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15(Apr-Sep)	
COUNTRY	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
BHUTAN	115.00	1.22	29.00	0.29	265.00	3.32	123.00	1.14
NEPAL	14.00	0.14			4.00	0.08		
MALAYSIA			-	0.00	-	0.00		
JAPAN					-	0.00		
GERMANY					-	0.00		
OTHERS	189.00	2.32	164.00	2.04	-	0.00	-	0.00
TOTAL	318.00	3.67	193.00	2.33	269.00	3.40	123.00	1.14

PROCESSED MEAT *								
	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15(Apr-Sep)	
COUNTRY	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
SAUDI ARABIA	82.00	2.01	73.00	1.77	70.00	2.15	40.00	1.29
UAE	68.00	1.78	81.00	2.17	58.00	1.68	25.00	0.71
AUSTRALIA	332.00	2.59	488.00	4.29	115.00	0.94	10.00	0.16
SPAIN			-	0.01	14.00	0.90		
HONG KONG			112.00	0.46	168.00	0.81	-	0.00
OTHERS	94.00	3.12	42.00	0.68	82.00	1.20	15.00	0.40
TOTAL	576.00	9.50	796.00	9.37	507.00	7.68	90.00	2.56

SHEEP/GOAT MEAT								
	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15(Apr-Sep)	
COUNTRY	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
UAE	2,975.00	63.69	7,048.00	204.35	10,717.00	360.93	6,335.00	217.72
SAUDI ARABIA	5,088.00	130.50	4,154.00	125.73	5,763.00	196.09	4,188.00	151.28
QATAR	867.00	24.60	1,412.00	43.64	1,614.00	55.31	1,065.00	36.21
KUWAIT	518.00	14.02	919.00	27.87	1,151.00	39.25	942.00	33.32
OMAN	272.00	6.08	375.00	9.52	563.00	16.86	343.00	10.54
OTHERS	1,222.00	13.95	1,378.00	15.36	2,802.00	25.67	174.00	4.26
TOTAL	10,942.00	252.83	15,286.00	426.47	22,610.00	694.12	13,047.00	453.33

Source: DGCIS

IMPORT**Quantity in MT, Value in Rs. crores**

Commodity	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15(Apr-Sep)	
	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
DAIRY PRODUCTS *		1219.41		184.25		232.68		211.27
FRESH FRUITS	723260.00	4610.84	802141.00	6180.47	769138.00	7715.96	437877.00	4559.15
FRESH VEGETABLES	5038.00	7.31	7027.00	11.24	25982.00	41.67	5369.00	5.41
MARINE PRODUCTS	34223.12	569.53	28103.79	452.70	31219.16	411.01	9871.58	176.09
OTHER MEAT	544.00	12.48	427.00	15.71	360.00	15.80	250.00	10.23
POULTRY PRODUCTS *		19.72		18.29		23.39		7.34
PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES *		314.93		432.02		410.83		222.51
PROCESSED MEAT	960.00	9.74	568.00	9.02	387.00	7.64	104.00	3.21
PROCESSED VEGETABLES *		120.19		149.01		173.94		48.37
SHEEP/GOAT MEAT	5.00	0.21	20.00	1.52	59.00	5.13	52.00	5.12
Grand Total		6884.36		7454.22		9038.05		5248.69

*Due to non additive nature, quantities not maintained by DGCI&S.

Country-wise – top 5 countries

FRESH FRUITS								
COUNTRY	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15(Apr-Sep)	
	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
U S A	1,65,344.00	1,977.40	1,61,940.00	2,534.80	1,29,844.00	2,886.50	63,898.00	1,386.24
AFGHANISTAN	20,325.00	375.84	24,560.00	481.44	26,115.00	749.74	7,861.00	213.94
AUSTRALIA	16,787.00	219.09	18,001.00	331.37	22,249.00	652.11	17,380.00	544.64
PAKISTAN	1,09,075.00	389.36	1,18,209.00	497.89	1,32,580.00	621.27	69,092.00	335.33
CHINA	86,613.00	380.33	92,774.00	453.03	99,183.00	597.17	46,687.00	295.80
OTHERS	3,25,116.00	1,268.82	3,86,657.00	1,881.93	3,59,167.00	2,209.16	2,32,959.00	1,783.20
TOTAL	7,23,260.00	4,610.84	8,02,141.00	6,180.47	7,69,138.00	7,715.96	4,37,877.00	4,559.15

FRESH VEGETABLES *								
COUNTRY	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15(Apr-Sep)	
	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
AFGHANISTAN					15,492.00	25.92	237.00	0.30
CHINA	104.00	0.75	51.00	0.19	1,642.00	5.28		
NEPAL	4,277.00	1.44	5,059.00	2.79	6,709.00	3.57	4,480.00	2.34
THAILAND	338.00	2.31	390.00	2.00	387.00	1.98	136.00	0.95
EGYPT					315.00	1.06	432.00	1.02
OTHERS	319.00	2.82	1,527.00	6.26	1,437.00	3.86	84.00	0.80
TOTAL	5,038.00	7.31	7,027.00	11.24	25,982.00	41.67	5,369.00	5.41

Annexure - II

Contd...

MARINE PRODUCTS								
	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15(Apr-Sep)	
COUNTRY	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
BANGLADESH	21,035.76	361.91	13,423.83	194.97	7,264.63	86.44	2,467.75	31.13
VIETNAM	3,356.03	53.75	5,155.92	62.68	7,503.30	77.37	3,751.62	39.01
THAILAND	687.14	8.54	218.67	6.76	8,328.11	64.42	94.44	2.81
U S A	511.53	13.38	675.70	25.54	393.41	39.19	245.00	30.84
CHILE	78.10	1.34	1,150.38	14.86	893.59	14.28	80.00	2.16
OTHERS	8,554.56	130.61	7,479.28	147.89	6,836.11	129.30	3,232.77	70.14
TOTAL	34,223.12	569.53	28,103.79	452.70	31,219.16	411.01	9,871.58	176.09
OTHER MEAT								
	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15(Apr-Sep)	
COUNTRY	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
BELGIUM	42.00	1.29	111.00	3.83	98.00	3.55	90.00	3.22
NETHERLAND	214.00	4.96	103.00	3.40	68.00	3.15	39.00	1.41
ITALY	40.00	1.31	78.00	3.87	53.00	3.07	30.00	1.81
SRI LANKA	131.00	1.87	16.00	0.63	62.00	2.82	37.00	1.66
SPAIN	56.00	1.93	48.00	1.68	54.00	2.15	46.00	1.72
OTHERS	61.00	1.12	71.00	2.31	25.00	1.06	8.00	0.42
TOTAL	544.00	12.48	427.00	15.71	360.00	15.80	250.00	10.23
PROCESSED MEAT								
	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15(Apr-Sep)	
COUNTRY	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
SRI LANKA	858.00	8.59	537.00	7.91	351.00	6.02	80.00	2.34
NETHERLAND	47.00	0.52	16.00	0.41	15.00	0.64	4.00	0.13
BELGIUM	-	0.01	10.00	0.48	10.00	0.46	11.00	0.38
SPAIN	1.00	0.06	1.00	0.08	8.00	0.29	8.00	0.27
FRANCE	-	0.00	2.00	0.03	1.00	0.12	-	0.00
OTHERS	54.00	0.57	2.00	0.12	2.00	0.12	1.00	0.08
TOTAL	960.00	9.74	568.00	9.02	387.00	7.64	104.00	3.21
SHEEP/GOAT MEAT *								
	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15(Apr-Sep)	
COUNTRY	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
AUSTRALIA			18.00	1.35	50.00	4.15	27.00	2.46
NEW ZEALAND					9.00	0.93	25.00	2.66
SINGAPORE					-	0.05		
NETHERLAND	3.00	0.12						
THAILAND			-	0.01				
UAE	2.00	0.10	2.00	0.16				
TOTAL	5.00	0.21	20.00	1.52	59.00	5.13	52.00	5.12

Source: DGCI&S

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2179
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH DECEMBER, 2014

ALTERNATIVES FOR TOBACCO GROWERS/FARMERS

2179. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA:

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

- a) whether the Government has taken note of the hardships being faced by the tobacco growers and workers as a consequence of various tobacco control programmes;
- b) if so, the details thereof; and
- c) the steps taken by the Government for promotion of economically viable alternatives for livelihood of tobacco growers/farmers across the country?

ANSWER

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

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

a) to c): Madam, the increasing Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco exports from India indicates that there is no significant effect on FCV tobacco growers. However, India is a signatory to WHO's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) whereby there is an obligation to implement the provisions of FCTC in India to reduce the consumption of tobacco. The Government is responsible for promotion of appropriate economically viable alternatives for tobacco growers, workers, whose livelihoods are affected as a consequence of tobacco control programmes. In view of the same, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare provided support to Central Tobacco Research Institute(CTRI), Ministry of Agriculture, for launching a pilot project on Alternative crops to tobacco in different Agro-Ecological zones of the country. Tobacco Board, a statutory body under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce has also provided special relief to Flue Cured Virginia tobacco growers in case of damage to their barns/ crops due to cyclones or untimely rain/drought in 2003, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2010 , 2011, 2012 and 2013.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2202
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH DECEMBER, 2014

SURVEY BY RUBBER BOARD

2202. SHRI NINONG ERING:

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

- a) whether the Rubber Board has conducted any survey for identifying areas suitable for rubber cultivation in North- Eastern State including Arunachal Pradesh;
- b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total potential area and the districts identified in this regard;
- c) whether the Government has prepared any programme/scheme for rubber cultivation in the said area for employment and income generation in the North-Eastern States including Arunachal; and
- d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

- (a) & (b): Rubber Board has conducted Survey and has identified 450,000 ha of land as suitable for rubber cultivation in North Eastern states. Area identified for rubber cultivation in Arunachal Pradesh is 25,000 ha. in the districts such as East Siang, West Siang, Lohit, Tirap, Pampumpare, East and West Kameng, Lower Dibang Valley, Chaglang and Lower Subsansiri.
- (c) & (d): Government has plans to promote rubber plantation in North-East including Arunachal Pradesh during the 12th Five Year Plan scheme. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is available to small farmers in North-East at the rate of Rs. forty one thousand per ha which includes Rs. thirty thousand as planting grant, Rs. five thousand as cost of planting material and Rs. six thousand for boundary protection. The rate of assistance is higher than that provided to growers in traditional rubber growing areas. The Scheme also includes free technical assistance by the Rubber Board to the growers.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2218
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH DECEMBER, 2014

IMPOSITION OF HIGH TARIFF BY US

2218. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

- a) whether the United States (US) had imposed high tariffs on textiles, food products, footwear, leather goods and automotive components;
- b) if so, whether Indian exporters face additional customs impediments, such as import user fees and excessive invoicing requirements on imports which add to the costs in the same way as tariffs;
- c) if so, the details thereof;
- d) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the US Administration to address these issues during the recent Indo-US meet; and
- e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

- (a) : Yes, Madam. As per 2013 Report by the WTO Secretariat for the Trade Policy Review of the United States, significant tariff peaks remain in certain sectors, such as footwear, leather, textiles, automotive, clothing, and in agriculture including food products.
- (b) & (c) : Other charges which add to the cost of exports to the USA include Customs User Fee in the form of Merchandise Processing Fee, COBRA Fees (under the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act), Harbor Maintenance Tax, Agriculture Fees. Besides this, Other User Fee under various inspection programmes which include User Fees imposed by US Federal Agencies such as FDA, USDA, and Customs Border Protection (CBP) on the importing business in order to cover the cost of operations for an agency adds to the cost to the import to US. Besides, lack of conformity assessment procedures also impact our market access for agriculture products like mangoes, table grapes, pomegranates and lychees.

(d) & (e): The Government has raised the issues at various levels with the US Government including at Ministerial level and Diplomatic level and at various other bilateral meetings with the concerned authorities in the US.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2226
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH DECEMBER, 2014

DIAMOND TRADING HUBS

2226. SHRI SATAV RAJEEV:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKAR RAO CHAVAN:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI VENKATESH BABU T.G.:

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

- a) the quantum and value of diamond trade in the country during each of the last three years and the current year along with the projections made for the next three years;
- b) the steps taken by the Government to boost the diamond trade in the coming years and to generate more revenue;
- c) whether the Government proposes to set up a special zone with tax benefits for diamond import and trading in Mumbai, if so, the details thereof indicating the progress made in this regard and the present status thereof;
- d) the other Diamond Trading Hubs proposed to be set up by the Government along with locations thereof;
- e) whether a taskforce has been constituted to advise/give suggestion on tax related issues involved in diamond trading, if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations made by the taskforce and the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon; and
- f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to develop Mumbai as a diamond trading hub in order to compete with Antwerp and Dubai, the current trading hubs in the world for the precious stone?

ANSWER

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

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

- (a) The details of diamond trade during the last three years and the current year is as under:-

(US\$ in Million)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Apr-Aug)
Import	27767.57	21660.03	22302.83	9567.69
Export	28086.65	23268.60	26132.52	9849.27

Source: DGCI&S

It is not feasible to make projections for the next three years as trade depends, inter-alia, on several factors including demand and supply in international markets.

(b) With a view to promote the Gems and Jewellery sector of the country, Government has taken a number of steps such as providing financial assistance for participation in international fairs, organizing buyer-seller meets etc. under Market Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiative (MAI) Schemes of the Department of Commerce. Government has also announced a number of measures in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14 to promote export of Gems and Jewellery such as permission to import diamonds on consignment basis for certification/grading & re-export by specified agencies, increasing the limit of personal carriage of Gems & Jewellery products in case of participation in overseas exhibitions and in case of export promotion tours etc.

(c) & (d) Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) has mooted a proposal for establishment of Special Notified zone for import and trading of rough diamonds. The Special Notified Zone is being created with view to cut out middlemen and encourage overseas diamond mining companies to open their offices in India at designated zones to sell their produce directly to Indian manufacturers. Establishment of Special Notified Zone will give the Indian diamond industry a strong competitive advantage against other diamond trading centres of the world like Antwerp, Dubai, etc., by saving time as well as foreign exchange spent on travel to these trading centres or establish offices there. It will also ensure steady supply of rough diamonds in the country.

(e) In January, 2013, a Task Group for Diamond Sector was constituted to suggest measures to increase and promote the diamond trade and to make India an International Trading Hub for Rough Diamonds. The Report of the Task Group is available on website of Department of Commerce (<http://commerce.nic.in/>). The Task Group had made fifteen recommendations, out of which five recommendations related to tax, which also includes establishment of Special Notified Zone where taxes are paid only on invoices raised to Indian companies.

(f) The measures have been enumerated in the reply to part (b) of the question above.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2233
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH DECEMBER, 2014

COMPLETION OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

2233(H). SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI LALLU SINGH:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

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

- a) whether a number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are lagging behind their completion schedule and several acres of land is lying unutilised in the approved SEZs in various parts of the country;
- b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the reasons therefor;
- c) the activities carried out in SEZs during the last three years, the area of land allotted to them along with their present status, State/UT-wise;
- d) whether the Government has taken note that number of displaced persons is higher than the persons employed through SEZs;
- e) if so, the details thereof indicating the ratio of persons displaced vis-a-vis persons employed during the said period, State/UT-wise; and
- f) the steps being taken by the Government for proper utilisation of land to boost activities in SEZs, rehabilitation of displaced persons and completion of SEZs in a time bound manner?

ANSWER

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

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

(a) to (c): In addition to Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZ Act, 2005, approval has been accorded to 524 proposals out of which 352 SEZs have been notified. There are a total of 196 functional SEZs. The contribution of SEZ exports, employment generated and investment made in SEZs during the last three years is as under:

Financial Year	Exports (Rs. Crore)	*Employment (Persons)	*Investment (Rs. Crore)
2011-2012	364478	844916	201875

2012-2013	476159	1074904	236717
2013-2014	494077	1283309	296663
* Calculated on cumulative basis.			

A statement showing States/UT-wise details of total notified land area, area utilized and lying vacant in processing area is at **Annexure-I**.

(d) to (f): Land is a state subject and is procured as per policies and procedures adopted by the State Governments. Insofar as relief and rehabilitation package for any affected person is concerned, this is implemented by State Government agencies. The Government, on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZ Scheme, periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZs. The Government has notified SEZ Rules (Amendment) 2013 vide GSR 540E dated 12.8.2013 to reduced land requirement criteria and other reform measure to boost SEZ policy framework. Besides, steps for time bound delivery of services, digitization and online processing of various activities involving Developers and Units have been taken. A statement showing States/UT-wise employment generation is at **Annexure-II**.

Annexure-I

States/UT-wise details of notified land area, utilized and lying vacant in processing area of Special Economic Zones				
(In hectares)				
(Upto 3.12.2014)				
S.No.	States/UT	Total Area Notified	Total Area Utilized	Area lying Vacant in Processing Area
1	Andhra Pradesh	11203.52	4493.96	2229.89
2	Chandigarh	58.46	23.62	34.84
3	Chhattisgarh	101.28	22.04	79.24
4	Goa	249.48	0.00	249.48
5	Gujarat	12501.74	6818.59	4902.11
6	Haryana	415.49	36.57	293.69
7	Jharkhand	16.42	0.00	16.42
8	Karnataka	2296.07	841.83	1039.12
9	Kerala	961.16	390.38	455.99
10	Madhya Pradesh	1581.89	209.93	757.72
11	Maharashtra	6712.15	1754.51	3235.06
12	Manipur	10.85	0.00	10.85
13	Nagaland	340.00	0.00	340.00
14	Odisha	491.08	300.06	191.01
15	Punjab	46.12	8.39	30.92
16	Rajasthan	773.30	136.78	636.51
17	Tamil Nadu	5288	2223	2805.03
18	Telangana	2048.96	1957.22	469.51
19	Uttar Pradesh	753.92	219.20	476.77
20	West Bengal	235.84	190.71	45.13
	TOTAL	46085.55	19626.64	18299.29

Annexure-II

States/UT-wise details of Employment from SEZs		
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Employment (In Persons) (As on 30.9.2014)
1	Gujarat	64356
2	Karnataka	206096
3	Tamil Nadu	288160
4	Maharashtra	340061
5	Kerala	45581
6	Andhra Pradesh	46024
7	Telangana	128749
8	Uttar Pradesh	89684
9	West Bengal	49599
10	Haryana	54732
11	Madhya Pradesh	10440
12	Rajasthan	16254
13	Chandigarh	6369
14	Chhattisgarh	40
15	Odisha	2043
16	Punjab	1855
17	Goa	28
TOTAL		1350071

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2242
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH DECEMBER, 2014

SUPPORT TO COFFEE GROWERS/FARMERS

2242. ADV. JOICE GEORGE:
SHRI ABHIJIT MUKHERJEE:
SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA:

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

- a) whether the Government has provided any special package to support coffee growers/farmers in the country and if so, the details thereof indicating the funds allocated, released and utilised by the States during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- b) whether the Government proposes to provide Minimum Support/Export Price to coffee growers/farmers and if so, the details thereof;
- c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to develop organic coffee in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- d) whether the Government has taken note of losses suffered by coffee board due to Hudhud cyclone in Andhra Pradesh; and
- e) if so, the details thereof along with the financial support provided by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

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

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

(a): Coffee Debt relief Package 2010 (CRDP 2010) was approved by the Government of India in June, 2010 to mitigate the hardship of debt ridden small coffee growers having individual holding upto ten hectares in size. The Package was applicable to all coffee loans with outstanding amounts as on 30th June 2009 and offered waiver of debt to different categories of loans taken by small coffee growers. The implementation of the Package has since been completed. The state-wise details of the amount reimbursed and the number of growers/farmers benefited are as under:

Sl. No.	State	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)
1	Karnataka	80,236	2,54,38,14,194
2	Kerala	53,936	36,64,71,560
3	Tamil Nadu	1,100	22,83,1834
4	Odisha	11	1,41,1164
	Total	1,35,283	2,93,45,28,752

(b): No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(c): Support for development of organic coffee is one of the components of the Twelfth Plan Scheme of the Coffee Board. Under this component, the coffee growers are encouraged to improve quality and improve access to high value specialty markets through production of eco-certified / organic coffees. The scheme encourages small growers to form groups / collectives and facilitate creation of common facilities for taking up eco-certification / organic certification. Under the scheme individual grower owning up to twenty hectare/ grower groups in Traditional Areas are reimbursed fifty percent of the cost of certification upto a maximum amount of rupees fifty thousand only. Individual grower owning up to twenty hectare and grower groups in Non Traditional Areas and North Eastern Region are allowed reimbursement upto seventy five percent of the certification cost.

(d) & (e): The Coffee Board has conducted a quick survey and assessed the damage caused to coffee plantations in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha after the Hud Hud cyclone. Damage in form of uprooting/fall of shade trees and loss of pepper grown under shade trees is estimated to have taken place in varying degrees in a total area 15,522 hectares in Andhra Pradesh and 663 hectares in Odisha. Total loss of coffee crop in both states is estimated to be 1415 tonnes. The Coffee Board has prepared rehabilitation plan for the damaged areas at a total cost of Rs. 785 lakhs. The coffee development scheme for Twelfth Five Year Plan includes provisions for replanting and gap filling in areas covered by the rehabilitation plan.

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2266
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH DECEMBER, 2014**

PROFIT ACCRUED TO FARMERS/TRADERS FROM EXPORT

2266(H). SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:

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

- a) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding percentage of profit accrued to farmers and traders through export of various types of crops;
- b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

- a) The Department of Commerce has not conducted any such study in the recent past.
- b) & c) Do not arise.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2276
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH DECEMBER, 2014

BAN ON INDIAN MEDICINES IN CHINA

2276(H). SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

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

- a) whether medicines manufactured in the country are much in demand in China if so, the details thereof;
- b) whether there is any ban on sale of Indian medicines in China;
- c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- d) whether the Government has held talks with China to open their market for Indian Pharmaceutical companies; and
- e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

- (a) India's export of Pharmaceuticals to China is not significant. The total exports of India's pharmaceuticals are to the tune of USD 14,970 mn during the year 2013-14. Out of which, exports of pharmaceuticals to China is only USD 116.77 mn.
- (b) & (c.) There is no ban on Indian pharmaceutical products in China.
- (d) & (e) India has been raising the issue relating to pharma exports, from time to time, with China at various foras including at India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade Science and Technology (JEG) level, a Government-to-Government ministerial level dialogue mechanism established in 1988. During the 10th JEG meeting held on 2nd September, 2014 in Beijing, the Indian side requested China to expedite the approval procedure for Indian pharmaceutical product registration which is taking a very long time of 4-7 years presently. The Chinese side expressed its willingness to enhance mutual cooperation on pharmaceutical administration. Pharma Cooperation related issues are being discussed by two sides and a MOU has recently been signed by the two sides during the visit of Chinese Premier.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2284
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH DECEMBER, 2014

INDO-US MEET ON TRADE AND INVESTMENT

2284. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY:
SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:
DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY:
ADV. M. UDHAYAKUMAR:

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

- a) whether the representatives of industries had met the Indian Prime Minister during his recent visit to the United States (US) on issues regarding trade and investment;
- b) if so, the details thereof indicating the agreements signed during the said visit;
- c) whether the US has made any commitment for investments in India; and
- d) if so, the details thereof indicating the US investments in the country so far and fresh commitments made after the said meet?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

- a) : Yes, Madam. Leaders of the Industry met our Prime Minister during his visit to the US from September 26-30, 2014 and discussed possibilities for further cooperation in the sectors where the relevant industries could strengthen their engagement in India.
- b) : No agreement was signed by the Prime Minister during the bilateral visit to the US from September 26-30, 2014. However, a Vision Statement on the theme of 'Chalein Saath Saath: Forward Together We Go' and a Joint Statement, reflecting concrete ways to realize that vision, were issued during his visit to the United States. Prime Minister also authored two Op-Eds, individually and jointly with President Obama.
- c) & d) : In order to raise investment by institutional investors and corporate entities, India and the US pledged to establish an Indo-US Investment Initiative led by the Ministry of Finance and the US Department of Treasury, with special focus on capital market development and financing of infrastructure. The two countries also plan to work expeditiously through several joint initiatives to facilitate greater confidence in cross-border trade and investment. From April 2000-September 2014, total FDI inflows from US to India stood at US\$13.12 billion, making US the sixth largest contributor of FDI to India, constituting nearly 6 % of total FDI to India.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2296
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH DECEMBER, 2014

TRADE FAIRS

2296. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI:

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

- a) the total number of trade fairs organized by the India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) in Delhi and the amount spent/likely to be spent on maintenance along with the entry fee charged from the individuals and the business organizations for each of these fairs during each of the last three years and the current year;
- b) whether there has been any hike in the entry fee during the said period and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its impact on arrival of visitors;
- c) whether the Government is contemplating to reduce the entry fee in the near future and if so, the details thereof;
- d) whether the rural handicrafts stall (Saras) and other stalls containing eco-friendly toys, wooden toys and other decorative items were main crowd pullers in trade fairs during the said period and if so, the details thereof; and
- e) the steps taken by the Government to organise such handicrafts fairs all over the country on regular basis to popularise, encourage handicrafts industries and increase/create employment opportunities in rural India?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

- (a) : The details of Trade Fairs organized by India Trade Promotion Organisation in Delhi at Pragati Maidan during the last three years and the current year and the expenditure incurred on each fair are at Annexure-I.
- (b) : Entry Fee was hiked in India International Trade Fair 2012 as compared to 2011.
- The fees were kept at the same level in 2013 & 2014. The details are given at Annexure-II.
- There was no impact on arrival of visitors due to hike in fees.
- (c) : There is no such proposal to reduce the rates of entry fee in near future.

(d) : During each India International Trade Fair, SARAS Pavilion set up by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) under the umbrella of Ministry of Rural Development, where eco-friendly toys, wooden toys, decorative items etc. were displayed remained a crowd puller. The SARAS Pavilion showcased selected entrepreneurs from all parts of the country to display their products. It gave opportunity to the rural artisans for test marketing of their products to visitors in India International Trade Fair which is visited by more than 15 lacs people during 14 days event. Besides SARAS Pavilion, Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) also brought their constituent members in Hall No.18 who displayed/sold their handicrafts items during IITF, 2013 & 2014. All their stalls were major crowd pullers.

(e) : SARAS Pavilion also presents a display of handicrafts from all over India every year. Local traditional handicrafts are also displayed at Pavilions of State Government in addition to display by handicrafts exporters under the banner of Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH). ITPO is also planning to organize handicrafts fairs in other cities. Earlier, East Himalayan Expo at Siliguri, West Bengal was organized by ITPO where a number of handicrafts items were display/sold.

Keeping in view the employment opportunities in rural India, IITFs always encourage handicrafts participants to showcase their products. ITPO always keep a separate hall for the participants who display their handicrafts items during each IITF. For the last 2-3 years, Hall No.1 is kept reserved for displaying handicrafts items. The participants dealing in handicrafts items are also accommodated in other halls if need arises.

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ANNEXURE – I

DETAILS OF THE EXHIBITION AND TRADE FAIRS ORGANIZED BY THE INDIA TRADE PROMOTION ORGANISATION (ITPO) IN PRAGATI MAIDAN, DELHI AND TOTAL AMOUNT SPENT THEREON DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS AND THE CURRENT YEAR

2011-12

SL. No	NAME & DATE OF THE EVENT	TOTAL EXPENDITURE [in Rs. Lakhs]
1.	INDIA INTERNATIONAL LEATHER FAIR DELHI 07/11	51.69
2.	DELHI BOOK FAIR 08/11	89.37
3.	STATIONERY FAIR 08/11	21.41
4.	INDIA INTERNATIONAL SECURITY EXPO 10/11	42.18
5.	INDIA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR 11/11	856.18
6.	NAKSHTRA 02/12	30.93
7.	AAHAR THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FAIR 03/12	128.65
	TOTAL	1220.41

2012-13

SL. NO.	NAME & DATE OF THE EVENT	TOTAL EXPENDITURE [in Rs. Lakhs]
1.	INDIA INTERNATIONAL LEATHER FAIR 07/12	28.41
2.	DELHI BOOK FAIR 09/12	84.32
3.	STATIONERY FAIR 09/12	12.62
4.	INTERNATIONAL SECURITY EXPO 09/12	42.96
5.	INDIA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR 11/12	864.97
6.	NAKASHATRA 02/13	22.50
7.	AAHAR THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FAIR 03/13	250.13
	TOTAL	1305.91

2013-14

SL. No	NAME & DATE OF THE EVENT	TOTAL EXPENDITURE [in Rs. Lakhs]
1.	INDIA INTERNATIONAL LEATHER FAIR 07/13	39.69
2.	PRINTING & PACKAGING EXHIBITION 08/13	43.04
3.	DELHI BOOK FAIR 08/13	49.73
4.	STATIONARY FAIR 08/13	17.57
5.	NATIONAL FURNITURE & FURNISHING FAIR 08/13	20.57
6.	INDIA INTERNATIONAL SECURITY EXPO 09/13	34.01
7.	INDIA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR 11/13	850.79
8.	NAKSHTRA 02/14	17.41
9.	AAHAR NEW DELHI 03/14	166.02
10.	KOSMETIKA 03/2014	22.18
	TOTAL	1261.01

2014-15

SL. NO.	NAME & DATE OF THE EVENT	TOTAL EXPENDITURE [in Rs. Lakhs]
1.	INDIA INTERNATIONAL LEATHER FAIR 07/14	62.00
2.	DELHI BOOK FAIR 08/14	122.10
3.	STATIONERY FAIR 08/14	20.60
4.	INDIA INTERNATIONAL SECURITY EXPO 09/14	76.05
5.	INDIA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR 11/14	1017.50
	TOTAL	1298.25
6.	AAHAR THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FAIR 03/15	TO BE HELD
7.	KOSMETIKA, NEW DELHI 03/15	TO BE HELD

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ANNEXURE-II

**DETAILS OF THE ENTRY FEES CHARGED DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS AND
CURRENT YEAR**

**(a) INDIA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS FOR LAST 3 YEARS AND CURRENT
YEAR**

[IN RS.]

PARTICULAR	2014	2013	2012	2011
Weekdays				
ADULT	50	50	50	40
CHILDREN	30	30	30	20
Holiday				
ADULT	80	80	80	60
CHILDREN	50	50	50	30
BUSINESS TICKET	400	400	400	400
SEASONAL TICKET (FOR 14 DAYS)	1500	1500	1500	1500

(b) ENTRY FEE CHARGED IN OTHER FAIRS ARE AS UNDER :-

ADULT : Rs.20/-

CHILDREN : Rs.10/-

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