GLOBAL CHALLENGES IN THE MANUFACTURING AND SERVICE SECTORS

*64. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present environment of competitiveness in manufacturing and service sectors have to undergo a basic paradigm shift to meet the global challenges being faced by Indian exporters;

(b) whether Government proposes to implement the remaining recommendations of the Baba Kalyani report on Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to facilitate Ease of Doing Business; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to help the Indian exporters to meet the global challenges in the manufacturing and service sectors along with the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

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

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STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (c) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 64 FOR ANSWER ON 07th FEBRUARY, 2020 REGARDING “GLOBAL CHALLENGES IN THE MANUFACTURING AND SERVICE SECTORS”.

(a) : The export of a wide variety of products from India, ranging from labour intensive, low technology to medium and high technology goods and services to global markets, confirms the competitiveness of these products and services. In order to meet the challenge faced by manufactured products and services globally, India must constantly adapt by improving productivity, innovation, technological advancement, attracting investment, and further enhancing ease of doing business, so as to suitably face competition, meet changing customer preferences and integrate with global value chains.

(b) : Ministry of Commerce & Industry had constituted a group of eminent persons under the chairmanship of Shri Baba Kalyani, on 4th June, 2018 to make recommendation on possible reforms in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) policy. The group submitted its report on 19th November, 2018. While many recommendations of the group have been implemented, the remaining recommendations are under examination. The list of implemented recommendations is placed at Annexure 1.

(c) : Government has taken a number of steps for promoting exports and helping Indian exporters to meet global challenges in the manufacturing and service sectors, which inter-alia include the following:

(i) Schemes under Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) such as Duty Exemption Scheme for import of duty free inputs for exports, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme for duty free import of capital goods for exports etc.
(ii) Launch of Trade Infrastructure for Exports (TIES) Scheme.
(iii) Launch of ‘Districts as Exports Hub’ initiative.
(iv) Proposed NIRVIK (Niryat Rin Vikas) Scheme for export credit and RoDTEP (Refund of Duties and Taxes on Export Products) Scheme for refund of duties and taxes on export products.
(v) Interest Equalisation Scheme for meeting export credit needs of exporters.
(vi) Launch of new Agriculture Export Policy (AEP).
(vii) Special Economic Zones Act amended to enable wider coverage.
(viii) Launch of the Champion Services Sector Scheme (CSSS) to promote services exports.
(ix) Digitalization and IT enablement of exports/imports procedures, licensing etc, to promote ease of doing business leading, inter-alia, to improvement in India’s ranking from 142 in 2014 to 63 in 2019.
(x) Common digital portal for issuance of Certificates of Origin.
(xi) Improvements in logistics leading to reduction in average dwell time of vehicles.

****
The recommendations of the Group which have already been acted upon are as follows.

- **Review specific exclusions proposed in NFE computation in light of “Make in India” initiative, especially projects of economic importance** - The recommendation sought that the status quo prior to 19.09.2018 should be retained. Accordingly, the same was implemented through a suitable amendment to the SEZ Rules in March-2019.

- **Sharing of duty exempted assets/ infrastructure between units to be allowed against specific approval** – This recommendation was implemented through a suitable Clarification issued on 11.06.2019 for allowing usage of common infrastructure like canteen / datacenters etc among SEZ units against specific approval.

- **Inclusion of indigenous goods in NFE computation should be excluded as there is no foreign exchange outflow on procurement of indigenous goods and same is contrary to the objective of NFE and principles followed for EOUs** - The same was implemented through a suitable amendment to the SEZ Rules in March-2019.

- **Formalize “de-notification” process for enclaves and delink its present mandatory usage for SEZs purpose only** - This recommendation was implemented through a suitable Clarification dated 28.01.2019 issued to all DCs with copy to State/UTs which relaxed the mandatory usage requirement that stipulated that the denotified land shall be used for SEZ purpose only.

- **Support to enable servicification of manufacturing zones. Allowing manufacturing enabling services companies e.g. R&D services, engineering design services, logistics service** – This recommendation has been implemented through a suitable amendment to Rule 5 of the SEZ rules on 17.12.2019 which rendered all existing and future SEZs as multi-sector SEZs thereby allowing for the co-existence of SEZ units of any sector with any other sector.

- **Broad-banding definition of services/allowing multiple services to come together** - This recommendation has been implemented through a suitable amendment to Rule 5 of the SEZ rules on 17.12.2019 which rendered all existing and future SEZs as multi-sector SEZs thereby allowing for the co-existence of SEZ units of any sector with any other sector.

- **Review/relax minimum land/built-up area requirement** - This recommendation has been implemented through a suitable amendment to Rule 5 of the SEZ rules on 17.12.2019 which relaxed the minimum land area requirement for setting up a multi-sector SEZ from the erstwhile requirement of 500 hectares to 50 hectares.

- **Developer should be allowed flexibility to enter into a long term lease agreement with stakeholders in Zones in line with the State policies** - This recommendation was implemented through an instruction No. 98 dated 29.08.2019 which relaxed the earlier stipulation of maximum lease period of 30 years to allow flexibility in lease tenure which would be in line with the maximum tenure allowed under the state / local government law / regulations.

- **The application for constructing minimum built up area by Developer or Co-developer beyond a period of ten years from the date of notification of the Special Economic Zone to be considered by BOA on merits of each case** - This recommendation has been implemented through a suitable amendment to Rule 5 of the SEZ rules on 17.12.2019 thereby empowering the Board of Approval to consider proposals for extensions for period beyond earlier stipulated ten years based on the merits of each case.
• **Enabling provisions for transfer of approval from one co-developer to other co-developer** – This recommendation has been examined and is being implemented through the mechanism of Board of Approvals which examines and approves such proposals on the merits of each case.

• **Funding mechanism for last mile connectivity for SEZs** - A mechanism for funding such requirement of last mile connectivity infrastructure has enabled through the existing scheme of TIES which has been clarified through suitable instruction to Development Commissioners in Jan-2020.

Besides the recommendations of the Group, the following further steps have been taken towards enabling ease of doing business and enhancing flexibility.

• Delegation of powers to Development Commissioner for shifting of SEZ unit from one SEZ to another within their jurisdiction – Earlier such proposals for shifting of SEZ units from one SEZ to another were processed and approved at the level of Commerce Secretary which has now been delegated to the level of jurisdictional Development Commissioners.

• Enable a trust to be considered eligible to set-up a unit in a SEZ, including a unit to be set-up in the International Financial Services Centre (IFSC). This will also provide flexibility to GoI to include any entity that may be required to be notified from time to time to set-up a unit in a SEZ.

• Setting up of cafeteria, gymnasium, creche and other similar facilities / amenities allowed to SEZ units – The request of SEZ units to set up facilities such as cafeteria, gymnasium, creche and other similar facilities / amenities were allowed through a suitable Instruction dated 11.06.2019.

• Revised guidelines for Work from Home policy – The revised guidelines were enabled through an amendment to the SEZ Rules in March-2019 to allow for employees of SEZ units to work from home.

• Uniform list of services to SEZ – This provides for a broad list of input services that could be utilized by SEZ units for their day-to-day operations thereby avoiding the requirement of the units to seek permission of Development Commissioners for each such instance.

*****
ANNUAL QUESTION NO. 699
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07TH FEBRUARY, 2020

ANTI-DUMPING DUTY ON CHINESE PRODUCTS

699. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to impose anti-dumping duty on many Chinese products, including drugs;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether it is also a fact that the Directorate General of Trade Remedies has initiated probe into alleged dumping of Chinese products into the country; and
(d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) to (d): Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) conducts anti-dumping investigations, under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and the rules made thereunder, on the basis of a duly substantiated application filed by the domestic industry alleging dumping of goods into the country causing injury to the domestic industry. The basic intent of anti-dumping measures is to eliminate injury caused to the domestic industry by the unfair trade practice of dumping and to create a level playing field for the domestic industry.

Currently, anti-dumping measures are in force on 90 products imported from the People’s Republic of China, including two pharmaceutical products.

Further, 24 anti-dumping investigations are presently in progress against the alleged dumping of imports from the People’s Republic of China.

*****
INDIA-CHINA TRADE DEFICIT

700. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India-China trade has dipped by nearly US $3 billion in 2019;
(b) whether it is also a fact that China's exports to India increased by 2.1 per cent last year while India's imports to China decreased by 0.2 per cent;
(c) whether it is also a fact that trade deficit has become a major irritant in India-China bilateral relations; and
(d) whether it is also a fact that China continues to promise to address the trade deficit concern of India?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) & (b) : As per the data provided by DGCIS, India’s trade with China decreased from USD 89.71 billion in 2017-18 to USD 87.07 billion in 2018-19. During this period, India’s imports from China declined from USD 76.38 billion in 2017-18 to USD 70.32 billion in 2018-19, and our exports grew from USD 13.33 billion in 2017-18 to USD 16.75 billion in 2018-19. As a result, India’s trade deficit with China reduced from USD 63.05 billion to USD 53.57 billion in the said period. However, there are some reports of some goods of Chinese origin coming into India from other countries like Singapore and Hong Kong, on which field formations have been appropriately sensitized.

(c) & (d): The Government of India has been consistently making efforts for achieving a more balanced trade with China in all our official engagements with the Chinese Government, requesting them to lower trade barriers for Indian exports to China.

Various protocols have been signed to facilitate export of Indian rice, rapeseed meal, tobacco and fishmeal / fish oil, and chilli meal from India to China. A workshop was jointly
conducted by National Medical Products Administration China, and Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation India, to train Indian Pharma exporters on the updated regulatory practices of China, on 21st June 2019, at Shanghai, China.

The Government of India has also taken various measures to extend support to exporters by facilitating Buyers Seller Meets between potential Chinese importers and Indian exporters to increase exports. In addition, Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in China to showcase Indian products.

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701. SHRI MAJEED MEMON:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the first time in about last two decades, India has become an importer rather than an exporter of refined Copper;
(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to restore India's pristine position in the matter;
(c) the major dominant Copper production companies in India and whether all of them are in operation and if not, which plants are closed presently and the reasons therefor; and
(d) the impact of closure on the overall production of copper smelt in the country?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(Shri Piyush Goyal)

(a) to (d): The Indian imports of refined copper have increased from 44,245 tonnes (USD 294.95 million) in 2017-18 to 92,290 tonnes (USD 605.20 million) in 2018-19, whereas Indian exports of refined copper have declined from 378,555 tonnes (USD 2,435.57 million) in 2017-18 to 47,917 tonnes (USD 302.27 million) in 2018-19, which has resulted in net imports of 44,373 tonnes (USD 302.93) in 2018-19 from a position of net exports of 334,310 tonnes (USD 2,140.62 million) in 2017-18. During the current financial year (Apr- Nov 2019), the imports and exports of refined copper stood at 109,324 tonnes (USD 684.02 million) and 18,300 tonnes (USD 106.35 million) respectively.

The major companies engaged in production of refined copper in India are Hindustan Copper Limited, Hindalco and Vedanta Ltd.

The domestic production and exports of refined copper have declined largely due to the closure, since May 2018, of the copper smelter plant of Vedanta Ltd at Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu, which has an annual production capacity of 4 lakh tonnes per annum.

M/s Vedanta Limited has filed a writ petition in February 2019 before the Madras High Court challenging the orders of the State Government of Tamil Nadu and Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB), and the matter is sub-judice.

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RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 702
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th FEBRUARY, 2020

MEETINGS WITH EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCILS REGARDING RCEP

702. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government met various Export Promotion Councils on RCEP deal;

(b) if so, the deliberations made in the meetings with the heads of various Export Promotion Councils and others;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Indian industry is still worried about RCEP deal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) to (d): Yes, during the course of Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) negotiations, the Government has held regular stakeholders’ consultations including with Export Promotion Councils and received inputs which were taken into consideration while formulating India’s position in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) negotiations. During the 3rd RCEP Leaders Summit which was held on 4 November, 2019 in Bangkok, India stated that the current structure of RCEP did not reflect the RCEP Guiding Principles or address the outstanding issues and concerns of India, in the light of which India did not join RCEP in its current form. India’s position in RCEP was also aimed at protecting the interests and domestic sensitivities of its stakeholders.

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703. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tea production in the southern States, especially in the Nilgiris, has declined by 15 per cent in 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that one of the reasons for the falling production of tea was due to unfavourable weather conditions in those areas?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) to (c): The production of tea in South Indian States (Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka) declined from 224.87 Million Kgs. (in 2018) to 219.04 Million Kgs. (in 2019), thereby exhibiting a decline of 2.59%. The tea production in Nilgris exhibited a reduction of 1.99% during 2019 as compared to 2018. The decline in tea production is attributable, inter-alia, to un-even distribution of rain and localized pest infestation.

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RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 704
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th FEBRUARY, 2020

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS UNDER CSR

704. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Undertakings under the purview of the Ministry have been allocating funds for taking up projects under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the total funds allocated and projects undertaken by these companies under this head during the last three years and the current year along with their present status, company and State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has laid down any specific norms regarding the utilisation of funds under the CSR, particularly in tribal areas and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) Yes, Sir, the Public Sector Undertakings have been allocating funds for taking up projects under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) scheme as per the provisions of the law and DPE guidelines.

(b) The details of total CSR funds allocated and projects undertaken during the last three years and current year, are enclosed at Annexure-I.

(c) As per CSR provisions in Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 and Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 notified thereunder, management of CPSEs may decide in their CSR policy to undertake CSR activities as per items listed in Schedule-VII of the Act in any part of the country, including tribal areas.

****
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of CSR Spent</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Main Sector/ Development Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>81.41</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Delhi</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Contribution to the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), Environment and Swachh Bharat, Drinking Water, Sanitation, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund, Skill Development, Promotion of Sports, Social Welfare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Besides the above, during 2016-17, there was a Contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs made to the Special Olympics Bharat for kits for Para-sportspersons representing the country in Special Olympics in Austria. This initiative was undertaken to promote rural sports, nationally recognized sports, Paralympics sports and Olympic sports.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of CSR Spent</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Main Sector/ Development Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>125.9</td>
<td>Odisha, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Odisha, Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Promotion of Sports, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Drinking Water, Skill Development, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund, Health Care, Education, Social Welfare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Providing access to reusable sanitary napkins to 500 adolescent girls from Govt. school and assessing the change in menstrual hygiene practices with its use in Delhi is in progress for the year 2017-18.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of CSR Spent</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Main Sector/ Development Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>125.4</td>
<td>Odisha, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Delhi</td>
<td>Environment and Swachh Bharat, Skill Development, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund, Social Welfare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Construction of labour rooms at REGEDA, UTKELA and RISIDA public health centres Aspirational Districts of Odisha, Distribution of hand held KAPAS plucker machines to farmers in Andhra Pradesh and Skill Development programme in the trades of tailoring cutting, embroidery & lace making and fashion designing in Jharkhand are in Progress for the year 2018-19.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of CSR Spent</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Main Sector/ Development Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019-20 (Till Jan.,2020)</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>Rajasthan, Gujarat, Delhi and Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Construction of New Waiting Hall for Maternity and Child Health (MCH), Distress Relief, Swachh Bharat Kosh, Contribution to the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), Skill Development, Education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Construction of New Waiting Hall for Maternity and Child Health (MCH) in Rajasthan, Skill Development programme in Delhi and Educational activities for the under privileged children in Delhi are in progress for the year 2019-20.*
### STC (Rs. In Lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of CSR Spent</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Main Sector/ Development Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>7.36</td>
<td>Delhi/NCR,</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Promotion of Art and Culture, Sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>13.71</td>
<td>All States/UT, Delhi/NCR</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Sanitation and Capacity Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Allocated 0.75 lakh for Disaster Preparedness/Relief Work however amount was not utilized as need did not arise for the proposed activity. The amount is proposed to carry forward to FY 2019-20. It is to mention that contribution to Prime Minister National Relief Fund or Chief Minister Flood Relief Fund is not considered as CSR expenditure. Therefore, Disaster Preparedness or Relief Work through direct implementation or implementing agency will consider as CSR expenditure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PEC (Rs. In Lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of CSR Spent</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Main Sector/ Development Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>24.41</td>
<td>Delhi, Rajasthan and Haryana</td>
<td>completed</td>
<td>Swachh Bharat, Helping Disabled regain Mobility and Dignity, Health Care, Mid-Day Meal and Education.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ITPO (Rs. In Lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of CSR Spent</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Main Sector/ Development Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>Karnataka, Delhi, Odisha, Pan India</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Environment and Swachh Bharat, Skill Development, Social Welfare, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Distribution of Charkhas to Khadi and Village Industries Commission in Karnataka and Ambulance to Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre Society in Delhi are in progress for the year 2016-17.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Uttrakhand, Jharkhand, Delhi, Maharashtra, Odisha, Pan India</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Skill Development, Social Welfare, Promotion of Health care, Gender Equality, Environment and Swachh Bharat, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United Orphanage for the Disabled in Tamil Nadu, Underprivileged of Bikaner Region, Rajasthan, Aid to Students of Govt. School Uttrakhand, Promotion of Health Care in Odisha, Skill Development for Underprivileged category in Delhi for the year 2017-18 are in progress.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>Pan India, Bihar, Delhi, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Skill Development, Social Welfare, Promotion of Health care, Gender Equality, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Andh Vidyalaya, Institution for Blind in Delhi, For destitute women and their children by Society for Participatory Integrated Development (SPID) in Delhi, Tree Plantation by Green Society of India (GSI) in Delhi and project for needy elderly citizens by the Earth Saviours Foundation (TESF) in Haryana are in progress.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The proposals for the current year (2019-20) are approved for implementation.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### KTPO (Rs. In Lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of CSR Spent</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Main Sector/ Development Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Skill Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Promotion of Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Under process</td>
<td>Health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TNTPO (Rs. In Lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of CSR Spent</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Main Sector/ Development Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>48.06</td>
<td>Pan India, Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Environment and Swachh Bharat, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>50.77</td>
<td>Pan India, Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Environment and Swachh Bharat, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>56.38</td>
<td>Pan India, Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Environment and Swachh Bharat, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>65.50</td>
<td>Pan India, Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Under Process</td>
<td>Swachh Bharat, contribution to Clean Ganga, Sanitation and Social Welfare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the year 2019-20 funds yet to be released for Virudhnagar and Ramnad District under development of aspirational districts, Local area development for strengthening the Street Lighting, Sanitation and road of the IDPL colony and Ganapathy colony which are adjacent to the CTC premises.

### ECGC (Rs. In Lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of CSR Spent</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Main Sector/ Development Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>542.46</td>
<td>Maharashtra, Pan India, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Assam &amp; Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab, Meghalaya</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Drinking water, Promotion of Education, Promotion of Health Care, Promotion of Sports, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Social Welfare, Skill Development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scholarship to underprivileged students, Community Study Centres in Maharashtra, Promotion of Health Care in Karnataka, Promotion of Healthcare and Education in Assam & Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya are in progress for the year 2016-17.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount of CSR Spent</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Main Sector/ Development Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>1108.00</td>
<td>Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Assam &amp; Arunachal Pradesh, New Delhi, Tamil</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Drinking water, Promotion of Education, Promotion of Health Care, Promotion of Sports, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Social Welfare, Skill Development, Contribution to Armed forces Flag Day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scholarship to underprivileged students, Community Study Centers, Skill Development, Promotion of Environment Sustainability in Maharashtra, Promotion of Health Care in Tamil Nadu, Promotion of Education and Health Care in Assam & Arunachal Pradesh, Promotion of Health Care, Education in Odisha, Promotion of Health Care in Uttar Pradesh are in progress for the year 2017-18.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State/Region</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, PAN India, Silvassa, Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli, Kerala</td>
<td>685.47</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Drinking water, Promotion of Education, Promotion of Health Care, Promotion of Sports, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Social Welfare, Skill Development, Contribution to Armed forces Flag Day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Promotion of Education, Health Care, Skill Development, Sanitation in Maharashtra, Promotion of Education in Madhya Pradesh, Promotion of Education in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, Promotion of Skill Development of farmers in Uttar Pradesh, Skill Development in Rajasthan are in progress for the year 2018-19.

2019-20 | An amount of Rs 701.11 lakh has been approved for the current year out of which Rs. 262.46 lakh has been paid. |        |                    |                                                                          |

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 705
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th FEBRUARY, 2020

DECISION OF WTO PANEL ON SUBSIDIES ON EXPORT SCHEMES

705. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the Ministry's reaction at the recent decision of the WTO Panel asking India to withdraw prohibited subsidies on export schemes;
(b) whether India has gone in for appeal;
(c) if so, the details thereof; and
(d) how the Ministry looks at the scenario in view of there being only one Judge in the Appellate Body and US deciding to block appointment of two Judges to the WTO Appellate Body and there being a mandatory requirement of three Judges to deliver judgement?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) to (d): Sir, a dispute was filed against India challenging certain export promotion schemes stating that these are WTO incompatible export subsidy schemes. India defended this case at the panel stage but the Dispute Settlement Panel report (issued to WTO members on 31 October 2019) has held India’s measures to be inconsistent with WTO norms. Though, India has filed an appeal against the Panel’s ruling on 19 November 2019, due to lack of quorum in the Appellate Body there is no progress in this case. India remains committed to resolving the crisis in the Appellate Body in close consultation with like-minded WTO members, however, the outcome of our efforts to resolve the crisis in the Appellate Body cannot be anticipated at this stage.

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RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 706
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th FEBRUARY, 2020

IMPORT CURBS ON PALM OIL FROM MALAYSIA

706. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has clamped import curbs on Malaysian Palm Oil, provoked by the comments of Malaysian Prime Minister;
(b) whether India is also considering curbs on other items of imports from Malaysia — Petroleum, Aluminium ingots, computer parts and micro-processors; and
(c) whether our neighbour Bangladesh has evinced keen interest to buy more quantities of Palm Oil from Malaysia at competitive rates and if so, whether such shipments are likely to be re-exported to India by Bangladesh?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) to (c): At present, crude Palm Oil is freely importable while refined Palm Oil/Palmolein/Other have been put under ‘Restricted’ category for imports since 8th January 2020 vide DGFT’s Notification No. 39/2015-2020. The restriction is applicable for imports from all countries. At present, there is no proposal to impose a restriction on import of any item from Malaysia.

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RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 707
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th FEBRUARY, 2020

FREE TRADE AGREEMENT WITH US

707. SHRI K. K. RAGESH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre is entering into Free Trade Agreement with the US;
(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
(c) whether any consultations about this have been done with various stakeholders; and
(d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a): No, Sir. Presently India is not negotiating a Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with USA.

(b), (c), & (d): Not applicable in view of (a) above.

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RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 708
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th FEBRUARY, 2020

BUYING OF PALM OIL FROM MALAYSIA

708. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has advised India's top vegetable oil trade body to stop buying Palm Oil from Malaysia;
(b) if so, details thereof and its impact on domestic oil supply; and
(c) the steps taken to improve production and domestic availability of vegetable oil to avoid further import of Palm Oil, Soya Oil, etc.?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) & (b): Directorate General of Foreign Trade has issued a Notification No. 39/2015-2020 dated 8th January 2020 amending the import policy of Refined Palm Oil (HS 15119010), Refined Palmolein (HS 15119020) and Other (HS 15119090) from ‘Free’ to ‘Restricted’. This notification is applicable on import from all countries.

(c): Country needs 25 million tonnes of edible oils to meet its requirement at current consumption level of 19 kg per person per year. Out of the total requirement, 10.50 million tonnes is produced domestically from primary (Soybean, Rapeseed & Mustard, Groundnut, Sunflower, Safflower & Niger) and secondary sources (Oil palm, Coconut, Rice Bran, Cotton seeds & Tree Borne Oilseeds) and remaining 60%, is met through import. The oilseed production of the country has been growing impressively. Despite this, there exists a gap between the demand and supply of oilseeds, which has necessitated sizeable quantities of imports.

The major challenges in oilseed production is largely rainfed conditions (70% area), high seed cost (Groundnut and Soybean), small holding with limited resources, low seed replacement rate and low productivity.
To increase domestic availability and reduce import dependency, a National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO) is proposed for next five years (2020-21 to 2024-25). NMEO covering three Sub-Missions to increase production of oilseeds and edible oils from (i) Primary Sources (Annual Crops, Plantation Crops and Edible TBOs), (ii) Secondary Sources (Rice bran oil and Cotton seed oil) and (iii) Consumer Awareness for maintaining edible oil consumption constant at 19.00 kg per person per annum. The proposed mission will aim to increase production from 30.88 to 47.80 million tonnes of oilseeds which will produce 7.00 to 11.00 million tonnes of edible oils from Primary Sources by 2024-25. Similarly edible oils from secondary sources will be doubled from 3.50 to 7.00 million tonnes.

The following action point will be initiated for increasing production and productivity of oilseeds and promotion of Secondary Sources of Edible oils:

- Increasing seed replacement rate and varietal replacement rate
- Promotion of oilseed in rice fallow/ potato areas
- Promotion of oilseeds through intercropping
- Extending oilseed cultivation in nontraditional area
- Targeting 100 low productivity districts
- Crop diversification in different reasons
- Promotion of community based oil extraction unit
- Value addition and promotion of export
- Promotion of rice bran and cotton seed oil
- Consumer awareness for judicious consumption of oils for good health

The above strategies will deliberate the following output by the end of 2024-25:

- Oilseed production will be increased from 30.88 to 47.80 million tonnes
- Productivity will be increased from 1263 to 1587 kg per ha
- Reduction in import dependence from 60% to 45%
- Edible oil production will be 18.00 million tonne from 10.50 million tonnes.

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