

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 27
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY COFFEE AND TEA BOARDS

***27.** SHRI B.S. YEDIYURAPPA:

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

- (a) the details of the developmental activities undertaken by the Coffee Board and the Tea Board during the last three years and the impact thereof on enhancing productivity as well as improving the quality of tea and coffee in the country;
- (b) the details of the steps taken by these Boards for improving their position in the world as well as in the domestic market;
- (c) whether these Boards have been able to discharge their basic regulatory role effectively; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

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. 27 FOR ANSWER ON 18TH DECEMBER, 2017
REGARDING “DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY COFFEE
AND TEA BOARDS”.**

- (a) The Coffee Board is implementing Integrated Coffee Development Project under which various interventions such as research & development, technology transfer, capacity building, support to mechanization of estates, coffee area development, market development, support to value addition etc. are undertaken for the overall improvement of production, productivity and quality of coffee. The productivity of coffee in the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 was 847kg/ha., 876 kg/ha. and 761 kg/ha. respectively. The decrease in productivity in 2016-17 is mainly due to off year phenomenon (lean year followed by bumper crop) and delayed blossom and backing showers. A sum of Rs.547.54 cr has been spent by the Coffee Board on various components of the Scheme during 12th Plan Period and the current financial year 2017-18 (Upto 30.11.2017).

Under the Tea Development and Promotion Scheme of the Tea Board, support is provided for plantation development, quality upgradation and product diversification, development of small tea growers, research and human resource development. The productivity of tea during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 was 2113 Kg/ha., 2176 Kg/ha. and 2165 kg/ha. respectively. A sum of Rs.691.98 cr has been spent by the Tea Board on various components of the Scheme during 12th Plan period and the current financial year 2017-18 (upto 30.11.2017).

- (b) Coffee Board undertakes various measures to boost Coffee exports and promotion of coffee sector, which, inter alia, includes conducting promotional activities in the foreign as well as domestic markets, providing incentives for export of high value and value added coffee, participating in International events, organizing ‘Flavour of India – The Fine Cup Award’ competition and India International Coffee Festival to encourage coffee exporters.

Tea Board also undertakes promotional initiatives such as participation in domestic and international trade fairs, arranging buyer-seller meets, effecting exchange of delegations and undertaking generic promotion in key markets through print-media and engaging in dialogues with governments of the importing countries in order to boost exports.

- (c) & (d): Coffee Board and Tea Board are responsible for implementation of various statutory and regulatory functions prescribed under the Coffee Act, 1942 and Tea Act, 1953 respectively. Export licenses and Certificates of Origin are being issued by the Coffee Board to monitor Coffee exports from the country. The Board is also issuing licenses to coffee curing works. Tea Board through various control orders such as Tea (Marketing) Control order, Tea (Distribution and Export) Control order, Tea Warehouse License order and Tea Waste Control order has been regulating various aspects of the tea industry.

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 39
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017

IMPORT PRICE OF ARECA NUTS

***39.** ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has recently enhanced the base import price of Areca nuts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the said increase in import price of Areca nuts has not given the desired benefits to the Areca nut farmers; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor along with the measures being contemplated by the Government to help the Areca nut growers?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

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. 39 FOR ANSWER ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017
REGARDING "IMPORT PRICE OF ARECA NUTS"**

(a) & (b): The Minimum Import Price (MIP) on areca nut has been revised from Rs 162/- per kilogram to Rs 251/- per kilogram vide Notification No.35/2015-20 dated 17th January, 2017

(c) & (d): The increase in import price of areca nut has benefitted the areca nut farmers as may be seen from the following table depicting the monthly average price of areca nut.

**Table 1. Monthly average price of Areca nut (dry) in Kozhikode and Sagar
(Price: Rs/quintal)**

Month	Kozhikode		Sagar (Shimoga Distt. of Karnataka)	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
April	19500	20600	26347	44454
May	19250	19375	24809	41214
June	18250	18000	22997	38051
July	19300	19125	24178	41416
August	19000	19300	25192	40502
September	19000	19125	25797	37899
October	13500	19250	27270	36599
November	13500	19833	27492	--
December	13500	--	26613	--
January	15000	--	26044	--
February	17125	--	27019	--
March	19500	--	35049	--
Mean	17202	19541	26567	40019

(Source : Directorate of Areca nut & Spices Development)

Thus, the price of areca nut had ruled at Rs.195/kg in April 2016 in Kozhikode market and ended at Rs.135/kg by the end of 2016 December. After the fixation of MIP, the prices of Areca nut increased to Rs150/kg in January 2017 and then to Rs.195/kg in March 2017. In Sagar also, the price of areca nut increased from Rs.266/kg in December 2016 to Rs.350/kg in March 2017 after fixation of MIP on areca nut. Thus increase in the import price of areca nuts has resulted into benefits for Areca nut growers.

Further, with the increase in MIP from Rs.110/- to Rs.162/- vide Notification No.10/2015-2020 dated 8th June, 2015 and subsequently to Rs.251/- vide Notification No.35/2015-2020 dated 17th January, 2017, imports have seen a declining trend as may be seen from the following Table:

Year	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs in lakhs)
2014-15	50036	68235
2015-16	45190	72221
2016-17	16151	28628
2017-18 (April to August)	7620	19528

(Source : Directorate of Areca nut & Spices Development)

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 246
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017

TRADE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EXPORT SCHEME

246. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:

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

- (a) the number of projects approved under the Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), State-wise along with the details of grant-in-aid sanctioned to them under the scheme;
- (b) the details of total increase in exports since implementation of TIES, State-wise along with the overview of the projects sanctioned under the scheme;
- (c) the manner in which TIES has bridged infrastructural gaps in exports so far along with the details and the number of projects approved under TIES which have had funding from other sources such as bank financing;
- (d) the details of major problems faced in implementation of the scheme along with the measures taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (e) whether the Government has any plan on easing the 20 crore per project cap to promote infrastructure building in certain export sectors and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

- (a) Madam. Under Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), so far, 8 projects have been approved. State-wise list along with grant-in-aid approved and sanctioned is at Annexure-1.
- (b) The increase in export cannot be attributed to these projects, approved till date, as they are still at the implementation stage.
- (c) TIES scheme has helped the different implementing agencies of the state and centre address infrastructural gaps like processing and testing facilities, convention centers, cargo terminals and SEZ infrastructure needed for promoting exports. The details of funding for the eight projects sanctioned has been outlined at Annexure-1.
- (d) The TIES scheme is in its first year of implementation and so far there has not been any major problem experienced in its implementation.
- (e) As per Scheme guidelines of TIES, the grant-in-aid shall, **normally**, be subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20 Cr. for each infrastructure project and there is no change envisaged at present.

Annexure-1

Details of projects approved under TIES

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Name of State	Name of Project	Financial Details	TIES fund approved	1 st instalment released/ Sanctioned
1.	Karnataka	Modernization of infrastructure facility for Marine Exports at Tadadi, Kumta Taluk, Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka	Total cost: Rs. 13.34 Cr TIES share:- Rs.5.00 cr. Govt. of Karnataka – Rs.5.00 cr. KFDC – Rs. 3.344 cr.	5.00	2.00
2.	Karnataka	Establishment of 'Coastal Cashew Research & Development Foundation, Kumta", District Uttara Kannada, Karnataka	Total Cost: Rs. 9.55 Cr. TIES Share: 3.31 Cr Govt. of Karnataka – Rs. 6.24 Cr.	3.31	1.00
3.	Kerala	Construction of Standard Design Factory Building at Cochin SEZ, Kerala	Total cost: Rs. 61.63 Cr TIES share requested:- Rs.20.00cr CSEZA fund –Rs. 21.63 cr. Borrowing from bank – Rs.20.00 cr.	20.00	6.50
4.	Manipur	Establishment of Integrated Cargo Terminal (ICT) at Imphal International Airport, Imphal, Manipur	Total cost: Rs. 16.20 Cr TIES share requested:- Rs.12.96 cr AAI – Rs. 3.24 cr.	11.92	6.00
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Common Scientific Facilities in Andhra Pradesh Medi-Tech Zone, Andhra Pradesh	Total cost: Rs. 168.87 Cr TIES share requested:- Rs.72.18 cr AMTZ: 79.80 cr. Debt financing – Rs. 16.89 cr.	40.00	4.00
6.	Tamilnadu	Setting up of EMI/EMC Lab for Medical Technology at Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu	Total project cost - Rs. 21.07 Cr TIES share requested - Rs. 10.55 Cr Loan– Rs. 10.52. Cr	9.56	4.78
7.	Tamilnadu	Expansion of Chennai Trade Centre Tamil Nadu	Total project cost - Rs. 288.16 Cr TIES share requested - Rs. 20.00 Cr. TNTPO (own resources) – Rs. 85.00 Cr. Term Loan from SBI – Rs.183.16 Cr.	20.00	10.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	'Establishment of Trade Promotion Centre at Minto Hall, Bhopal' Madhya Pradesh	Total project cost - Rs. 49.39 Cr TIES share requested - Rs. 20 Cr Government of Madhya Pradesh – Rs. 29.39 Cr	17.67	9.00
TOTAL					43.28

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 260
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017

ANTI-DUMPING DUTY ON CHINESE PRODUCTS

260. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

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

- the details of products imported from China on which anti-dumping duty is in force;
- Whether there has been a surge in such products imported from China in the last four quarters of the financial year and if so, the details thereof;
- whether such items include food items and consumer goods; and
- if so, the details thereof along with the details of initiatives taken by the Government to prevent dumping, specifically from China?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

- (a) : Currently, anti-dumping duty is in force on 100 products imported from China. The product category wise details of cases is given below:

(as on 12.12.2017)

S.No.	Product Category	No. of cases in which duty is in force
1.	Chemical and Petrochemicals	41
2.	Electrical and electronic items and accessories	7
3.	Fibre Boards	2
4.	Fibres and Yarn	9
5.	Glass and Glassware	8
6.	Machinery Items	5
7.	Pharmaceutical	2
8.	Rubber or Plastic products	1
9.	Steel and other metals	10
10.	Other Products	15
	Total	100

(b) : There has been no such surge in imports of the above products from China.

(c) & (d): From time to time, DGAD receives applications from domestic producers for imposition of anti-dumping duty on various products. After detailed investigations, preliminary/final findings are issued by DGAD based on which, Department of Revenue imposes provisional/definitive anti-dumping duties.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 281
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017

ONION EXPORT

281. DR. GOKARAJU GANGA RAJU:

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

- whether onion exports have declined in the current fiscal and if so, the details thereof indicating the percentage of decline;
- whether it is true that on the one hand the end users/consumers are purchasing onions at exorbitant price and on the other hand farmers are not getting remunerative price for onion due to its non export; and
- if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to increase onion export?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
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(a) Yes, Madam. There has been a decline of 21.78% in quantity terms and 8.54% in value terms in export of onion in the current fiscal year 2017-18 (Upto September,2017) as compared to the previous year i.e.2016-17 (Upto September,2016). The export details of onion is given as under:-

YEAR	QUANTITY (MT)	VALUE (USD Million)
2016-17 (Upto Sept.2016)	12,02,638.92	225.49
2017-18 (Upto Sept.2017)	9,40,620.11	206.22
%age change	-21.78%	-8.54%

NOTE:2017-18 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

Source: DGCI&S

(b)& (c) The prices at consumer level and procurement prices are determined by many other factors including that time period, wholesale and retail margins, storage period, weather conditions etc. As per the Foreign Trade Policy of the Government, the export of onion was 'Free' till 22nd November, 2017 and there has been no restriction of any kind on export of onion. In view of the price rise, the Minimum Export Price of USD 850 PMT has been levied on export of onions from 23.11.2017 till 31.12.2017. The question of non-export of onion does not arise and there has been continuous export of

onion during the current year. In order to boost export of onion, the Government has covered onion under “Merchandize Exports from India (MEIS)” under Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 which was continued till 30.09.2017. In addition, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has put in place various schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI), Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) etc. to boost export of agri products which includes onions also.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 283
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017

SPONSORING OF EVENTS THROUGH NGOs

283. ADV. CHINTAMAN NAVASHA WANAGA:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has sponsored or sponsoring some events through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the said NGOs including its Chairman; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
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(a) to (c): The Tea Board India and the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (ECGC Ltd.), under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, have sponsored some events through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

The Tea Board India has sponsored some events through NGOs under its Market Promotion Scheme and the Human Resource Development component (for imparting short term vocational training to the dependents and wards of tea plantation workers through institutions/organisations including NGOs) of the XII Plan. The details of the NGOs are as follows:-

1. **Market Promotion Scheme (MPS)- Tea Board**
 - i. Swami Dayananda Service Mission, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, Chairman – Shri Arya kumar Jnanedra
 - ii. Pratibandhi Kalyan Kendra, West Bengal, President – Shri S.N. Menon
 - iii. Humanity Foundation, Kolkata, Founder President – Shri Pranab Mukerji (photo journalist)
 - iv. Compassionate Crusaders Trust, Kolkata, Founder – Mr. Debasis Chakrabarti
 - v. Divine Social Welfare Society, New Delhi, General Secretary – Shri Yash Sharma

2. Human Resource Development component – Tea Board

- i. Ashray, Silchar, Assam, Director - Shri Umashankar Singh
- ii. Voluntary Association for Social Upliftment (VASU), Guwahati, Assam, President - Shri Shabnam Mohan Raj
- iii. Asha Kiran Samaj Kalyan Samittee, North Lakhimpur, Assam, President - Shri RanjanJyoti Bhattacharya
- iv. Rupayan Social Welfare Society, Tezpur, Assam, Secretary – Ms. LakhyaJyotiKalita

3. ECGC Ltd. (2016-17 & 2017-18)

- i. Cancer Patient’s Aid Association Mumbai, Founder Chairman and CEO – Mr. Y. K. Sapru
- ii. Sarth Pratishthan, Mumbai, Chief Patron – Mr. Anil Desai
- iii. Arunoday Seva Sansthan, New Delhi, President - Mr. T. N. Tiwari

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.285
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF GEMS AND JEWELLERY

285(H). SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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

- the total production of gems, jewellery and diamond in India during the last three years and the current year along with the total quantity and value of their exports during the said period;
- whether there has been an increase/ decrease in the trade of old gold jewellery, diamond and pearls during the said period; and
- if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a) The production of emerald and abrasive (gem) is reported nil during the last three years and current year. Details of production of precious minerals during the last three years and current year are given below:

(Value Rs. 000)

Mineral	Unit	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18(Upto Oct 2017)
Diamond	crt	36107	36070	36516	21548
Gold	kg	1441	1323	1594	813
Silver	kg	327647	426443	460811	-

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines

The details of exports of Gems, jewellery and diamond during the last three year and current year (in Value term) are as under:-

(Value in US\$ Million)

Items	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18(Upto Oct 2017)
Pearl, Precious, Semi-Precious stones	24758.79	22297.26	24923.77	14991.24
Gold	2845.15	5573.54	6121.43	1994.94
Silver	5.68	7.35	11.29	5.38
Other Precious and Base Metals	414.05	447.29	421.66	232.88
Gold and Other Precious Metal Jewellery	13242.41	10958.01	11934.61	7431.01
Total	41266.08	39283.46	43412.76	24655.45

Source: DGCI&S

The details of exports of gold and silver during the last three year and current year (in Quantity term) are as under:-

(Quantity in Thousands)

Items	Unit	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto Oct 2017)
Gold	Kgs	70.82	150.75	152.92	49.27
Silver	Kgs	7.57	29.95	32.72	18.01

Source: DGCI&S

Note: The quantity figures within other commodities are not additive thus cannot be provided.

(b) & (c) There is no mechanism to trace the data of manufacturing old gold jewellery, diamond and pearls or any other gem and jewellery items.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 290
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017

EXPORT GROWTH

290. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

- whether export growth of major items like Gems and Jewellery, Textiles, Dairy, Meat and Poultry and Leather have slowed down in the current financial year and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- the details of export performance of these items during the last five years along with the reasons for slow growth;
- whether the restriction of cattle trade for slaughter has been a reason for slow growth of meat products and if so, the details thereof; and
- the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance export growth of these major items?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a) & (b): The details of export of items like Gems and Jewellery, Textiles, Leather, Meat, Dairy and Poultry products during the last five years and the current year are given below:

(Value in US\$ billion)

Items	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 (Apr-Oct)	2017-18 (Apr-Oct)*	% Change
Gems & Jewellery	42.99	41.39	41.27	39.28	43.41	26.6	24.66	-7.32
Textile & Allied Products	32.87	36.94	37.09	35.95	35.77	19.63	20.41	4.01
Leather & Leather Manufactures	4.88	5.72	6.2	5.55	5.31	3.15	3.18	0.79
Meat Products	3.28	4.47	4.92	4.2	4.03	2.34	2.38	1.45
Dairy Products	0.43	0.73	0.36	0.26	0.25	0.13	0.16	15.14
Poultry Products	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.04	0.04	-0.89

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

The above table reveals that the items gems & jewellery and poultry products registered a negative growth during the current year as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports depend upon many global and domestic factors including demand in international markets, currency fluctuations, cost of credit, logistics costs, etc.

(c): There has been a positive growth of 1.45% in exports of meat products during the current year.

(d): The Government announced a major relief package for exporters in October 2017 by extending the Advance Authorization (AA) / Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) / 100% EOU schemes to sourcing inputs etc. from abroad as well as domestic suppliers. Holders of AA / EPCG and EOUs would not have to pay Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST), Cess etc. on imports. Also, domestic supplies to holders of AA / EPCG and EOUs would be treated as deemed exports. During the mid-term review of Foreign Trade Policy in December, 2017, export incentives under Merchandise Exports from India (MEIS) have been increased by 2% across the board for labour intensive MSME sectors leading to additional annual incentive of Rs 4,567 cr. This was in addition to already announced increase in MEIS incentives from 2% to 4% for Ready-made Garments and Made Ups in the labour intensive Textiles Sector with an additional annual incentive of Rs 2,743 cr. For Leather and Footwear Articles, an additional benefit of Rs. 749 crore is part of the relief package. Further, incentives under Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) have also been increased by 2% leading to additional annual incentive of Rs 1,140 cr.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 299
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017

**IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION AND GST ON COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
SECTOR**

299. SHRI ANTO ANTONY

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

- whether the demonetisation and the implementation of Goods and Services Tax have badly affected key sectors like manufacturing sector, export, import and construction industry in the country;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Government has any statistics regarding revenue generation from these sectors in the country; and
- if so, the details of revenue generation during the last 12 months, month-wise?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a) & (b) The growth of different sectors of an economy depends on a number of factors, including structural, external, fiscal and monetary factors (which is partly reflected by demonetisation). Therefore, it is not possible to pinpoint the impact of demonetization and GST on sectoral outputs.

India's Import and Export data (month-wise) for the Financial Years 2016-17 and 2017-18 along with growth rate is as under:

Month	Value of Import (in US \$ Million)		Growth Rate (in %)
	2017-18	2016-17	
April	38209	25689	48.73
May	38317	28286	35.46
June	36983	30917	19.62
July	33986	29305	15.97
August	35561	29303	21.36
September	37628	31839	18.18
October	37117	34495	7.60
TOTAL	257800	209835	22.86

Month	Value of Export (in US \$ Million)		Growth Rate (in %)
	2017-18	2016-17	
April	24592	20863	17.87
May	23969	22407	6.97
June	23108	22656	2.00
July	22382	21692	3.18
August	23517	21597	8.89
September	28732	22768	26.19
October	23050	23361	-1.33
TOTAL	169349	155344	9.02

Note: Figures pertaining to the current Financial Year 2017-18 are provisional.

Source: DGC&S

The growth of gross value added at constant basic prices for manufacturing and construction sectors of the economy up to second quarter (Q2) of 2017-18 are given in the table below.

Sectors	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17				2017-18	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Manufacturing	10.8	7.9	10.7	7.7	8.2	5.3	1.2	7.0
Construction	5.0	1.7	3.1	4.3	3.4	-3.7	2.0	2.6

Note: As per estimates released by Central Statistics Office

(c) & (d) Yes, Madam.

Details of revenue generated from central excise & customs duty during the last 12 months is as under:

Sl. No.	Month	Central Excise (in Rs. Crore)	Customs Duty [On Export/ Import] (in Rs. Crore)
1	December, 2016	33159	18820
2	January, 2017	34089	18974
3	February, 2017	31927	18797
4	March, 2017	35386	21665
5	April, 2017	31817	20764
6	May, 2017	34150	22051
7	June, 2017	25007	21147
8	*July, 2017	21150	30327
9	*August, 2017	18960	31535
10	*September, 2017	18191	31217
11	*October, 2017	17367	29536
12	*November, 2017	18127	28631

Note: * w.e.f 1st July, 2017 the CVD/SAD on Imports, Non-Petroleum component of Central Excise duty and complete Service Tax have been subsumed under GST. The Customs duty on Imports from July - November, 2017 are inclusive of IGST and GST Compensation Cess.

Source: Department of Revenue.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 324
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017

FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS

324. SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO:

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

- (a) the details of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) signed/proposed to be signed by India with other countries including those signed or proposed to be signed with Asian countries/Eurasian Economic Union along with their present status;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the impact of these FTAs on steel, agriculture and domestic industries and if so, the details thereof along with benefits/ net inflow of foreign investment and the steps taken to protect the agricultural sector from the negative effect of FTAs;
- (c) the details of the export and import made with the countries India has entered into FTAs/Extensive Economic Participation Agreement during the last three years, region/ quantity/price-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government is in talks with many foreign countries to sign new FTA agreements and if so, the norms being followed and the action plan formulated and priority areas identified in this regard along with the progress made with regard to implementation of these agreements, country-wise?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

- (a) The details of the Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)/Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements(CECAs)/Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements(CEPA) and Preferential Trade Agreements(PTAs) entered into by India is given in **Annexure-I** and **Annexure-II** respectively. The list of the FTAs/PTAs currently being negotiated is given in **Annexure-III**. As regards an FTA with Eurasian Economic Union, a joint statement to launch negotiations for FTA between India and the Union has been signed on 3 June, 2017.

- (b) Assessment evaluation of FTAs is a continuous process including on sectors such as steel and agriculture. Before entering into negotiations with its trading partners, studies are undertaken internally, as well as through the Joint Study Group (JSG) to study the feasibility of the proposed FTAs, including their impact on the domestic stakeholders including the Apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Industry Associations as well as the Administrative Ministries and Departments. In order to protect the interest of the domestic industry and agriculture sector, these agreements provide for maintaining sensitive/negative lists of items on which limited or no tariff concessions are granted under the FTA. The Government has largely adopted a conservative policy on agricultural products by maintaining a large number of them in the negative list of FTAs. In addition, in case of a surge in imports and injury to the domestic industry, a country is allowed to take recourse to the measures such as anti-dumping and safeguards.
- (c) The Question does not arise as India has not entered into any new FTA or Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) during the last three years. However, India expanded the scope of the India-ASEAN Trade in Goods (TIG) Agreement in November, 2014 to cover both Services and Investment with its date of implementation being 1 July, 2015.
- (d) The Department of Commerce is negotiating/reviewing 21 trade agreements with various countries and trading blocs. The details of these agreements under negotiation or review are at Annexure-III. The FTA negotiations are a continuous process and it is difficult to predict a time-line for conclusion.

Annexure-I

FTA's already in force

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement
1	India - Sri Lanka FTA	28th December, 1998	1 st March, 2000
2	Agreement on SAFTA (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Maldives and Afghanistan)	4th January, 2004	1st January, 2006 <i>(Tariff concessions implemented from 1st July, 2006)</i>
3	India Nepal Treaty of Trade	27 th October 2009	The Treaty has been extended for a further period of 7 years and is currently in force till 26 th October 2023.
4	India - Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit	17 th January, 1972	Renewed periodically, with mutually agreed modifications. Agreement dated 29 th July 2006 was valid for 10 years. With mutual consent, the validity was extended for a period of one year or the period till the proposed new Agreement comes into force. The renewed Agreement has been signed on 12.11.2016 and came into force with effect from 29 July 2017.
5	India - Thailand FTA - Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)	9 th October, 2003.	1 st September, 2004
6	India - Singapore CECA	29th June, 2005	1st August, 2005
7	India - ASEAN- CECA - Trade in Goods, Services and Investment Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	13 th August, 2009 for goods and November, 2014 for Services and Investment	Goods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st January 2010 in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand. • 1st June 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam. • 1st September 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar. • 1st October 2010 in respect of India and Indonesia. • 1st November 2010 in respect of India and Brunei. • 24 January 2011 in respect of India and Laos. • 1st June 2011 in respect of India and

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement
			the Philippines. • 1 st August, 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia. Services and Investment 1 July, 2015
8	India - South Korea CEPA	7 th August 2009	1 st January, 2010
9	India - Japan CEPA	16 th February, 2011	1 st August, 2011
10	India - Malaysia CECA	18 th February, 2011	1 st July, 2011

PTAs already in force:

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement
1	Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) (Bangladesh, China, India, Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Sri Lanka)	July, 1975 (revised on 2 nd November, 2005)	1st Nov, 1976
2	Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) (Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe)	13 th April, 1988	19 th April, 1989
3	SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement (SAPTA) (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka)	11 April, 1993	7 December, 1995
4	India - Afghanistan	6 th March, 2003	13 th May, 2003
5	India - MERCOSUR	25 th January, 2004	1st June, 2009
6	India - Chile	8 th March, 2006	11 th September, 2007. The agreement has been expanded on 6 th September, 2016 and came into force w.e.f. 16 th May, 2017.

Annexure-III

FTAs/PTAs under Negotiation/Review:

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Status
1	India - EU BTIA (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom)	Negotiations launched on 28 th June 2007 in the areas of Goods, Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Trade Facilitation and Customs Cooperation, Competition, IPR & GIs. Etc. Sixteen rounds of negotiations and a number of inter-sessional and Chief Negotiator level meetings have been held till date. A Ministerial review meeting between Commerce & Industry Minister and EU's Trade Commissioner was held on 15 th April, 2013 at Brussels. After a period of lull, several attempts were made in 2016 to revive the negotiations through stocktaking meetings at the Chief Negotiators level. The 5 th meeting took place in New Delhi on 14-15 November, 2017.
2	India – Sri Lanka Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreements (ETCA)	The negotiations on the text of the proposed Agreement are being carried out with Sri Lanka. Five rounds of negotiations have been held so far. The 5 th round of negotiations of the ETCA was held on 16-18 August, 2017 in Colombo.
3	India - Thailand CECA	Early Harvest Scheme on 82 items implemented. So far 30 rounds of India-Thailand Trade Negotiation committee (ITTNC) meetings have been held. The 30 th round was held on 13-14 July, 2016 in New Delhi.
4	India - Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA)	Ten rounds of negotiations on India-Mauritius CECPA have been held between the two sides so far, the last round was held on 23–24 October, 2006. Although the CECPA negotiations had been formally put on hold, they were revived in March, 2016 during the visit of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to Mauritius. After resumption, the first meeting of the India-Mauritius was held on 12-13 September, 2016 in Mauritius. The 2 nd meeting of the India-Mauritius was held on 27-28 September, 2017 at New Delhi to finalise the JSG Report.
5	India EFTA TEPA (Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland)	The India-EFTA TEPA (Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement) was launched in January 2008 (then known as BTIA). The first round was held in New Delhi during 6-8 October, 2008. The Chapters covered are Trade in Goods, Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures (SPS), Technical Barriers to Trade(TBT), Trade Facilitation and Customs Cooperation, Competition, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Government

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Status
		Procurement (GP), Dispute Settlement(DS), Trade Defence(TD), Rules of origin(ROO), Sustainable Development (SD) and Legal & Horizontal etc. So far 17 rounds of negotiations have been held with the last round of negotiations held on 18-21 September, 2017 in New Delhi.
6	India - New Zealand FTA/CECA	Ten Rounds of negotiation of CECA have been held so far. The 10 th Round was held in New Delhi on 17-18 February, 2015.
7	India – Israel FTA	Eight rounds of negotiations on India-Israel FTA have been held so far. The Eighth round was held in Israel from 24-26 November, 2013.
8	India - Singapore CECA	Second review of India-Singapore CECA was launched in May, 2010. A stock taking meeting was held on 8 th November, 2016 in New Delhi
9	India - SACU PTA (South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia)	Five rounds of negotiations have been held so far, the 5 th round of negotiations was held in October 2010 in New Delhi.
10	India - Mercosur PTA expansion (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)	The existing India-MERCOSUR PTA is being expanded. The 3 rd Meeting of Joint Administrative Committee was held in Brasilia on 29 th September, 2016. Both sides exchanged their initial offers on 14.09.2017.
11	BIMSTEC CECA (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal)	20 meetings of the Trade Negotiation Committee (TNC) have taken place. The 20 th Meeting of BIMSTEC Trade Negotiating Committee (TNC) was held during 07-09, September 2015 in Khon Kaen, Thailand.
12	India - Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Framework Agreement (Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and United Arab Emirates)	Two rounds of negotiations have been held so far between 2006 and 2008. The second round was held in September 9-10, 2008. Since then GCC has deferred its negotiations and is currently reviewing its negotiations with all countries and economic groups.
13	India – Canada FTA	Nine rounds of negotiation on India-Canada CEPA have been held so far. The Ninth round was held in March, 2015.
14	India - Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)	Commencement of negotiation on Indonesia - India CECA was announced on 25 th January 2011. Negotiations have been kept on hold due to RCEP negotiations.

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Status
15	India - Australia	Nine rounds of negotiations have been held so far. The ninth round of negotiations was held on 21-23 September 2015, in New Delhi, India.
16.	India-Malaysia CECA (1 st Review)	The 1 st review meeting of the India-Malaysia Joint Committee meeting was held on 8 th December, 2014.
17	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement among ASEAN + 6 FTA Partners (Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand)	Based on the Declaration of the Leaders during the ASEAN Summit in November, 2012, negotiations for a comprehensive economic partnership between the 10 ASEAN member states and its 6 FTA partners commenced in May, 2013. The 5 th RCEP Ministerial was held in Manila on 10 th September, 2017.. The 20 th round of RCEP TNC and related meetings were held from 17-28 October, 2017 in Incheon, Korea. The 1 st RCEP Summit was held in Manila on 14 November, 2017. The negotiations cover a number of areas like trade in goods, services, investment, intellectual property, economic & technical cooperation, competition and legal & institutional issues.
18	India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) (1 st Review)	The 1 st review meeting of the India-ASEAN trade in Goods Agreement was held on 6 April, 2016 in Kuala Lumpur.
19	India-Korea CEPA review	Three rounds of negotiations for upgrading India-Korea CEPA have been held so far with 3 rd round held on 21-22 September, 2017 in Seoul.
20	India-Iran PTA	So far, two meetings have taken place. The last meeting was held at New Delhi on 01-02 September, 2016. The dates of next meeting of India-Iran PTA are not yet finalised.
21	India-Peru Trade Agreement	The first round of negotiations was held on 8-11 August, 2017 in New Delhi.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 326
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017

EAS ECONOMIC MINISTERS' MEETING

326. SHRI VENKATESH BABU T.G.:

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

- (a) whether India has participated in the East Asia Summit (EAS) Economic Ministers' Meeting held in Manila recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether India and China have set up panels to promote export and bilateral relations;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a) & (b): Yes, Madam. A delegation led by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu participated in the East Asia Summit (EAS) Economic Ministers' Meeting held at Pasay City in Manila, Philippines on 9th September, 2017.

(c) to (e): At present, the following institutional mechanism are in place between India & China to deliberate on the trade issues:

1. Joint Economic Group (JEG): JEG was established at Ministerial level in 1988 to discuss trade cooperation issues including export promotion. So far, 10 JEGs have been held with the last one in September 2014 in Beijing. During the 10th JEG, Indian side requested China to take specific measures to improve market access for Indian products in China.

2. The following Joint Working Groups (JWGs) have been constituted at DG/JS level to enhance the trade cooperation between two countries and address the trade and investment related issues:

- a. JWG on Trade in Services: The last meeting was held in Xiamen on 18th September, 2017.
- b. JWG on Trade Statistical Analysis: The last meeting was held in New Delhi on 20th November 2017.
- c. JWG on Economic and Trade Planning Cooperation: The last meeting held in New Delhi on 21st February, 2017.
- d. JWG on Industrial Parks: The last meeting of the JWG was held in Beijing from 2nd-3rd , November 2016.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.333
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017

IMPORT OF ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS FROM CHINA

333. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that artificial diamonds are being imported from China in large numbers which look like real ones but have no resale value;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government is also aware that Indian consumers are being cheated due to lack of identification of genuineness of imported diamonds from China; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to save the Indian consumers from being cheated?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (d): Artificial diamonds are also known as “man-made”/“synthetic”/ “lab-created”/ “lab-grown” diamonds. These are artificially created stones that are made in specialized laboratory conditions. These diamonds have the same physical and chemical properties and are identical to diamonds of natural origin.

With growth in this specialised sector, the diamond industry brought to the notice of the Government the need for creation of a separate Harmonised Systems Code (HS Code) for Synthetic Diamonds and synthetic stones. Accordingly, in the interest of the consumers, two separate codes were created in the Finance Bill, 2016. The new codes created are 7104 90 10 for Synthetic Diamonds & 7104 90 90 for synthetic stones, thereby establishing a clear classification differentiation from natural Diamonds which fall under HS Code Heading: 7102.

Import data of Diamonds under Exim Code 7102 (Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set) and 7104 90 10 (Laboratory created or laboratory grown or manmade or cultured or synthetic diamonds) from China vis-a-vis total imports is as under:

Table:1

Import of diamonds (HS code 7102)

Values in US \$ Million

Year	Total Imports	Imports from China
2014-15	20,495.36	1.30
2015-16	16,865.96	6.21
2016-17	19,332.14	1.31
2017-18 (APR TO SEP)	15,091.34*	0.17*

* provisional.

Table: 2

Import under HS Code 71049010 (Lab grown Diamonds)

Values in US \$ Mill

Year	Total Imports	Imports from China
2017-18 (APR TO SEP)	160.33*	1.35*

* provisional.

From the above, it may be seen that imports from China is miniscule compared to our total import.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.355
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017

TRADE DEFICIT

355. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

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

- whether it is a fact that India's exports and imports have registered growth in the last quarter and if so, the details thereof;
- whether the country's trade deficit jumped to three years high in October this year which may further widen current account deficit;
- if so, the factors responsible for country's increase in trade deficit;
- whether the Government has taken any concrete steps to resolve the grievances of exporters to overcome widening of trade deficit; and
- if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a): India's overall export (merchandise and services) registered a positive growth of 8.73% and overall import registered a positive growth of 15.24% during the last quarter 2017-18 (July-Sept) as compared to the corresponding period of previous year as per the details given below:

(In US\$ billions)

Period	Export	% Change	Import	% Change
2016-17 (July-Sept)	105.99	--	114.21	--
2017-18 (July-Sept)*	115.24	8.73	131.62	15.24

Source: DGCI&S & RBI, (*Provisional)

(b) & (c): The details of India's total trade deficit (merchandise and services) for the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(In US\$ billions)

Years	Export	Import	Trade Deficit
2014-15	468.46	529.61	-61.15
2015-16	417.43	466.72	-49.30
2016-17	436.53	479.82	-43.29
2016-17(Apr-Sept)	211.60	222.60	-11.00
2017-18(Apr-Sept)*	226.63	267.42	-40.79

Source: DGCI&S & RBI, (*Provisional)

The data in the above table reveals that the overall trade deficit has a decreasing trend during the last three years. However, it has increased for the current year 2017-18 (Apr-Sept) as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. As services trade data for October 2017 are yet to be released by Reserve Bank of India, the overall trade deficit for October 2017 is not available. The merchandise trade deficit has jumped to three years high at US\$ 14 billion in October this year. Trade deficit depends upon relative fluctuations in the import and export of different commodities. The increase in imports is mainly because of oil imports to the tune of US\$ 9.3 billion during October 2017, which was 27.9 percent higher than oil imports of US \$ 7.3 billion in October 2016. The increase in value of oil imports is also attributed to the increase in global Brent prices (\$/bbl) by 15.87 % in October 2017 vis-à-vis October 2016 as per World Bank commodity price data. There has been increase in imports of other commodities also such as coal, iron and steel and non-ferrous metals. On the exports side, there has been decrease in exports of Gems and Jewellery, Pharmaceuticals and Ready Made Garments leading to relative increase in trade deficit in October 2017.

(d) & (e): The Government announced a major relief package for exporters in October 2017 by extending the Advance Authorization (AA) / Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) / 100% EOU schemes to sourcing inputs etc. from abroad as well as domestic suppliers. Holders of AA / EPCG and EOUs would not have to pay Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST), Cess etc. on imports. Also, domestic supplies to holders of AA / EPCG and EOUs would be treated as deemed exports. During the mid-term review of Foreign Trade Policy, export incentives under Merchandise Exports from India (MEIS) have been increased by 2% across the board for labour intensive MSME sectors leading to additional annual incentive of Rs 4,567 cr. This was in addition to already announced increase in MEIS incentives from 2% to 4% for Ready-made Garments and Made Ups in the labour intensive Textiles Sector with an additional annual incentive of Rs 2,743 cr. Further, incentives under Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) have also been increased by 2% leading to additional annual incentive of Rs 1,140 cr.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 361
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT OF WTO

361(H). SHRI HARI MANJHI:

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

- (a) the salient features of Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) of World Trade Organisation (WTO) along with the status of ratification of the said TFA;
- (b) whether there is a possibility of ratification of WTO's TFA by India very soon and if so, the details thereof along with the benefits likely to accrue as a result thereof;
- (c) whether there is a possibility of withdrawal of Free Trade Agreement between India and European Union in near future; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (b): The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) of World Trade Organization (WTO) has come into force on 22 February, 2017 once 2/3rd Members of WTO ratified it. India had ratified the TFA on 22 April, 2016. The Trade Facilitation Agreement contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective co-operation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. The TFA would necessitate simplification of border management procedures and adoption of new transparency measures, all of which are expected to reduce the transaction cost of imports and exports and facilitate smooth movement of goods across borders.

(c) to (d): At present, there is no Free Trade Agreement between India and the European Union. Hence, the possibility of withdrawal does not arise.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 373
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017

IMPORT OF CHEAP QUALITY PEPPER

373. SHRI PINAKI MISRA:

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

- whether the prices of superior quality pepper have fallen due to increase in its production and if so, the details thereof;
- whether it is a fact that the cheap and low quality Vietnamese pepper is finding its way into India through Sri Lanka under the South Asia Free Trade Area Agreement which is severely impacting the pepper growers in the South Indian States, particularly Kerala and Karnataka; and
- if so, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to stop the unethical inflow of inferior quality of pepper of Vietnam through Sri Lanka so that the prices of pepper get stabilized and its growers are protected?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a): The domestic prices of pepper have fallen primarily due to decline in international prices owing to higher production and supply of pepper in the international market and also due to import of cheap pepper from other origins into India. The production and average domestic prices of pepper during the last two years and in the current year are given below:

Year	Production (Tons)	Average Domestic Price (Rs. per kg)
2015-16	48500	655.22
2016-17	57000	694.77
2017-18(April-November)	64000	499.73

(b): Representations have been received from traders/growers associations of pepper in the country including the States of Kerala and Karnataka regarding alleged import of low quality pepper into India from Vietnam through Sri Lanka. Since most of the pepper producing countries are in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, the stakeholders have raised apprehensions of routing the pepper produced in ASEAN countries including Vietnam, to India through Sri Lanka, by utilizing the provisions of India Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISLFTA) and Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA).

(c): In order to stop the possibility of inferior quality pepper of other countries entering into India through Sri Lanka to take duty advantage and to stabilize the domestic prices of pepper, Government has fixed the CIF value of Rs.500/- per kg as Minimum Import Price for Black Pepper vide DGFT Notification dated 6/12/2017.

Sri Lankan Authorities have been requested to exercise extreme care and diligence in issuing the Certificates of Origin under ISLFTA and SAFTA. Government of Sri Lanka has informed that Sri Lanka Customs along with Ministry of Primary Industries and National Quarantine Service have introduced a new procedure with the aim of preventing Sri Lankan exporters from obtaining SAFTA or ISLFTA Certificates of Origin issued by the Department for third-country black pepper shipments destined to India.

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 377
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017

EVALUATION OF FTAs

377. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:

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

- (a) whether the Government/any other Government department or office carries out any evaluation of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) signed by India with Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Thailand and ASEAN;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the deficit or surplus with these countries during the last five years;
- (c) the details of main sectors wherein India is facing trade deficit and enjoying trade surplus with these countries; and
- (d) whether the Government has any plan to review these FTAs and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a): The assessment evaluation of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) is a continuous process. Even before entering into negotiations with its trading partners, studies are undertaken internally, as well as through the Joint Study Group (JSG) to study the feasibility of the proposed FTAs, including their impact on the domestic stakeholders including the Apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Industry Associations as well as the Administrative Ministries and Departments. An analysis based on the available preferential import data from some key FTA partners reveals that the percentage of overall preferential imports are low in relation to the overall imports from these partners.

(b): India's export, import and trade deficit/surplus with ASEAN, Japan, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Malaysia during 2012-13 to 2016-17 and 2017-18 (April to September) is given in Annexure-I.

(c): The sector-wise details of India's trade deficit/surplus with ASEAN, Japan, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Malaysia during 2012-13 to 2016-17 and 2017-18 (April to September) is given in Annexure-II.

(d): Every Free Trade Agreement has a joint review mechanism which provides for review of the Agreement from time to time, and the same is undertaken as mutually decided between the two sides.

(VALUES IN MILLION USD)

INDIA'S EXPORT, IMPORT AND TRADE DEFICIT WITH ASEAN, JAPAN, KOREA RP, MALAYSIA AND THAILAND			
COUNTRY/REGION	EXPORT	IMPORT	TRADE DEFICIT
ASEAN			
2012-13	33008.31	42865.12	-9856.81
2013-14	33135.05	41279.29	-8144.24
2014-15	31812.86	44714.77	-12901.91
2015-16	25133.58	39909.60	-14776.02
2016-17	30961.78	40617.32	-9655.53
*2017-18 (APRIL TO SEPTEMBER)	16079.87	22778.11	-6698.23
JAPAN			
2012-13	6101.24	12412.34	-6311.09
2013-14	6814.64	9481.03	-2666.39
2014-15	5385.87	10131.36	-4745.50
2015-16	4663.09	9850.22	-5187.14
2016-17	3845.82	9754.64	-5908.82
*2017-18 (APRIL TO SEPTEMBER)	2318.25	5290.89	-2972.64
REPUBLIC OF KOREA			
2012-13	4205.67	13105.06	-8899.38
2013-14	4209.52	12470.97	-8261.45
2014-15	4604.19	13529.11	-8924.92
2015-16	3524.51	13047.12	-9522.61
2016-17	4242.56	12585.35	-8342.80
*2017-18 (APRIL TO SEPTEMBER)	2155.78	8830.40	-6674.62
MALAYSIA			
2012-13	4444.10	9950.19	-5506.10
2013-14	4198.18	9230.18	-5032.00
2014-15	5816.65	11117.74	-5301.09

2015-16	3706.88	9083.83	-5376.95
2016-17	5224.88	8933.59	-3708.72
*2017-18 (APRIL TO SEPTEMBER)	2602.69	4521.79	-1919.10
THAILAND			
2012-13	3733.17	5352.60	-1619.44
2013-14	3703.39	5340.36	-1636.97
2014-15	3464.83	5865.88	-2401.05
2015-16	2987.86	5510.16	-2522.30
2016-17	3133.44	5415.40	-2281.96
*2017-18 (APRIL TO SEPTEMBER)	1710.43	3335.14	-1624.71
*NOTE: FIGURES FOR 2017-18 (APRIL TO SEPTEMBER) ARE PROVISIONAL.			

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS)

Sector-wise India's trade deficit/surplus with ASEAN, Japan, South Korea, Thailand and Malaysia							
COUNTRY/ REGION	MAJOR SECTOR	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	*2017-18 (April to September)
		Trade Deficit /Surplus	Trade Deficit /Surplus	Trade Deficit /Surplus	Trade Deficit /Surplus	Trade Deficit /Surplus	Trade Deficit /Surplus
ASEAN	Plantation	-821.69	-887.30	-843.61	-736.90	-659.05	-447.03
	Agri & Allied Products	-3321.00	-1717.05	-1748.75	-2122.10	-2020.58	-2075.62
	Marine Products	682.74	1195.95	1293.68	1075.21	1673.28	1104.56
	Ores & Minerals	-6907.75	-7735.65	-8052.23	-5699.64	-5610.76	-3197.09
	Leather & Leather Manufactures	111.37	153.33	169.76	111.21	96.16	31.33
	Gems & Jewellery	355.59	919.18	541.21	264.25	473.17	145.97
	Sports Goods	-1.75	-5.78	-3.46	-0.56	-1.39	-2.56
	Chemicals & Related Products	-252.78	-790.58	-933.34	-704.30	-634.77	-557.31
	Plastic and Rubber Articles	-1046.61	-1226.64	-1611.44	-1563.16	-1565.14	-1052.05
	Paper & related Products	-2044.95	-1826.29	-1505.77	-1291.84	-1121.33	-704.58
	Base Metals	637.51	449.18	-729.12	-891.70	165.69	-210.81
	Optical, Medical & Surgical instruments	-25.01	-110.50	-122.75	-111.33	-147.02	-204.11
	Electronics Items	-5139.50	-4780.52	-5199.40	-5234.20	-5545.24	-3365.09
	Machinery	-686.34	-426.96	-268.30	-319.80	133.43	-4.52
	Office Equipment	0.10	4.33	12.61	24.36	33.17	9.28
	Transport Equipment	1758.64	1637.93	2164.84	1206.00	2124.90	720.85
	Project Goods	-148.31	-156.52	-126.15	-68.58	-39.04	-9.80
	Textile & Allied Products	913.76	1063.29	947.77	665.67	714.98	307.71
	Petroleum Crude and Products	6234.69	6186.47	3175.71	775.67	2407.82	2996.56
	ASEAN TOTAL		-9856.81	-8144.24	-12901.91	-14776.02	-9655.53
JAPAN	Plantation	34.91	33.24	29.57	26.47	25.17	13.06
	Agri & Allied Products	532.03	336.46	241.04	241.45	281.58	134.69
	Marine Products	355.81	405.95	446.31	403.89	389.35	269.65
	Ores & Minerals	-32.08	143.78	140.49	1.09	-20.47	2.65
	Leather & Leather Manufactures	37.86	47.79	55.19	58.01	62.72	32.88
	Gems & Jewellery	242.78	306.04	234.24	193.70	274.67	108.94
	Sports Goods	-1.95	-2.01	-3.45	-3.14	-3.97	-1.87

Sector-wise India's trade deficit/surplus with ASEAN, Japan, South Korea, Thailand and Malaysia

COUNTRY/ REGION	MAJOR SECTOR	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	*2017-18 (April to September)
		Trade Deficit /Surplus					
	Chemicals & Related Products	-264.73	-180.12	-258.34	-283.00	-228.62	-166.33
	Plastic and Rubber Articles	-693.02	-579.70	-648.79	-792.05	-898.09	-517.59
	Paper & related Products	-53.14	-46.96	-41.73	-43.23	-49.43	-34.20
	Base Metals	-1896.60	-1446.23	-1739.07	-1807.44	-1173.94	-689.16
	Optical, Medical & Surgical instruments	-398.19	-335.26	-351.89	-356.11	-392.31	-196.03
	Electronics Items	-1017.89	-837.27	-791.00	-948.01	-987.61	-543.86
	Machinery	-3928.09	-2775.31	-2562.20	-2442.81	-2884.02	-1343.08
	Office Equipment	-6.04	-5.16	-8.19	-4.20	-3.32	-0.19
	Transport Equipment	-1580.92	-896.53	-1369.73	-474.77	-880.92	-417.50
	Project Goods	-384.26	-140.20	-285.42	-243.41	-162.56	-138.17
	Textile & Allied Products	276.14	291.05	265.11	242.05	244.77	115.18
	Petroleum Crude and Products	2427.96	2896.89	1777.51	1047.59	543.74	448.44
	JAPAN TOTAL	-6311.09	-2666.39	-4745.50	-5187.14	-5908.82	-2972.64
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Plantation	1.98	6.07	15.56	10.28	10.57	5.96
	Agri & Allied Products	773.01	670.20	406.46	331.79	254.99	122.90
	Marine Products	20.70	32.00	35.24	23.96	26.16	11.21
	Ores & Minerals	47.87	72.77	78.61	35.42	71.10	68.35
	Leather & Leather Manufactures	35.71	48.35	55.98	69.94	60.70	26.47
	Gems & Jewellery	-202.70	-297.69	-327.63	-237.01	-229.96	-1409.41
	Sports Goods	-1.56	2.53	-0.25	-0.78	-1.41	-0.53
	Chemicals & Related Products	-872.97	-1117.38	-899.17	-493.19	-583.39	-435.18
	Plastic and Rubber Articles	-1539.84	-1614.81	-1772.87	-1544.79	-1472.02	-931.37
	Paper & related Products	-165.94	-201.14	-274.44	-279.93	-307.24	-141.32
	Base Metals	-1511.36	-1120.43	-1553.04	-1677.77	-1130.93	-999.45
	Optical, Medical & Surgical instruments	-132.30	-151.21	-156.17	-141.26	-157.14	-85.70
	Electronics Items	-1174.98	-1656.21	-1954.86	-2449.33	-2457.83	-1458.04
	Machinery	-2392.27	-1979.67	-2240.98	-1967.85	-1874.34	-936.00
Office Equipment	-6.81	-48.29	-44.00	-24.36	-14.66	-3.82	

Sector-wise India's trade deficit/surplus with ASEAN, Japan, South Korea, Thailand and Malaysia

COUNTRY/ REGION	MAJOR SECTOR	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	*2017-18 (April to September)
		Trade Deficit /Surplus					
	Transport Equipment	-1917.36	-1218.32	-938.92	-1095.48	-970.44	-564.24
	Project Goods	-405.38	-295.09	-250.11	-159.51	-99.29	-65.88
	Textile & Allied Products	154.03	201.09	231.94	219.79	233.31	81.85
	Petroleum Crude and Products	431.90	377.75	707.66	-109.94	360.01	86.57
KOREA RP TOTAL		-8899.38	-8261.45	-8924.92	-9522.61	-8342.80	-6674.62
MALAYSIA	Plantation	24.25	-7.12	-16.85	-35.18	10.34	5.43
	Agri & Allied Products	-1577.35	-937.31	-1603.85	-1415.81	-1168.11	-491.63
	Marine Products	38.63	48.58	44.20	39.32	45.46	22.19
	Ores & Minerals	42.08	13.59	-12.66	-8.09	27.63	7.81
	Leather & Leather Manufactures	49.39	54.33	60.85	49.11	44.11	24.61
	Gems & Jewellery	100.77	59.06	28.40	4.99	24.21	25.62
	Sports Goods	0.67	0.55	0.69	0.50	0.85	0.01
	Chemicals & Related Products	-276.78	-38.56	-239.19	-276.91	-205.92	-134.44
	Plastic and Rubber Articles	-171.67	-197.63	-243.18	-208.31	-197.46	-124.22
	Paper & related Products	-750.95	-683.88	-775.08	-664.10	-497.28	-257.49
	Base Metals	-170.58	-564.65	-573.29	-283.77	-69.34	-22.01
	Optical, Medical & Surgical instruments	33.24	-20.00	-5.11	6.21	0.71	-7.19
	Electronics Items	-1655.55	-1472.86	-1599.90	-1560.11	-1639.14	-1048.36
	Machinery	-110.35	32.17	58.46	21.23	249.16	77.56
	Office Equipment	1.47	1.63	2.20	1.78	3.37	0.70
	Transport Equipment	113.08	-33.31	842.38	-26.60	762.63	16.52
	Project Goods	-20.40	-8.60	-7.02	-14.61	1.89	-0.24
	Textile & Allied Products	223.07	218.03	224.93	168.81	127.61	82.77
Petroleum Crude and Products	-1368.09	-1513.19	-1513.06	-1153.54	-1186.37	-52.94	
MALAYSIA TOTAL		-5506.10	-5032.00	-5301.09	-5376.95	-3708.72	-1919.10
THAILAND	Plantation	-164.10	-233.47	-217.89	-169.77	-123.03	-78.42
	Agri & Allied Products	752.58	477.35	539.89	346.89	257.01	75.46
	Marine Products	101.98	140.33	111.61	120.67	222.01	89.45
	Ores & Minerals	-120.58	-129.36	-59.89	-39.10	-38.18	-31.37

Sector-wise India's trade deficit/surplus with ASEAN, Japan, South Korea, Thailand and Malaysia

COUNTRY/ REGION	MAJOR SECTOR	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	*2017-18 (April to September)
		Trade Deficit /Surplus	Trade Deficit /Surplus	Trade Deficit /Surplus	Trade Deficit /Surplus	Trade Deficit /Surplus	Trade Deficit /Surplus
	Leather & Leather Manufactures	-6.63	9.07	0.24	-34.08	-20.96	-11.46
	Gems & Jewellery	349.94	534.38	562.44	525.99	512.88	261.60
	Sports Goods	-0.91	-1.99	-1.26	-0.98	-0.26	-1.32
	Chemicals & Related Products	-224.40	-220.29	-269.69	-71.66	-201.02	-163.63
	Plastic and Rubber Articles	-597.92	-627.47	-737.95	-712.17	-741.36	-519.57
	Paper & related Products	-89.10	-61.25	-50.12	-71.59	-51.67	-39.16
	Base Metals	79.16	49.38	-200.91	-287.01	-188.21	-104.22
	Optical, Medical & Surgical instruments	-28.46	-11.19	-13.29	-20.02	-12.14	-13.75
	Electronics Items	-626.51	-563.98	-855.05	-825.87	-870.62	-522.59
	Machinery	-870.42	-850.07	-957.87	-953.69	-795.84	-429.60
	Office Equipment	1.18	1.15	1.21	9.39	11.03	5.61
	Transport Equipment	-83.26	-118.17	-184.56	-242.84	-217.95	-154.85
	Project Goods	-39.15	-22.43	-27.02	-22.38	-14.12	-3.51
	Textile & Allied Products	52.42	79.36	-1.46	8.95	75.45	28.77
	Petroleum Crude and Products	30.92	79.81	22.55	35.41	26.06	53.86
	THAILAND TOTAL	-1619.44	-1636.97	-2401.05	-2522.30	-2281.96	-1624.71
*Note: Figures for 2017-18 (April to September) are provisional.							

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS)

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.389
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017

EXPORT OF MAIZE

389(H). SHRI RAJU SHETTY:

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

- the details of the export of maize during the last three years and the current year, State/year-wise; and
- the steps being taken by the Government to promote export of maize along with the outcome thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

- (a) The details of the export of maize during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Qty. in MT; Value in USD Million

ITCHS	DESCRIPTION	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (Apr,17-Sep,17)*	
		QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
10051000	MAIZE SEED	23,074.55	29.28	24,122.43	23.75	36,400.61	30.83	17,077.48	17.14
10059000	OTHER MAIZE (CORN)	28,02,798.84	637.49	6,73,824.74	154.24	5,29,951.62	122.44	2,37,869.30	53.12
	TOTAL	28,25,873.39	666.77	6,97,947.17	177.99	5,66,352.23	153.26	2,54,946.78	70.25

Source:DGCI&S, * Provisional

State-wise data for exports is not published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics.

- (b) Promotion of exports of agricultural commodities, including maize, is a continuous process. The Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the administrative control of Department of Commerce, has the mandate to promote exports of maize. APEDA has been providing assistance to the exporters of its scheduled products, including maize, under various components of its scheme 'Agriculture Export Promotion Scheme of APEDA'. Export of maize has declined during the past two years and the current year as the domestic prices are higher than the international prices.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 424
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017

FARM EXPORTS

424. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

- (a) whether despite being one of the world's largest producers of numerous agricultural commodities, India has minuscule share in the global agricultural trade;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the measures taken by the Government to boost export of farm products without affecting the domestic demand/price and improve competitiveness of Indian products in the international market in terms of prices and variety of goods;
- (c) whether the Government is also planning to roll out a comprehensive policy to boost the farm exports and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the sops and incentives being offered to the farmers to enable them come forward for exports?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

- (a) As per World Trade Organization (WTO) International Trade Statistics, 2017 (based on trade in 2016), India is the 10th largest exporter of agricultural products in the world with a share of 2.1%. Shares of the other leading agricultural exporting countries, from 6th to 9th position, are in the same range as that of India i.e. 2.1 % - 2.4%. Hence, India's share in the world agriculture trade cannot be termed as low as India also has a large domestic consumption base for agricultural products.
- (b) Promotion of exports of agricultural commodities is a continuous process. The Department of Commerce has several schemes to promote exports, including exports of agricultural products, viz. Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) etc. In addition, assistance to the exporters of agricultural products is also available under the Export Promotion Schemes of Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEEDA), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Tea Board, Coffee Board and Spices Board.

The Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the administrative control of Department of Commerce, has also identified clusters for export oriented production of horticulture products. The following clusters have been identified in the first phase:

Product	State	Districts
1. Banana 2. Pomegranate	Andhra Pradesh	1. Kurnool, Kadapa, and Anantpuramu. 2. Kurnool, Kadapa, and Anantpuramu
1. Nendran Banana 2. Pineapple	Kerala	1. Thrissur, Palghat 2. Idukki, Ernakulam, Kottayam
1. Banana 2. Mango	Gujarat	Bharuch to Narmada
1. Vegetables	West Bengal	Nadia, North & South 24 Parganas, Midnapur and Murshidabad
1. Rose Onion 2. Mangoes	Karnataka	1. Bangalore Rural, Kolar, Belgaum, Dharward, Bagalkote, Chhikabalpu 2. Kolar, Chhikabalpur, Ramnagar
1. Mango	Telangana	Rangareddy, Karem Nagar, Mehboob Nagar, Khammam, Warangal

APEDA is collaborating with various agencies of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare and the respective State Governments for identifying specific interventions and infrastructure gaps, which will help in expansion of area, augmenting productivity and creation of infrastructure and logistics to boost exports.

(c& d) The Government has comprehensive policies run by organization like APEDA, MPEDA and other Commodity Boards to promote exports of agricultural products. The incentives for exports under the various schemes of department of Commerce are available to all exporters including farmers and farmer producer organisations.

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 425
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017

PACKAGING STANDARDS FOR EXPORTS

425. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

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

- (a) whether absence of proper packaging has resulted in a large amount of Indian food items getting rejected in developing market;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the names of the countries which have imposed ban on import of Indian food products on ground of contamination;
- (d) whether the Government proposes new packaging norms for export of food items to address concerns over food Safety and health standards and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Ministry has also constituted a committee to formulate packaging standards for export; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said Committee is likely to submit its report to the Government?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

- (a& b) All importing countries food products have concerns relating to human, animal and plant health and hygiene and safety of food consumed by its citizens. As a measure of protection, importing countries often resort to rejections of individual consignments for non-compliance with their prescribed norms/safety standards/rules/regulations. The Government does not maintain any data on rejections of individual consignments.
- (c) At present, there is no instance of a formal country-specific ban on import of food products from India on grounds of contamination.

- (d) The packaging of food products, for exports as well as the domestic market, is regulated under the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and labelling) Regulations, 2011 of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI).

- (e) The Government of India has constituted a Packaging Standards Committee under the Chairmanship of the Additional Secretary, Department of Commerce to discuss challenges to India's exports and how improved packaging can help to boost exports.

- (f) The Committee comprises of representatives from Department of Commerce, Department of Consumer Affairs, Bureau of Indian Standards, FSSAI, Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Tea Board, Coffee Board, Tobacco Board, Spices Board and Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP). The Committee has been mandated to identify various products (preferably with an export oriented focus) for developing packaging standards in line with or benchmarked to international standards. IIP has already designed and developed packaging standards and specifications for 28 varieties of fruits and vegetables for unit as well as bulk packaging and the report has been submitted to APEDA. APEDA has hosted the packaging standards on its website for the benefit of exporters.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 426
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017

GRANTS UNDER MDA SCHEME

426. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is providing grants/financial assistance under the Market Development Assistance (MDA) scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has approved any proposals in this regard during the last three years and the current year; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (d): Yes, Madam. Under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme, lumpsum assistance was provided to Export Promotion Councils/Trade Promotion Organizations for the following:

- (i) to assist exporters with a f.o.b. value of exports of upto Rs. 30 crore [relaxed in the case of events in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) Region], for participation in approved export promotion events abroad including reimbursement of airfares and cost of rented space.
- (ii) to assist Export Promotion Councils/Trade Promotion Organizations to undertake export promotion activities for their product(s) and commodities in India and abroad.

The funds released to the eligible agencies under the MDA Scheme during the last three years are as under:

Year	Financial Assistance provided
2014-15	₹50.00 crore
2015-16	₹48.74 crore
2016-17	₹45.93 crore

The Scheme now stands merged with the Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme.

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 430
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017

SLOWDOWN IN EXPORTS

430. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA,;
SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:

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

- whether there is a continuous slowdown in exports from the country during the last three years and the current year;
- if so, the details thereof, year-wise and the reasons therefor;
- whether Government is planning for a better exchange rate policy to ensure that the rupee-dollar exchange rate reflects the realistic value of the rupee;
- if so, the details thereof along with the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost exports and increase competitiveness of our products; and
- whether the Government is contemplating to constitute a Task Force to increase the exports and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a) & (b): India's overall export (merchandise and services) registered a positive growth of 4.58% during the year 2016-17 as compared to the year 2015-16 and also registered a positive growth of 7.10% during 2017-18 (Apr-Sept) as compared to the corresponding period of previous year as per the details given below:

(In US\$ billions)

Years	Exports	% Change
2014-15	468.46	--
2015-16	417.43	-10.89
2016-17	436.53	4.58
2016-17 (Apr-Sept)	211.60	--
2017-18 (Apr-Sept)*	226.63	7.10

Source: DGCI&S & RBI, (*Provisional)

(c) & (d): Since the initiation of reforms in the 1990s, India has adopted a market determined exchange rate system. Accordingly, the exchange rate of the rupee is determined by the forces of demand and supply in the domestic foreign exchange market.

Under the extant exchange rate policy, the primary objective of the RBI is maintenance of orderly conditions in the forex market by meeting temporary demand-supply gaps, which may arise due to uncertainties or other reasons and curbing destabilizing and self-fulfilling speculative activities. The RBI does not have any fixed target or band for the exchange rate. The overall objective is to curb excessive volatility in the forex market and to ensure that the exchange rate movements are broadly in line with the country's economic fundamentals. Thus, market forces play a predominant role in determining the exchange rate of the rupee. During the current fiscal year 2017-18 so far (upto December 11), the rupee has been relatively stable, trading in the range of Rs.63.58 to 65.70 per US dollar.

In order to boost exports and increase competitiveness of our products, the Government has launched various schemes under the Foreign Trade policy (2015-20) such as Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS), Duty Drawback scheme, Advance Authorisation scheme, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, Interest Equalisation Scheme and Self Ratification Scheme.

(e): An Expert Task Force on Employment and Exports was constituted by Government on 6th September 2017 under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog with the objective of providing major thrust to job creation by enhancing India's exports. Members of the Task force include CEO, NITI Aayog, Secretary, Department of Commerce, Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, leading economists and industry experts. The Task Force has submitted its recommendations to the Government in December, 2017.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 450
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th DECEMBER, 2017

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA

450. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI BHARATHI MOHAN R.K.:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYA BAMA:
SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:
SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:
DR. P.K. BIJU:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

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

- (a) the details of the imports and exports carried out between India and China during the last three years and the current year, product/quantity/value and year-wise indicating the list of such Chinese products, raw and finished goods dominated in the domestic markets;
- (b) whether India's trade deficit with China has increased during the said period and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to reduce the same and promote exports to China;
- (c) whether India and China have also agreed to set up industry specific working groups for increasing exports with a view to bridge trade deficit with China and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said working groups are likely to start functioning;
- (d) whether China has shown interest in making investments in various sectors of the country and if so, the details thereof along with the details of investment made by Chinese companies in India so far; and
- (e) whether the Government has chalked out any plans to provide adequate policy support and facilitation to indigenous industries to combat the over dumping of Chinese products in Indian domestic market and if so, the details thereof along with the plan of the Government, if any, to introduce anti-dumping duty on Chinese imports?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a)& (b): Details of the imports and exports between India and China during the last three years and current year are given below: -

Bilateral Trade between India and China during the last three years and the current year.

Value in US\$ Billion

Year	Import	Export	Total Trade	Trade Deficit
2014-15	60.41	11.95	72.36	48.46
2015-16	61.70	9.01	70.71	52.69
2016-17	61.28	10.17	71.45	51.11
2017-18 (Apr to Oct) *	43.46	6.73	50.19	36.73

**Provisional*

(Source; DGCI&S)

Principal Commodity Group-wise India's export to and import from China for the last three years and the current year up to October 2017 including raw and finished goods are as attached as Annex-I & Annex-II respectively.

From the above table, it may be seen that India's trade deficit from China grew marginally by 8.73% from US\$ 48.46 billion in 2014-15 to US\$ 52.69 billion in 2015-16. In 2016-17, it dropped by 3% (approximately) from US\$ 52.69 billion to US\$ 51.11 billion.

Increasing trade deficit with China can be attributed primarily to the fact that Chinese exports to India rely strongly on manufactured items to meet the demand of fast expanding sectors like telecom and power, while India's exports to China are characterized by primary and intermediate products. The major imports from China are products such as telecom instruments, computer hardware and peripherals, fertilizers, electronic components/instruments, project goods, organic chemicals and drug intermediates, consumer electronics, electrical machinery and equipments, iron and steel etc. These imports feed the growing demand in India for such goods which China, due to variety of reasons, is able to export to India at competitive prices.

India's exports to China on the other hand include iron ore, cotton raw/yarn, petroleum products, copper and articles thereof, organic chemicals, iron and steel, castor oil, plastic raw materials, pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, marine products etc.

As regard steps taken to promote export and reduce trade deficit with China, Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Commerce & Industry of the Republic of India jointly developed and signed in September 2014 a Five-Year Development Program for Economic and Trade Cooperation in order to lay down a medium term roadmap for promoting balanced and sustainable development of economic and trade relations between China and India, on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

The Five Year Program recognizes and states "the trade deficit with China is a matter of high concern for India. Against this background and in the spirit of mutual benefit, India and China shall endeavour to strengthen cooperation and gradually achieve bilateral trade balance over the next 5 years. India and China shall further endeavour to increase bilateral trade in services particularly Information Technology (IT) & Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) in the next 5 years."

In addition, bilateral meetings and institutional dialogues are being used to increase the overall exports by diversifying the basket with a continuous emphasis on market access. Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in China to showcase Indian products. The Government of India has also taken various measures to extend support to exporters to boost exports from India.

(c): Following Joint Working Groups (JWGs) are in place between India and China to enhance the trade cooperation between two countries and address the trade and investment related issues:

- a. JWG on Trade in Services: The last meeting was held in Xiamen on 18th September 2017.
- b. JWG on Trade Statistical Analysis: The last meeting was held in Delhi on 20th November 2017.
- c. JWG on Economic and Trade Planning Cooperation: The last meeting held in New Delhi on 21st February, 2014.
- d. JWG on Industrial Parks: The last meeting of the JWG was held in Beijing from 2-3 November 2016.
- e. JWG on Hitech Co-operation : The last meeting of the JWG was held on 15-16 December, 2014
- f. JWG on cooperation with Ministry of Agriculture : The last meeting of the JWG was held in 2008

The working of various groups and their constitution is reviewed from time to time based on the requirements and mutual agreement on both the sides.

(d) As per the FDI Data maintained by DIPP/RBI, the Chinese FDI in India, though growing, has been insignificant compared to China's total FDI overseas. China presently ranks 17th in terms of FDI equity inflows into India. The cumulative FDI equity inflows from China since April 2000 to September 2017 are to the tune of US\$ 1.73 billion only, which is about 0.49 per cent of the overall FDI equity inflows into India. The major sectors in which the investment has come from China are:

- Automobile Industry (53.79 %)
- Metallurgical Industries (10.49 %)
- Services (7.54%)
- Electrical Equipment (6.70 %)
- Industrial machinery (3.99 %)

Prominent investments from China into India include Huawei (telecom), ZTE (telecom), SANY (concrete, road & excavating machinery), YAPP Motors (plastic fuel tanks), Xindia Steel (steel), TBEA (high-voltage transformers), BTW (high-voltage transformers), Lenovo (computers), Liu Gong (wheel loaders, excavators & bull dozers), Haier (consumer electronics), Shanghai Automotive Industrial Corporation (automobiles), High (Compressors) etc. Several smart phone manufacturers from China such as Xiaomi, LeEco, Gionee, Vivo, Lenovo, OPPO and ONEPLUS have presence in India.

(e) All goods imported into India are subject to domestic laws, rules, orders, regulations, technical specifications, environment and safety norms that are notified from time to time. The Government takes appropriate action in case goods imported from any source are found to violate these regulations and threaten human, animal or plant life or health.

In addition, trade defence measures like anti-dumping duty and countervailing duty are available to industries to seek remedies under the prescribed WTO provisions. Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) receives applications from domestic producers for imposition of anti-dumping duty on various products from time to time. After detailed investigations, preliminary/final findings are issued by DGAD based on which, Department of Revenue imposes provisional/definitive anti-dumping duties. As on 12.12.2017, anti-dumping duty is in force on 100 products being imported from China.

**INDIA'S EXPORT TO
CHINA**

ANNEX-I

**VALUES IN MILLION
USD**

Sl. No.	COMMODITY	UNIT_CODE	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18(UPTO OCT-17)	
			QTY	VALUES	QTY	VALUES	QTY	VALUES	QTY	VALUES
1	TEA	KGS	3529774	11.64	5223283	15.32	6579687	17.99	5033661	13.42
2	COFFEE	KGS	209652	1.30	261759	1.26	494117	1.79	248659	1.14
3	RICE -BASMOTI	TON			0	0.00	48	0.05	52	0.05
4	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	TON	569	0.42	3798	2.25	2096	1.23	1	0.00
5	WHEAT	TON	4669	1.37	3644	0.95	29	0.01		
6	OTHER CEREALS	TON	13178	3.62	541	0.16	30	0.01	0	0.00
7	PULSES	TON	101	0.11	57	0.07	96	0.15	863	1.09
8	TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	KGS	155812	0.58	627295	2.43	253720	0.54	199680	0.59
9	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED			0.67		1.43		0.77		0.75
10	SPICES	KGS	25825348	245.55	22276555	171.47	16055028	193.24	18995543	188.76
11	CASHEW	TON	60	0.47	48	0.39	48	0.48	32	0.35
12	CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID	KGS	2721430	1.52	22600	0.02	223000	0.06	356000	0.10
13	SESAME SEEDS	KGS	36457100	62.42	8406800	8.96	5875275	8.11	3929275	4.35
14	GROUNDNUT	TON	33677	34.63	15791	16.30	22382	22.85	437	0.43
15	OTHER OIL SEEDS	TON	223	0.26	1	0.00	14	0.08		
16	VEGETABLE OILS	TON	19559	27.99	6586	9.37	14027	22.34	7205	9.52
17	OIL MEALS	TON	29099	16.82	17986	9.59	35553	17.12	10744	4.29
18	GUERGAM MEAL	TON	38575	83.56	33179	45.59	29793	30.98	13011	16.93
19	CASTOR OIL	KGS	1.57E+08	215.98	238261710	276.65	2.38E+08	264.93	173923010	260.44
20	SHELLAC	KGS	112750	2.27	436150	3.59	596510	2.70	237540	1.40
21	SUGAR	TON	52	0.09	5137	2.07	17101	8.70	14043	7.33
22	MOLLASES	TON	61	0.08	50	0.03	211	0.12		
23	FRUITS / VEGETABLE SEEDS	KGS	203172	3.12	10546	0.50	5490	0.13	18854	0.30
24	FRESH FRUITS	TON	865	1.63	603	1.27	33804	12.37	887	0.76
25	FRESH VEGETABLES	TON			2630	1.18	12811	2.22	3149	0.77
26	PROCESSED VEGETABLES	KGS	1060186	4.06	478532	1.12	369630	0.51	2862617	3.15
27	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	KGS	10281017	12.21	8009623	9.30	9760810	11.33	7572966	8.66
28	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	TON	49	0.08	101	0.20	168	0.59	76	0.24
29	COCOA PRODUCTS	KGS	1623376	12.66	1559520	11.65	9000	0.02	2786	0.01
30	MILLED PRODUCTS	KGS	26643530	9.32	6405236	2.01	1926120	0.90	5510	0.00
31	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS			0.81		0.53		1.12		1.38
32	BUFFALO MEAT	TON	56	0.24	0	0.00				
33	PROCESSED MEAT	TON							0	0.00
34	DAIRY PRODUCTS	KGS	196425	1.58	263383	1.48	101160	0.47	635	0.00
35	FLORICLTR PRODUCTS	KGS	379417	1.39	334524	1.65	495449	1.89	223816	0.80
36	NATURAL RUBBER	TON					4959	6.88	800	1.20
37	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	LTR	419627	0.52	238390	0.37	136453	0.35	1277263	2.15
38	MARINE PRODUCTS	KGS	56876579	131.72	49023610	149.71	43337879	137.46	17532380	74.49
39	IRON ORE	TON	4287520	196.81	5061373	155.28	29474841	1449.60	9549855	532.00
40	MICA	KGS	88195342	33.71	84710481	32.99	90009523	36.74	57542566	24.90
41	COAL,COKE AND BRIQUITTES ETC	TON	10	0.00	33003	4.95				
42	BULK MINERALS AND ORES			244.96		347.60		197.60		119.23
43	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODC	KGS	4.27E+09	507.09	3.404E+09	408.59	3.76E+09	411.59	2.482E+09	267.65
44	PROCESSED MINERALS	KGS	1.24E+09	282.18	1.182E+09	201.02	4.93E+08	102.65	189298983	47.55
45	SULPHER, UNROASTED IRON PYRITE	TON	359821	53.72	503308	61.47	521873	43.14	277880	26.55
46	OTHER CRUDE MINERALS	KGS	5.25E+08	45.65	156990926	8.35	2.43E+08	17.83	130152249	7.45
47	RAW HIDES AND SKINS			0.01						0.00
48	FINISHED LEATHER	KGS	10469789	152.52	6359770	109.47	6784677	109.25	3290417	61.20

49	LEATHER GOODS			16.30		12.75		12.88		8.04
50	LEATHER GARMENTS	KGS	30157	2.46	114188	9.03	249276	15.57	198437	11.21
51	FOOTWEAR OF LEATHER			22.16		30.19		35.13		26.64
52	LEATHER FOOTWEAR COMPONENT	KGS	10040	0.37	36677	0.80	13386	0.20	28566	1.10
53	SADDLERY AND HARNESS	KGS	45432	0.61	31001	0.36	53917	0.61	11181	0.17
54	PEARL, PRECS, SEMIPRECS STONES			143.92		107.64		140.66		133.78
55	SILVER	KGS			4	0.00			0	0.00
56	GOLD AND OTH PRECS METL JWLERY			3.71		0.40		1.36		1.03
57	SPORTS GOODS			0.62		0.77		1.23		0.67
58	FERTILEZERS CRUDE	TON			76	0.23	72	0.36	50	0.19
59	FERTILEZERS MANUFACTURED	TON	7	0.03	157	0.23	0	0.01	11	0.04
60	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	KGS	3739360	6.49	3677564	6.95	2575398	5.90	1564909	4.61
61	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	KGS	5728810	111.37	5440480	113.08	4523039	103.85	4219668	88.51
62	DYE INTERMEDIATES	KGS	19368460	62.46	19500359	56.47	20702859	47.62	11945384	34.36
63	DYES	KGS	9777092	76.58	10688375	70.06	14799909	86.79	11314997	65.21
64	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	KGS	415225	19.06	259867	15.83	354846	23.18	198192	14.17
65	AGRO CHEMICALS	KGS	6035195	47.44	8267081	60.83	11050829	60.98	4399564	29.96
66	SURGICALS			2.19		8.21		12.52		5.94
67	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	KGS	6871802	19.51	13142058	21.72	37580466	40.17	17159306	35.55
68	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	KGS	5.16E+08	626.75	420725977	472.34	3.31E+08	452.81	789470526	767.46
69	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS	KGS	9751471	38.68	3598945	13.80	5381559	14.13	3160440	10.11
70	COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES			26.20		21.68		23.11		15.18
71	ESSENTIAL OILS	KGS	81824	0.94	120580	2.09	135380	1.71	110999	1.66
72	RESIDUAL CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PROD			161.11		146.21		206.99		109.48
73	AUTO TYRES AND TUBES	NOS	9475	1.71	4203	0.62	8831	1.14	7657	1.02
74	OTHR RUBBER PRODUCT EXCEPT FOOTW			29.44		28.85		29.61		24.81
75	FOOTWEAR OF RUBBER/CANVAS ETC.			0.26		0.07		0.10		0.03
76	PAINT, VARNISH AND ALLIED PRODC	KGS	43026896	16.41	78831996	14.79	2.59E+08	44.55	113756978	31.92
77	GRAPHITE, EXPLOSIVES AND ACCESSOR	KGS	22480	0.06	5005	0.06	11393	0.20	36495	0.08
78	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBESTOS CMNT	TON	70	0.07	30634	1.75	141	0.05	0	0.00
79	CERAMICS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS			7.64		2.31		6.17		6.14
80	GLASS AND GLASSWARE			66.50		58.69		44.08		11.32
81	BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND PRNTNG			0.54		0.44		0.53		0.32
82	NEWSPRINT	TON							0	0.00
83	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT			4.03		3.56		3.25		9.44
84	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS			7.19		7.03		6.73		4.06
85	OTHER WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS			0.04		63.31		34.73		16.35
86	PULP AND WASTE PAPER	KGS			21469	0.02				
87	OPTICAL ITEMS (INCL.LENS ETC)			7.54		32.04		33.14		7.53
88	HUMAN HAIR, PRODUCTS THEREO	KGS	2455441	198.29	2391513	159.74	2814676	173.93	1480971	86.36
89	MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS			10.86		13.35		13.26		8.71
90	PACKAGING MATERIALS	TON	1131	4.71	1088	4.19	1119	5.02	841	3.16
91	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	TON	210880	315.95	226387	261.13	208811	244.68	141578	167.67
92	PLASTIC SHT, FILM, PLTS ETC	KGS	6956303	23.86	8797736	28.64	11141457	30.31	7254982	18.17
93	STATIONERY/OFFICE, SCHOOL SUPPLY			3.32		2.50		2.25		1.37
94	OTHER PLASTIC ITEMS			8.20		8.75		6.66		2.37
95	IRON AND STEEL	TON	120407	118.32	147609	145.60	294686	344.84	157492	182.93
96	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL			78.08		62.46		68.91		37.45
97	ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	TON	8546	24.12	1136	6.20	12632	25.73	5349	12.88

98	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR			1891.12		1144.35		702.00		784.19
99	LEAD AND PRODUCTS MADE OF LED	TON	0	0.00	159	0.30	0	0.00	129	0.50
100	NICKEL, PRODUCT MADE OF NICKEL	TON	20	0.35	2682	35.48	3434	37.45	426	4.53
101	TIN AND PRODUCTS MADE OF TIN	TON	0	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00		
102	ZINC AND PRODUCTS MADE OF ZINC	TON	61245	144.88	9353	20.06	16026	46.53	47060	153.13
103	OTH NON FEROUS METAL AND PRODC			1.89		3.06		3.57		1.64
104	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS			89.97		67.12		70.43		41.46
105	ELECTRODES	KGS	239846	1.83	101117	1.18	61688	0.89	32541	0.46
106	ACCUMULATORS AND BATTERIES			2.06		0.30		1.59		0.15
107	HND TOOL, CTTNG TOOL OF METALS			11.59		7.33		9.40		6.07
108	MACHINE TOOLS			27.92		26.13		23.95		22.20
109	MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUM			20.78		18.71		24.93		18.62
110	OFFICE EQUIPMENTS			0.07		0.08		0.31		0.24
111	AC, REFRIGERATION MACHNRY ETC			34.57		32.62		35.23		13.43
112	BICYCLE AND PARTS			0.79		0.28		0.30		0.23
113	CRANES, LIFTS AND WINCHES			6.03		2.96		1.10		1.88
114	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME			84.61		96.65		111.23		98.12
115	IC ENGINES AND PARTS			93.44		94.50		154.41		87.80
116	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC			143.13		106.08		100.19		70.47
117	ATM, INJCTNG MLDING MCHNRY ETC			59.67		56.19		54.44		37.67
118	NUCLER REACTR, INDL BOILR, PRT			9.17		6.15		9.68		4.57
119	OTHER CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY			15.15		13.02		13.26		12.23
120	OTHER MISC. ENGINEERING ITEMS			57.71		60.81		52.76		33.05
121	PRIME MICA AND MICA PRODUCTS	KGS		1.26		0.90		1.87		1.07
122	PUMPS OF ALL TYPES			25.91		16.47		19.19		14.56
123	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS			157.75		17.40		43.38		24.72
124	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	NOS	33	8.40	36	3.87	22	1.35	405	0.35
125	RAILWY TRNSPRT EQUIPMNTS, PRTS			3.38		1.73		0.94		5.14
126	SHIP, BOAT AND FLOATING STRUCT			0.07						0.00
127	TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	NOS	1625	3.61	822	1.82	876	1.73	85	0.18
128	COMPUTER HARDWARE, PERIPHERALS			18.85		22.80		16.39		7.74
129	CONSUMER ELECTRONICS			13.25		10.35		17.95		8.60
130	ELECTRONICS COMPONENTS			91.56		83.21		103.08		76.49
131	ELECTRONICS INSTRUMENTS			130.58		151.60		231.08		122.67
132	TELECOM INSTRUMENTS			62.98		57.75		82.80		102.05
133	PROJECT GOODS	KGS	114802	2.43	2169	0.01	110	0.00	13461	0.42
134	MANMADE STAPLE FIBRE	KGS	30320346	47.35	19722922	31.49	30941939	56.23	11384542	27.41
135	COTTON YARN	TON	564763	1516.65	588583	1474.51	409896	1045.65	148000	409.33
136	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.			39.70		37.88		34.89		22.56
137	OTH TXTL YRN, FBRIC MDUP ARTCL			5.38		3.80		4.87		4.82
138	NATRL SILK YARN,FABRICS,MADEUP			1.58		1.63		0.49		0.22

139	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS			47.10		34.90		36.34		28.31
140	WOOL, RAW	KGS			12698	0.05	19232	0.03	30678	0.14
141	WOLLEN YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPSET C			5.09		4.63		2.90		1.87
142	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES			52.61		53.90		52.73		28.20
143	RMG SILK			0.37		0.42		0.26		0.11
144	RMG MANMADE FIBRES			10.91		12.79		13.20		6.79
145	RMG WOOL			1.53		3.27		5.07		1.47
146	RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL			4.20		7.56		8.74		3.08
147	COIR AND COIR MANUFACTURES			78.43		76.11		92.50		80.76
148	HANDLOOM PRODUCTS			0.97		1.08		0.69		0.59
149	SILK WASTE	KGS	1353184	14.70	1236297	11.15	1513964	12.37	985914	6.18
150	JUTE YARN	TON	1	0.00	26	0.03				
151	JUTE HESSIAN			0.15		0.20		0.06		0.00
152	FLOOR CVRNG OF JUTE	SQM	130431	0.95	190736	1.16	152459	1.17	157665	1.22
153	OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES			0.07		0.10		0.08		0.06
154	HANDCRFS(EXCL.HANDMAD E CRPTS)			37.55		8.73		114.8 9		5.68
155	CARPET(EXCL. SILK) HANDMADE	SQM	409107	9.64	617000	12.19	660669	12.84	443477	9.85
156	SILK CARPET	SQM	63	0.01			3	0.00	154	0.00
157	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	TON	448722	743.28	142275	196.19	178425	281.8 4	19967	28.41
158	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	TON	1715165	1247.00	1737795	636.11	1919643	789.4 3	1453894	594.71
160	OTHER COMMODITIES			153.02		86.09		84.48		27.16

Source- DGCIS

**NOTE: DUE TO DIFFERENT UNIT OF ITCHS SOME COMMODITH GROUP HAVE NO QTY FIGURE.
2017-18 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL.**

**INDIA'S IMPORT FROM
CHINA**

ANNEX-II

**VALUES IN MILLION
USD**

SI. No.	COMMODITY	UNIT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18(UPTO OCT-17)	
			QTY	VALUES	QTY	VALUES	QTY	VALUES	QTY	VALUES
1	TEA	KGS	705284	2.19	548283	1.88	677035	2.40	460532	1.42
2	COFFEE	KGS	1881654	3.50	113401	0.45	879684	1.40	184000	0.68
3	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	TON			0	0.00	0	0.00		
4	PULSES	TON	71107	72.34	68524	61.44	67175	64.81	23256	28.46
5	TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	KGS			3200	0.02				
6	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED			1.84		1.21		1.40		0.45
7	SPICES	KGS	9744906	54.56	9927574	47.97	10058040	76.53	8510859	70.91
8	CASHEW	TON	1	0.00						
9	CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID	KGS	997396	1.21	102924	0.13				
10	OTHER OIL SEEDS	TON	7	0.01	35	0.05	41	0.05	82	0.07
11	VEGETABLE OILS	TON	23	0.25	30	0.40	25	0.37	26	0.27
12	OIL MEALS	TON	203	0.06	82	0.02	191	0.06	128	0.07
13	GUERGAM MEAL	TON			20	0.21				
14	CASTOR OIL	KGS	45630	0.16	15200	0.04			15200	0.08
15	SHELLAC	KGS	325390	2.27	20	0.00	220	0.01	1	0.00
16	SUGAR	TON	29	0.27	345	0.57	27	0.13	20	0.03
17	MOLLASES	TON			0	0.00				
18	FRUITS / VEGETABLE SEEDS	KGS	142024	4.72	77226	8.28	140260	7.75	29486	3.23
19	FRESH FRUITS	TON	71318	74.42	63544	56.17	199567	159.60	73208	63.03
20	FRESH VEGETABLES	TON	20	0.04	640	0.42				
21	PROCESSED VEGETABLES	KGS	3806501	5.29	6620633	6.84	4484219	5.71	2355427	3.60
22	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	KGS	7044799	9.74	8092913	10.88	9287312	11.64	5834805	7.38
23	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	TON	7160	11.54	6402	9.29	6789	9.45	3492	5.50
24	COCOA PRODUCTS	KGS	1732681	2.97	1804871	3.09	1620137	2.63	679562	1.00
25	MILLED PRODUCTS	KGS	1222746	1.13	1238000	1.03	617000	0.50	415000	0.35
26	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS			15.87		17.86		21.38		11.11
27	DAIRY PRODUCTS	KGS	366351	0.86	287088	0.58	262	0.01	50	0.00
28	POULTRY PRODUCTS			0.00				0.01		0.01
29	FLORICLTR PRODUCTS	KGS	539645	1.63	589060	1.68	508711	1.66	395487	1.32
30	NATURAL RUBBER	TON	90	0.17	102	0.13	0	0.00	12	0.04
31	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	LTR	104514	0.14	133491	0.16	107311	0.12	10491587	5.59
32	MARINE PRODUCTS	KGS	329753	0.62	403663	1.29	543852	2.71	412980	2.19
33	IRON ORE	TON	10016	1.15	2	0.00				
34	MICA	KGS	401830	0.18	293547	0.15	480609	0.31	267732	0.24
35	COAL,COKE AND BRIQUITTES ETC	TON	2046021	423.63	2636215	364.40	2266266	402.79	1255239	367.03
36	BULK MINERALS AND ORES			26.62		3.48		4.52		2.83
37	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	KGS	70915439	71.43	61429121	63.26	78701276	81.66	47072943	37.30
38	PROCESSED MINERALS	KGS	236833858	134.41	2.25E+08	117.97	303745141	131.31	2.08E+08	96.21
39	SULPHER, UNROASTED IRON PYRITE	TON	261	0.11	317	0.13	207	0.10	188	0.15
40	OTHER CRUDE MINERALS	KGS	86878382	29.94	92514431	28.57	98277148	25.63	68933562	20.97
41	RAW HIDES AND SKINS			3.08		1.50		1.20		0.62
42	FINISHED LEATHER	KGS	2284021	32.55	2243918	33.26	2340129	36.19	1548905	19.96
43	LEATHER GOODS			35.60		38.29		29.91		14.16
44	LEATHER GARMENTS	KGS	37455	0.37	169182	0.74	32019	0.35	4082	0.13
45	FOOTWEAR OF LEATHER			129.43		136.86		147.15		105.55
46	LEATHER FOOTWEAR	KGS	1200608	13.99	1504152	14.33	1248828	10.72	765576	8.13

	COMPONENT									
47	SADDLERY AND HARNESS	KGS	16277	0.17	10585	0.10	16254	0.14	11071	0.12
48	PEARL, PRECS, SEMIPRECS STONES			31.19		45.11		45.76		51.90
49	GOLD	KGS	940	35.70	614	24.18	700	28.37	1500	62.59
50	SILVER	KGS	1819934	1141.0 2	775896	384.51	793516	440.69	429830	238.10
51	OTHER PRECIOUS AND BASE METALS			0.70		0.00		0.03		0.02
52	GOLD AND OTH PRECS METL JWLERY			5.52		5.04		4.38		4.06
53	SPORTS GOODS			127.07		130.84		138.65		110.12
54	FERTILIZERS CRUDE	TON	3568	6.02	4280	6.17	4857	6.53	4414	4.97
55	FERTILIZERS MANUFACTURED	TON	9057475	3148.7 1	8909000	3261.92	3911288	1244.16	2353475	836.33
56	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	KGS	190817	0.40	1203993	0.96	1224031	2.13	638703	0.50
57	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	KGS	153292090	2088.3 1	1.58E+08	2120.15	169225985	1826.34	1.12E+08	1147.62
58	DYE INTERMEDIATES	KGS	50744519	219.30	62998179	157.87	66240131	150.67	53766906	129.88
59	DYES	KGS	21023989	176.32	24157185	169.34	25408467	163.82	15184719	103.25
60	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	KGS	662450	129.67	687770	144.78	800533	135.21	733056	73.29
61	AGRO CHEMICALS	KGS	45679223	412.22	33000125	332.65	59676456	506.10	41730177	430.71
62	SURGICALS			62.19		71.64		55.10		36.37
63	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	KGS	706767899	610.50 2482.9	7.5E+08	502.39	497466025	428.99	3.21E+08	287.43
64	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	KGS	1.109E+09	8	1.28E+09	2416.74	1.092E+09	2187.94	7.96E+08	1577.77
65	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS	KGS	99421657	481.28	72475754	393.44	70815197	338.58	48260480	232.37
66	COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES			79.77		89.49		87.74		60.87
67	ESSENTIAL OILS	KGS	1002541	12.89	920029	18.24	824289	13.04	461910	7.88
68	RESIDUL CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PROD			1522.2 5		1458.94		1636.77		1182.26
69	AUTO TYRES AND TUBES	NOS	4733105	160.63	6248454	249.97	5102545	257.67	2724587	120.72
70	OTHR RUBBER PRODCT EXCPT FOOTW			121.12		115.80		115.79		92.78
71	FOOTWEAR OF RUBBER/CANVAS ETC.			136.62		147.14		167.84		148.03
72	PAINT, VARNISH AND ALLID PRODC	KGS	92598506	235.92	1.04E+08	227.37	114291748	245.61	73368019	197.38
73	GRAPHITE, EXPLSIVS AND ACCESOR	KGS	110290214	87.14	21423241	18.14	21931109	21.80	24749485	36.32
74	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	TON	11655	7.37	10747	7.35	30747	8.94	6724	5.36
75	CERAMICS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS			612.78		576.54		379.57		272.26
76	GLASS AND GLASSWARE			358.04		406.91		478.34		359.80
77	BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND PRNTNG			20.94		43.46		20.32		12.47
78	NEWSPRINT	TON	41585	26.19	297	0.15	0	0.00	6	0.00
79	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT			380.47		362.11		434.50		369.50
80	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS			299.54		272.54		254.95		195.58
81	OTHER WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS			0.29		2.76		8.29		4.22
82	PULP AND WASTE PAPER	KGS	5939860	16.42	5441230	14.98	7116287	19.65	3894678	10.57
83	OPTICAL ITEMS (INCL.LENS ETC)			134.69		135.20		137.69		201.48
84	HUMAN HAIR, PRODUCTS THEREO	KGS	101698	7.26	117394	6.15	36934	1.34	45620	1.15
85	MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS			429.98		484.41		537.77		343.73
86	PACKAGING MATERIALS	TON	10365	62.92	12264	63.90	10797	63.48	7811	43.56
87	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	TON	608782	932.82	536768	823.53	650905	897.57	513629	681.55
88	PLASTC SHT, FILM, PLTS ETC	KGS	111034851	256.54	1.33E+08	294.29	138634310	318.72	1.03E+08	251.69
89	STATIONRY/OFFCE, SCHOOL SUPPLY			45.06		48.29		48.25		33.60
90	OTHER PLASTIC ITEMS			466.48		477.81		516.24		403.49

91	IRON AND STEEL	TON	3756643	2713.35	4525032	2359.26	2059971	1346.71	1543665	1097.19
92	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL			1388.18		1181.85		1229.86		829.67
93	ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINUM	TON	254342	746.28	247617	717.59	243756	696.90	145220	444.65
94	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR			225.06		185.58		197.24		142.41
95	LEAD AND PRODUCTS MADE OF LED	TON	193	2.36	229	1.91	181	1.38	66	0.84
96	NICKEL, PRODUCT MADE OF NICKEL	TON	9750	188.10	2882	38.88	571	10.88	616	10.07
97	TIN AND PRODUCTS MADE OF TIN	TON	68	1.19	63	0.81	208	3.75	66	0.87
98	ZINC AND PRODUCTS MADE OF ZINC	TON	4248	14.77	1361	8.27	1879	8.25	542	3.67
99	OTH NON FERROUS METAL AND PRODC			428.61		399.31		445.35		331.40
100	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS			940.90		898.78		868.58		627.60
101	ELECTRODES	KGS	7371852	20.07	6427003	16.20	6366271	15.97	4294401	9.46
102	ACCUMULATORS AND BATTERIES			321.39		510.49		608.78		527.84
103	HND TOOL, CTNG TOOL OF METALS			233.30		213.76		182.63		143.36
104	MACHINE TOOLS			412.03		431.70		544.89		386.06
105	MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUM			334.43		342.62		388.01		274.51
106	OFFICE EQUIPMENTS			78.65		83.66		61.36		19.55
107	AC, REFRIGERATION MACHNRY ETC			1099.54		1045.79		1249.52		772.14
108	BICYCLE AND PARTS			173.58		139.80		174.94		109.56
109	CRANES, LIFTS AND WINCHES			425.04		410.30		692.05		444.25
110	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME			1835.01		2170.23		2036.72		1343.89
111	IC ENGINES AND PARTS			170.60		176.18		265.22		223.09
112	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC			2664.65		2866.60		2839.89		1934.49
113	ATM, INJCTNG MLDING MCHNRY ETC			208.00		215.05		240.20		169.87
114	NUCLER REACTR, INDL BOILR, PRT			110.72		150.82		126.94		52.62
115	OTHER CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY			341.12		352.71		416.10		299.93
116	OTHER MISC. ENGINEERING ITEMS			677.32		751.06		902.05		612.49
117	PRIME MICA AND MICA PRODUCTS			67.93		85.75		98.23		69.05
118	PUMPS OF ALL TYPES			137.24		147.66		159.71		142.17
119	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS			23.59		5.64		5.79		5.64
120	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	NOS	1311	9.77	570	5.45	549	8.52	3273	13.69
121	RAILWY TRNSPRT EQUIPMNTS, PRTS			50.21		75.42		68.92		74.61
122	SHIP, BOAT AND FLOATING STRUCT			1122.27		1264.90		1454.44		360.21
123	TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	NOS	2770	2.31	10253	7.42	6012	6.65	2896	2.92
124	COMPUTER HARDWARE, PERIPHERALS			4336.63		4413.69		4071.73		2879.44
125	CONSUMER ELECTRONICS			2026.18		2204.17		2151.60		1511.75
126	ELECTRONICS COMPONENTS			1984.27		3514.48		4440.91		3021.86
127	ELECTRONICS INSTRUMENTS			1797.62		1926.26		2134.42		1504.79
128	TELECOM INSTRUMENTS			9240.87		10093.36		11307.83		9018.80
129	PROJECT GOODS	KGS	161537091	1449.33	1.06E+08	994.11	107631453	763.00	1.04E+08	374.93
130	MANMADE STAPLE FIBRE	KGS	68781739	99.72	80366865	96.71	82953697	92.50	40364790	48.86
131	COTTON YARN	TON	4118	32.37	4568	36.70	6534	47.91	2455	17.25
132	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.			259.50		249.05		172.70		120.91
133	OTH TXTL YRN, FBRIC MDUP			457.68		487.19		432.17		387.37

	ARTCL									
134	SILK,RAW	KGS	3315216	152.39	3107568	135.94	3007898	126.73	1938247	90.73
135	NATRL SILK YARN,FABRICS,MADEUP			43.41		39.45		37.02		24.74
136	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS			974.92		853.93		798.59		540.51
137	WOOL, RAW	KGS	7723801	9.66	10684123	8.27	8906760	6.47	7125969	4.92
138	WOLLEN YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPSETC			29.30		30.24		23.30		17.05
139	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES			57.77		70.25		72.48		45.44
140	RMG SILK			1.76		1.81		1.18		1.01
141	RMG MANMADE FIBRES			61.34		71.58		79.69		64.86
142	RMG WOOL			2.76		2.87		1.17		1.70
143	RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL			61.90		63.95		66.25		56.59
144	COIR AND COIR MANUFACTURES			3.81		1.99		2.06		3.88
145	HANDLOOM PRODUCTS			1.12		1.27		0.34		0.39
146	SILK WASTE	KGS	112788	4.24	156767	5.46	67389	2.08	23426	0.79
147	JUTE YARN	TON	0	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
148	JUTE HESSIAN							0.00		0.00
149	FLOOR CVRNG OF JUTE	SQM	14706	0.05	12150	0.04	5190	0.02	2551	0.02
150	OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES			2.03		0.78		0.53		0.35
151	HANDCRFS(EXCL.HANDMADE CRPTS)			315.14		412.54		401.23		233.34
152	CARPET(EXCL. SILK) HANDMADE	SQM	1838059	20.10	2089960	20.91	2398800	22.08	2102144	17.43
153	SILK CARPET	SQM	73	0.05	4	0.00	111	0.00		
154	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	TON	19	0.01	1	0.01	41	0.05	39	0.09
155	PETROLEUM: CRUDE	TON			145508	63.26				
156	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	TON	944524	315.82	879523	243.08	920413	213.11	599707	162.62
157	OTHER COMMODITIES			760.17		853.69		838.34		589.13

NOTE:DUE TO DIFFERENT UNIT OF ITCHS SOME COMMODITH GROUP HAVE NO QTY FIGURE.
2017-18 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL.

Source- DGCIS