

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 243 (H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

BILATERAL TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND THE US

***243 (H). PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:**

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

- (a) the details of bilateral trade between India and the United States (US) during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether a new trade policy has been formulated between India and USA and if so, the details thereof along with the impact of new US regime on the bilateral trade/trade agreements between the two countries;
- (c) whether Indian IT Sector/Industry bodies have raised concerns on the new US visa regime and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (d) whether India has pitched for certainty and transparency in the US visa regime and if so, the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of Indian industry/IT Sector; and
- (e) the other steps taken by the Government to counter the impact of new US regime on India's trade relations with them?

ANSWER

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

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

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

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO e) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 243(H) FOR ANSWER ON 20th MARCH, 2017
REGARDING “BILATERAL TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND THE US”**

(a) : The bilateral trade between India and the US during the last three years and the current year (provisional figures for first three quarters) is as below:-

(In US\$ Billion)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Apr – Dec)
India’s Export to US	39.14	42.44	40.33	31.61
India’s Import from US	22.50	21.81	21.78	16.12
Total Trade	61.64	64.26	62.11	47.73
Trade Balance	16.63	20.63	18.55	15.49

(b): No, Madam.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. India is actively pursuing with United States (U.S.) and India’s concerns on Visa issues were articulated during Strategic and Commercial Dialogue, 2016 as well as Trade Policy Forum, 2016 held with U.S. During Trade Policy Forum held in October, 2016 USA and India decided to continue their engagement on visa issues and reiterated their shared resolve to facilitate the movement of professionals. India is articulating its concerns regarding visa policy vigorously with the new administration in U.S. This issue was also taken up by the Commerce & Industry Minister recently with visiting Congressional delegation led by Mr. Bob Goodlatte & during the visit of Commerce Secretary & Foreign Secretary to U.S. during the 1st week of March, 2017.

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 247
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

SOLAR IMPORTS FROM CHINA

***247. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:**

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

- (a) the total quantity and value of solar imports from China during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether the cheap Chinese imports are making it increasingly attractive for solar manufacturers to choose imports over manufacturing the parts themselves which is hurting Government's 'Make-in-India' mission;
- (c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (d) whether the Government has discussed the matter with the indigenous solar manufacturers to look into their problems and to minimize imports from China; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
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a) to e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 247 FOR ANSWER ON 20th MARCH, 2017
REGARDING “SOLAR IMPORTS FROM CHINA”**

(a) : Quantity and value of imports of solar cell under Exim Code 85414011 (solar cells/photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in module/panel) and 85414019 (other Photocells) from China and total imports value wise during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Import of solar cells/photovoltaic cells and other photocells from China

Year	85414011 (solar cells/ photovoltaic cells)			85414019 (other photocells)		
	Qty. (in million Nos)	Val (US Million \$)	India's Total Imports (US Million \$)	Qty. (in million Nos)	Val (US Million \$)	India's Total Imports (US Million \$)
2013-14	100.43	596.75	711.15	2.19	31.55	39.72
2014-15	113.56	603.34	820.95	3.12	43.39	88.78
2015-16	163.02	1960.26	2344.56	4.46	49.96	64.58
2016-17*	181.52	1614.79	1842.18	7.45	41.71	45.40

* Figures are provisional for the period April-Dec,2016

(b) to (c): India does not have enough manufacturing capacity currently for solar cells and modules to cover full demand. We are dependent on imports and China is our biggest supplier of solar cells and modules; and in some cases the prices are much lower than what is being offered by domestic manufacturers.

To reduce our dependence on imports, the Government is promoting Solar PV manufacturing through National Solar Mission by taking several measures including fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital subsidy, tax holiday on the earnings for 10 years, generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, viability gap funding (VGF), financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan, concessional excise and custom duties, preferential tariff for power generation from renewables, and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100 per cent under the automatic route etc.

This apart, the Government has been supporting solar manufacturing by way of various mechanisms such as Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) of Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY).

Further, Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has also been promoting various Solar applications like lighting systems, solar lanterns, solar cookers, solar geysers and solar pumps through Off Grid and Decentralised Solar Applications Programme with Central Financial Assistance (CFA). This has also helped in facilitation of domestic manufacturing of above products. Lead Acid batteries which are the main source of storage in solar are manufactured in the country.

(d) to (e): While the Government is concerned about domestic manufacturers, our bigger concern is the price of power which is consumed by large number of consumers. Government is balancing both these categories by allowing imports to increase the generating capacity and providing support to domestic manufactures through a provision of reserving some capacities for domestic cells and modules which gives assured market to domestic manufacturers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 257
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

***257. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has unveiled its first five-year Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) in 2015;
- (b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof along with the salient features of FTP;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted a review of FTP to understand the response of the various sectors;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the outcome of the said review; and
- (e) whether the Government has taken steps to tweak the said FTP in order to encourage exports and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
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a) to e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 257 FOR ANSWER ON 20th MARCH, 2017
REGARDING "FOREIGN TRADE POLICY"

- (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has announced the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 on 01.04.2015 in place of previous Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14.
- (b) The new five year Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20 provides a framework for increasing exports of goods and services as well as generation of employment and increasing value addition in the country, in keeping with the "Make in India" vision of our Hon'ble Prime Minister.

The focus of the government is to support both the manufacturing and services sectors, with a special emphasis on improving the 'ease of doing business'. FTP 2015-20 introduces two new schemes, namely "Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)" for export of specified goods to specified markets and "Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)" for increasing exports of notified services, in place of a plethora of schemes earlier, with different conditions for eligibility and usage. There would be no conditionality attached to any scrips issued under these schemes. Duty credit scrips issued under MEIS and SEIS and the goods imported against these scrips are fully transferable.

Measures have been adopted to nudge procurement of capital goods from indigenous manufacturers under the EPCG scheme by reducing specific export obligation to 75% of the normal export obligation. This will promote the domestic capital goods manufacturing industry. Such flexibilities will help exporters to develop their productive capacities for both local and global consumption.

Measures have been taken to give a boost to exports of defence and hi-tech items. At the same time e-Commerce exports of handloom products, books/periodicals, leather footwear, toys and customized fashion garments through courier or foreign post office would also be able to get benefit of MEIS (for values up to 25,000 INR). These measures would not only capitalize on our strength in these areas and increase exports but also provide employment.

In order to give a boost to exports from SEZs, it has been decided to extend benefits of both the reward schemes (MEIS and SETS) to units located in SEZs. This will benefit the manufacturing sector in terms of both technology transfer and gainful employment.

Trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business are major focus areas in this FTP. It has been our endeavor and commitment to move towards paperless processing. We have reduced the number of mandatory documents

required for exports and imports to three, which is comparable with international benchmarks.

DGFT will continue to mentor new and potential exporters through the 'Niryat Bandhu Scheme'. The scheme has been galvanized and repositioned to achieve the objectives of 'Skill India'.

(c) & (d): Mid-term Review of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 is underway. Sectoral review meetings with Apex Trade Bodies, Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards for Mid-Term policy review is going on. Comments and views are also being sought from Ministries/Departments, Government of India and State Governments.

(e) : The Government has been amending the provisions of Foreign Trade Policy from time to time based on inputs/ requests received from the trade bodies/ exporters etc. through Notifications and Public Notices. Details of such amendments / revisions are available in public domain i.e. www.dgft.gov.in.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2780
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

IMPORT OF SEEDS

2780. SHRI DILIP PATEL:

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

- (a) the quantum and value of different varieties of canola, sunflower, cotton and soya seeds imported into the country during each of the last three years and the relaxation given in the criteria fixed for their import, country and variety-wise;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to import different varieties of seeds including canola seeds in higher quantity during the current year and if so, the quantum and value thereof;
- (c) whether any relaxation has been given for import permission at the port for seeds and any oil and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has received any proposal in this regard for imported seeds and if so, the details and the status thereof?

ANSWER

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

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(a) & (b): Import policy of oilseeds, including sunflower, cotton and soya seeds other than for sowing purposes is “free” subject to the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of import into India) Order 2003. The registered quantum and value of different varieties of seeds imported into the country during each of the last three years is annexed. Further, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is not directly importing any seeds from any country, since seeds as above can be freely imported in the country.

(c) & (d) : No, Madam.

Country-wise Import of Soya, Sun flower and Cotton Seeds for the last three years (2013-14 to 2015-16) and the current financial year (Upto December, 2016)

ITCHS	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF QUANTITY	COUNTRY	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
				QTY	VALUE (US \$)	QTY	VALUE (US \$)	QTY	VALUE (US \$)	QTY	VALUE (US \$)
12019000	OTHER SOYA BEANS	KGS	BENIN							13953230	6522834
			CANADA					68000	42918		
			DJIBOUTI			660000	384843			251000	116845
			ETHIOPIA			5409556	3248929	17471500	10497226	36051000	19262720
			FRANCE	306	2037						
			KOREA RP					200	109		
			MOZAMBIQUE			116000	69205				
			NIGERIA							252058	117365
			TOGO							758240	336918
			U ARAB EMTS	440000	461183			1000	1067		
			U S A			126000	113782	856000	748019	543000	451690
			UGANDA					460000	328188		
			UKRAINE					1679000	746067		
			UNSPECIFIED					22000	20427		
12060090	OTHER SUNFLOWER SEEDS W/N BROKEN	KGS	CHINA P RP			7000	9291	35000	47349	8000	10505
			GERMANY	800	7406						
			U K	18	143						
12072900	OTHER COTTON SEEDS	KGS	BENIN							952700	368195
			TOGO							204320	83166

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2790(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

DISCONTINUATION OF AGRO IMPORTS

2790(H). PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:

DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

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

- (a) the total quantity and value of soyabean, potato and double dollar chana imported and exported by the Government during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to discontinue import of these products keeping in view the interests of farmers; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

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(a) The total quantity and value of soyabean, potato and double dollar chana imported and exported by the Government during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, is given below:

Import:

Item	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 * (April to December)	
	Quantity (in Tonne)	Value (in Rs. Lakh)	Quantity (in Tonne)	Value (in Rs. Lakh)	Quantity (in Tonne)	Value (in Rs. Lakh)	Quantity (in Tonne)	Value (in Rs. Lakh)
Chana (Chickpeas)	276131	84283	418877	133496	1031487	445372	421017	259257
Potato	863	98	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soyabean	515	292	6312	2343	20712	8190	52229	18102

Source: DGCI&S / * Provisional

Export:

Item	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17* (April to December)	
	Quantity (in Tonne)	Value (in Rs. Lakh)	Quantity (in Tonne)	Value (in Rs. Lakh)	Quantity (in Tonne)	Value (in Rs. Lakh)	Quantity (in Tonne)	Value (in Rs. Lakh)
Chana (Chickpeas)	333806	167675	190226	102157	217056	133764	61209	57450
Potato	224706	25592	393594	84397	280469	36622	236489	44192
Soyabean	162523	74471	223874	99266	185860	82806	108525	46589

Source: DGCI&S / * Provisional

(b)& (c): No, Madam. Presently, there is no proposal to discontinue import of soyabean, potato and chana. Frequent changes in import/export policy measures create a situation of uncertainty and undermine credibility of the country as a reliable source. Discontinuing/banning import/exports at slightest indication of increase in prices or bumper production of agricultural products in the country is also undesirable in view of our increasing integration with world trade and our commitment to international organizations like the WTO. It is prudent to pursue a long term, stable and predictable policy regarding Agri-exports or imports by minimizing short term and ad-hoc decisions.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2799 (H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

EXPORT OF MAIZE

2799(H). SHRI RAJU SHETTY:

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

- the details of export of maize from the country during the last three years and the current year, state-wise and year-wise; and
- the steps taken or being taken by the government to promote maize exports from the country along with the outcome thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण) (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
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- State wise export data is not maintained. However, the details of export of Maize from the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise are as under:

Quantity in lakh MT; Value in USD million

HS Code	Commodity	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (Apr-Dec)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
10051000	Maize Seed	0.24	28.75	0.23	29.28	0.24	23.75	0.29	25.88
10059000	Other Maize (Corn)	39.54	981.12	28.03	637.49	6.74	154.24	3.60	82.45
Total		39.78	1009.87	28.26	666.77	6.98	177.99	3.89	108.33

Source: DGCI&S

- Encouraging exports of agricultural products, including organic products, is a continuous process. The Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the Department of Commerce, provides financial assistance to the exporters through various components of its Plan Scheme viz. Infrastructure Development, Market Promotion, Quality Development and Transport Assistance. However, export of agricultural products depend on several factors such as international demand and supply situation, quality standards in the importing countries, varieties traded and price competitiveness etc. The export of maize from India is currently not feasible due to high domestic prices in comparison to international price.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2804
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

CONCESSIONS UNDER APTA

2804. SHRI G. HARI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has approved the exchange of tariff concessions under the Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) towards expanding trade ties with Member nations including China;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether India is likely to be benefited from duty concessions by China and South Korea in textiles and chemicals; and
- (d) if so the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

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(a) & (b): The Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA, formerly the Bangkok Agreement) is an Agreement signed since 1975. The current membership of APTA consists of six countries, namely, Bangladesh, China, India, Lao PDR, Republic of Korea, and Sri Lanka. Three Rounds of tariff concessions have already been exchanged among the member countries till 2003. The tariff concessions being granted to APTA member States, on Margin of Preference basis, are being expanded under the fourth round of exchange of tariff concessions. The APTA Ministerial Council in its meeting held on 13th January, 2017 has formally approved the implementation of the fourth round of exchange of tariff concessions.

(c) & (d) Yes, APTA is a preferential treaty based on Margin of Preference. Concessions on tariff lines offered by China and Korea, inter-alia, cover certain textiles and chemical products, which are likely to benefit the Indian exporters. Some of items on which concessions have been offered by China and Korea include certain organic and inorganic chemicals, knitted and crocheted fabrics, and articles of apparel and clothing accessories etc.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2824
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

DISCUSSION ON TRADE RELATED ISSUES

2824. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM:

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

- (a) whether any discussion has been held with Indian Ambassadors in European countries on trade related issues;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the deliberations covered a range of trade issues including matters pertaining to institutional mechanism, market access issues and Free Trade Agreement; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the point of view put forward by these Ambassadors?

ANSWER

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

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(a) & (b) Yes Madam. Discussions were held with Ambassadors of India to European countries through video conference on 26th August, 2016 led by the Commerce Secretary.

(c)& (d) The deliberations covered a range of trade issues including matters pertaining to review of institutional mechanism, market access issues, free trade agreements especially India-European Union Broad-based Bilateral Trade & Investment Agreement (India-EU BTIA) and India European Free Trade Association Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (India-EFTA TEPA), Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) and forthcoming high level visits. The Ambassadors unanimously welcomed the initiative of holding such a meeting.

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LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2833
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTION ON IMPORTS

2833. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the quantitative restriction on the import of many items has been brought to an end under the new policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has increased the basic customs duty on many products to address the interest of domestic producers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

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(a)& (b): Since 1995 when World Trade Organisation (WTO) came into existence, members were obliged to eliminate quantitative restrictions on imports/exports. India, being a responsible member of WTO, has been able to progressively remove quantitative restrictions on most of the goods. However, consistent with the Article XX (General Exceptions) of General Agreement on Tariff & Trade, 1994, a member can maintain restrictions on imports/exports on the grounds of protection of public morals; human, animal or plant life or health; patents, trademarks and copyrights, and prevention of deceptive practices; conservation of exhaustible natural resources; and protection of trade of fissionable material or material from which they are derived; preventing traffic in arms. Accordingly, India maintains restrictions on around 500 tariff lines under quantitative restrictions in the form of prohibition, restriction, or exclusive trading by State Trading Enterprises (STEs).

(c) &(d): In the Budget 2017-18, basic customs duty was increased from 30% to 45% on Cashew nut, roasted, salted or roasted and salted, and from 7.5% to 10% on RO membrane element for household type filters. Also, SAD of 2% was imposed on Populated Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs) for the manufacture of mobile phones, subject to actual user condition.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2868
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

PROPOSALS FOR SETTING UP OF DRY PORTS

**2868. SHRI P.V. MIDHUN REDDY:
SHRI BAHADUR SINGH KOLI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh for setting up of dry ports;
- (b) if so, the details and the present status of these proposals;
- (c) whether the Government has identified the areas/locations for this purpose and if so, the details thereof, Statewise; and
- (d) the details of funds allocated by the Government for these projects along with their likely date of commencement, State-wise?

ANSWER

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

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

(a) & (b) : Proposals for setting up of Inland Container Depots (ICDs), which are considered as Dry Ports, Container Freight Stations (CFSs) and Air Freight Stations (AFSs) are received from time to time from the Central and State Public Sector Undertakings and Private developers, as State Governments do not themselves set up ICDs / CFSs / AFSs. Since 1992, upto 17-11-2016, Letters of Intent (Lols) have been issued for 319 proposals received for setting up of ICDs / CFSs / AFSs. Out of these, 233 ICDs/CFSs are functional, 50 are at various stages of implementation by the developers and 36 Lols have been cancelled either on the specific request of the developer or due to lack of adequate progress in implementation of the project. The status of ICDs / CFSs / AFSs, State-wise / Union Territory-wise is at **Annexure**.

(c) & (d) : Department of Commerce itself does not set up any of ICDs / CFSs / AFSs but facilitates a single window clearance for the proposals of Public and private sector entities who then would finance, construct and own such facilities. Therefore, the location for setting up of ICDs / CFSs / AFSs is also identified by the applicant based on the business prospects.

Annexure

Annexure referred in reply to parts (a) and (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.2868 for answer on 20-03-2017 regarding setting up of dry ports.

State-wise Functional and Under Implementation ICDs / CFSs for the period 1992 to 2016 (as on 17-11-2016)

Name of State	Inland Container Depots			Container Freight Stations			Air Freight Station			Total
	F	UI	C	F	UI	C	F	UI	C	
Andhra Pradesh	02	00	01	05	08	02	0	0	0	18
Bihar	0	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chandigarh	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chhattisgarh	01	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	01	0	1
Goa	0	0	0	01	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gujarat	07	01	01	23	05	07	0	0	0	44
Haryana	06	03	03	03	0	0	0	0	0	15
Himachal Pradesh	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jharkhand	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jammu Kashmir (J & K)	01	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Karnataka	0	02	0	07	0	02	0	01	0	12
Kerala	01	00	01	11	02	01	0	0	0	16
Maharashtra	07	04	0	40	03	05	0	0	0	59
Madhya Pradesh (M.P)	07	0	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Odisha	02	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pondicherry	0	0	0	02	0	0	0	0	0	2
Punjab	02	01	01	05	0	0	0	0	0	9
Rajasthan	07	01	01	02	0	0	0	0	0	11
Tamil Nadu (T.N)	09	01	0	48	05	08	0	0	0	71
Telangana	01	01	01	02	01	00	0	0	0	06
Uttarakhand	0	02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Uttar Pradesh (U.P)	08	02	0	09	0	0	0	0	0	19
West Bengal (W.B)	01	0	0	10	02	01	0	0	0	14
Total	65	22	10	168	26	26	0	2	0	319

F = Functional (65 ICDs + 168 CFSs = 233)

U.I. = Under Implementation (22 ICDs + 26 CFSs+ 02 AFS = 50)

C = Cancelled – (10 ICDs + 26 CFSs = 36)

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2873
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SEZ POLICY

2873. SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any periodic review of implementation of the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has received necessary inputs and suggestions from stakeholders on the said policy and operational framework of SEZ scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has taken steps to ensure that there is no adverse impact thereof on the industries in the country and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

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

(a) to (e): Ongoing review and reform, as necessary, of Government policy and procedure is inherent to Public Policy. The Government, on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZ Scheme, periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZ policy. Whenever, SEZ policy is reviewed, efforts are made to maintain a level playing field for Domestic Tariff Area industries vis-a-vis SEZ units/Developers.

The following initiatives have been taken in recent years for implementation of the SEZ policy in the country and resolve the issues therein:

- i. Minimum Land Area requirement for setting up of new SEZs has been reduced to 50% for Multi-product and Sector-specific SEZs.
- ii. Sectoral broad-banding has been introduced to encompass similar / related areas under the same Sector.
- iii. A new sector 'agro-based food processing' sector has been introduced to encourage agro-based industries in SEZs.
- iv. Dual use of facilities like Social & Commercial infrastructure by SEZs and non-SEZs entities has been allowed in order to make SEZ operations more viable.
- v. Online processing of various activities relating to SEZ Developers and Units has been introduced for improving ease of doing business.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2882
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

REVAMP OF PRAGATI MAIDAN

2882. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

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

- (a) whether the present facilities in Pragati Maidan complex have been found to fall short of international standards and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has decided to revamp Pragati Maidan and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred on this project along with the time by which redevelopment work is likely to start and be completed;
- (d) whether India Trade Promotion Organisation(ITPO) is likely to utilize a large amount of its free reserves towards funding of the project and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has identified the place where trade fair will be organized during the revamp; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to avoid congestion in and around Pragati Maidan during the trade fair after the revamp?

ANSWER

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

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

- (a) : Yes Madam. The present exhibition facilities and other infrastructure at Pragati Maidan needs upgradation as it lacks adequate parking facilities and air-conditioned exhibition space.

(b) : Yes Madam. The Government has decided to redevelop Pragati Maidan complex to include a new world class Integrated Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre (IECC). In the Phase-I of the redevelopment project approved by the Government, new and additional facilities have been planned which include a convention centre of about 7000 PAX capacity, air conditioned exhibition space of 1,19,445 sq.mtrs and parking facilities for about 4800 vehicles.

(c) : An expenditure of Rs. 2,254 crore has been approved for Phase-I of the Project, which is proposed to be completed within 24-30 months from the date of award of work.

(d) : Yes Madam. ITPO will contribute Rs. 1,200 crore out of its reserves.

(e)& (f): ITPO has planned to hold the India International Trade Fair (IITF) at the Pragati Maidan itself, though in a different format, during the construction phase. It plans to utilise its existing air-conditioned halls 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 12A and also set up temporary structures in open spaces to meet the shortfall in exhibition space.

External interventions to decongest traffic around Pragati Maidan Complex have been planned alongside the redevelopment through the PWD, Govt. of Delhi.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2886
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

POULTRY DISPUTE AT WTO

2886. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI):

SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the United States (US) is seeking trade sanctions against India after winning a dispute at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) regarding Indian restrictions on imports of US poultry meat, eggs and live pigs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the strategy being adopted by India to counter their claims;
- (c) whether the US has won the dispute and the WTO's appellate body has ruled that India's restrictions were discriminatory and based on unsubstantiated fears over bird flu; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the steps taken in this regard?

ANSWER

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

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

- (a) to (d): In the WTO dispute DS430, the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) ruled that India's Avian Influenza measures were inconsistent with India's obligations under the WTO Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) Agreement and, therefore, recommended that India bring its measures in conformity with its obligations under the Agreement. After completion of the Reasonable Period of Time (RPT) for compliance, the United States (complainant) sought authorisation from the DSB for imposing trade sanctions against India alleging non-compliance of DSB ruling. Since Government of India had already issued the Compliance Notification and subsequently amended Notifications, it considers these measures as WTO compliant of the DSB ruling.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2893
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

VALIDITY PERIOD OF SEZS

2893. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

- (a) the criterion being followed by the Government to extend the validity period of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) along with the number of SEZs given extension across the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) whether the cases of deviation from the said criterion in extension of validity period of SEZs have come to the notice of the Government during the said period; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, Statewise along with the reasons therefor and the action taken/being taken by the Government in such cases so far?

ANSWER

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

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

(a): In terms of Rule 6(2)(a) of the Special Economic Zones Rules, 2006, the Letter of Approval granted to a SEZ developer is valid for a period of three years within which time effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved proposal. The Board of Approval (BoA) under Department of Commerce may, on an application by the developer, extend the validity period of the letter of approval. No specific criteria for allowing extension of validity of Letter of Approval is laid down in the SEZ Rules, 2006. However, the Board of Approvals considers factors like incremental investment made by the developer, physical progress in implementing the project and delays in obtaining clearances from statutory bodies and environmental clearance etc. while extending validity of Letter of Approval. Since the financial year 2012-2013 and the current financial year (upto 14th March, 2017), BoA has granted more time to 144 SEZ developers across the country to complete their projects. The State-wise details are at **Annexure**.

(b) & (c): In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

State-wise number of SEZs granted extension of validity period (July, 2012 to March, 2017)	
State/UT	Approvals
Gujarat	10
Haryana	13
Jharkhand	1
Karnataka	13
Kerala	12
Madhya Pradesh	8
Maharashtra	26
Nagaland	2
Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	18
Odisha	8
Tamil Nadu	21
Uttar Pradesh	5
West Bengal	5
Rajasthan	2
Manipur	1
GRAND TOTAL	144

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2894
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

INDIA'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

2894. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI:

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

- (a) the details of total imports and exports of the country during the last three years and the current year indicating the difference between their percentage along with the target fixed for import and export achieved during the said period;
- (b) whether the country's trade deficit has widened during the said period and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to reduce it;
- (c) whether the demand for indigenous mechanical and technical goods has increased in foreign markets during the recent years and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (d) whether the Government has directed its missions in various countries to explore trade opportunities and if so, the details thereof and the reports received by the Government in this regard;
- (e) whether the Government has conducted any study on the effect of its adhoc export and import policy with respect to inflation in food commodities and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government is planning to design a stable export and import policy for food commodities in order to control the seasonal variation in the food inflation and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

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

(a): The value of India's merchandise exports and imports during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(in US\$ Billions)

Years	Exports	% Growth	Imports	% Growth
2013-14	314.41	--	450.22	--
2014-15	310.34	-1.29	448.03	-0.49

2015-16	262.29	-15.48	381.01	-14.96
2015-16 (Apr-Jan)	218.53	--	326.28	--
2016-17 (Apr-Jan)*	221.78	1.48	309.33	-5.19

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

The value of merchandise export targets fixed and achieved is as follows:

Years	Export values (US\$ Billions)		% Difference
	Target fixed	Achievement	
2013-14	325	314	-3.38
2014-15	340	310	-8.82

Source: Annual Report of Department of Commerce

As per Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, the Government aims to increase India's exports of merchandise and services from US\$ 465.9 billions to approximately US\$ 900 billions by 2019-20 and to raise India's share in world exports (Goods and Services) from 2% to 3.5%.

(b): India's trade deficit for the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Years	(in US\$ Billions)			
	Exports	Imports	Trade Deficit	% Growth
2013-14	314.41	450.22	-135.81	
2014-15	310.34	448.03	-137.69	1.39
2015-16	262.29	381.01	-118.72	-13.78
2015-16 (Apr-Jan)	218.53	326.28	-107.75	--
2016-17 (Apr-Jan)*	221.78	309.33	-87.55	-18.74

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

The above data reveals that there is a small increase in the trade deficit during the period 2014-15 over 2013-14. However, the trade gap has decreased in 2015-16 and the current year compared to corresponding period of previous year.

The Government has taken following measures to improve the trade deficit with other countries:

- (i) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015 and is a major export promotion scheme implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. MEIS aims to incentivize export of merchandise which is produced/ manufactured in India. Rewards @ 2-5% under MEIS are payable as a percentage of realized FOB value of covered exports, by way of the MEIS duty credit scrip, which are transferable and can also be used for payment of a number of duties including the basic customs duty. At present, 7914 tariff lines at 8 digit HS Codes are covered under MEIS scheme.
- (ii) The Government has also launched Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) in the FTP 2015-2020. The Scheme provided rewards to service providers of notified services who are providing service from India. The rate of reward under the scheme would be based on net foreign exchange earned. The present rates of reward are 3% and 5%.

- (iii) The Government is implementing the Niryat Bandhu Scheme with an objective to reach out to the new and potential exporters including exporters from Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and mentor them through orientation programmes, counseling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., on various aspects of foreign trade for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.
- (iv) By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business, Government reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to three each, which is comparable with international benchmarks. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes. Online payment of application fees through Credit/Debit cards and electronic funds transfer from 53 Banks has been put in place.
- (v) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre & post shipment credit launched to provide cheaper credit to exporters.
- (vi) Further, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through schemes like Advance Authorization, Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and drawback / refund of duties.

(c): A comparison of export data of engineering goods during the period 2016-17 (April – January) as compared to the corresponding period in 2015-16 indicates positive growth in mechanical and technical goods like electrical machinery, auto and auto components, ships and boats, Railway Transport etc. The details of export of engineering goods are as follows:

(in US\$ millions)

Product categories	2014-15	2015-16 (Apr- Jan)	2016-17 (Apr- Jan)*	% Growth
Industrial machinery	11418.11	8944.65	8824.69	-1.34
Electrical machinery	3965.82	3042.33	3729.86	22.60
Auto and Auto Components	12851.62	10484.42	10951.2	4.45
Aircrafts and Spacecraft parts and products	6159.17	3314.27	2435.27	-26.52
Ships Boats and Floating products and parts	5352.61	2660.69	2872.24	7.95
Medical and Scientific instruments	1276.44	978.59	1125.97	15.06
Railway Transport	133.54	71.1	173.79	144.43
Hand tools and cutting tools	755.71	541.31	526.04	-2.82
Electrodes, Accumulators	38.58	35.74	33.52	-6.21
Accumulator and Batteries	212.78	166.13	186.39	12.20
Bicycle & Parts	354.08	244.73	239.51	-2.13
Cranes Lifts & Winches	341.73	311.76	328.82	5.47
Office Equipments	54.29	71.36	100.6	40.98
Other construction machinery	1177.31	894.66	823.56	-7.95
Total	44091.79	31761.74	32351.46	1.86

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

(d): Efforts are continuously made through missions abroad to increase overall exports by diversifying the trade basket with emphasis on manufactured goods, services, resolution of market access issues and other non-tariff barriers.

(e): No such study has been conducted.

(f): While framing the export and import policies for the agricultural products, including the food commodities the Government takes several factors into consideration such as availability of surplus over and above the requirement of buffer stock including strategic reserve, if any, concerns of food security, diplomatic/humanitarian considerations, international demand and supply situation, quality standards, varieties traded, price competitiveness, need to balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices etc. The Government strives to maintain a consistent and stable export and import policy for the food commodities, taking into consideration the interests of all the stakeholders.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2898
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

2898. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has noticed any impact of demonetization on the country's imports and exports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the comparing data for imports and exports before and after demonetization;
- (c) the details of revenue generated through imports and exports after demonetization, month-wise indicating the decline therein; and
- (d) the details of other factors which influenced the growth of imports and exports of the country?

ANSWER

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

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

(a) & (b): Demonetisation was announced on 8th November, 2016. The monthly Merchandise Trade data for the period April-Feb 2015-16 and April-Feb 2016-17 are as under:

Table 1 :Monthly Merchandise Trade for 2016-17						
Values in USD Billions						
Month	Export			Import		
	2015-16	2016-17	% Growth	2015-16	2016-17	% Growth
April	22.14	20.57	-7.08	33.51	25.41	-24.15
May	22.53	22.17	-1.59	32.84	28.44	-13.38
June	22.32	22.57	1.11	33.54	30.69	-8.49
July	23.28	21.69	-6.84	36.37	29.45	-19.03
August	21.58	21.52	-0.30	33.98	29.19	-14.09
September	21.87	22.88	4.62	32.04	31.22	-2.54
October	21.46	23.51	9.59	31.15	33.67	8.11
November	19.56	20.01	2.29	29.90	33.02	10.44
December	22.59	23.88	5.72	34.10	34.25	0.46
January	21.20	22.12	4.32	28.87	31.96	10.70
February	20.85	24.49*	17.48	27.42	33.39*	21.76

Table 1 gives value of month wise exports and imports of merchandise and it is evident that both exports and imports continue to exhibit the positive growth since September, 2016 till February, 2017.

(c): Month-wise Net Customs duty (on imports and exports) collections for the period April-Feb 2015-16 and April-Feb 2016-17 are as under:

Table2: Month-wise Net Customs duty (on imports and exports) Collections (Amount in ₹ Crore)			
Month	2015-16	2016-17	% Growth
April	14286	17495	22.46
May	15750	18806	19.40
June	17414	18507	6.28
July	19045	16959	-10.95
August	19062	18681	-2.00
September	18312	18373	0.33
October	18998	19104	0.56
November	17659	20510	16.14
December	20093	18820	-6.34
January	17235	18974	10.09
February	16950	18797	10.90

Source: Central Board of Excise and Customs, Department of Revenue

While Demonetisation was announced on 8th November 2016, from table 2 above, it is evident that growth in net customs duty collections was positive in November (16.14%). However, in December, 2016 there was a negative growth (-6.34%), followed by positive growth of 10.09% and 10.90% in January 2017 and February 2017 respectively.

Part (d): Other factors which influenced the growth of imports and exports of the country are;

- Domestic Factors like cost of trade credit, trade infrastructural constraints along with Special Economic Zones (SEZ) related challenges, cost competitiveness.
- Global Factors like Level of growth of the world economy, growth and economic stability of key trading partners, Movement in global prices of Brent and Commodity prices.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2899(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

2899(H). SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY:

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:

SHRI NAGAR RODMAL:

SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

SHRI BODHSINGH BHAGAT:

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

- (a) the details of total number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) notified/ approved/ established in the country including those which are functional, State/ UT-wise and location-wise along with the Scheme formulated by the Government to establish new SEZs in the country;
- (b) whether a large number of SEZs are not functioning or lying closed in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise and location-wise along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the provisions made with regard to non-functional SEZs along with the steps taken by the Government for making all the approved SEZs functional;
- (d) whether SEZs have contributed towards infrastructure and economic development of their respective regions in the past two years and if so, the details thereof along with the measures undertaken by the Government for development of SEZs and enhance investment therein;
- (e) whether the Government has any plan to launch an online platform for SEZs to facilitate ease of doing business for the SEZ developers and units and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of recently launched mobile app named “SEZ India” by the Government along with its salient features?

ANSWER

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

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

(a): In addition to Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZs Act, 2005, approvals have been accorded to 416 proposals for setting up of SEZs in the country. Presently, out of

331 notified SEZs a total of 210 SEZs are operational. States/UTs-wise details of SEZs is at **Annexure-I**. The name of SEZ developers along with details of locations of these SEZs are available at www.sezindia.nic.in.

(b) and (c): Setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is a long term process and delay in commencement of commercial operations of the SEZs is due to various reasons which include time taken in getting approvals from statutory/State Government bodies, adverse business climate due to global recession, changes in fiscal incentives, etc. The State-wise details of SEZs, which are not operational are at **Annexure-II**. The names of SEZ developers along with details of locations of these SEZs are available at www.sezindia.nic.in. When the Board of Approvals notices no progress in implementation of a project by a developer it cancels the Letter of Approval. The details of SEZs whose Letter of Approval have been cancelled during last three years and current year are at **Annexure-III**.

(d): Investment made, employment generated and exports from SEZs are the quantifiable criteria for assessing development of infrastructure and economic development. Details of investment, employment generated and exports from SEZs during the past two years and current financial year are shown below:

Financial Year(s)	Investment* (Rs. in crore)	Employment* (Persons)	Exports (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	3,38,794	14,42,316	4,63,770
2015-16	3,76,494	15,91,381	4,67,337
2016-2017 (April to December, 2016)	4,08,939	17,11,657	3,58,203

* calculated on cumulative basis.

(e): In order to facilitate paperless transaction for movement of goods for imports and exports from SEZs, a web-based platform - SEZ Online System for Developers and Units has already been implemented and functioning since February, 2015.

(f): A Mobile app named “SEZ India” has been launched by the Department of Commerce on 06.1.2017. The app is available on Android Platform for use by SEZ Developers, Units, officials and others. The app has four sections i.e. SEZ Information, SEZ Online Transaction, Trade Information, and Contact details. Salient Features of the four sections are as under:-

- (i) SEZ Information: This is a compendium of the SEZ Act, 2005, SEZ Rules, 2006, MOCI Circulars, details of SEZs and Units etc. It gives up to date comprehensive details on all the above aspects.
- (ii) Trade Information: This provision gives access to important information / tools such as Foreign Trade Policy, Hand Book of procedure, Duty Calculator, Customs & Excise Notification and MEIS Rates.
- (iii) Contact details: We see that the contact details of all Development Commissioners Office, DGFT, DG System, DGCI & S and SEZ online.

- (iv) SEZ Online Transaction: This is a dynamic submenu that tracks the Bill of Entry / Shipping Bill processing status and also does verification. The app also helps the Importers / Exporters to track the status of 'Bill of Entry / Shipping Bill' integration and processing in the EDI system of the ICEGATE.

Annexure-I to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2899 for 20th March, 2017

State/UT-wise distribution of approved SEZs			
State/UT	Formal Approvals	Notified SEZs	Exporting SEZs (Central Govt. + State Govt./Pvt. SEZs + notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005)
Andhra Pradesh	30	24	19
Chandigarh	2	2	2
Chhattisgarh	2	1	1
Delhi	2	0	0
Goa	7	3	0
Gujarat	28	24	19
Haryana	23	20	7
Jharkhand	1	1	0
Karnataka	65	42	25
Kerala	29	25	18
Madhya Pradesh	10	5	2
Maharashtra	54	48	26
Manipur	1	1	0
Nagaland	2	2	0
Odisha	7	5	3
Puducherry	1	0	0
Punjab	5	3	2
Rajasthan	9	8	4
Tamil Nadu	48	46	36
Telangana	59	47	28
Uttar Pradesh	24	19	11
West Bengal	7	5	7
GRAND TOTAL	416	331	210

Annexure-II to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2899 for 20th March, 2017

The details of SEZs State-wise which have not operations	
State/UT	Approved SEZs
Andhra Pradesh	12
Chhattisgarh	1
Delhi	2
Goa	7
Gujarat	12
Haryana	16
Jharkhand	1
Karnataka	40
Kerala	12
Madhya Pradesh	9
Maharashtra	29
Manipur	1
Nagaland	2
Odisha	4
Puducherry	1
Punjab	3
Rajasthan	6
Tamil Nadu	17
Telangana	31
Uttar Pradesh	15
West Bengal	3
GRAND TOTAL	224

Annexure-III to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2899 for 20th March, 2017

The details of Letter of Approval cancelled during last three years and current year	
State/UT	Approved SEZs
Andhra Pradesh	11
Delhi	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
Gujarat	11
Haryana	12
Karnataka	2
Kerala	3
Madhya Pradesh	10
Maharashtra	34
Odisha	2
Punjab	4
Rajasthan	1
Tamil Nadu	17
Telangana	15
Uttarakhand	2
Uttar Pradesh	11
West Bengal	9
GRAND TOTAL	146

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2939
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

PROBLEMS FACED BY EXPORTERS

2939. DR. K. GOPAL:

DR. GOKARAJU GANGA RAJU:

SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:

ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:

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

- (a) whether the exporters have demanded an Export Development Fund to help marketing of the products of small exporters in global market and if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard and if not, the other steps taken to help marketing of the products of these exporters;
- (b) whether the exporters/ Federation of Indian Export Organizations have requested to extend 3 per cent interest equalization scheme to merchant exporters and increase in the cash withdrawal ceiling and if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard along with the contribution of merchant exporters in total exports from the country;
- (c) whether Indian exporters have expressed many concerns including delayed payments for export of their products and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government to address them; and
- (d) whether many countries have supported aggressive marketing aimed at the limited orders available following a global trade slowdown and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

ANSWER

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

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

- (a) Yes, Madam. Though there is a demand by exporters to create Export Development Fund, Department of Commerce is already running two schemes i.e. Market Access Initiative Scheme (MAI) And Marketing Development Assistance Scheme (MDA) for development and promotional activities to promote exports from India and marketing assistance in foreign markets by providing financial support to exporters through Export Promotion Councils/ Trade bodies and other eligible agencies including MSMEs. There is no proposal to create Export Development Fund. However, there is already an Export Development Fund [EDF] created and administered by EXIM Bank

under the provisions of the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981. Under this fund assistance is provided to Indian firms in their globalization efforts by locating overseas distributor(s)/ buyer(s)/ partner(s).

- (b) The Government has introduced the Interest Equalisation Scheme on Pre & Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit with effect from 1.4.2015. The scheme is available to manufacturers for all exports under 416 specified tariff lines [at ITC (HS) Codes at 4 digit level] and to exports made by manufacturers in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises across all ITC (HS) Codes. The rate of interest equalisation is 3% per annum. This scheme provides the facility of affordable credit to exporters and enables them to be more competitive.

Though there was a demand for extending the benefit of 3 % interest equalisation to Merchant Exporters, the benefit of 3% interest equalisation was not extended to Merchant Exporters as the contribution of merchant exporters to total exports from India is not specifically maintained by Government.

- (c) No, Madam. As such no concerns in this regard have been received.
- (d) As such there is no information available with the Government.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2955
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

IMPORT OF PULSES

2955. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD:

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:

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

- (a) the total quantity of pulses imported into the country during the last three years and the current year along with the rates at which pulses have been imported during the said period;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to import pulses to cater to the domestic demand and if so, the details thereof along with the scheme, if any, prepared to check the prices of pulses;
- (c) whether there are any Government-to-Government agreements to import pulses from other countries and if so, the details of such agreements entered into during the said period and those which are proposed;
- (d) the reasons for not having buffer stock policy for pulses in the country as we have for paddy and wheat;
- (e) the details of MSP and bonus given to various kinds of pulses during the period year-wise, rabi and kharif crop-wise and variety-wise; and
- (f) whether there are any plans to have crop-neutral incentive structure like wheat and rice and if so, the details thereon?

ANSWER

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

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

- (a) The total quantity of pulses imported into the country during the last three years and the current year along with the rates at which pulses have been imported during the said period is as under:

2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17(APRIL JANUARY)*			—
QTY IN TON	VALU E IN INR	Rate in KGS	QTY IN TON	VALU E IN INR	Rate in KGS	QTY IN TON	VALU E IN INR	Rate in KGS	QTY IN TON	VALU E IN INR	Rate in KGS	
364370	12793	35.1	458484	17063	37.2	579770	25619	44.1	542065	23550	43.4	
5		1	3		2	2		9	2		4	

(Source: DGCI&S)/* Provisional

(b) to (d) The decision of the Government to import pulses towards building buffer stock is guided by domestic price and availability position. In view of the bumper production of kharif pulses, no import is being undertaken by the Government other than those already contracted when prices and availability position were difficult. For building buffer stock of pulses, Government through MMTC contracted import of 70,000 MT of Desi Chick Peas during 2016-17 of which only 52,315 MT arrived. The Government has approved creation of buffer stock of pulses upto 20 lakh tonnes under Price Stabilization Fund (PSF). In addition, the Government has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Mozambique for import of pulses on Government-to-Government (G2G) basis during 2016-17.

(e)& (f) The details of MSP and bonus given to various kinds of pulses crop-wise (rabi and kharif) and variety-wise for the last three years and current year is given below. **The higher MSPs of pulses is for diversifying the areas from other crops.**

Commodity	Crop Year											
	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
	MSP	Bonus	MSP including Bonus	MSP	Bonus	MSP including Bonus	MSP	Bonus	MSP including Bonus	MSP	Bonus	MSP including Bonus
KHARIF CROPS												
ARHAR(Tur)	4300	-	4300	4350	-	4350	4425	200	4625	4600	450	5050
MOONG	4500	-	4500	4600	-	4600	4650	200	4850	4775	450	5225
URAD	4300	-	4300	4350	-	4350	4425	200	4625	4550	450	5000
RABI CROPS												
GRAM	3100	-	3100	3175	-	3175	3425	75	3500	3800	200	4000
MASUR(LENTIL)	2950	-	2950	3075	-	3075	3325	75	3400	3800	150	3950

(Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics)

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2958
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

INDIA-EU FREE TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

2958. PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

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

- (a) whether there is an impasse in india-european union (eu) free trade negotiations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the status of negotiations; and
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the government in this regard?

ANSWER

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

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

(a) & (b): India- European Union Broad-based Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement (India- EU BTIA) negotiation started in 2007 and after sixteen rounds of negotiations(the last being in 2013), EU withdrew from the negotiations due to some outstanding issues.

(c) : Four rounds of stocktaking meetings of India- EU BTIA negotiation have been held since January, 2016 - on 18th January, 2016 (in New Delhi), 22nd February, 2016 (in Brussels), 15th July, 2016 (in New Delhi) and 9th November, 2016 (in New Delhi) in order to proceed with the negotiations. India is committed to an early and balanced outcome of the India- EU BTIA negotiations.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2959(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

IMPORT OF SCRAP

2959(H). SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY

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

- (a) the details of the policy for importing scrap from abroad;
- (b) the names of the countries from where the junk scrap is being imported into the country;
- (c) whether the Government has taken cognizance of import of hazardous materials/ items including discarded arms and ammunition along with the scrap and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to put a ban on the imports of such hazardous scrap brought from abroad and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

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

- (a) : Import of metal wastes and scrap is regulated under Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2016. As per Rule 12(1) of the Hazardous and Other Waste Rules, 2016, import of hazardous and other wastes from any country to India is not permitted for disposal. Also as per Rule 12 (2) of the said Rules, import of hazardous and other waste which includes scrap is permitted only for recycling, recovery, reuse and utilisation including co-processing.

As per the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20), import of any form of metallic waste, scrap of any form is subject to the condition that it will not contain hazardous, toxic waste, radioactive contaminated waste/scrap containing radioactive material, any types of arms, ammunition, mines, shells, live or used cartridge or any other explosive material in any form either used or otherwise.

- (b): India is importing metal scrap from almost all countries. United Arab Emirates, USA, UK, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Australia, Netherland, Singapore, Malaysia and Germany are the top ten countries, in terms of value wise import of metal scrap.

(c) & (d): Import of metallic waste and scraps (both shredded & unshredded) under 15 tariff lines (including those of iron, steel, copper, brass, nickel, aluminium, zinc, tin and magnesium) is 'free' subject to Pre-Shipment Inspection Certificates (PSIC) to the effect that the consignment does not have radiation level beyond the permissible limit and contract with the exporter that the consignment does not contain any arms, ammunition, mines, shells, cartridges, radioactive contaminated, or any other explosive material in any form used or otherwise. Further, while shredded scraps are allowed through all the ports in India, import of unshredded scraps is subject to port restriction, i.e., allowed only through 14 sea ports. All these ports are in the process of upgrading facilities like Radiation Portal Monitors and Container Scanners for comprehensive inspection on metal scraps.

Metal scraps are imported only for the purpose of recovery and recycling which enables our manufactures much cheaper sources of raw materials. From the existing Rules and Guidelines as in (a) above, discarded arms and ammunitions are already under ban. Further, Schedule VI of the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management & Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2016 lists metal and metal bearing wastes; wastes containing organic and inorganic constituents, with metals and organic and/or inorganic materials which are prohibited for import. These inter alia include solid plastic waste and waste pneumatic tyres for direct reuse.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2962(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

PSUs WORKING UNDER THE MINISTRY

**2962(H). SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRI INNOCENT:**

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

- (a) the total number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry along with the number of those making profit and losses separately, sector-wise;
- (b) the action plan formulated to revive the loss making PSUs and make them viable venture;
- (c) the details of flagship programmes implemented under the Ministry;
- (d) the details of funds allocated, utilised and unutilised in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, programme-wise; and
- (e) the other steps proposed to be taken by Government to promote PSUs?

ANSWER

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

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

(a)&(b) There are six (06) Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under the administrative control of this Ministry viz. MMTC Ltd., State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., STCL Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of STC of India Ltd.), PEC Ltd., ECGC Limited and Indian Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO). All these CPSEs fall in the category of trading PSUs.

All the above CPSEs, except STCL Ltd. and PEC Ltd., are profit making PSUs. STCL Ltd., which was making losses since 2008-09, consequent to Government approval for winding up, has filed a winding up petition in High Court of Karnataka during 2013, which is pending for disposal. PEC Ltd. has made losses during the last two financial years i.e. 2014-15 and 2015-16. As per Memorandum of Understanding signed by PEC with Department of Commerce for the year 2015-16, PEC has got a study conducted by a professional consultancy firm for preparation of Revival plan as per Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) guidelines.

- (c)&(d) Though various schemes and programmes are implemented by the Ministry, none of them fall within the category of flagship programmes.
- (e) The Government regularly reviews the performance of CPSEs to strengthen them.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2966
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

COMMODITY BOARDS

**2966. SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN:
SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:**

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

- (a) whether any study has been conducted regarding the functioning of commodity boards like Tea Board, Coffee Board, Spices Board, etc.;
- (b) if so, the details and the results thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to either close down these commodity Boards or merge all of them and set up an umbrella organisation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

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

(a) & (b): No, Madam. Performance review of the Commodity Boards viz. Tea Board, Coffee Board, Rubber Board and Spices Board is done by the Department of Commerce on regular basis to ensure the smooth and effective functioning of the boards and corrective action is taken wherever required.

(c) : No Madam.

(d): Does not arise.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2967
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th MARCH, 2017

EXPORT OF LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS

2967. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:

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

- (a) the total quantity and net value of annual exports of leather and leather products from India during the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) whether there has been a decreasing trend in the exports of leather and leather products from the country during the said period;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (d) whether the leather industry forms a part of the Make-in-India campaign of the Government; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to boost the exports of leather and leather products and revive the leather industry?

ANSWER

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

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

(a) : The total quantity and value of annual exports of leather and leather products from India during the last five years, year-wise is attached at Annexure.

(b) & (c) : The export of leather and leather products from India increased from USD 4873.53 million in 2011-12 to USD 6494.84 million but decreased to USD 5853.96 million in 2015-16 due to reduction in global demand and slower economic growth worldwide.

(d) & (e): Yes Madam. Steps have been taken for quality up-gradation of leather products to improve competitiveness in international markets. Also, the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), Interest Equalization Scheme, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG), Market Access Initiative Scheme (MAI) and Duty Free Import Scheme (DFIS) have provisions to boost exports of leather and leather products. Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDLP) implemented by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) provides for modernization and technology up-gradation of leather units, addressing environmental concerns, human resource development, supporting traditional leather artisans, addressing infrastructure constraints and establishing institutional facilities

ANNEXURE**Value-wise exports of leather and leather products**

(value in Million US\$)

Product	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Finished leather	1024.69	1093.73	1284.71	1329.05	1046.44
Leather Footwear	1717.24	1693.89	2035.45	2278.18	2147.20
Footwear components	281.94	245.86	320.15	361.29	284.32
Leather garments	572.45	563.54	596.15	604.35	554.29
Leather goods	1089.71	1180.82	1353.91	1452.83	1369.00
Saddlery& harness	107.54	110.41	145.54	162.70	146.38
Non-leather footwear	79.96	127.16	202.06	306.44	306.33
TOTAL	4873.53	5015.41	5937.97	6494.84	5853.96

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Govt. of India

Quantity-wise exports of leather and leather products

Products	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Finished Leather (Sq.ft.)	742.47	759.56	828.28	836.88	723.35
Footwear Components (Pairs)	44.90	38.72	39.86	64.03	59.32
Harness & Saddlery (Pieces)	18.40	15.22	15.89	19.41	20.43
Leather Footwear (Pairs)	90.89	88.67	94.92	105.54	108.16
Leather Garments (Pieces)	9.85	10.21	9.32	9.38	8.87
Leather Gloves (Pairs)	111.74	131.25	146.22	149.05	149.61
Leather Goods (Pieces)	139.68	144.60	147.58	157.22	149.22
Non Leather Footwear (Pairs)	10.80	12.35	13.78	13.63	18.81

(Value in Million Units)

Source: Council for Leather Exports (CLE) Membership records.