

(b) Government have not fixed any export target for onions in 1994-95. A total quantity of 4,48,874 Mts. of onions was exported in 1993-94 valued at Rs. 244.11 crores.

(c) It is the policy of the Government to allow the exports of items of mass consumption in such a manner that it does not compromise the food security system. It is with this objective in mind that Government prescribes restrictions like licensing, quantitative ceilings and minimum export price on items such as pulses, cereals, oil seeds, milk, milk products and sugar. At the same time, Government's objective is to maximise foreign exchange earnings from the agricultural sector to the benefit of the farmers.

Export of Wheat and Rice

1807. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of wheat and rice have been opened following the liberalization policy of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) to (c) Exports of basmati and non-basmati rice are allowed freely without any quantitative ceilings. The stipulation of Minimum Export Price (MEP) on basmati and non-basmati rice has also been removed.

Exports of durum and non-durum wheat are being allowed against quantitative ceilings but without any minimum export price. Ceilings of 3 lakh tonnes and 5 lakh tonnes respectively have been imposed in respect of durum and non-durum wheat for the year 1994-95.

Alternative Scheme to Replace IPRS

1808. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an alternative scheme to replace the International Price Reimbursement Scheme for exporters of engineering goods has been cleared by Government as reported in the Hindustan Times, dated 25th November, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating whether any provision has been made during the current financial year to help liquidate the arrears of IPRS claims and also to ensure that exporters should not be debited with penal interest rates on advance against their IPRS claims

extended by the banks beyond the time limit stipulated for concessional export credit;

(c) whether any cell to deal with complaints against foreign buyers has been set up under DGFT and whether he has been asked to look into cases relating thereto, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any cases of sub-standard product against Indian exporters in the overseas market have been reported to the Cell so far, if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government in respect thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) and (b) Government is considering a scheme for supply of steel, Raw-materials by indigenous steel producers to exporters of engineering goods at discounted prices against issue of bulk import licenses to meet import requirement of steel producers. IPRS payments are primarily financed out of receipts from the Engineering Goods Export Assistance Fund cess, levied on integrated steel plants. Efforts are being made to ensure early clearance of pending claims and continued concessional export credit against the IPRS receivables.

(c) The Trade Dispute Cell of Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) investigates trade disputes and complaints of foreign buyers against Indian exporters and vice versa. Recently, an Exporters' Redressal Forum has also been set up by the Delhi Exporters Association which reviews complaints of Indian exporters who have not received payment from their foreign buyers and forwards such complaints to the Trade Dispute Cell.

(d) The Trade Dispute Cell has so far received 61 complaints during 1994-95 against Indian exporters for allegedly exporting sub-standard goods to their overseas buyers. The Government has a fairly well established mechanism for redressal of these complaints under the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.

Export Oriented Jewellery Industrial Complexes set up by MMTC

1809. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) has set up cent per cent export oriented jewellery industrial complexes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether MMTC propose to set up a few more such industrial complexes;

(d) if so, the places identified therefor;

(e) the time by which these are likely to be commissioned;

(f) whether MMTC intend to import Silver and Gold in bulk and act as canalising agency for this trade; and

(g) if so, the details of the proposed scheme?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :

(a) and (b) MMTC is the sponsoring Agency nominated by the Government of India for 100% Export Oriented Gold Jewellery Complex at Jhandewalan, New Delhi.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

(f) and (g) MMTC is the nominated Agency for supply of gold/silver/platinum to the exporters of gems and jewellery in Domestic Tariff Area and Export Processing Zones under the EXIM Policy.

मद्यों का निर्यात

1810. श्री प्रमोद महाजन :

श्री गोविन्दराव आदिक :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान बियर, व्हिस्की व अन्य मद्यों के निर्यात का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि देश में भारी मात्रा में मद्यों का निर्माण हो रहा है लेकिन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में उसका निर्यात पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं हो रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो मद्य के कम निर्यात होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) सरकार उत्पादन और निर्यात के इस अंतर को पूरा करने के लिए और मद्य के निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है ;

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि खाड़ी के देशों में मद्य की मांग बढ़ती जा रही है ; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस मांग को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान बीअर, व्हिस्की और अन्य अल्कोहलों के निर्यात की मात्रा और मूल्य निम्नलिखित है :—

(मात्रा : हजार लीटर में)

(मूल्य : लाख रुपये में)

	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
बीयर	1224	149	1463	207	2279	42
व्हिस्की	3004	1168	4598	1927	6001	2306
अन्य अल्कोहल	31816	2544	17264	1947	10106	1752

स्रोत : डी०जी०सी०आई० एण्ड एस०।

(ख) से (घ) अल्कोहोलिक पेय पदार्थों के घरेलू उत्पादन की खपत मुख्यतः आन्तरिक बाजार में होती है। चूंकि इस सेक्टर के स्वदेशी उत्पादों की गुणवत्ता सामान्यतः अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्टैंडर्ड की नहीं होती है इसलिए इनके निर्यात सामान्य स्तर के है। इस सेक्टर में संयुक्त उद्यमों के जरिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों को स्थानीय बाजार में प्रवेश की जो अनुमति दी गई है उससे सम्भावना है कि बेहतर तकनीकी और गुणवत्ता उन्नयन की शुरुआत से निर्यात में वृद्धि होगी।

(ङ) और (च) बीयर, व्हिस्की और अन्य अल्कोहोलिक पेय पदार्थों का खाड़ी के देशों को हुए

निर्यात में वृद्धि का रुख है। कृषि और प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण (एपीडा) उस क्षेत्र में आयोजित किए जा रहे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेलों और प्रदर्शनियों में भाग ले रहा है। एपीडा की, एपीडा द्वारा अनुसूचित उत्पादों के निर्यातकों को वित्तीय सहायता देने की योजना है।

जाली निर्यातक

1811. श्री कनक सिंह मोहनसिंह मंगरोला :

चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में जाली निर्यातक हैं ;