

2.12 lakh hectares of uneconomic tea areas over a period of 15 years commencing from 2007. Financial assistance is provided by way of long term loan (50% of the unit cost) and subsidy (25% of the unit cost). The balance 25% is to be borne by the beneficiaries.

(c) There are Institutes dedicated to Research and Development (R&D) activities in the field of tea viz. Darjeeling Tea Research and Development Centre, Tea Research Association and United Planters Association of Southern India-Tea Research Foundation. These R&D institutes have extension wings, which are responsible for dissemination of knowledge and technology to the tea growers. For small growers, Tea Board has tie-up arrangements with the R&D institutions and other local agricultural universities for extending technical services in all the major tea growing areas.

Trade imbalance between India and China

‡3540. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the trade between India and China has decreased;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the status of trade between both the countries during the last three years and the year-wise details thereof;
- (d) whether it is a fact that trade imbalance between both the countries exists; and
- (e) if so, the measures being taken by Government to remove this trade imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per trade statistics of DGCI&S, during the year 2008-09 our exports to China had declined by 13.9 % but total trade with China had grown by 10% over previous year to reach USD 41.8 billion. During the year 2009-10 (April-Dec) our imports from China declined by 14% over the same period of 2008-09, whereas our exports to China during this period have increased by 7.6%. The decline in exports in 2008-09 and imports in 2009-10 may be attributed to global financial crisis.

- (c) The status of trade between India and China during the last three years is given below:-

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Values in US \$ Millions

Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Apr-Dec)
Export to China	8,321.86	10,871.34	9,353.50	7282.7
Import from China	17,475.03	27,146.41	32,497.02	22,565.6
TOTAL TRADE	25,796.89	38,017.74	41,850.52	29,848.3

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. The trade is in favour of China. The issue relating to imbalance of trade has been raised with the Chinese side from time to time. The Commerce and Industry Minister raised the issue of trade imbalance with the Chinese side during the 8th meeting of India-China Joint Group on Economic Relation Trade Science and Technology (JEG) held on 19th January, 2010 in Beijing. The Chinese side acknowledged that trade imbalance is an issue which needs to be rectified. As an outcome of 8th (JEG) an MoU between India and China on expansion of trade and Economic Cooperation was signed. According to the MoU the Chinese side will strive to import as much of its requirement of value added goods from India as possible. Indian companies have also participated in trade fairs in China to enhance awareness about Indian products. Government of India is pursuing with various trade related issues with the Chinese government through the bilateral mechanisms and also seeking greater market access for Indian agricultural products.

Opening up Doha Talks

3541. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government could convince G-20 countries to open up 'Doha Talks' to reach the 2010 time limit fixed by other countries; and

(b) if so, what is the strategy for achieving Indian stand with the cooperation of the G-77 and Non-aligned countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) At various international meetings held in the past two years, world leaders have expressed their strong support for an early conclusion of the Doha Round of trade talks in the World Trade Organisation (WTO). India decided to take the initiative to break the impasse in the Doha Round by volunteering to host an informal Ministerial meeting of about 30 WTO Member countries in September 2009. Ministers unanimously affirmed the need to conclude the Doha Round within 2010. The meeting led to the resumption of talks in Geneva.