

Weavers' Service Centres and 05 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology all over the country to improve the productivity and earnings of the handloom weavers. One Weavers' Service Centre and one Indian Institute of Handloom Technology is functioning at Varanasi.

(F) In addition to the above schemes, Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) has been introduced in 2008-09 with an objective to empower handloom weavers and build their capacity to enhance competitiveness of their products in the domestic as well as global market in a sustainable and reliant manner. The scheme covers clearly identifiable geographical locations with at least 25,000 looms in which Government of India's financial support would be up to Rs. 70 crore. Four such Mega Handloom Clusters have been sanctioned so far at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Sivasagar (Assam), Virudhunagar (Tamilnadu) and Murshidabad (West Bengal).

(e) Does not arise.

Concessions on import duty on textiles

3225. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the name of countries with which PTA, FTAs and Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements have been entered into;

(b) the details of concessions given in import duty on textile items *vis-a-vis* normal duties of the countries participating in such agreements (other than India);

(c) whether such countries have increased import of textiles from India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) India has entered into international trade agreements with various countries and regional grouping *viz.* Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) (Bangladesh, China, India, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka), 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), India-Afghanistan Preferential Trade Agreement, India - MERCOSUR Preferential Trade Agreement (Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay), India - Chile Preferential Trade Agreement, India - Sri Lanka FTA, Agreement on South Asia Free Trade Area (SAFTA) (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan and the Maldives), Revised Agreement of Cooperation between Government of India and Nepal to control unauthorized trade, India - Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit, India - Thailand FTA - Early Harvest Scheme (EHS), India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA), India - ASEAN- CECA - Trade in Goods Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam), India - South Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), India - Japan CEPA and India - Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA).

(b) Under these trade agreements deeper tariff concessions have been received for the Textiles & Clothing sector *viz.* member countries of APTA have given Margin of Preference ranging from 15-60%, GSTP agreement has a commitments on at least 70% of dutiable tariff lines, MERCOSUR has given a duty concession of 10% on the existing duty on a single tariff line of textiles sector, Chile has given tariff concession varying from 10%-20% on the existing duty on 106 textiles tariff lines, under India-Sri Lanka FTA tariff concessions were obtained in three tariff categories, SAFTA Agreement provides for a phased tariff liberalization programme (TLP) under which, Non-LDCs will then bring down tariffs from 20% to 0-5% in 5 years (Sri Lanka 6 years), while LDCs will do so in 8 years, under India-Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit there is a provision for free trade and commerce between the territories of the Royal Government of Bhutan and the Government of the Republic of India, India-Singapore CECA provides for elimination of customs duties on all originating goods of India, under India - ASEAN- CECA tariff is to be eliminated for the products under Normal Track, to be reduced to 5% for the products in Sensitive Track and to be reduced for the products placed in the Highly Sensitive List, under India-South Korea CECA tariff reduction has been received ranging from 50%-100%, under India-Japan CEPA, Japanese side has put a large number of textiles items under immediate tariff liberalization and in India-Malaysia CECA, duty concessions are to be received on 24 textiles lines relating to cotton, synthetic fibres and knitted apparels etc. However, no concession for textiles product was received under India-Afghanistan PTA and India - Thailand FTA(EHS).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details of such countries' import of textiles items from India is given in the statement.

Statement

Details of India Export Statistics to countries with FTA / RTA

Commodity: Textile & Clothing, Ch50 to 63

Annual Series: 2006 - 2010, Year To Date: 04/2010 & 04/2011

Millions United States Dollars

Partner Country	Calendar Year					Year To Date		
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	04/2010	04/2011	%Change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
China	752	986	880	868	2325	687	463	-32.54
Bangladesh	370	355	610	500	1105	327	401	22.62
Pakistan	118	342	453	565	657	321	258	-19.61
Brazil	141	222	353	288	497	165	203	22.86
Sri Lanka	226	249	313	307	397	123	164	33.27
Korea, South	262	216	200	211	378	135	128	-5.06
Egypt	205	266	293	192	338	102	112	9.36
Malaysia	128	120	150	136	279	69	79	15.01
Japan	293	252	279	240	261	107	148	38.36
Vietnam	61	81	113	102	238	90	54	-39.78
Indonesia	113	156	194	112	228	96	67	-29.87
Afghanistan	54	77	152	252	206	64	86	33.63
Singapore	105	113	121	142	192	63	53	-15.3
Iran	61	65	99	102	174	47	75	61.71
Mexico	95	110	137	110	159	46	67	46.35
Peru	33	82	107	75	124	43	57	33.86
Colombia	46	56	69	66	115	34	47	37.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tanzania	53	72	114	100	112	33	26	-20.12
Thailand	76	93	99	77	110	58	40	-30.38
Nepal	27	76	80	73	92	26	29	10.92
Morocco	63	74	75	68	92	28	53	90.83
Benin	33	70	78	66	83	38	28	-25.78
Argentina	37	50	72	46	77	18	25	38.28
Chile	41	66	46	44	74	18	26	48.36
Nigeria	31	44	42	48	73	18	28	59.24
Sudan	44	50	57	53	63	20	18	-8.45
Philippines	35	29	30	30	43	18	21	16.6
Mozambique	25	22	26	40	42	14	14	4.37
Tunisia	26	33	38	26	36	9	12	26.19
Ghana	28	33	40	33	34	7	18	166.65
Venezuela	23	24	19	17	28	9	18	109.73
Romania	15	18	30	25	27	9	10	12.02
Algeria	12	16	21	15	22	6	10	58.32
Libya	8	9	15	17	19	7	2	-72.65
Cambodia	9	11	9	8	14	4	8	98.51
Ecuador	5	5	8	9	13	4	6	47.2
Myanmar	1	4	8	9	13	4	3	-25.89
Guinea	7	11	11	15	11	5	5	-2.47
Uruguay	6	7	8	7	11	3	4	38.49
Zimbabwe	3	4	3	2	9	5	7	40.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Korea, North	13	6	3	2	9	1	2	80.35
Trinidad & Tobago	7	6	7	6	8	2	3	40.39
Cameroon	1	2	3	3	6	3	4	48.09
Nicaragua	1	1	1	1	4	1	5	234.51
Maldives	3	3	4	3	3	1	1	11.27
Iraq	0	1	1	4	2	0	1	149.85
Guyana	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	-63.99
Brunei Darussalam	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	-15.7
Paraguay	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	68.13
Laos	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	-98.1
Bolivia	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	-48.21
Bhutan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	202.44
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113.51
Total	3701	4592	5476	5118	8808	2889	2890	0.03
textiles exports								

Non-availability of funds and marketing facilities to weavers

3226. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the weavers and artisans are facing problems on account of funds not being made available to them and also on account of less marketing facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has got any welfare measures for weavers/artisans; and