

- Infrastructure for facilitating exports (ASIDE)
- Market Assistance Initiative (MAI)
- Increase competitiveness by covering export risks: Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC), National Export Insurance Account (NEIA)
- Support to institutions for capacity building: Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), Centre for WTO Studies (CWTOS), Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP).
- Promote, Process & Generate livelihoods in the Agriculture, Marine and Plantation sectors and skill development for exports: Agricultural Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Cashew, Spices Board and Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI)
- Promotion of e-Governance and capacity development (DGFT (Directorate General of Foreign Trade), DGCI&S (Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics), DGS&D (Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal) procurement).

(c) Views of the Private Sector are incorporated through Stakeholder consultations in the form of Board of Trade (BoT), Export Promotion Board, Inter-State Trade Council, Industry Chambers such as the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) and Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO), Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils, as well as, sub-sectoral trade bodies.

Some of the issues highlighted have been: infrastructural constraints, high transaction costs, need for technology upgradation, shortage of skilled manpower, rationalization of import duty on inputs/intermediate products for ensuring competitiveness of domestic industry, etc.

NIMZs under NMP

639. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) proposed under the recently unveiled National Manufacturing Policy (NMP);

- (b) how the NIMZ is different from Special Economic Zones (SEZ); and
- (c) to what extent the proposed NIMZ helps in increasing the share of manufacturing sector in the country's GDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India has announced the National Manufacturing Policy on 4th November, 2011 with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% and creating 100 million jobs over a decade or so. It also seeks to empower rural youth by imparting necessary skill sets to make them employable. National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) are an important instrumentality of the policy. These zones are conceptualized as integrated industrial townships with the elements necessary to help the growth of manufacturing, *e.g.* state-of-the-art infrastructure; clean and energy efficient technology; simplified business regulations; and the necessary social and institutional infrastructure. NIMZs are different from SEZs in terms of size; level of infrastructure planning; governance structures related to regulatory procedures; exit policies; and fiscal incentives.

- (c) It is not possible to assess the impact of specific National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) on the share of manufacturing in the country's GDP at this stage, as the zones are in the initial phases of development.

Export of iron ore

640. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India exports iron ore to several countries including Japan, South Korea and China at cheaper rates and, in turn, imports steel from these countries comparatively at much higher prices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the country-wise details of total quantity of various ores including iron ore exported and steel and other allied products imported from these countries and the foreign exchange earned during each of the last three years and the current year and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken to improve the domestic production of iron ore and steel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND