

pruning the list of industries that can be considered as defence industries requiring industrial license, permissible extensions in the validity of industrial license up to seven years, treating partial commencement of production as commencement of production of all the items included in the license etc. The recent amendments in FDI policy include allowing FDI in Defence up to 49% and FDI in Railway infrastructure up to 100%, easing the norms for FDI in construction and exempting FDI in medical devices from sectoral restrictions of pharmaceuticals and raising permissible FDI in insurance and pension from 26% to 49%.

Further, *inter alia*, the Government has launched the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan, and 14 Central Services spanning a number of Ministries and Departments are now integrated in the e-Biz portal. Besides, the Government is implementing the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project. In addition, the Government has conceptualized Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor, Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor, Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor and the Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (as the first phase of an East Coast Economic Corridor), and setting up a National Industrial Corridor Development Authority for coordinating and overseeing progress of the various industrial corridors.

The Government has launched a "Make in India" programme under which 25 thrust sectors have been identified. Information on these 25 thrust sectors has been put up on Make in India's web portal (<http://www.makeinindia.com>) along with details of FDI Policy, National Manufacturing Policy, Intellectual Property Rights and the envisaged National Industrial Corridors including the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). An Investor Facilitation Cell in 'Invest India' has been created to assist, guide and handhold investors during the various phases of business life cycle under the Make in India initiative with provision of back end support up to the State level.

(c) and (d) The Government is aware of various analysis/surveys and reports prepared by domestic and international organisations on the impact of the recent global economic slowdown which provide inputs for policy interventions. Illustrative list of such analysis/surveys/reports are by the Reserve Bank of India, Industry Associations like the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the World Bank.

### **Export of spices**

1889. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to satate :

(a) the quantum-wise and item-wise details of the total spices exported during the last five years;

(b) whether any specific steps have been taken to promote Spices Board across the globe in the last five-years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The item-wise volume of spices exported from India for the last 5 years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes. The Government has implemented various programmes for development of exports of spices *viz.* development of Infrastructure for common processing facilities including Spices Parks, trade promotion activities including participation in international fairs, promotion of Indian spice brands, product development & research for exporters, study of markets abroad, certification of Spice Houses, setting up quality evaluation laboratories for promoting Indian Spices and Spice Products. Government has promoted the Spice Board as a regulator for ensuring the quality of Spices exported from India and established full-fledged Quality Evaluation Lab in major port cities which enable to carry out any test procedure for ensuring the quality Spices exported/imported. This has created a tremendous confidence among the importing countries on sustaining the quality and food safety aspects of Indian spices. Following these efforts, the Spices Board has received international recognition as chair of the Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH) set up by the Codex Alimentarius Commission. The Secretariat of the CCSCH functions in the Spices Board.

#### **Statement**

*Item-wise volume of spices exported from India for the last five years*

(Qty. in tonnes)

Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (P)	2013-14 (Est)
Pepper	19,750	18,850	26,700	15,363	21,250
Cardamom (S)	1,975	1,175	4,650	2,372	3,600
Cardamom (L)	1,000	775	935	1,217	1,110
Chilli	204,000	240,000	241,000	301,000	312,500
Ginger	5,500	15,750	21,550	22,207	23,300
Turmeric	50,750	49,250	79,500	88,513	77,500
Coriander	47,250	40,500	28,100	35,902	45,750
Cumin	49,750	32,500	45,500	85,602	121,500

Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (P)	2013-14 (Est)
Celery	5,000	3,750	3,650	5,171	5,600
Fennel	6,800	7,250	8,100	13,811	17,300
Fenugreek	21,000	18,500	21,800	29,622	35,575
Other Seeds (1)	15,500	12,500	13,050	18,442	27,800
Garlic	10,750	17,306	2,200	22,872	25,650
Tamarind	12,200	17,500	21,395	17,950	16,000
Nutmeg and Mace	3,275	2,100	3,620	3,231	4,450
Other Spices (2)	8,200	7,750	14,505	16,348	18,700
Curry Powder/Paste	14,300	15,250	17,000	17,436	23,750
Mint Products (3)	19,000	17,450	14,750	20,039	24,500
Spice Oils & Oleoresins	6,750	7,600	7,265	9,515	11,415
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>502,750</b>	<b>525,750</b>	<b>575,270</b>	<b>726,613</b>	<b>817,250</b>

1. Include Bishops weed (ajwainseed), dill seed, poppy seed, aniseed, mustard etc.

2. Include asafoetida, cinnamon, cassia, cambodge, saffron, spices (nes) etc.

3. Include menthol, menthol crystals and mint oils.

Source: DGCI&S., Calcutta/shipping bills exporters' returns.

### **Term of IPR Think-Tank**

1890. SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the term of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) think-tank set up by Government;

(b) the reasons for drafting a new National Intellectual Property Rights Policy when India has strong legal regime on IPR which has recently undergone important changes to make it compliant with the agreement in Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS); and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to improve the funding of Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB) or to insulate it from bureaucratic interference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The terms of reference of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) think-tank setup by the Government are as under :—