

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) CMD, ONGC has overall responsibility in respect of all ONGC's offices. Details of ONGC's offices/locations in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Locations	Details of the Locations
1.	Gujarat	06	Mehsana, Ankleshwar, Cambay, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Hazira
2.	Rajasthan	01	Jodhpur
3.	Madhya Pradesh	—	No ONGC offices in Madhya Pradesh
4.	Maharashtra	03	Mumbai, Uran, Panvel
5.	Tamil Nadu	02	Chennai

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has no offices in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d) There is a well laid down policy on discussion/negotiation/consultation in ONGC, in pursuance thereof periodical meetings with the recognized unions/associations on local issues are generally held at the work centre once a month. At all India level, such meetings are held under the Chairmanship of Director (HR), ONGC to discuss issues affecting employees in more than one work centre. Such meeting is held as and when necessary by the management, preferably once in six months.

ONGC undertakes various measures towards the welfare of SC/ST/OBC employees which includes giving adequate representation to eligible SC/ST/OBC employees in training/seminars, nominating a Chief Liaison Officer for SC/ST/OBC in ONGC, nominating Liaison Officers at all work centres for welfare of SC/ST/OBC employees and setting up specified mechanism to deal with the grievances of SC/ST/OBC employees. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas supervises, monitors and issues policy guidelines in respect of the matter to all Oil PSUs under its administrative jurisdiction, including ONGC.

Increase in imports from China

†*190. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that imports from China have gone up from 10.9 billion US \$ to 56.9 billion US \$ in the financial year 2015-16;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Indian companies have not been able to make inroads into the Chinese medicine market and some other markets due to Chinese Government's control over them;

(d) whether steps are being taken to check import of unnecessary items from China and control import from there; and

(e) 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) India's imports from China increased from US\$ 10.87 billion in 2005-06 to US\$ 61.71 billion in 2015-16. Merchandise imports from China for the last three years and 2005-06 are as under:

Import from China for the last three years and 2005-06

(Value in US\$ Billion)	
Year	Import
2005-2006	10.87
2013-2014	51.04
2014-2015	60.41
2015-2016 (P)	61.71

Source: DGCI&S

(P) Provisional

(b) Increasing imports from China can be attributed to the fact that these are mostly manufactured items required to meet India's demand of fast expanding sectors like telecom and power, which China, due to variety of reasons, is able to export to India at competitive prices. The major imports from China include items such as telecom instruments, computer hardware and peripherals, fertilizers, electronic components/instruments, project goods, organic chemicals and drug intermediates, consumer electronics, electrical machinery and equipments, iron and steel etc. These imports feed the growing demand in India for such goods including components and pharmaceutical ingredients needed for India's manufacturing sector.

(c) India's Pharmaceutical exports to China have grown by 17.36% in the year 2014-15 over 2013-14. However Indian companies do face certain impediments in accessing the Chinese Pharmaceutical market as regulatory processes for drug registration, submission of detailed clinical trial data, registration and testing of samples are cumbersome and can prolong the ongoing process for drug registration.

Following are the broad categories of India's exports of pharmaceutical products to China from 2013-14 to 2015-16:

(Value in US\$ million)			
Commodity	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)
	Value	Value	Value
Ayush and Herbal Products	5.17	6.49	6.95
Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	98.77	111.37	110.67
Drug Formulations, Biologicals	11.99	19.06	15.83
Surgicals	2.61	2.19	6.82
GRAND TOTAL	118.54	139.12	140.26

Source: DGCI&S

(P): Provisional

India has been raising issues relating to impediments to pharmaceutical exports, from time to time, with China at various forums including at India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations (JEG). During the 10th JEG meeting held on 2nd September 2014 in Beijing, the Indian side requested China to expedite the approval procedure for Indian pharmaceutical product registration, which is taking a very long time presently. The Chinese side expressed "its willingness to enhance mutual cooperation on pharmaceutical administration".

(d) and (e) India and China are both members of the WTO and therefore any restrictions imposed on trade need to be WTO compliant.

Trade measures like anti-dumping duty and countervailing duty are used by industries to seek remedies under the prescribed provisions. India has an elaborate and robust legal framework and institutional set up to protect its environment, life and health of its people, plants and animals. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) standards applicable to domestic goods are also applicable to imported goods. For imported food and edible items, Food Safety and Standards Act (FSSA), 2006 and Rules there under are also applicable. Trade remedy measures imposed on China include prohibition of import of milk and milk products (including chocolates and chocolate products and candies/confectionary/food preparations with milk or milk solids as an ingredient) till 23.6.2016 or until further orders, whichever is earlier. Also Minimum Import Price (MIP) has been imposed on 173 Exim Codes of Iron and Steel (Chapter 72) since 5th February, 2016, including imports from China.