

was agreed, *inter alia*, that Pakistan would immediately remove all trade restrictions through Wagah/Attari border, transition fully to MFN (non-discriminatory) status for India by December, 2012, etc. Pakistan, however, did not adhere to the timelines.

The Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan met in January 2014 on the sidelines of the 5th SAARC Business Leaders Conclave held at New Delhi. Both Ministers reaffirmed the commitment of their Governments to expeditiously establish normal trading relations and in this context to provide Non-Discriminatory Market Access (NDMA), on a reciprocal basis. Both sides decided to intensify and accelerate the process of trade normalisation, liberalisation and facilitation and to implement the agreed measures.

In the meeting between Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan on 27th May 2014, India stated that the two countries could move immediately towards full trade normalisation on the basis of September 2012 roadmap worked out between the Commerce Secretaries of both countries.

No bilateral trade meeting between India and Pakistan has taken place since then, and there is no progress on the agreed roadmap.

Self-sufficiency in industrial materials

1454. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has not been able to attain self-sufficiency in respect of industrial materials and defence equipment and India is still dependent on foreign imports for transport equipments, machineries, iron and steel, paper, chemicals and fertilizers, plastic material etc.;

(b) if so, steps taken to attain self-sufficiency in industrial materials and defence equipment;

(c) whether industrial growth is also marked with regional concentration and most of the industries are concentrated in few selected areas while vast areas of the country remain devoid of industrial establishments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Details of Imports and exports of transport equipment's, machineries, iron and steel, paper, chemicals and fertilizers, plastic material are given in Statement-I (*See below*). and initiatives taken by the Government to attain self-sufficiency in industrial material and defence equipment are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) States of North East Region, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Darjeeling District of West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands, suffering from locational disadvantages and topographical adversities, need to improve in industrial development.

Statement-I

Details of Import and Export of Selected Principal Commodities

Sl. No.	Commodity	Value of Imports (USD Million)				Value of Exports (USDMillion)			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Transport Equipment	21287	19298	18345	18228	19242	22165	26636	21336
2.	Machinery	30110	26269	27296	28518	16609	17569	19705	18922
3.	Iron and Steel	13616	9110	12342	11252	8089	9223	8684	5493
4.	Products of Iron and Steel	4078	3576	3959	3726	7407	6780	7563	6135
5.	Chemicals and Related Products (including Fertilisers)	31505	29700	32503	31066	28916	30794	31731	32169
6.	Plastic Raw Materials	7450	7840	9223	8822	2630	3046	2509	2491
7.	Plastic Sheet, Film, Plates etc.	869	934	1009	1067	1076	1083	1069	1031
8.	Other Plastic Items	646	665	709	716	345	421	421	370

Source: Department of Commerce

Statement-II

Details of steps taken to attain self-sufficiency in industrial materials and defence equipment

- Self-reliance is a major corner-stone on which the military capability of any nation rests. Accordingly, the Defence Production Policy promulgated by the Government, aims at achieving substantive self-reliance in the design, development and production of equipment, weapon systems, platforms required for defence in as early a time frame possible, creating conditions conducive for private industry to play an active role in this endeavour; enhancing potential of SMEs in indigenisation and broadening the defence R&D base of the country.

- The Government of India has taken up a series of measures to improve Ease of Doing Business. The emphasis has been on simplification and rationalization of the existing rules and introduction of information technology to make governance more efficient and effective.
- The 'Make in India' Programme has been launched globally on 25th September, 2014 which aims at making India a global hub for manufacturing, research and innovation and integral part of the global supply chain.
- In Defence Sector, foreign investment up to 49% is permitted under automatic route and foreign investment beyond 49% and up to 100% is permitted through Government approval in cases resulting in access to modern technology in the country or for other reasons to be recorded.
- FDI limit for defence sector also made applicable to Manufacturing of Small Arms and Ammunitions covered under Arms Act 1959.
- The Make Procedure has been revised to promote indigenous design, development and manufacture of defence equipment/platform required by the armed forces with a view to achieve self-reliance. The new procedure will give a tremendous boost to manufacturing of indigenously designed products through collaborative process with Indian industry. It also provides for enhanced Government funding and preference to MSMEs for certain categories of projects. The main objective is to ensure that the Make procedure is unambiguous and transparent.
- Introduction of new procurement category Buy (Indian-IDDMM) the Defence Procurement Policy-2016. This category refers to procurement from Indian vendors of products that are indigenously designed, developed and manufactured, and have at least 40% indigenous content. If the product is not designed and developed indigenously, it will have to have 60 per cent indigenous content. The 'Buy (Indian)' category, in which the product is to be procured from Indian vendors, will now require having an indigenous content of 40%, instead of the 30% present requirement.
- In Defence Manufacturing, issues related to level-playing field between Indian vs. foreign manufacturers and public sectors vs. private sector have also been addressed.
- To promote the participation of private sector in Defence Manufacturing, Outsourcing and Vendor Development Guidelines for DPSUs and OFB have been formulated and circulated to them. The guidelines mandate each DPSU and OFB to have a short-term and long-term outsourcing and vendor development plan to gradually increase the outsourcing from private sector.

- The Chemical Sector is delicensed and decontrolled. Entrepreneurs are setting up units in the private sector based on techno economic feasibility, competitiveness in the global scenario and infrastructural facilities available in the country. The Government has taken various steps including rationalization of custom duty on the feedstock/building blocks for having synergy in the complete value chain for boosting the chemical sector and competitiveness of the industry in the country. Seminars/workshops including 'INDIA-CHEM GUJARAT 2015' and 'INDIA-CHEM, Mumbai 2016' etc. were held for exchange of technology, ideas and innovations for growth in the Chemical sector.
- So far as chemical industry, in particular pesticides are concerned, the installed capacity of Indian industry is around 1,50,000 metric tonnes and the capacity utilization is approximately 60%. Approximately half of the pesticides produced in India is used in domestic market and remaining for export purpose.
- To attain self-sufficiency, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has announced "National Policy on Petrochemicals", under which Plastic Parks have been approved in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Tamil Nadu. Government has also approved setting up Petroleum Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIRs) in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha and Tamil Nadu to attract investment in Chemicals and Petrochemicals Sector.

Promotion of Goa's heritage drink

1455. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Goa has approached the Ministry of Commerce to promote Goa's heritage drink Feni;

(b) if not, whether the Ministry is willing to consider any proposal from the State Government to that effect;

(c) whether the Ministry has any time evaluated the potential export value of the drink; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. At present Government of Goa has not yet approached the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to promote Goa's heritage drink Feni.