

Year	Total exports of the Country (₹ crores)	Total export of the SEZs (₹ crores)	% share of the SEZs exports in the total export of the country	Employment* (in persons)	Investment* (₹ crores)
2015-2016	2746636	4,67,337	17.01	15,91,381	3,76,494
2016-2017	2930041	5,23,637	17.87	17,31,641	4,23,189
2017-2018 (as on 30.09.2017)	1021714	2,66,773	26.11	18,23,451	4,48,832

* Calculated on cumulative basis.

Imposition of tariffs by the US on imported steel and aluminium

3684. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how Government looks at the order signed by the US President imposing heavy tariffs on imported steel and aluminium;

(b) the details of steel that India exported to the US during the last four years and the current year, year- wise;

(c) what impact the order will have on India;

(d) whether the tariff is permissible under World Trade Atlas (WTA);

(e) whether it is a fact that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is opposing the tariff on steel and aluminium; and

(f) if so, whether India intends to appeal to the US for exemption to its steel exports to the US?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Government has taken note of the President of United States (U.S.) Proclamations dated 08.03.2018 on steel and aluminium imposing a tariff of 25% and 10% respectively, as it would impact Indian exports to the U.S. The protectionist measure on steel and Aluminium is not in the best interest of furthering global trade.

(b) Details of steel exported by India to the U.S. during the last four years and the current year is as below:—

India's export to USA (Under Chapter 72 and 73)

(Value in US \$ Million)					
Steel	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr.-Jan.)
Chapter 72 – “Iron and steel”	581.88	700.26	405.74	330.17	309.18
Chapter 73 - “Articles of iron or steel”	1328.70	1712.60	1232.58	1263.60	1353.02
TOTAL	1910.58	2412.86	1638.32	1593.77	1662.20

(c) The U.S. Presidential Proclamations on steel and aluminium mentions specific tariff lines at HS code 6-digit and the exports under the same would get impacted. Though it would be difficult to estimate what would be the quantum of impact on Indian steel and aluminium exports, the Indian exports may become costlier and uncompetitive in the U.S. market especially against other countries who are exempted from levy of tariff by the U.S.

(d) Under the provisions of World Trade Organisation (WTO) and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 1994 the member countries are bound by the duty committed under each tariff line. The current tariff imposed by the U.S. on steel and aluminium is beyond the bound rate committed by U.S. to WTO.

(e) As per press release of IMF dated 02.03.2018, IMF stated that the import restrictions announced by the U.S. President are likely to cause damage not only outside the U.S., but also to the U.S. economy itself, including to its manufacturing and construction sectors, which are major users of aluminium and steel. The measures proposed by the US will, *de facto*, expand the circumstances where countries use the national-security rationale to justify broad-based import restrictions. U.S and its trading partners may need to work constructively together to reduce trade barriers and to resolve trade disagreements without resorting to such emergency measures.

(f) Yes, Sir. India has already requested the U.S. for exemption.

Slowing of foreign investments

†3685. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.