

State/UT	Number of Transactions	Value (INR)
Odisha	285	442,18,419
Goa	28	417,12,456
Nagaland	6	280,09,942
Puducherry	193	249,19,041
Manipur	26	232,99,514
Meghalaya	7	127,07,254
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	63	96,04,941
Andhra Pradesh	17	47,01,280
Sikkim	4	27,01,061

Issues with Australia over subsidy on sugar

332. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Australia dragged India to the WTO citing that India has increased its subsidy on sugar by ten fold in the last six months;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) to what extent will this have implications on prices and also trade in the global market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) In November 2018, Australia submitted a communication under provisions of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) claiming that the Market Price Support provided by India to sugarcane for the years 2011-12 to 2016-17 was significantly in excess of the allowable limit of 10% of the total value of production of sugarcane. Australia circulated the counter notification, with calculations on support to sugarcane by India stating that these were based on information available in the public domain and claimed that India was in breach of its WTO commitments.

(c) In the meeting of WTO Committee on Agriculture held on 26-27 November 2018, India refuted the claims made by Australia. It was emphatically stated that India does not provide any trade distorting support. The measures taken by India aim to

address the concerns of sugarcane farmers and domestic issues confronting the sugar mills. It was also brought out that India is a marginal player in the international sugar market and has made no contribution to the international sugar glut or the fall in prices.

Tardy WTO dispute settlement process

333. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the WTO dispute settlement process is tardy and failing to hold countries accountable for violating the norms of WTO;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether India is seeking reforms at the WTO and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The WTO dispute settlement process is a rule based, time-bound and predictable process with clearly defined stages for resolving trade disputes. The WTO's dispute settlement panel decisions are usually adopted for implementation unless challenged by the aggrieved party through an appeal process. Since 1995, over 550 disputes have been brought to the WTO by various member countries which is a reflection of the success of the WTO dispute settlement system.

However, of late, the WTO is facing challenges on account of a member country blocking appointments to 7 member Appellate Body of the dispute settlement mechanism on some systemic and procedural issues. India has always been a strong supporter of the multilateral trading system and believes that the WTO reform process should be inclusive and address developmental concerns of developing and least developed countries. India and European Union have jointly submitted a proposal giving suggestions for reforms relating to functioning of Dispute Settlement Body.

Online fraud

334. DR. L. HANUMANTHALAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a lot of persons using internet have become victims of online fraud in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last four years;