

State's specific issues relating to climate change. The country is on track to meet goals under NDCs.

### **Setting up of car manufacturing units**

3221. SHRI JOSE K. MANI : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major global auto maker of Japan had claimed from India more than ₹ 5000 crores in a dispute over incentives from Tamil Nadu Government as a part of 2008 agreement for setting up a car manufacturing unit, before the Permanent Court of Arbitration in Singapore;

(b) whether the Arbitration Court has rejected India's plea that the court does not have the jurisdiction to rule on case brought against India by that company; and

(c) whether India is likely to file an appeal with the Singapore's Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT) : (a) to (c) M/s. Nissan Motors Limited (NML) raised a dispute against the Republic of India pursuant to India Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) before Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA), The Hague, Netherlands, in connection with their outstanding Fiscal Incentives under the MoU between Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) and Renault and Nissan (R&N) consortium. As a preliminary objection, the Government of India (Gol) challenged the jurisdiction of international arbitral tribunal in this matter on five grounds. The arbitral tribunal dismissed four out of the said five grounds of objections. Against the order for dismissal of these four objections, Gol has already filed an appeal before the Singapore High Court.

### **National policy on capital goods**

3222. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has framed a national policy on capital goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details regarding objectives set in the said policy; and

- (d) the details regarding achievements of the policy?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT) : (a) to (d) Yes Sir. In order to encourage technology development and to augment manufacturing capacity and infrastructure in the Capital Goods sector, the Department of Heavy Industry launched a scheme for the 'Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector' in the year 2014. Thereafter, measures to strengthen the Capital Goods sector were laid out in the National Capital Goods Policy, 2016 which enunciates the initiatives to be taken to accelerate the growth of the Capital Goods sector.

The objectives of this Policy are:

1. To increase the total production.
2. To increase employment (both direct and indirect).
3. To increase the domestic market share.
4. To increase exports.
5. To significantly enhance availability of skilled manpower with higher productivity in the capital goods sector.
6. To improve 'technology depth' in capital goods sub-sectors by increasing research intensity in India.
7. To promote standards to enhance the quality regime in the capital goods sector through relevant standards to propel the sector and curb inflow of sub-standard capital goods.
8. To promote SMEs to enhance growth and build capacity of SMEs to compete with established domestic and international firms and become national and global champions of capital goods in the future.

A soft copy of the National Policy on Capital Goods, 2016 is available on the website of the Department of Heavy Industry ([www.dhi.nic.in](http://www.dhi.nic.in)) at <https://dhi.nic.in/writereaddata/Content/Capital%20Goods%20policy%20Final.pdf>.

Under the Scheme "Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector", 8 Centres of Excellence have been established, 10 Common Engineering Facility

Centres are being set up, a Machine Tools Park at Tumkuru, Karnataka in collaboration with Government of Karnataka is being established and 5 Technologies have been acquired under Technology Acquisition Fund Program, including 4 Industry 4.0 demonstration centres at IIT Delhi, Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, Bangalore, IISc Bangalore and C4i4, Pune.

### **Increasing usage of electric vehicles**

3223. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to speed up use of electric vehicles in various parts of the country to address the dual challenges of rising pollution and to reduce dependency on fossil fuels:

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time-limit fixed for the purpose;

(c) whether the existing production capacity of electric vehicles would be able to meet the requirement;

(d) whether automobile industry has demanded incentives, as well, for making infrastructure facilities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT) : (a) to (e) The National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) 2020 is a National Mission document providing the vision and the roadmap for the faster adoption of electric vehicles and their manufacturing in the country. This plan has been designed to enhance national fuel security, to provide affordable and environmentally friendly transportation and to enable the Indian automotive industry to achieve global manufacturing leadership. As part of the NEMMP 2020, the Government approved Phase-I of FAME India Scheme in March, 2015 for a period of 2 years w.e.f 1st April 2015 with an aim to reduce dependency on fossil fuel and to address issues of vehicular emissions. The Phase-1 of the Scheme was extended from time to time and the last extension was allowed till 31st March 2019. Since inception of the scheme, about 2.78 lakh vehicles have been supported by way of extending demand incentives of ₹ 343 crore [Approx]. As pilot project, 465 buses were also sanctioned to various cities/states to promote public transportation under the scheme.