

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TEXTILES
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:49

ANSWERED ON:03.12.2004

TEXTILE EXPORT

Mahtab Shri Bhartruhari;Pallani Shamy Shri K.C .

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the value of textile exports during each of the last three years;
- (b) the percentage of decline/increase during the above period and the reasons therefor;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the industry has sought certain incentives from the Government to check dip in textile export due to ever-changing global scenario;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the Government is aware about selective clampdown of Chinese textiles import by US Administration;
- (g) if so, the details thereof;
- (h) whether Indian exporters of textiles will be benefited by this selective clampdown; and
- (i) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA)

(a) to (i): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO
(i) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 49 FOR 03-12-2004

(a) to (c) As per available Directorate General of Commerce Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S) data, the textile exports during the last three years i.e. 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 have been as given below:-

(Value in US\$ Million)

Year Textile Exports % increase/ decrease over the previous year

April 2001-March 2002	10764.7	-10.6%
April 2002-March 2003	12412.7	15.3%
April 2003-March 2004	13159.5	6.0%

The decline during the year 2001-02 was mainly due to the general recession in the world market and stiff competition from low cost supplying countries.

(d) & (e) Suggestions have been received from time to time from the Trade for enhancing the competitiveness of Indian textile industry and accelerated growth in textile export. These suggestions inter-alia include reforms in labour laws, availability of adequate infrastructure facilities, reduction in transaction cost, flexibility in trade policy provisions, refund of local taxes and duties suffered on the inputs of export products, increased export incentives, providing level playing field, exemption from Income Tax, procedural changes for exporter friendly trade policy and hassle free system, etc.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) The United States has established an import limit for certain textile and clothing products imported from China. The products covered include

- i) Cotton, Wool, and Man-made Fibre socks in category 332/432 and 632
- ii) Knit Fabric, Category 222
- iii) Brassieres and Other Body Supporting Garments, Category 349/649
- iv) Cotton and Man-made Fibre Dressing Gowns and Robes

The details of some of the product category and the import limits specified by US on certain categories of products from China as part of textile safeguard mechanism are as under:

Name of the product	Duration of import limit	Details of the import limit
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Cotton, Wool, and Man-made Fibre Socks in category 332/432 and 632	29 October 2004- 28 October 2005	42,433,990 dozen pairs
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Knit Fabric, Category 222	24 December 2003 - 23 December 2004	9,664,477 kilograms
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Brassieres and Other Body Supporting Garments, Category 349/649	24 December 2003 - 23 December 2004	16,828,971 dozen
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Cotton and Man-made Fibre Dressing Gowns and Robes	24 December 2003 - 23 December 2004	4,094,382 dozen
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(h) & (i) It is too early to evaluate the extent of benefits likely to accrue to Indian exporters on account of US safeguard action against import from China.