

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1141
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08th FEBRUARY, 2023

EXPORT OF FOODGRAINS

1141. SHRI CHHATAR SINGH DARBAR:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the country's share in world foodgrains market as on date;
- (b) whether the Government has prepared itself to face the competition in this market as a result of the declining foodgrains exports;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to make the country competitive in international market under the open market policy of the World Trade Organisation?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a): India's share in the world food grains market, based on the exported values in 2021, was 7.66% (Source: ITC Trade Map calculations based on UN COMTRADE and ITC statistics).

(b) to (d): India's exports of foodgrains have registered a steady growth in last few years which is reflected in the increase in India's share in world foodgrain exports from 3.38% in 2010 to 7.66% in 2021 as per UN COMTRADE statistics. Export promotion is a continuous process. The Government has taken several steps at State/ District levels to promote exports of agriculture products, including foodgrains. State-specific Action Plans have been prepared and State Level Monitoring Committees (SLMCs), Nodal Agencies for agricultural exports and Cluster Level Committees have been formed in a number of States. Country and product-specific action plans have also been formulated to promote exports.

The Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), a statutory body under the administrative control of Department of Commerce, has been providing financial assistance to the exporters of agricultural and processed food products including foodgrains under components such as Development of Export Infrastructure, Quality Development and Market Development under its scheme namely “Agriculture & Processed Food Export Promotion Scheme of APEDA”. APEDA assists exporters in promoting exports by organising buyer-seller meets (BSMs); participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions; taking up the Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS), Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and Market Access issues with the importing countries; and regular interactions with the Indian Missions to tap export opportunities in various countries.

Further, Export Promotion Forums (EPFs) for Rice and Nutri-Cereals have been set up under the aegis of APEDA. The EPFs strive to identify and anticipate developments pertaining to production and exports of these products, reach out to stakeholders across the entire production/ supply chain of exports and make recommendations for necessary policy interventions and other measures to promote exports.

Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO) have been established for the purpose of leveraging collective economies of scale in the production and marketing of agriculture and related products. This helps lower the average cost of production, hence increasing competitiveness in foreign markets.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1137
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08th FEBRUARY, 2023

NOTIFIED AREAS

1137. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that huge areas have been notified long back but have not been utilised;
- (b) if so, whether the Government will take steps to denotify empty places in the country for enabling optimum utilization of these land for the developmental activities; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a): Department of Commerce has notified total area of 39737.41 Hectares in respect of 377 Special Economic Zones (SEZs), out of which 19080.87 Hectares are lying vacant.

(b) and (c): SEZs are primarily private investment driven initiatives. As per Entry No. 18 of the State list in the 7th Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'land' is a State subject. The Board of Approval (BoA) approves a proposal for establishment of a SEZ subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in the SEZ Act and Rules. The approval is granted only after the concerned State Government recommends the setting up of the SEZ. Further, Partial/ Full de-notification of notified SEZs is done on the request of Developers, as recommended by the concerned Development Commissioner and after obtaining the No-objection from the State Government concerned as well as Department of Revenue regarding refund of all duties and tax benefits availed by the SEZ Developer. To enhance ease of doing business, Department of Commerce had issued instructions /guidelines dated 14.07.2016 for smooth processing of the proposal for de-notifications. Further, DoC, vide guidelines dated 28.01.2019, had relaxed the certain conditions in case of full de-notification of SEZs.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1136
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08th FEBRUARY, 2023

PERCENTAGE OF EXPORT

1136. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of exports from the nation during the last one year;
- (b) whether there has been a decline in the percentage of export in the current financial year as compared to the previous year;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor along with the State-wise details thereof; and
- (d) the effective steps taken by the Government to arrest this decline, State-wise?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a): The percentage growth of India's overall export (merchandise plus services) was 35.88 % in 2021-22 as compared to the previous year.

(b) & (c): The percentage growth of overall export (merchandise plus services) was 17.64% in current financial year 2022-23 (April-December) as compared to the same period of previous year. The details of State-wise merchandise export during 2022-23 (April-November) are given at Annexure.

(d): The Government has taken the following measures to boost the India's export covering all States/UTs:

- (i) Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) extended upto 31-03-2023.
- (ii) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit has also been extended upto 31-03-2024.
- (iii) Assistance provided through several schemes to promote exports, namely, Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) and Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme.
- (iv) Rebate of State and Central Levies and Taxes (RoSCTL) Scheme to promote labour oriented sector export has been implemented since 07.03.2019.

- (v) Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) scheme has been implemented since 01.01.2021. With effect from 15.12.2022, uncovered sectors like pharmaceuticals, organic and inorganic chemicals and article of iron and steel has been covered under RoDTEP. Similarly, anomalies in 432 tariff lines have been addressed and the corrected rates have been implemented with effect from 16.01.2023.
- (vi) Common Digital Platform for Certificate of Origin has been launched to facilitate trade and increase Free Trade Agreement (FTA) utilization by exporters.
- (vii) 12 Champion Services Sectors have been identified for promoting and diversifying services exports by pursuing specific action plans.
- (viii) Districts as Export Hubs has been launched by identifying products with export potential in each district, addressing bottlenecks for exporting these products and supporting local exporters/manufacturers to generate employment in the district.
- (ix) Active role of Indian missions abroad towards promoting India's trade, tourism, technology and investment goals has been enhanced.

Annexure

Annexure referred to in reply of part (b) & (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred question no. 1136 for answer on 8th February 2022

Details of State-wise merchandise export during the current year 2022-23 (April-November)

(Value in US\$ million)

S No:	States	2021-22 (April-November)	2022-23 (April-November)	% Change
1	Gujarat	79558.9	98986.1	24.4
2	Maharashtra	46919.8	48065.3	2.4
3	Tamil Nadu	22141.6	26379.6	19.1
4	Karnataka	15720.4	18560.3	18.1
5	Uttar Pradesh	12922.5	14645.4	13.3
6	Andhra Pradesh	12906.6	13329.4	3.3
7	Haryana	9548.2	10341.3	8.3
8	West Bengal	8963.6	8719.1	-2.7
9	Telangana	7084.2	7425.1	4.8
10	Odisha	10563.4	7420.8	-29.8
11	Rajasthan	6020.8	6389.2	6.1
12	Madhya Pradesh	4917.6	5407.0	10.0
13	Delhi	5040.4	5136.2	1.9
14	Punjab	4501.0	4365.8	-3.0
15	Kerala	2928.0	2986.7	2.0
16	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2416.4	2465.6	2.0
17	Chattisgarh	2328.8	1820.2	-21.8
18	Bihar	1410.2	1808.4	28.2
19	Goa	1621.2	1608.5	-0.8

20	Himachal Pradesh	1377.5	1433.4	4.1
21	Uttarakhand	1251.2	1051.0	-16.0
22	Jharkhand	1688.4	924.8	-45.2
23	Daman & Diu	474.4	454.9	-4.1
24	Pondicherry	312.9	335.8	7.3
25	Assam	294.7	335.1	13.7
26	Jammu & Kashmir	154.4	140.9	-8.8
27	Chandigarh	60.9	89.9	47.6
28	Tripura	12.1	14.2	17.1
29	Sikkim	12.6	12.5	-0.2
30	Meghalaya	6.2	6.3	2.1
31	Arunachal Pradesh	1.4	2.4	72.5
32	Andaman & Nicobar	0.6	1.4	119.8
33	Nagaland	0.7	1.1	57.7
34	Manipur	0.9	0.6	-25.3
35	Ladakh	0.0	0.0	-46.3
36	Lakshadweep	0.2	0.0	-99.8
37	Mizoram	3.8	0.0	-100.0
38	Unspecified	2607.0	7621.4	192.3
Total Export		265773.5	298285.8	12.2

Source: DGCI&S

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1120
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08th FEBRUARY, 2023

TRADE DEFICIT

1120. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- the details of trade deficit during the last three years;
- the reasons for the trade deficit;
- the steps taken to maintain the balance among export and import;
- whether the export is gradually slowing down; and
- if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to enhance the export?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) and (b): India's overall (merchandise plus services) trade deficit during the last three years are as follows:

Years	Trade Deficit (in USD Billion)
2019-20	-76.4
2020-21	-13.2
2021-22	-83.5

Source: RBI and DGCI&S

Trade deficit depends upon relative fluctuations in the import and export of different commodities and services due to global and domestic factors such as demand and supply gap in domestic and international markets, currency fluctuations, international prices, etc.

(c) to (e): India's overall export (merchandise plus services) increased from US\$ 489.7 billion in 2021-22 (April-December) to US\$ 576.1 billion in 2022-23 (April-December), registering a positive growth of 17.64%. The Government keeps a watch on the overall deficit and takes measures periodically to address it. Specifically, the Government has taken the following measures to enhance the export:

- (i) Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) extended upto 31-03-2023.
- (ii) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit has also been extended upto 31-03-2024.
- (iii) Assistance provided through several schemes to promote exports, namely, Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) and Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme.
- (iv) Rebate of State and Central Levies and Taxes (RoSCTL) Scheme to promote labour oriented sector export has been implemented since 07.03.2019.
- (v) Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) scheme has been implemented since 01.01.2021. With effect from 15.12.2022, uncovered sectors like pharmaceuticals, organic and inorganic chemicals and article of iron and steel has been covered under RoDTEP. Similarly, anomalies in 432 tariff lines have been addressed and the corrected rates have been implemented with effect from 16.01.2023.
- (vi) Common Digital Platform for Certificate of Origin has been launched to facilitate trade and increase Free Trade Agreement (FTA) utilization by exporters.
- (vii) 12 Champion Services Sectors have been identified for promoting and diversifying services exports by pursuing specific action plans.
- (viii) Districts as Export Hubs has been launched by identifying products with export potential in each district, addressing bottlenecks for exporting these products and supporting local exporters/manufacturers to generate employment in the district.
- (ix) Active role of Indian missions abroad towards promoting India's trade, tourism, technology and investment goals has been enhanced.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1113
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08th FEBRUARY, 2023

COFFEE EXPORT

1113. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether export of Indian coffee has reached one billion dollar in international market;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether India is considered to be the seventh largest coffee exporter of the world;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether in six decades the export of Indian coffee has grown exponentially from 19.7 thousand tonn to 111.07 million tonnes in 2021-22; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) & (b): Yes, during 2021-22, Indian coffee exports stood at USD 1.016 billion, growing by 38% from the previous year 2020-21.

(c) & (d): In the year 2021-22, India was the 5th largest exporter of coffee in the world with a share of about 6% of global coffee exports.

Top 5 Coffee Exporting Countries in the World during 2021-22 are as below:

Country	Coffee Exports (Lakh tonnes)
Brazil	23.70
Viet Nam	15.48
Colombia	7.51
Indonesia	4.24
India	4.16

Source: Coffee Board

(e) & (f) : Indian coffee exports have increased from 19.7 thousand tonnes during 1960-61 to 416 thousand tonnes in 2021-22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1093
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08th FEBRUARY, 2023

EXPORT OF DRUGS AND MEDICAL DEVICES

1093. DR. BEESETTI VENKATA SATYAVATHI:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has been exporting drugs and medical devices to Russia and other countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the type, quantity, price of drugs and medical devices exported so far;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any further steps to utilise the potential market in Russia and other countries for export of drugs and medical devices; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) & (b): Yes. India's export of drugs & pharmaceuticals and medical devices to the world including Russia is given below:

(Values in USD Million)

Commodity	UNIT	Total Export			
		2020-21		2021-22	
		QTY	Value	QTY	Value
Drugs and pharmaceuticals					
BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	Kgs	32,44,01,275	4429.7	45,07,32,258	4468.53
DRUG FORMULATIONS , BIOLOGICALS	Kgs	31,83,16,963	19042.17	62,17,42,391	19,001.09
AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	Kgs	12,05,58,428	539.88	12,61,12,132	612.13
SURGICALS			6.87		8.17
TOTAL			24,444.03		24,594.27

MEDICAL DEVICES	Thousand Tonnes	1158.15	2532.16	52.26	2934.02
	Nos. in Mn.	6742.88		6025.82	
	Pieces in Mn.	782.27		808.89	

(Source: DGCIS)

(c) & (d): Yes. The major steps taken by Government to utilize the potential market in Russia and other countries for export of drugs and medical devices are:-

(i) Financial assistance is provided under the Market Access Initiative (MAI) scheme of Department of Commerce to develop new markets, to promote new products and new exporters as well as to consolidate the existing Indian exports markets. The activities supported under the MAI scheme include organising/ participating in Fairs, Exhibitions and Buyer Seller Meets abroad and reimbursement of expenditure incurred by exporters on statutory compliances such as product registration charges, plant inspection charges etc.

(ii) Pharmaceutical products and medical devices have been covered under RoDTEP Scheme (Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products) with effect from 15 December 2022 under which the duties/ taxes/ levies paid by the exporters at the Central, state and local levels, that were not being rebated/refunded so far, will be refunded/rebated thus enhancing the export competitiveness of pharmaceutical industry.

(iii) The recent trade agreements signed by India, namely, India-UAE Comprehensive Partnership Agreement and India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement have given wider market access for Indian pharmaceutical products and medical devices.

(iv) The market access issues highlighted by Indian pharma exporters are regularly taken up with concerned trade partners through Indian Missions as well as through bilateral institutional mechanisms with these countries. In case of Russia, the meeting of India-Russia Sub-Group on elimination of barriers and restrictions in trade, economic and investment spheres was recently held on 22nd December, 2022 wherein trade issues of pharmaceutical sector were raised.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1085
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08th FEBRUARY, 2023

TRADE DEFICIT WITH NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

1085. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken by the Government to discourage unnecessary imports from some of the countries with which India shares its borders;
- (b) the steps being taken to reduce the trade deficit with India's neighbouring countries;
- (c) the reasons for the rising trade deficit with neighbouring countries, including the details (HS code-wise) of goods which have seen a significant rise in imports from countries like China; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage firms to procure raw materials from diversified sources?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) and (b): The Government has been constantly monitoring imports and the Department of Commerce has been sending out import data to all concerned line Ministries, stakeholders and Export Promotion Councils and hosted review meetings of imports with stakeholders at various levels. Accordingly, Government has taken several steps including creating/enhancing of domestic capacity, incentivizing domestic manufacturing through Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes, phased manufacturing plans, timely use of trade remedy options, adoption of mandatory technical standards, enforcement of FTA Rules of Origin (RoO) and development of import monitoring system. For a number of products compliances to Indian Standards is made compulsory by the Central Government under various considerations. For such products, the Central Government directs mandatory use of Standard Mark under a License or Certificate of Conformity (CoC) from BIS through issuance of QCOs. At the same time, several schemes and policies have also been taken to boost exports so as to narrow down the trade deficit.

(c): As a natural consequence of a high growth economy, high domestic demand has been a major spur for imports in India. International community sees India as a "bright spot" for international trade in the global economy. As per IMF's World Economic Outlook estimates, India's continue to be the highest growing major economies and India's GDP growth is estimated to be 6.8% in 2022 and is projected to grow at 6.1% in 2023. Details of top 10 commodities at HS 2 level imported from China and Myanmar during April-November 2022 is as below:

Top 10 Commodities (HS 2) imported from China with positive growth during April-November 2022

S.No	HS Code	Commodity	Values in USD Million
			Apr-Nov 2022 (P)
1	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF; SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, TELEVISION IMAGE AND SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, AND PARTS.	18888.2
2	84	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL APPLIANCES; PARTS THEREOF.	14411.59
3	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	9380.79
4	39	PLASTIC AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	3891
5	72	IRON AND STEEL	1347.54
6	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	1287.25
7	38	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.	1272.8
8	87	VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY ROLLING STOCK, AND PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF.	1184.54
9	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	939.99
10	28	INORGANIC CHEMICALS; ORGANIC OR INORGANIC COMPOUNDS OF PRECIOUS METALS, OF RARE-EARTH METALS, OR RAD. ELEM. OR OF ISOTOPES.	862.65

Source: DGCI&S, p stands for provisional

Top 10 Commodities (HS 2) imported from Myanmar with positive growth during April-November 2022

Values in USD Million

S.No.	HS Code	Commodity	Apr-Nov 2022 (P)
1	8	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS; PEEL OR CITRUS FRUIT OR MELONS.	99.58
2	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD CHARCOAL.	36.14
3	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	15.42
4	3	FISH AND CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND OTHER AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES.	12.88
5	79	ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	12.69
6	78	LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	10.11
7	61	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES, KNITTED OR CROCHETED.	6.01
8	9	COFFEE, TEA, MATE AND SPICES.	4.96
9	62	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES, NOT KNITTED OR CROCHETED.	4.36
10	72	IRON AND STEEL	2.88

Source: DGCI&S, p stands for provisional

(d): The Government has been closely monitoring international trade basket including raw materials import and efforts have also been made for flagging the imports of raw material to Export Promotion Councils, Industry Associations and line Ministries including suggestions for diversification to alternative sources of imports and sourcing domestically for items based on existing domestic production capacity.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1082
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08th FEBRUARY, 2023

MSP OF CASH CROPS

1082. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has the criteria based on which certain cash crops are selected, for which Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) are declared;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has details on why MSP is not declared for cash crops like rubber, cardamom, tea and coffee while MSP is declared for copra and Sugarcane;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government will declare MSPs for rubber, cardamom, tea and coffee in the coming financial year; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) to (b): The Government of India fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 22 mandated Crops (Kharif and Rabi) and Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors. The mandated crops include 14 Kharif crops viz. paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, arhar, moong, urad, groundnut-in-shell, soyabean, sunflower, sesamum, nigerseed, cotton and 6 (six) Rabi crops viz. wheat, barley, gram, masur (lentil), rapeseed/mustard, safflower; and MSP for two commercial crops viz. jute and copra are also fixed. In addition, MSP for toria and de-husked coconut are also fixed on the basis of MSPs of rapeseed/mustard and copra respectively.

The CACP also considers cost estimates generated under the Comprehensive Scheme for studying the Costs of Cultivation of Principal Crops in India for 25 major crops while making

recommendation for MSP/FRP. The Cost of production (CoP) is one of the important factors in the determination of MSPs. The CACP also considers factors such as domestic and global demand and supply situation of main product and by-products, trends in national and international prices, intercrop price parity, terms of trade between agriculture and non-agriculture sectors, likely impact of MSP on consumers, producers and overall economy along with rational utilization of land, water and other production resources, and a minimum of 50 percent as the margin over cost of production, while recommending MSPs of mandated crops.

(c) to (f) : The crops considered under MSP are generally major agricultural commodities which are widely grown and have large area under cultivation; are items of mass consumption with fairly long shelf life; and are necessary for food security. Since, crops like rubber, cardamom, tea and coffee etc. do not meet most of the criteria, these crops are not covered under MSP scheme.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1081
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08th FEBRUARY, 2023

RUBBER PARK

1081. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is intending to establish and operationalize the rubber park at Pathanapuram taluk in Kollam district of Kerala;
- (b) if so, whether the Government is intending to further provide funds to the modernization of the rubber park; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a): The development works at site of Rubber Park at Piravanthoor in Pathanapuram taluk of Kollam district in Kerala has been completed. The process for plot allotment to industrial units has not started yet.

(b) to (c): No such proposal is under consideration.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1080
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08th FEBRUARY, 2023

IMPORT-EXPORT

1080. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the commodity, quantity and country-wise details of goods/items/substances (commodities) imported and exported by India during the last five years and the current year;
- (b) the names of the countries in which the import-export of Indian goods/items/substances was banned during the last five years along with the details and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the number of youth associated with the business of import-export during the last five years?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

- (a) : The value of top 40 commodities imported to India during last five years and current years are at Annexure-I. The value of top 40 commodities exported from India during last five years and current years are at Annexure-II. The value of India's merchandise import from top 40 countries during last five years and current years are at Annexure-III. The value of India's merchandise export to top 40 countries during last five years and current years are at Annexure-IV.
- (b) : Import of gold and silver from South Korea under ITC (HS) Codes 7113, 7114, 7155 and 7118 is restricted vide DGFT Notification No. 25/ 2015-20 dt. 25.08.2017. Import of milk

and milk products (including chocolates and chocolate products and candies/confectionery/food preparations with milk or milk solid as ingredient) from China is prohibited. The said prohibition was extended until the capacity of all laboratories at ports of entry have been suitably upgraded for testing melamine vide DGFT Notification no. 01/2015-20 dated 23.04.2019.

Paras 2.16 (A), 2.17 and 2.19 of FTP prohibit imports from Iraq of arms and related materials, direct or indirect import of specific items from Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and import of charcoal from Somalia, respectively.

Subsequent to political developments and security concern, India has withdrawn the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status in favour of Pakistan vide notification no: 05/2019-Customs dated 16.02.2019.

There has not been export ban on any particular country by India and India abides by UN sanctions as per Para 2.16 to 2.19 of FTP.

(c): The import and export is captured in terms of Import-Export Codes (IEC) and it does not capture youth data.

Annexure-I

Statement referred to in reply of part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred question no. 1080 for answer on 8th February 2022

Sr. No.	DESCRIPTION	Value in US \$ Million					
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (Apr-Dec)
1	Petroleum Products	37465	46554	41289	25804	67472	73630
2	Pearl, Precs, Semiprecs Stones	25872	25972	20693	18149	27679	19075
3	Drug Formulations, Biologicals	12909	14389	15941	19042	19001	14470
4	Iron And Steel	11245	9742	9278	12124	22906	10086
5	Gold And Oth Precs Metl Jwlery	12807	12948	13745	6626	11059	9685
6	Telecom Instruments	1203	2707	4806	4433	7378	8758
7	Electric Machinery And Equipme	6708	8425	8968	8126	10349	8089
8	Organic Chemicals	7142	9327	8350	7637	10946	7444
9	Products Of Iron And Steel	6770	7259	7006	6557	8786	7339
10	Aluminium, Products Of Aluminm	4801	5731	5115	5797	10642	6867
11	Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories	8511	8695	8643	6868	9040	6847
12	Indl. Machnry For Dairy Etc	5345	5885	5679	5524	8000	6498
13	Motor Vehicle/Cars	8473	8500	7798	5106	7573	6489
14	Marine Products	7389	6803	6722	5962	7772	6286
15	Residul Chemicl And Allied Prod	4488	5260	5620	5730	7047	5821
16	Auto Components/Parts	5207	5785	5305	4958	6876	5446
17	Cotton Fabrics, Madeups Etc.	5483	5947	5968	6024	8201	5209
18	Rice(Other Than Basmoti)	3637	3038	2031	4811	6134	4663
19	Agro Chemicals	2559	3157	3350	3580	4897	4172
20	Other Commodities	2597	3310	3386	3115	4094	4069
21	Sugar	811	1360	1966	2790	4603	3994
22	Manmade Yarn,Fabrics,Madeups	4826	4981	4821	3806	5615	3679
23	Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	3540	3911	3886	4430	4469	3478
24	Rice -Basmoti	4170	4712	4372	4018	3538	3337
25	Other Misc. Engineering Items	2436	2689	2775	2830	3888	3124
26	Electronics Instruments	2039	2506	3042	2783	3270	3057
27	Electronics Components	2139	2396	2521	2431	2991	2899
28	Spices	3115	3322	3621	3984	3896	2753
29	Ic Engines And Parts	2403	2759	2556	2494	3358	2738
30	Rmg Of Othr Textle Matrl	3122	3223	3065	2574	3510	2573
31	Ship, Boat And Floating Struct	3075	5700	4558	4488	3601	2559
32	Plastic Raw Materials	3236	4484	3406	3289	4164	2550
33	Buffalo Meat	4037	3587	3200	3171	3304	2386
34	Paper, Paper Board And Product	1475	2039	2004	1998	3247	2363
35	Auto Tyres And Tubes	1786	1910	1881	1968	2923	2301
36	Rmg Manmade Fibres	4747	3853	3506	2632	3263	2219
37	Two And Three Wheelers	2002	2127	2112	2058	2985	2164
38	Ceramics And Allied Products	1398	1688	2019	2209	2386	1934
39	Cotton Yarn	3425	3896	2761	2791	5498	1915
40	Dyes	2192	2539	2687	2346	3079	1895
Total export of Above Commodities		236584	263112	250449	225063	339437	274857
% Share		78	80	80	77	80	82
Total export from India		303526	330078	313361	291809	422004	336335

Source: DGCI&S. Units of quantity are not additive.

Annexure-II

Statement referred to in reply of part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred question no. 1080 for answer on 8th February 2022

The value of top 40 commodities exported from India during last five years and current years

Sr. No.	DESCRIPTION	Value in US \$ Million					
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (Apr-Dec)
1	Petroleum: Crude	87372	114042	102749	59478	122449	127242
2	Coal,Coke And Briquettes Etc	22901	26178	22455	16275	31718	40550
3	Petroleum Products	21286	26879	27802	23206	39361	36540
4	Gold	33657	32910	28230	34604	46166	28388
5	Pearl, Precs, Semiprecs Stones	34279	27076	22459	18888	31008	23537
6	Electronics Components	10183	15746	16319	15295	25939	18293
7	Vegetable Oils	11638	9890	9673	11089	18992	16102
8	Organic Chemicals	12428	14250	12223	11092	17772	14407
9	Plastic Raw Materials	10690	11422	10371	9694	14985	13360
10	Iron And Steel	10432	12582	10734	8279	12613	12988
11	Fertilizers Manufactured	4648	6635	6674	6830	12718	12643
12	Telecom Instruments	21848	17918	14225	14879	15222	12148
13	Computer Hardware, Peripherals	8209	8955	9033	10433	15173	11360
14	Incl. Machnry For Dairy Etc	10482	12470	11981	10275	13166	11054
15	Residual Chemical And Allied Prod	6523	7544	7505	8294	10924	9065
16	Electric Machinery And Equipme	8288	9861	11278	7074	10210	8581
17	Electronics Instruments	6923	8010	7928	7414	9004	8045
18	Inorganic Chemicals	4763	5657	4750	4494	7148	7414
19	Consumer Electronics	4378	4843	5018	4560	5821	5669
20	Copper And Prdcts Made Of Copr	4575	5347	5147	4665	7114	5664
21	Ship, Boat And Floating Struct	4793	5808	5641	4216	4209	5605
22	Aluminium, Products Of Aluminm	4605	5539	4473	4110	6163	5531
23	Aircraft, Spacecraft And Parts	7677	7615	9971	5743	4996	5281
24	Silver	3214	3748	2728	790	3276	5097
25	Auto Components/Parts	5133	5412	4697	4152	5647	4801
26	Bulk Minerals And Ores	6207	3878	2980	2704	5842	4763
27	Medical And Scientific Instrum	4162	4632	4608	4148	5893	4604
28	Other Commodities	4962	4990	4783	4458	5778	4536
29	Other Misc. Engineering Items	3465	3906	3687	3243	4457	3999
30	Paper, Paper Board And Product	3303	3559	3318	2714	3932	3655
31	Products Of Iron And Steel	4185	5074	4635	3757	4690	3597
32	Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	2993	3560	3416	3845	4732	3414
33	Ac, Refrigeration Machnry Etc	3386	3744	3718	2964	3739	3142
34	Accumulators And Batteries	1247	1747	1727	1570	2346	2554
35	Manmade Yarn,Fabrics,Madeups	1896	2202	2191	1974	2951	2370
36	Othr Rubber Product Excpt Footw	2141	2392	2041	2103	2839	2317
37	Machine Tools	2538	3524	3134	2207	3041	2312
38	Plastic Sht, Film, Plts Etc	1417	1904	1948	1816	2653	2231
39	Ice Engines And Parts	2642	2425	2232	1854	2601	2161
40	Drug Formulations, Biologicals	1841	2019	2255	2464	3335	1913
Total Import of Above Commodities		407310	455891	420733	347650	550623	496926
% Share		88	89	89	88	90	90
Total Import from India		465581	514078	474709	394436	613052	551540

Annexure-III

Statement referred to in reply of part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred question no. 1080 for answer on 8th February 2022

The value of India's merchandise import from top 40 countries during last five years and current years

(Value in US\$ million)							
Sr. No.	Sources	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (Apr-Dec)
1	China P Rp	76381	70320	65261	65212	94571	75869
2	U Arab Emts	21739	29785	30257	26623	44834	40767
3	U S A	26611	35550	35820	28888	43314	38952
4	Russia	8574	5840	7093	5486	9870	32818
5	Saudi Arab	22070	28479	26857	16187	34101	32448
6	Iraq	17616	22373	23740	14287	31927	27363
7	Indonesia	16439	15850	15062	12470	17703	23618
8	Singapore	7467	16282	14747	13305	18962	18534
9	Korea Rp	16362	16759	15660	12773	17477	16029
10	Australia	13994	13131	9782	8247	16756	15049
11	Hong Kong	10676	17987	16935	15173	19097	14129
12	Qatar	8409	10722	9686	7930	13194	13059
13	Switzerland	18923	18088	16900	18231	23392	12514
14	Japan	10973	12773	12435	10925	14400	12172
15	Germany	13296	15161	13691	13643	14968	11444
16	Malaysia	9012	10819	9782	8373	12424	10072
17	Kuwait	7166	7431	9574	5214	11002	9593
18	Thailand	7135	7442	6788	5682	9333	8581
19	South Africa	6835	6517	6970	7568	10966	8402
20	U K	4807	7562	6713	4956	7018	7346
21	Belgium	5993	10469	8880	6941	9952	7157
22	Vietnam Soc Rep	5019	7192	7283	6121	7439	6650
23	Oman	4264	2759	3669	3088	6841	6500
24	Taiwan	3926	4577	4046	4037	6235	6019
25	Nigeria	9501	10885	10214	5672	10292	5809
26	Brazil	5498	4406	3075	3016	5713	5323
27	Netherland	2513	4063	3391	3318	4478	4590
28	Italy	4707	5292	4491	3862	5049	4101
29	France	6524	6666	6169	4343	5782	3977
30	Turkey	2132	2388	2117	1467	1997	3234
31	Argentina	2229	1955	2327	2627	4202	3196
32	Mexico	3930	5577	4297	2846	4248	3176
33	Canada	4729	3515	3880	2686	3133	2961
34	Angola	4324	4028	3649	1880	2725	2771
35	Ireland	795	423	604	415	1136	2296
36	Spain	1663	1681	1613	1512	2053	2296
37	Morocco	780	1327	953	1437	2244	2266
38	Bolivia	667	852	846	1159	2073	2244
39	Tanzania Rep	1030	904	1024	935	2279	2039
40	Colombia	593	1055	811	1404	2964	2028
Total Import from above destinations		395299	448882	427090	359938	556139	507388
% share of above in India's total Import		85	87	90	91	91	92
India's total Import		465581	514078	474709	394436	613052	551539

Annexure-IV

Statement referred to in reply of part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred question no. 1080 for answer on 8th February 2022

The value of India's merchandise export to top 40 countries during last five years and current years

(Value in US\$ million)							
Sr. No.	Destinations	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23(Apr-Dec)
1	U S A	47878	52406	53089	51623	76167	59688
2	U Arab Emts	28146	30127	28854	16680	28045	23316
3	Netherland	6261	8813	8366	6473	12544	14106
4	China P Rp	13334	16752	16613	21187	21260	11037
5	Singapore	10203	11572	8923	8676	11151	8887
6	Bangladesh Pr	8614	9210	8201	9692	16156	8819
7	U K	9691	9309	8738	8158	10461	8469
8	Brazil	3063	3801	3967	4245	6489	7949
9	Saudi Arab	5411	5562	6237	5857	8759	7924
10	Germany	8688	8902	8291	8125	9883	7599
11	Indonesia	3964	5276	4129	5026	8472	7452
12	Turkey	5091	5453	4970	3953	8716	7294
13	Hong Kong	14690	13002	10967	10162	10985	7255
14	Belgium	6207	6730	5810	5236	10084	6735
15	South Africa	3825	4067	4108	3934	6085	6729
16	Italy	5710	5593	4971	4736	8181	6416
17	Israel	3364	3718	3363	2702	4796	6273
18	Nepal	6613	7766	7160	6839	9646	6106
19	France	4900	5233	5098	4782	6641	5743
20	Australia	4012	3520	2852	4044	8283	5626
21	Malaysia	5702	6436	6365	6058	6995	5473
22	Korea Rp	4461	4705	4845	4685	8085	5127
23	Togo	409	694	1041	1547	3012	4519
24	Thailand	3654	4441	4299	4238	5751	4357
25	Vietnam Soc Rep	7813	6507	5060	5000	6703	4288
26	Japan	4734	4862	4520	4435	6177	4189
27	Sri Lanka Dsr	4476	4710	3801	3498	5802	4186
28	Nigeria	2255	3005	3610	3135	4663	4093
29	Mexico	3783	3842	3624	3087	4425	3887
30	Spain	3995	4183	3945	3239	4725	3436
31	Oman	2439	2246	2262	2355	3148	3359
32	Canada	2506	2851	2852	2961	3764	3179
33	Tanzania Rep	1619	1704	1740	1439	2301	3041
34	Egypt A Rp	2392	2886	2504	2264	3744	2956
35	Kenya	1975	2072	2109	1896	2632	2261
36	Russia	2113	2390	3018	2656	3255	2201
37	Taiwan	2157	2607	1675	1620	2757	2046
38	Mozambique	901	1073	2174	1231	1976	1802
39	Poland	1541	1573	1548	1653	2724	1754
40	Iraq	1462	1789	1878	1499	2403	1675
Total Export to above destinations		260053	281389	267575	250620	367846	291248
% share of above in India's total Export		86	85	85	86	87	87
India's total Export		303526	330078	313361	291809	422004	336335

Source: DGCI&S

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1079
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08th FEBRUARY, 2023

RCEP

1079. DR. TALARI RANGAIAH:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of reasons behind not joining the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP);
- (b) whether the Government has taken note of the benefits and cost of the said decision; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) to (c): The Government held extensive consultations with stakeholders such as the domestic industry, exporters, Export Promotion Councils, trade experts, various Ministries/Departments, academicians as well as the State Governments and received inputs, which were taken into consideration while formulating India's position in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) negotiations. Based on such consultations, India's position in RCEP was formulated with an aim to achieve equitable outcomes, balance ambitions and address domestic sensitivities of its stakeholders including small entrepreneurs. While RCEP was intended to provide mutually beneficial outcomes for RCEP countries, the structure of RCEP did not adequately address the ambitions and concerns of India's stakeholders. In light of these, India decided not to join the RCEP, in its current form. Accordingly, during the 3rd RCEP Leaders' Summit held on 4th November, 2019 in Bangkok, India conveyed its position that current structure of RCEP did not reflect the RCEP Guiding Principles or address the outstanding issues and concerns of India. However, India re-iterated that the Act East Policy has been the bedrock of India's economic policy and that India's engagement with the ASEAN countries and other trading partners would continue. There has been no change in India's position since then.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1060
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08th FEBRUARY, 2023

IMPORT OF LOW QUALITY TEA

1060. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that low quality tea is being imported from other countries into India, which is later labelled as Darjeeling Tea and sold in the world market;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken to stop import of spurious and low quality tea from other countries; and
- (c) whether the Ministry intends to undertake to support the beleaguered tea planters, who are facing grave financial crisis due to non-payment of subsidies and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) to (c): Total imports of teas of other origin into India during the year 2021-22 were 25.97 Million Kgs. Details of origin-wise teas imported in the country during the FY 2021-22 are provided at Annexure. Total production of tea in India during the FY 2021-22 was 1344.40 Million Kgs. and the imports during the period were about 1.93% of the total domestic production.

Darjeeling Tea is protected by Certification Trade Mark and Geographical Indication and has a distinct logo. With regard to teas imported into India, the following actions have been taken:

- (i) The Tea Board issued instructions on 11.11.2021 directing all importers and buyers of tea to ensure that origin of imported tea to be mentioned in all their sale invoices and not to pass off imported tea as tea of Indian origin.
- (ii) All distributors and blenders of tea have been directed that the label should clearly indicate on the packaging that the contents of the blended Tea are imported, giving the

source of origin of imported tea irrespective of whether the imported tea has been bought directly or through an intermediary.

- (iii) All importers importing tea into India for distribution in India shall inform about the place of storage of such imported tea to the nearest Tea Board Office within 24 hours of entry of such tea into India.
- (iv) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has conducted joint training of Tea Board, customs officials notified as authorized officers at Land Custom Stations (LCS) and FSSAI for strengthening of food import clearance of tea from Nepal.

Tea Board is implementing the Tea Development and Promotion Scheme (TDPS) for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 with an approved financial outlay of Rs.967.78 crores for holistic development of the tea industry. Tea Board disburses subsidies to eligible tea stakeholders as per the budget provisions and approved scheme guidelines. All cases where subsidy was sanctioned have been disbursed.

Annexure

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) to (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1060 for answer on 08.02.2023.

ORIGIN-WISE TEAS IMPORTED DURING THE FY 2021-22

(Quantity in Million Kgs)

Country	2021-22
ARGENTINA	1.05
AUSTRALIA	0.03
CHINA	0.39
GERMANY	0.02
INDONESIA	0.89
IRAN	0.36
JAPAN	0.01
KENYA	7.08
MALAWI	0.28
MALAYSIA	-
MOZAMBIQUE	0.10
MYANMAR	0.04
NEPAL	11.12
NETHERLANDS	0.05
RWANDA	0.15
SOUTH AFRICA	0.00
SRI LANKA	0.23
TAIWAN	0.00
TANZANIA	0.18
TURKEY	--
U.A. E	0.60
U.S. A	0.04
UGANDA	0.07
UNITED KINGDOM	0.28
VIETNAM	2.57
ZIMBABWE	0.43
TOTAL	25.97

*Provisional, subject to revision.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1045
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08th FEBRUARY, 2023

IMPORT OF CHINESE FINISHED GOODS

1045. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government is alarmed by a surge in imports of chinese finished goods such as electrical machinery, furniture, medical instruments, etc. which negates its strategy of Aatmanirbhar Bharat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is contemplating to take necessary steps to monitor such imports which is becoming detrimental to its flagshipschemes such as Aatmanirbhar Bharat, Make inIndia, etc.; and
- (d) if so, the details therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) and (b): Most of the goods imported from China are capital goods, intermediate goods and raw materials and are used for meeting the demand of fast expanding sectors like electronics, telecom and power in India. India's dependence on imports in these categories is largely due to the gap between domestic supply and demand. The imports of medical instruments have shown a decline of 35 % in April-November 2022 as compared to the same period previous year. To boost domestic manufacturing and reduce dependency on imports, the Government has launched Production Linked Incentive Schemes in 14 strategic sectors with the aim to make Indian manufacturers globally competitive, attract investment in the areas of core competency/cutting-edge technology, enhance exports and integrate India in the global supply chain.

(c) and (d): The Government monitors imports on a regular basis, holds stakeholder consultations and sensitize the concerned Ministries/Departments to take necessary measures to address domestic constraints/supply rigidities and consider steps to correct these with appropriate actions.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1038
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08th FEBRUARY, 2023

IMPACT ON TRADE THROUGH OF G20 SUMMIT

1038. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any likely impact on the trade of the country on hosting residential of G20 summit; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the details of the roadmap of the trade policy and the details of the sectors likely to be most benefited?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) & (b): G-20 countries account for around 85% of global GDP and over 75% of the global trade. In the Indian G-20 Presidency, contemporary trade and investment-related issues like resilient global value chains, integrating MSMEs in global trade, efficient Logistics for Trade are being taken up. The outcomes emerging from the G20 discussions and decisions help to facilitate trade positively. Further, discussions at G20 is likely to have positive impact on multilateral trading system thereby strengthening rule based international trade, which affects all sector of economy including both goods & services.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1036
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08TH FEBRUARY, 2023

EXPORT OF ARECANUT

1036. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether arecanut is imported from countries including Bhutan, Singapore and UAE;
- (b) if so, the details of the total arecanut imported in the country during the last three years and the current year, country-wise;
- (c) whether there has been an adverse impact of such import on the prices of arecanut in the domestic market;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the measures being taken by the Government to protect the interests of arecanut growers in the country;
- (e) whether it is a fact that many farmers in Arecanut growing States of Karnataka and Kerala are in distress due to widespread Yellow Leaf Disease (YLD) affecting arecanut plants; and
- (f) if so, the steps taken by the Government in arecanut sector, namely rehabilitation/replanting programme and research studies for identifying measures for control of YLD?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) & (b): Yes Sir. Arecanut is imported from some countries including Singapore and UAE. However, there is no import of arecanut from Bhutan in last four years including the current financial year. The details of the arecanut imported into the country during the last three years and the current year, country-wise are given at Annexure-I.

(c) & (d): Domestic price of arecanut is continuously increasing from Rs. 19,038/- per Quintal in 2017-18 to Rs. 35,481/- per Quintal in 2021-22 in respect of dry arecanut in Kozhikode market and similar increase in domestic price of chali arecanut has been noticed in Sagar market from Rs. 20,847/- per Quintal in 2017-18 to Rs. 39,019/- per Quintal in 2021-22.

Government of India have taken the following measures to discourage the import of arecanut and to protect the interests of arecanut growers in the country:-

- (i) Basic Customs Duty on import of arecanut is already at Bound Rate of 100%.
- (ii) Further, import of arecanut is prohibited if the Cost, Insurance & Freight (C.I.F.) value is below Rs. 251/- per Kg. Precisely, the Government has imposed the condition of Minimum Import Price (MIP) @ Rs. 251/- per Kg on arecanut to restrict the unabated import and to prevent entry of inferior quality arecanut into domestic market and destabilization of the domestic prices.
- (iii) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) and Bureau of India Standard (BIS) have developed the quality standards to restrict import of low quality arecanut.

(e) & (f): Yes Sir. Government of India have constituted a National Scientific Committee (NSC) to address the issues of farmers affected by Leaf Spot Disease (LSD) and Yellow Leaf Disease (YLD) in arecanut plants in Karnataka and other States.

Annexure-I

Country-wise Import of Arecanut during last three F.Ys and current F.Y. 2022-23 (Till November, 2022)

(QTY. in MT & VAL. in Million USD)

ITCHS	Description	COUNTRY	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23 (Till NOV., 2022)	
			QTY	VAL	QTY	VAL	QTY	VAL	QTY	VAL
08028010	WHOLE	CANADA	0.63	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		INDONESIA	839.00	3.04	897.00	1.93	1184.20	2.70	966.03	2.26
		MALDIVES	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.60	0.02
		MYANMAR	0	0	1590.00	5.86	1390.69	4.80	6954.51	24.11
		SINGAPORE	0	0	0	0	27.00	0.14	0	0
		SRI LANKA DSR	54.00	0.20	244.00	0.91	1479.39	5.95	2482.00	8.80
		TANZANIA REP	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.00	0.06
		U ARAB EMTS	0	0	0	0	27.00	0.04	0	0
		VIETNAM SOC REP	98.00	0.21	0	0	0	0	0	0
08028020	SPLIT	CANADA	0.50	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		INDONESIA	3592.14	5.63	6741.08	11.74	1278.92	4.32	6505.00	27.72
		MALAYSIA	0	0	0	0	221.59	0.79	375.00	0.65
		MYANMAR	0	0	205.00	0.58	734.45	2.44	4327.39	15.24
		NEPAL	0	0	0	0	421.99	1.43	1826.82	5.99
		SINGAPORE	0	0	0	0	52.00	0.14	81.00	0.14
		SRI LANKA DSR	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.90	0.02
		U ARAB EMTS	0	0	216.80	0.78	885.96	1.94	2,350.00	6.46
08028030	GROUND	SRI LANKA DSR	321.00	1.29	89.00	0.35	0	0	0	0

ITCHS	Description	COUNTRY	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23 (Till NOV., 2022)	
			QTY	VAL	QTY	VAL	QTY	VAL	QTY	VAL
08028090	OTHER ARECA NUTS	INDONESIA	2676.00	3.42	2223.00	3.02	3643.08	7.21	4161.25	13.73
		MYANMAR	0	0	2022.76	7.17	5520.63	19.88	17307.32	60.24
		SINGAPORE	0	0	0	0	14.00	0.05	135.04	0.56
		SRI LANKA DSR	9179.51	34.19	9759.61	36.06	8967.28	37.68	12628.35	46.78
		U ARAB EMTS	0	0	0	0	130.80	0.67	1328.00	5.02
		UNSPECIFIED	0	0	0.05	0.00	0	0	0	0
Source: DGCIS, Kolkata										

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1033
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08TH FEBRUARY, 2023

TRADE DEFICIT WITH CHINA

1033. SHRI ABDUL KHALEQUE:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is true that trade deficit with China has touched US\$ 100 billion;
- (b) if so, the reasons behind the increase in trade deficit;
- (c) the reasons according to the Government which is behind the rise of imports from China by 20% in recent times; and
- (d) whether export to China has shrunk by more than 25% in recent times, if so, the details and reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

- (a) No, Sir. Trade deficit with China was USD 73.31 billion in 2021-22. The trade deficit during the period April- November 2022 was USD 58 billion.
- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Most of the goods imported from China are capital goods, intermediate goods and raw materials and are used for meeting the demand of fast expanding sectors like electronics, telecom and power in India. The rise in import of electronic components, computer hardware and peripherals, telephone components, etc. can be attributed to transforming of India into a digitally empowered society and a knowledge economy.
- (d) Export to China were steady during 2020-21 and 2021-22 at USD 21.19 billion and USD 21.26 billion respectively. During April-December 2022, export to China were USD 11.01 billion. The decrease in exports to China is attributed to slowdown in Chinese economy leading to decreased demand for goods.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1024
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08TH FEBRUARY, 2023

SPICES PARK

1024. SHRI HEMANT SRIRAM PATIL:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of spices parks established by the Government in the country including Maharashtra during the last three years;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to set up such types of new parks in the states so as to empower the farmers producing spices by providing better prices;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any facilities have been provided to local farmers, businesspersons, exporters and other stakeholders for procuring of their products in these spices parks; and
- (e) if so, the details of the opportunities of employment created by the said parks?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) to (c): Spices Board has so far established eight crop specific Spices Parks across the country. The details of spices parks are as below:

Name of the Spices Park	State	Spices covered
Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	Garlic and Chilli
Guna	Madhya Pradesh	Coriander
Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	Chillies
Jodhpur	Rajasthan	Cumin
Ramganjmandi	Rajasthan	Coriander

Puttady	Kerala	Cardamom and Pepper
Raebareli	Uttar Pradesh	Mint
Sivaganga	Tamil Nadu	Chillies and Turmeric

At present, there are no proposals pending for setting up of new Spices park.

(d) & (e): The objective of the spices park is to set up common processing and value addition facilities including cleaning, sorting, grading, grinding, oil extraction and packaging of spices for use by the local farmers, traders, exporters and other stakeholders. In addition, plots have also been allotted in the Spices Parks at Guna, Jodhpur, Ramganjmandi, Guntur, Raebareli and Sivaganga to the exporters, traders and farmer producer organization for establishment of their own spices processing units. The spices parks are providing large number of job opportunities, both direct and indirect. The details of processing facilities available in the spices parks are as below:

Name of the Spices Park	Details of processing facilities
Chhindwara	Garlic drying / dehydration and chilli extraction
Guna	Cleaning, grading, colour sorting, grinding, packaging facilities for Seed spices particularly coriander
Guntur	Cleaning, sorting, grinding and packaging facilities for Chillies
Jodhpur	Cleaning, grading, colour sorting, grinding, packaging facilities for Seed spices particularly cumin
Ramganjmandi	Cleaning, grading, colour sorting, grinding, packaging facilities for Seed spices particularly coriander
Puttady	Cleaning, grading, grinding, packaging facilities for cardamom and pepper
Raebareli	Oil extraction facilities for Mint and other herbs
Sivaganga	Cleaning, grading, colour sorting, grinding, packaging facilities for chillies and turmeric

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1022
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08TH FEBRUARY, 2023

SEED EXPORT

1022. SHRI JUAL ORAM:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian seed industry is worth INR 22,000 crore and is constantly growing but the share of India's seed export in the global seed trade is less than 1%, if so, the details thereof including the measures taken by the Ministry to promote seed export; and
- (b) the steps and measures taken by the Government to promote private sector investment in agricultural research and development in the country?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a): As per International Seed Federation data, India's share in global seed exports during 2020 was 1.14%. The Government has been taking several measures to promote export of seeds. India has been a member of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Seed Schemes since October, 2008. India is participating in six OECD Seed Schemes viz. Cereals, Maize, Sorghum, Crucifers and other oil or fibre species, Grasses and Legumes and Vegetables. Participating in the OECD Seed Schemes facilitate the international trade among the member countries by using globally recognized labels and certificates. Since India joined OECD seed schemes, more than 250 Indian varieties of various aforesaid crops have been enlisted in OECD list of varietal certifications. Financial support is also provided to State seed certification agencies for implementation of OECD Seed Schemes to add to the seed exports from India.

The Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare is also promoting membership of International Seed Testing Association (ISTA). ISTA is engaged in developing standard seed testing methods, facilitates the trade of quality seeds and makes a valuable contribution to food security. There are eight ISTA accredited member laboratories functioning in India.

The Government of India has also signed Seam Reap Protocol of Discussion for collaboration in the seed sector with the Governments of Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal & Sri Lanka and the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI). The Protocol covers following activities: (i) Joint

varietal evaluation and release (ii) Reciprocal recognition of evaluation data for varietal release (iii) Reducing time for the evaluation of varieties released in neighboring countries to be considered for commercialization in similar agro-ecologies (iv) Reducing time for evaluation for varieties generated using Marker Assisted breeding (v) Provision of Pre-release seed multiplication & promotion (vi) Encouraging private sector by providing level-playing field for their engagement and (vii) Harmonization of seed system guidelines and regulations across the partner countries.

(b): The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has formulated a policy for investment by the private companies through their Corporate Social Responsibility Funds. In the field of seed science & technology, ICAR is engaged in carrying out basic, strategic and anticipatory research through its Indian Institute of Seed Science, Mau (UP) apart from coordination of nation-wide network project in seed realm i.e. All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Seed (Crops). ICAR-IISS, Mau has strong linkages with the private sector institutions for carrying out collaborative research programmes. A number of collaborative research projects have been implemented with private partners.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1012
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08TH FEBRUARY, 2023

PALM OIL

1012. SHRI SRIDHAR KOTAGIRI:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is taking steps to protect the palm oil farmers and domestic production as import duties have been reduced to zero on palm oil to reduce inflation, exposing palm oil farmers locally to a price crash of more than Rs.10000 per tonne;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is considering to support local palm oil farmers if import duty is dropped below a certain level to sustain local production based on the current costs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) & (b): Though the basic custom duty on crude palm oil is zero, the effective import duty on crude palm oil is 5.5% including Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess (AIDC) at 5% and Social Welfare Surcharge at 10%. The effective import duty on refined palm oil is 13.75% including zero AIDC and Social Welfare Surcharge at 10%. The 'National Mission on Edible Oil (NMEO)-Oil Palm (NMEO-OP)' has been launched by the Government to promote oil palm cultivation for making the country 'Aatmanirbhar' in edible oils with special focus on North-Eastern States and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The Mission will bring additional area of 6.5 lakh hectares under Oil Palm plantation with 3.28 lakh hectares in North-Eastern States and 3.22 lakh hectares in rest of India in 5 years i.e from 2021-22 to 2025-26. Under NMEO-OP, the cost will be shared as 60:40 between the Central and the State Government for general States and 90:10 for North Eastern States and 100% for central agencies & Union Territories.

(c) & (d): In order to protect the farmers from the fluctuations in the international prices of crude palm oil and the volatility in the markets, the Government for the first time has introduced the concept of Viability Price (VP) of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) as assured returns to the oil palm farmers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1011
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08TH FEBRUARY, 2023

STEEL UNDER RoDTEP

1011. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government intends to bring steel under the remit of the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products (RoDTEP) scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the criteria for identification of recipients, duration of scheme, the cost, not restricted to cost incurred on etc.;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that by raising export taxes by 15% on steel intermediaries, the industry is not competitive on exports;
- (d) if so, the rationale behind such a move; and
- (e) whether the Government plans on reducing export tax and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) & (b) : Central Government vide Notification no. 47 dated 07.12.2022 has already included Articles of Iron and Steel, i.e. products falling under Chapter 73 of ITC (HS), for exports made from 15.12.2022 under the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products (RoDTEP) scheme. The rates and value caps notified under RoDTEP are based on the recommendation of a Committee set up in the Department of Revenue. RoDTEP Scheme operates under budgetary framework and allocations made thereunder. The export sectors/items are covered as per available budget and estimated outgo on exports.

(c) to (e): Steel is a deregulated sector and Government acts as a facilitator by creating enabling environment by providing policy support and guidance to steel sector. Recently, certain measures were taken by the Government to provide relief from prevailing high prices of iron & steel and export duty was imposed on certain categories of steel products in May, 2022 to improve domestic availability and control prices. The export duties so levied were withdrawn vide Customs notification dated 18.11.2022, in view of the prevailing situation as well as the global availability of steel.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1007
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08TH FEBRUARY, 2023

DATA OF FOREIGN TRADE

1007. SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the latest data in figures available for foreign trade for the last twelve months and the details of revisions made to the estimates;
- (b) whether the deviation or revisions were of significant difference and if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the impact of such revisions on trade policy formulation;
- (c) the months that witnessed the most revisions along with the reasons and data thereof;
- (d) whether the Ministry has taken note of media reports of rating firms and economists raising issues with such large discrepancies in data for the monthly and cumulative accounts for revisions;
- (e) whether any action has been taken to verify the same and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the observations made by the RBI and other financial institutions on these revisions, their impact on policy making, trade deficit and on the increases in the merchandise trade data and others along with the details in this regard?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

- (a) to (c): The details of the export and import, released at different stages for the last twelve months are as follows:

(Value in US\$ million)

Month	Value of import at the time of release of			Value of export at the time of release of		
	Press Release	Principal Commodity Level data	8 digit HS level data (MSFT)	Press Release	Principal Commodity Level data	8 digit HS level data (MSFT)
December, 2021	59.5	59.8	59.8	37.8	39.2	39.2
January, 2022	51.9	53.1	52.3	34.5	35.1	35.2
February, 2022	55.4	57.0	55.7	34.6	37.1	37.1
March, 2022	60.7	62.8	63.0	42.2	44.5	44.5
April, 2022	60.3	60.2	60.2	40.2	39.8	39.8
May, 2022	63.2	63.2	63.3	38.9	39.0	39.1
June, 2022	66.3	66.6	66.3	40.1	42.4	42.4
July, 2022	66.3	66.3	66.3	36.3	38.4	38.5
August, 2022	61.9	63.6	63.6	33.9	36.9	36.9
September, 2022	61.2	64.0	64.0	35.4	36.9	35.4
October, 2022	56.7	59.0	59.0	29.8	31.4	31.5
November, 2022	55.9	58.2	58.2	32.0	34.8	34.8

Source: DGCI&S. MSFT-Monthly statistics on foreign trade

The foreign trade data are released in three stages 1. Press release (15th day of the following month), 2. Provisional Data release for 168 Principal Commodities (25th Day of the following month) and 3. Final data at ITC-HS 8 digit level (45th Day of the following month).

As per Dynamic Data Revision Policy, implemented with effect from 2009-10, releasing the data of a particular month, the data of the previous months (both for principal commodities and 8-digit HS codes) will also be revised by taking into account the late receipt data (including corrections, if any) in the respective months, which were received after the initial release of data for that month. This will establish comparability as monthly data, if added up from April to any particular month will tally with the cumulative figures shown against that month in the latest monthly data release.

(d) and (e): The Department of Commerce has taken note of media reports on data discrepancies, The efforts at ensuring data availability with minimal discrepancies is a continuous process.

(f): Data revisions is a regular practice in the realm of official statistics like GDP released by National Statistical Office (NSO) and Balance of Payment data including services foreign trade data released by RBI. Release of trade data in three stages follows this practice in official statistical system in order to provide quick estimates and provisional estimates with minimum time lag to help evidence based policy making, monitoring and policy review and taking corrective measures without waiting for final release of foreign trade data with a time lag of 45 days.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1003
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08TH FEBRUARY, 2023

STRATEGIC RESERVES

1003. SHRI VINOD L. CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that China has developed strategic reserves of Lithium, Cobalt, Nickel, Antimony, Indium, Germanium and Molybdenum acid and other elements used in energy, electronics and defence ordinance supply chain, if so, the facts thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is taking measures to develop strategic reserve of the said elements to secure its supply chain; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a): The Chinese Government does not release data regarding quantum of mineral reserves kept in Chinese strategic or commodity reserves. However, as per the publicly available data (report of U.S. Geological Survey, Mineral Commodity Summaries, January 2022), China accounts for 6.69% of the world's reserves of lithium.

(b) and (c): The Government has taken steps to develop strategic reserves of these elements and other elements. A joint venture Company named 'Khanij Bidesh India Limited' (KABIL) has been formed under the aegis of Ministry of Mines, to acquire assets of the twelve identified critical and strategic overseas minerals including Lithium abroad. Further Geological Survey of India (GSI) has also given emphasis on exploration of strategic and critical minerals across the country.

Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), Government of India, has a mandate to identify and evaluate mineral resources of uranium, thorium, niobium, tantalum, beryllium, lithium, zirconium, titanium and rare earths containing uranium and thorium.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 999
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08TH FEBRUARY, 2023

CERTIFICATION OF ORGANIC COTTON

999. SHRI SHANMUGA SUNDARAM K.:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the ongoing scam in the certification of organic cotton where non-organic cotton is falsely certified as organic for the purposes of export and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard to prevent the same?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a): No such specific information has been received in this Department.

(b): The National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) provides standards for organic production, system, criteria and procedure for accreditation of Certification Bodies (CBs). The standards and procedure have been formulated in harmony with other international Standards regulating import and export of organic products.

NPOP is a third party accreditation and certification system carried out by Certification Bodies (CBs) for various organic agricultural crops, Livestock Production, Apiculture, Aquaculture, Food Processing and Handling.

In case of cotton, National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) Standards covers regulation up to production level for raw cotton. Further processing of cotton into textile for export is not covered under NPOP.

There are inbuilt provisions and checks for risk assessment, inspection and surveillance and sanctions under Chapter 4 of NPOP Standards.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 974
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08TH FEBRUARY, 2023

REGISTERED SUPPLIERS ON GeM

974. SHRIMATI SHARDABEN ANILBHAI PATEL:
SHRI MITESH RAMESHBHAI PATEL (BAKABHAI):

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the State and year-wise details of various Government departments, organisation and new suppliers registered on Government e-Marketplace (GeM) which enables them to sell on GeM portal;
- (b) the number of suppliers actively participating in the trading activities on the portal, out of the total number of suppliers registered there; and
- (c) the details and the number of the suppliers participating on the portal from Gujarat as compared to rest of the states of the country?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

- (a): The state and year-wise details of number of various Government departments, organization and new suppliers registered on Government e-Marketplace (GeM) which enables them to sell on GeM are mentioned in enclosed **Annexure**.
- (b): There is no definition of an active supplier on GeM. Registered suppliers decide to participate in any bid depending on their interest, availability of products and other factors. All the registered sellers have equal opportunity to participate in the marketplace and bids. Successful award of an order is contingent on the requirement given by the buyer and the ability of seller to meet the requirement by offering the most competitive price.
- (c): As on 01-02-2023 total 1,01,525 sellers have participated in the Portal from Gujarat, which is about 8.34 % in comparison to the rest of country figure.

Annexure

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 974 for answer on 08.02.2023.

The state and year-wise details of number of various Government departments, organisation and new suppliers registered on Government E-Marketplace (GeM) which enables them to sell on GeM portal are as under:

Buyer Details:

Fiscal Year Wise Buyer Registration		
Fiscal Year	No. of Primary Users	No. of Secondary Users
FY16-17	2,286	3,091
FY17-18	18,886	50,459
FY18-19	13,975	33,977
FY19-20	10,053	28,063
FY20-21	6,892	24,669
FY21-22	7,607	22,371
FY22-23 (till 01.02.23)	6,560	15,327
	66,259	1,77,957

State/UT wise distribution of Buyers		
State/UT	No. of Primary Users	No. of Secondary Users
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	263	907
ANDHRA PRADESH	1,341	2,359
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	357	636
ASSAM	1,207	2,431
BIHAR	3,628	5,037
CHANDIGARH	598	2,216
CHHATTISGARH	1,463	4,294
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	68	178
DAMAN & DIU	177	260
DELHI	3,268	21,450
GOA	313	544
GUJARAT	4,649	14,056
HARYANA	2,053	5,142
HIMACHAL PRADESH	894	3,907
JAMMU & KASHMIR	5,240	8,703

JHARKHAND	1,556	3,991
KARNATAKA	2,757	5,480
KERALA	3,671	5,399
LADAKH	26	133
LAKSHADWEEP	20	43
MADHYA PRADESH	5,109	17,414
MAHARASHTRA	6,152	17,349
MANIPUR	279	424
MEGHALAYA	228	625
MIZORAM	126	179
NAGALAND	207	318
ODISHA	2,254	4,225
PUDUCHERRY	214	672
PUNJAB	2,281	3,744
RAJASTHAN	2,708	7,173
SIKKIM	171	249
TAMIL NADU	2,216	6,926
TELANGANA	1,087	2,776
TRIPURA	280	701
UTTAR PRADESH	5,792	18,996
UTTARAKHAND	1,358	3,044
WEST BENGAL	2,248	5,976
	66,259	1,77,957

Seller Details:

There are 13,18,192 sellers who have registered themselves in the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) to enable them to sell their products directly to various Government departments and organisations. Details are as under –

Year Wise Details	
Fiscal Year	Number of new suppliers who have registered themselves on Government e-Marketplace (GeM) and completed their profile to enable them to sell on GeM
FY16-17	3,251
FY17-18	31,686
FY18-19	78,647
FY19-20	94,496
FY20-21	8,42,925
FY21-22	1,59,711
FY22-23 (till 01.02.23)	1,07,466
	13,18,192

State wise Details	
State /UT	Number of suppliers who have registered themselves on Government e-Marketplace (GeM) and completed their profile to enable them to sell on GeM
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	2,216
ANDHRA PRADESH	54,275
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,830
ASSAM	20,647
BIHAR	35,912
CHANDIGARH	5,120
CHHATTISGARH	19,255
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	762
DAMAN AND DIU	470
DELHI	87,841
GOA	2,624
GUJARAT	1,01,525
HARYANA	45,407
HIMACHAL PRADESH	7,930
JAMMU & KASHMIR	21,096
JHARKHAND	22,882
KARNATAKA	61,851
KERALA	30,747
LADAKH	338
LAKSHADWEEP	30
MADHYA PRADESH	57,804
MAHARASHTRA	2,24,299
MANIPUR	7,473
MEGHALAYA	1,939
MIZORAM	939
NAGALAND	2,075
ODISHA	28,306
PUDUCHERRY	2,608
PUNJAB	35,921
RAJASTHAN	63,450
SIKKIM	347
TAMIL NADU	96,155
TELANGANA	53,025
TRIPURA	5,614
UTTAR PRADESH	1,48,122
UTTARAKHAND	16,900
WEST BENGAL	50,457
	13,18,192

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 957
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08TH FEBRUARY, 2023

EXHIBITION CENTRES

957. SHRIMATI GODDETI MADHAVI:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of exhibition centres in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to establish more exhibition centres in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any initiatives to ensure regular exhibitions at these centres; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a): Department of Commerce (DoC) provides financial assistance to export infrastructure project proposals received from Central and State Government agencies, which includes exhibition centres; under the Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES). Under TIES scheme, State-wise details of exhibition centres are given below:

Sl. no.	Implementing Agency	Project Name	Status	State
1.	Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation	Establishment of Trade Promotion centre at Minto hall, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Completed	Madhya Pradesh
2.	MANIDCO, Govt. of Manipur	Establishment of Main Exhibition Building (Phase II) at Trade cum Permanent Exhibition Centre, Imphal, Manipur	Completed	Manipur

3.	Madras Export Processing Zone (MEPZ) - SEZ	Construction of Trade Facilitation Centre at MEPZ SEZ, Tambaram Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu
4.	SIPCOT	Establishment of Export Trade Facilitation Centre	Completed	Tamil Nadu
5.	Uttar Pradesh Handicrafts Development & Marketing Corporation Ltd.	Development of Trade Promotion Centre at Gomti Nagar, Lucknow	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh

Further, India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO), a CPSE under Department of Commerce, has the mandate of organising various trade fairs and exhibitions at its exhibition complex in Pragati Maidan and other centres in India. It has three subsidiaries Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation (TNTPO), Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation (KTPO) and Jammu and Kashmir Trade Promotion Organisation (JKTPO). Accordingly, ITPO and its subsidiaries have following exhibition centres:

Sl. no.	Exhibition Centres	State
1.	India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO)	Delhi
2.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation (TNTPO)	Tamil Nadu
3.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation (KTPO)	Karnataka
4.	Jammu and Kashmir Trade Promotion Organisation (JKTPO)	Jammu

(b) and (c): Yes, the Government of India is currently developing two grand exhibition centres in Delhi. One of them is the state-of-the-art **International Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre (IECC)** which is being developed by ITPO. The Project includes a world-class convention centre, six modern exhibition halls and plenty of underground parking facilities. Exhibition Hall numbering 2, 3, 4 & 5 were inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in Oct, 2021. The IECC is also slated to be the venue of G20 Leaders' Summit in September 2023.

Another world class exhibition centre is **India International Convention and Expo Centre (IICC)** in Sector-25, Dwarka, New Delhi.

(d) and (e) : The Market Access Initiative (MAI) scheme of Department of Commerce is in operation since the year 2003. This scheme facilitates creation of an enabling environment and infrastructure for accelerated growth of exports and trade. Activities supported under MAI scheme include organizing, participating in fairs, exhibitions and Buyer Seller Meets abroad.

Besides MAI, ITPO and its subsidiaries/ associated companies regularly organises various trade fairs and exhibitions. Some of the such prominent fairs and exhibitions include:

- India International Trade Fair
- Aahar – the International Food & Hospitality Fair
- India International Leather Fair, Chennai
- India International Footwear Fair
- New Delhi International Book Fair
- East Himalayan Trade Fair, Shillong
