

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5504
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th APRIL, 2023

EXPORT OF SKIMMED MILK PRODUCTS

5504. SHRI KULDEEP RAI SHARMA:
DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARASWATI:
SHRI SUNIL DATTATRAY TATKARE:
SHRIMATI RANJEETA KOLI:
DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE:
DR. DNV SENTHILKUMAR S.:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

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

- (a) whether India is at the top position in the world in the field of milk production and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether United States of America has opened its market for milk and agriculture imports from India and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the quantum of skimmed milk powder exported from the country during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (d) whether the Government provides assistance to promote the export of skimmed milk powder and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the percentage of increase in exports of skimmed milk powder as a result of such assistance and the other steps taken by the Government to boost export of milk related products?

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 Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Statistical Pocket Book 2022, India is the largest milk producer in the world with 183.95 million tonnes of milk production in 2020, which is 20.74% of total milk production in the world i.e 886.86 million ton.

(b): Yes Sir. The export of agricultural products including that of milk and milk products to the U.S.A. was USD 5.85 billion in 2021-22.

(c): The quantum of skimmed milk powder exported from the country during the last three years and the current year is as follows: -

(Qty. in MT & Value in Million USD)

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23 * (Till January, 2023)	
Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
935.41	2.83	13,457.10	35.80	46,293.10	132.66	16,349.12	62.30

Source: DGCIS

(d) & (e): The Government, through Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), provides financial and technical assistance to its registered exporters, with a view to facilitate the exports of agricultural products including milk and milk products, under the following components: -

- (i) Development of Export Infrastructure,
- (ii) Quality Development, and
- (iii) Market Development.

APEDA has also been collaborating with the Indian Missions abroad for participating in various international trade fairs and exhibitions, organizing virtual trade fairs, buyer-seller meets, reverse buyer seller meets etc.

The export of skimmed milk powder has increased from USD 35.80 million in 2020-21 to USD 132.66 million in 2021-22 registering a growth of 270 %.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5497
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th APRIL, 2023

LGD SEEDS

5497. DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to provide research and development grant to one of the IITs to encourage indigenous production of Lab Grown Diamonds (LGD) seeds and machines and to reduce import dependency;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has proposed to review the custom duty rate on LGD seeds to reduce the cost of production; and
- (d) if so, the other steps being taken by the Government 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) and (b) Yes Sir. A research grant of Rs.242.96 crores over 5 years for establishment of India Centre of Lab Grown Diamonds at IIT Madras has been approved. The objective is to promote Research and Development for indigenous manufacturing of LGD raw materials and machinery in order to reduce import dependency.

(c)and (d) Custom duty on Seeds for use in manufacturing of rough lab-grown diamonds has been reduced from 5% to “NIL” for a period of two years.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5475
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th APRIL, 2023

REJECTION OF EXPORTED ITEMS

5475. SHRI GNANATHIRAVIAM S.:

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

- (a) whether any complaint has been received on the food items such as tea, fruits etc. exported but rejected in the last three years due to use of insecticides and pesticides;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has fixed standards for the check of imported food items and other goods from foreign countries and their proper labelling; 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) Importing countries have concerns relating to human, animal and plant health and hygiene and safety of food consumed by its citizens. As a measure of protection, importing countries resort to rejections of individual consignments on the ground of non-compliance with their prescribed norms/safety standards/ rules/regulations. The rejections can be due to various reasons viz. presence of pesticide or other chemical residues, improper packaging or labelling, poor quality etc. The data on complaints/rejections on the food items exported, specifically due to use of insecticides and pesticides, is not available. Export Inspection Council (EIC), a statutory body under Department of Commerce, and National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) under Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare have been mandated to ensure that sanitary and phytosanitary, and quarantine standards of the importing countries are met before exports of food products.

(c) & (d) Yes Sir. The imported food products are regulated as per the provisions laid under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and regulations made thereunder. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has developed the quality, safety and labelling standards for food products which are also applicable for imported food items. FSSAI regulations for imported food items are notified under Food Safety and Standards (Import) Regulation, 2017.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5461
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th APRIL, 2023

TRADE DEFICIT WITH CHINA

5461. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

- (a) the goods/services and the year-wise details of the trade with China of those goods and services on which India experiences a trade deficit, since the year 2014; and
- (b) the year-wise percentage of goods and services on which India experiences a trade deficit with China out of the total goods and services traded with China, since the year 2014?

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 major commodities in which India has a trade deficit with China are electronic components, computer hardware & peripherals, telecom instruments, industrial machinery for dairy and organic chemicals. Details of year-wise trade deficit in major commodities is at Annexure-I.

Some of the services in which India has a trade deficit with China include construction, telecommunication, computer and information services, maintenance and repair services and other commercial services. Details of year-wise trade deficit in services is at Annexure-II.

- (b) The commodities exhibiting trade deficit with China constituted 86.7% of the total trade in 2014-15, which has reduced to 83.8% of the total trade with China in 2021-22. Similarly, the services exhibiting trade deficit with China contributed 30.3% to the total trade with China in 2014, which has reduced to 18.5% in 2019.

Major commodities in which India has a trade deficit with China

(Values in USD million)

S no	Principal Commodity Groups	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Electronics Components	1892.71	3431.27	4337.83	5379.02	5693.99	5958.56	6042.41	12777.35
2	Computer Hardware, Peripherals	4317.78	4390.89	4055.34	5007.6	3975.11	4168.69	5283.19	8137.58
3	Telecom Instruments	9177.89	10035.61	11225.03	15428	7279.38	5467.09	6171.82	6455.76
4	Indl. Machnry for dairy etc	2521.52	2760.52	2739.7	3278.9	3668.79	3825.08	3733.92	4905.52
5	Organic Chemicals	1856.23	1944.4	1735.13	1371.9	1070.63	1324.19	1988.93	4422.4
6	Electronics Instruments	1667.04	1774.66	1903.34	2320.04	2067.1	1720.11	2388.14	3099.22
7	Consumer Electronics	2012.93	2193.82	2133.65	2349.46	2081.91	2223.01	2366.73	3053.83
8	Residul Chemicl And Allied Prod	1361.14	1312.73	1429.78	1959.51	2252.18	2119.91	2328.99	3033.52
9	Fertilizers Manufactured	3148.68	3261.69	1244.15	1065.1	2043.99	1808.95	1536.38	2941.7
10	Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	1976.94	2007.07	1722.49	1901.93	2231.97	2104.53	2315.6	2872.75
11	Electric Machinery And Equipments	1750.4	2073.58	1925.49	2212.65	2342.2	2295.07	2131.54	2850.54
12	Plastic Raw Materials	616.87	562.4	652.89	683.17	302.13	467.09	277.96	2168.79
13	Manmade Yarn,Fabrics,Madeups	927.82	819.03	762.25	888.63	967.52	1065.26	1123.96	1710.89
14	Products Of Iron And Steel	1310.1	1119.39	1160.95	1409.97	1656.99	1503.11	1252.06	1560.43
15	Ac, Refrigeration Machnry Etc	1064.97	1013.17	1214.29	1609.59	1628.57	1594.95	1228.75	1548.4
16	Accumulators And Batteries	319.33	510.19	607.19	947.54	1016.74	924.77	886.15	1404.67
17	Other misc. Engineering items	619.61	690.25	849.29	1006.74	977.12	959.32	873.68	1367.33
18	Auto Components/Parts	850.93	831.66	798.15	1085.34	1164.65	1058.67	1174.58	1309.86
19	Medical And Scientific Instruments	313.65	323.91	363.08	469.93	456.38	530.76	684.53	1238.63
20	Plastic Sht, Film, Plts Etc	232.68	265.65	288.41	443.85	701.01	760.52	710.88	1092.65
21	Machine Tools	384.11	405.57	520.94	712.74	805.46	709.95	720.71	1066.35
22	Other Commodities	607.15	767.76	754.6	1044.04	1052.46	876.42	734.28	931.3
23	Cranes, Lifts And Winches	419.01	407.34	690.95	668.23	682.53	626.67	516.52	886.14
24	Other Construction Machinery	325.97	339.69	402.84	560.45	696.46	543.36	611.17	833.45
25	Oth Non Ferous Metal And Prodc	426.72	396.25	441.78	584.57	601.79	570.74	446.32	788.7
26	Glass And Glassware	291.54	348.22	434.26	590.1	684.42	670.48	532.68	747.21
27	Agro Chemicals	364.78	271.82	445.12	657.36	623.39	550.6	735.9	724.43
28	Other Miscellaenious Chemicals	442.6	379.64	324.45	398.84	538.53	501.46	608.97	723.72
29	Moulded And Extruded Goods	419.12	471.06	524.51	590.93	518.27	547.36	511.36	704.8
30	Paint, Varnish And Allid Prodc	219.51	212.58	201.06	297.66	342.76	403.09	409.23	693.62

(Source: DGCIS)

Major services in which India has a trade deficit with China

(Values in USD million)

S. No	Product/Sector	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
A (a + b + c + d)	Commercial services	555	389	173	176	-88	-132
a	Goods-related services	-25	-26	-22	-29	-40	-44
a.1	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	-23	-21	-14	-16	-18	-15
a.2	Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	-3	-6	-8	-14	-21	-27
b	Transport	515	463	343	303	256	193
c	Travel	-104	-190	-283	-20	-16	56
d	Other commercial services	170	143	134	-78	-289	-337
d.1	Construction	-64	-38	-51	-220	-258	-258
d.2	Insurance and pension services	63	25	10	1	-5	-8
d.3	Financial services	-36	-14	-14	-29	-10	-16
d.4	Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	4	0	0	-12	-15	-18
d.5	Telecommunications, computer, and information services	174	66	16	71	-56	-80
d.6	Other business services	26	104	170	111	57	43
d.7	Personal, cultural, and recreational services	1	-1	1	1	-2	-1
B	Government goods and services n.i.e.	-9	-8	-13	-25	-23	-21

(Note: Latest data available on WTO website upto 2019 only)

(Source: WTO Database)

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5428
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th APRIL, 2023

NEW TEA ACT

5428. SHRI PALLAB LOCHAN DAS:

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

- (a) the details of the reforms which have been undertaken for the promotion and development of the Tea Sector in India including current status of the proposed New Tea Act;
- (b) whether the Government has completed stakeholder consultations on the new Tea Act;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the rationale for increasing the role of the tea-board in marketing and promotion; and
- (e) the other steps taken by the Government to reform and modernize the tea sector?

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 (e): The reforms undertaken by the Government to promote and develop the Tea Sector, include the following:

- (i) Small tea growers which contribute around 52% of the total tea produced in India have been made the focal point in the developmental schemes for financial assistance.
- (ii) As part of ease of doing business, the periodicity of renewal of registration/licenses have been raised and format of such applications have been simplified.
- (iii) Grant of financial assistance and registration/licenses have been made online.
- (iv) Rules of Tea auction have been reformed for better price discovery
- (v) The strength of manpower of Tea Board has been reworked to reduce establishment cost.

The draft Tea (Promotion and Development) Bill, 2022 aims at reorientation of Tea Board to play a more facilitative role and engage in overall promotion and development of the tea sector (including promotion of Indian tea in both domestic and international markets). The draft Tea (Promotion and Development) Bill, 2022 was placed in public domain (website of the Department of Commerce and the Tea Board) for three months with effect from 10.01.2022 and comments/suggestions from 101 stakeholders, including State Governments, associations, organizations and general public were received. Further, Inter-Ministerial Consultations have been undertaken.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5424
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th APRIL, 2023

PHARMA EXPORT

5424. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any survey to assess the impact of incidents of cough syrup adulteration/sub-standard items found in products imported from India in the global market in Indian pharma products;
- (b) if so, the steps that are being taken to restore confidence of importers; and
- (c) the action taken/being taken against these companies?

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): Indian Missions abroad are having regular interactions with the authorities to retain the confidence within the drug regulatory agencies. To build confidence and also to ensure continuity of the trade, Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council of India (Pharmexcil) has led business delegations to African and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries and had one-to-one discussions with drug regulating agencies and Pharma trade associations assuring them of the quality of Indian generic products. Pharmexcil is also conducting workshops/training programmes to sensitize the exporters on quality management and to apprise them of the international standards and their compliances.

(c): In the two recent incidents of alleged cough syrup adulteration/sub-standard items found in products exported to Gambia and Uzbekistan, following actions have been taken:

(i) In the case of Gambia, a joint investigation was carried out by Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) in coordination with State Drug Controller, Haryana against M/s Maiden Pharmaceuticals Limited, Sonapat (Haryana) and control samples of the drugs were drawn for test and analysis by Regional Drug Testing Laboratory (RDTL), Chandigarh. RDTL Chandigarh has declared the samples to be of standard quality and negative for both Diethylene Glycol (DEG) and Ethylene

Glycol (EG). However, based on violations observed in Good manufacturing Practices, State Drugs Controller, Haryana has issued an order to M/s Maiden Pharmaceuticals Limited on 11.10.2022 stopping all the manufacturing activities at Sonapat with immediate effect in public interest.

(ii) In the case of Uzbekistan, CDSCO in coordination with State Drugs Controller, Uttar Pradesh conducted a joint investigation at M/s Marion Biotech Pvt. Ltd., Noida (U.P.) and collected drug samples from the manufacturing premises for test and analysis by RDTL, Chandigarh. The manufacturing license of the firm was suspended by State Licensing Authority, Uttar Pradesh on 09.01.2023. RDTL, Chandigarh has forwarded the test reports of 30 drug samples so far, wherein 24 samples of drugs/raw material were declared as "Not of Standard Quality" out of which 22 samples fall under the category of adulterated/ spurious.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5420
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th APRIL, 2023

IMPORT OF SUB-STANDARD GOODS

5420. SHRI THIRUNAVUKKARASAR SU:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the reports of increasing import of substandard products like aluminium, cable items and household appliances in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to tighten the quality control norms in order to contain import of sub-standard goods and to boost the domestic industry;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) 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): The Government keeps a close watch on the quality of imports and takes measures periodically to address it. The compliance to Indian Standards is mandated through issuance of QCOs based on considerations of public interest, protection of human, animal or plant health, safety of the environment, prevention of unfair trade practices, national security etc. under the provisions of Section 16 of the BIS Act, 2016. Various line Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government have notified 114 QCOs covering 462 products till date which includes Aluminium Foil, various types of cables and household appliances.

(c) to (e): The focus of the government is to bring products under the ambit of Quality Control Order (QCOs) for the development of the quality ecosystem in the country and to provide the consumers with quality products. Accordingly, various line Ministries / Departments of the Government are actively working on it to bring more products under the ambit of QCOs. Once a product is notified under QCO, no person can manufacture, import, distribute, sell, hire, lease, store or exhibit for sale any such notified products without BIS Standard Mark except under a valid certification from BIS as per Section 17 of the BIS Act, 2016. These orders also help in containing substandard goods import.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5408
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th APRIL, 2023

NEW FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

5408. SHRIMATI SARMISTHA SETHI:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry proposes to introduce new foreign trade policy in the near future;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any export hub from Odisha will be promoted in the new foreign trade policy; 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) and (b): The new Foreign Trade Policy, 2023 was launched on 31.03.2023 and came into effect from 01.04.2023.

(c) and (d): The new Foreign Trade Policy emphasizes on deeper engagement with the States and Districts to promote exports. The promotion of districts as export hubs in all the districts of the country, including in the state of Odisha, is an ongoing initiative. District Export Promotion Committees have been formed in the districts for this purpose and they have identified specific products and services with export potential from the district.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5401
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th APRIL, 2023

IMPORT OF DOGS

5401. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry of Commerce has banned import of dogs vide Notification no. 3/2015-2020 dated 25.04.2016 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether due to the ban revenue loss is taking place which can be utilized in animal welfare and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that thousands of dogs are illegally brought into India by paying huge duty to neighbouring countries and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government is aware that the Ministry of Skill Development has approved courses for breeding, canine grooming and training in their programme and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether it is a fact that breeding and pet care industry is the livelihood for millions of families and industry is growing at double figures 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 (e) Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry vide Notification No.3/201520 dated 25.04.2016 has restricted the import of dogs. As per the given notification, the import of commercial dogs for breeding or any other commercial activities is not permitted. However, Import of dogs is allowed for the following specific purposes:

- i. Pet dog with valid pet book and relevant records/documents in the name of importer.
- ii. Dogs imported by the R&D Organisations for conducting research with the recommendation of CPCSEA.
- iii. For the internal security by the Defence and Police Force.

Further, the Ministry of Skill Development has approved the following courses in their program related to animal husbandry-

Occupation	QP/Job Role Name
Captive and Small Animals Management	Canine Breeder
Captive and Small Animals Management	Canine Trainer and Handler
Captive and Small Animals Management	Companion Animal Groomer
Captive and Small Animals Management	Stray Animal Catcher
Captive and Small Animals Management	Laboratory Animal Attendant
Livestock Health Management	Artificial Insemination Technician
Livestock Health Management	Livestock Service Provider

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5381
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th APRIL, 2023

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRALIA

5381. DR. PON GAUTHAM SIGAMANI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that India and Australia are committed to conclude negotiations for spending the scope of existing free trade agreement by the end of this year to push the bilateral trade to dollar hundred billion;
- (b) if so, whether it is a fact that India and Australia implemented an economic cooperation and trade agreement and are now negotiating to expand its scope for a comprehensive economic cooperation agreement;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is a fact that India is in discussion with Australia on critical minerals which can be used in batteries for electrical vehicles and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether India and Australia have reached a major milestone in working towards investment in critical mineral projects to develop supply chains between the two countries; 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) India and Australia are currently engaged in negotiations on the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) which builds on the foundation laid by the India-Australia Economic Cooperation & Trade Agreement (ECTA) signed on 02nd April 2022. Both sides are looking forward for swift progress in the discussions and for the early conclusion of the CECA negotiations;
- (b) Yes Sir. The India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA) has been implemented w.e.f. 29.12.2022. Negotiations on the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA), have commenced, and the first round of discussions was held during 20-24 February, 2023.

(c) The details of India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA) are available on the website of the Department of Commerce on link <https://commerce.gov.in/international-trade/trade-agreements/ind-aus-ecta/>. With respect to CECA negotiation, one round of negotiations on ECTA agreed subjects viz. Market access for goods and services, Product Specific Rules Schedule, Digital Trade Chapter and Government Procurement Chapter have been held between 20-24 February, 2023. Exploratory discussions on new areas of mutual interest were also held.

(d)

by three CPSEs. i.e. National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO), Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) and Mineral Exploration & Consultancy Limited (MECL) under the aegis of Ministry of Mines, Govt. of India, is in discussion with Australia on critical minerals like Lithium and Cobalt which are used in batteries for electrical vehicles.

MoU between Ministry of Mines, Government of India and Government of Australia was signed in June, 2020 for cooperation in the field of Mining and Processing of Critical and Strategic Minerals of Australia.

A follow up MoU with detailed collaborative framework was signed on 10 March 2022 between KABIL, India and Critical Minerals Facilitation Office (CMFO) (now known as Critical Mineral Office (CMO)), Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISER), Australia for carrying out joint due diligence and joint investment in Lithium and Cobalt mineral assets of Australia.

(e) Under the ambit of MoU, both KABIL and CMO, Australia are jointly working towards joint investment in the identified critical mineral i.e. Lithium and Cobalt projects in Australia.

(f) Both CMO and KABIL are taking steps towards shortlisting of projects for investment.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5363
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th APRIL, 2023

SEZ Act

**5363. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI:
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Act to enable the State to become a partner in enterprise development and service sectors and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there is a provision for optimum utilization of infrastructure available in all major existing and new industrial enclaves and to increase competitiveness in exports if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has proposed to improve the Customs Administration of SEZs and henceforth it will be fully IT driven and it is likely to work on the Customs National Portal;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the other reforms being undertaken by the Government for SEZs 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) and (b): As announced in Union Budget 2022-23, Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 will be replaced with a new legislation that will enable the State Governments to become partners in Development of Enterprise and Service Hubs. It would cover all large existing and new industrial enclaves to optimally utilise available infrastructure and enhance competitiveness of exports. The legislation is currently under inter-ministerial consultations.

(c) and (d): The project is under implementation on pilot basis in MEPZ SEZ, Chennai and GIFT SEZ, Gandhinagar. After successful completion of the pilot, the same shall be implemented across all Zones.

(e): SEZ reform is an on-going process and on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZs, Government periodically takes necessary measures for facilitating smooth and effective implementation of the SEZ Act/Rules. Several measures have been initiated to enhance ease of doing business for SEZ Developers/Units as detailed in **Annexure.**

Annexure referred to in reply to part (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5363 for 5th April, 2023

Measures for enhancing Ease of Doing Business in SEZs:

1. DoC letter dated 28.01.2019 regarding formalize “de-notification” process for enclaves and delink its present mandatory usage for SEZs purpose only.
2. Method of calculation for Net Foreign Exchange earning criteria was reviewed and modified vide Notification dated 07.03.2019.
3. An amendment to the SEZ Rules in 7th March, 2019 to allow employees of IT/ITeS SEZ units to work for home.
4. Instruction No. 94 dated 08.05.2019 relating to uniform list of services to SEZ, a broad list of input services that could be utilized by SEZ units for their day-to-day operations thereby avoiding the requirement of the units to seek permission of Development Commissioners for each such instance.
5. Instruction No. 95 dated 08.05.2019 relating to setting up of cafeteria, gymnasium, creche and other similar facilities / amenities allowed to SEZ units.
6. Amendment vide Notification dated 8th July, 2019 in SEZ Act, 2005 [Section 2(v)] for enabling Trusts and any other entity notified by the Central Government to set up units in SEZ.
7. Instruction No. 96 dated 31.07.2019 relating to guidelines for clearance of abandoned goods/ uncleared cargo laying in Free Trade Warehousing Zones (FTWZs.)
8. Instruction No. 98 dated 29.08.2019 Developer are allowed flexibility to enter into a long term lease agreement with stakeholders in Zones in line with the State policies.
9. Instruction No. 101 dated 01.11.2019 relating to delegation of powers to Development Commissioner for shifting of SEZ unit from one SEZ to another within their jurisdiction.
10. Rule 53A inserted to facilitate the calculation of net foreign exchange for a unit in an International Financial Service Centre in view of its special nature vide Notification dated 31.12.2019.
11. Support to enable servicification of manufacturing zones. Allowing manufacturing enabling services companies e.g. Research and Development (R&D) services, engineering design services, logistics service.
12. Enabling provisions for transfer of approval from one co-developer to other co-developer.
13. Vide amendment dated 23.10.2020, a proviso in Rule 24(3) of the SEZs Rules inserted regarding admissibility of Drawback and any other similar benefit on supplies from Domestic Tariff Area to foreign suppliers in Free Trade and Warehousing Zone, where the payments are made in foreign currency by the foreign supplier to Domestic Tariff Area.
14. A new rule 21A inserted in SEZ Rules, 2006 vide Notification dated 16.06.2021 which enables setting up of Unit by Multilateral or Unilateral or International agencies notified under United Nation (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947 (46 of 1947) in International Financial Services Centre.

15. Power Guidelines, 2016 amended vide OM dated 07.06.2021 allowing a unit to set up non-conventional power plants within their premises for the exclusive purpose of captive consumption subject to the condition that non tax/duty benefits stipulated under Section 26 of SEZ Act, 2005.
16. Instruction no. 106 relating to the policy for worn/used clothing and plastic recycling units in SEZs was issued on 27.5.2021.
17. Instruction No. 107 dated 26.08.2021 was issued for minimizing regulatory compliances for Pharma Industry. Further, integration of Food Standards and Safety Authority of India (FSSAI) with SEZ Online System has been made live.
18. Instruction No. 108 dated 11th October, 2021 was issued pertaining to alternative method of transfer of space by an existing unit under Rule 74 of SEZ Rules, 2006.
19. Instruction No. 109 dated 18th October, 2021 was issued which provides that reorganization including change of name, change of shareholding pattern, business transfer arrangements, court approved mergers and demergers, change of constitution, change of Directors, etc. may be undertaken by the Unit Approval Committee (UAC) concerned subject to the condition that Developer/Co-developer/Unit shall not opt out or exit out of the Special Economic Zone and continues to operate as a going concern.
20. A rule amendment has been carried out in Rule 41 and 42 of SEZ Rules, 2006 vide notification no. G.S.R 288(E) dated 8th April, 2022 to include precious metals while carrying out job-work from SEZs.
21. A new rule 19A was inserted in SEZ Rules, 2006 which enables any Unit authorised under rule 19 to store bullion as the underlying asset for the purpose of issuance of a bullion spot delivery contract or bullion depository receipt with underlying bullion that is traded in a bullion exchange shall be deemed to be in an International Financial Services Centre.
22. A policy for used/worn clothing and plastic recycling units in SEZs/ EOUs has been issued on 5th May, 2022 thereby extending the LoAs of the plastic recycling units in SEZs/ EOUs for a term of 5 years instead of 18 months as prescribed in the policy guidelines dated 27.05.2021.
23. A new rule 29A was inserted in SEZ Rules, 2006 vide notification dated 03.10.2022 in respect of International Financial Services Centre (IFSC) dealing with providing provisions for procedures of import, removal of aircraft by an aircraft leasing units in an IFSC to an importer in India, procurement/return of aircraft from Non Scheduled Operator Permit (NSOP) or Scheduled Operator Permit (SOP) or any other Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) supplier by /to IFSC unit upon expiry of lease period and export of aircraft by IFSC unit to outside India respectively.
24. A rule amendment has been carried out in Rule 43A of SEZ Rules, 2006 vide notification dated 08.12.2022 to allow certain category of employees to work from home upto 31.12.2023.
25. A new rule 21B was inserted in SEZ Rules, 2006 vide notification dated 23.02.2023 to allow an aircraft leasing unit in an International Financial Services Centre (IFSC), to utilise office space or manpower or both, of another unit set up in IFSC authorised to undertake aircraft leasing activity.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5357
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th APRIL, 2023

IMPORT OF TOYS

5357. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps on import of toys from countries like China, which is adversely affecting the traditional cottage industry of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take steps to promote small cottage Indian industries in a phased manner to address this issue; 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) to (d): A series of steps have been taken by the government to restrict import of substandard and unsafe toys and to promote domestic toy industry as follows:

1. Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), vide Notification No.33/2015-2020 dated 02.12.2019, mandated sample testing of each import consignment and no permission for sale unless the quality testing is successful. In case of failure, the consignment is either sent back or destroyed at the cost of the importer.
2. Basic Custom Duty (BCD) on Toys has been increased from 22% to 66% in Budget 2020-21 and has been further increased to 70% in Budget 2023-24.
3. Safety of Toys is under compulsory BIS certification from 1st Jan 2021 as per the Toys (Quality Control) Order, 2020 issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade) under Section 16 of the BIS Act, 2016.

3(a). Accordingly, it is mandatory for Toys to conform to Indian Standards for Safety of Toys and bear the Standard Mark (ISI Mark) under a licence from BIS as per Scheme-I of Schedule-II of BIS (Conformity Assessment) Regulations, 2018.

3(b). In view of that, manufacturers both in India and abroad (i.e. foreign manufacturers who intend to export toys to India) are required to obtain licence from BIS. Further, no person shall manufacture, import, distribute, sell, hire, lease, store or exhibit for sale any toys without the BIS Standard Mark (ISI Mark) as per this QCO read with the BIS Act, 2016.

3(c) Products manufactured & sold by artisans registered with Development Commissioner (DC) Handicraft and by registered proprietor along with authorized user of Geographical Indicators (GI) products have been exempted from application of Quality Control Order (QCO).

3(d) Special provisions were notified by the BIS on 17.12.2020 so as to grant license to micro scale units manufacturing toys without testing facility for one year, which has been extended up to 3 years without establishing in-house testing facility.

3(e) As on 27.03.2023, 1140 licences have been granted by BIS to domestic toy manufacturing units (858 for non-electric toys – IS 9873 (Part 1):2019 and 282 for electric toys – IS 15644:2006). 36 licences have also been granted to foreign toy manufacturing units (26 for non-electric toys – IS 9873 (Part 1):2019 and 10 for electric toys – IS 15644:2006).

(4) A comprehensive National Action Plan for Toys has been formulated by the government to promote designing of toys based on Indian values, culture and history; using toys as a learning resource; organizing hackathons and grand challenges for toy designing and manufacturing; monitoring quality of toys, restricting imports of substandard and unsafe toys; promoting indigenous toy clusters; boost local manufacturing and incentivize toy manufacturers to promote Made in India toys.

(5) The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) has approved 19 toy Clusters covering 11749 artisans with Government of India assistance of Rs. 55.65 crore under the Scheme of Fund for Registration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) till December, 2022.

(6) Ministry of Textiles has Identified 13 toy clusters across the country for the overall development of toy artisans till December 2022.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5353
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th APRIL, 2023

ILLEGAL TRADE

5353. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR BELLANA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is taking measures to curb illegal trade with Bangladesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the impact of such measures; and
- (c) 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) India and Bangladesh have a number of bilateral review mechanisms under which relevant agencies of both countries undertake periodic assessment of institutional measures adopted across the Indo-Bangladesh border to curb illegal trade. Director General (DG) – level talks between Border Security Force and Border Guard Bangladesh; Joint Task Force on Fake Indian Currency Notes; DG – level talks between Narcotics Control Bureau, Government of India and Department of Narcotics Control, Government of Bangladesh; Joint Working Group on Security and Border Management; Home Secretary level talks are some of the examples of such institutional mechanisms. Additionally, upgradation of infrastructure at Integrated Check Posts and opening of border haats along the India-Bangladesh Border have significantly incentivized legal trade.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5351
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th APRIL, 2023

INCLUSION OF PAAN METHI IN SPICES BOARD

5351. SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL:

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

- (a) whether any proposal to include Paan Methi (fenugreek leaves) especially produced in Nagaur district of Rajasthan in spice commodity is under consideration of the Spices Board, if so, the facts thereof;
- (b) the time by which instructions are likely to be issued by the Government in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to get GI tag to Paan Methi (fenugreek) produced in Nagaur district to provide it a distinct identity at international level; and
- (d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done 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): Under the Spices Board Act, 1986, there is a list of 52 scheduled spices and, currently, pan methi is not a part of the list. However, replacement of the said Act by a Spices (Promotion and Development) Bill, 2022 is under consideration. The draft of the B a in the list of spices in the first schedule, has been taken up for consultations.

(c) & (d): No application has been received for GI tag to Paan Methi (fenugreek) produced in Nagaur District.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5326
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th APRIL, 2023

LGDs

5326. SHRI RITESH PANDEY:

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

- (a) the details of the size of the lab-grown diamonds (LGD) industry in India;
- (b) the details of the quantum of revenue generated and the growth rate of the industry in the last five years;
- (c) whether the Government has contemplated the impact of the growing lab-based diamond industry on the natural diamond markets in India and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has taken into cognizance the plight of Surat-based diamond workers who have lost their jobs due to COVID-19 impact and further would severely be affected by the promotion of lab-grown diamond reforms;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) whether the Government plans to provide lab-based skills to the existing diamond cutting and polishing workers to increase their employment opportunities in the lab-based diamond industry and 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) and (b) The details of exports of Lab Grown Diamonds (LGD) during last 5 years are as under: -

Year	Exports	
	US\$ Million	% Growth
2017	163.37	-
2018	259.19	59%
2019	445.56	72%
2020	532.35	19%
2021	1,178.77	121%
2022	1,780.59	51%

Source: DGCI&S

(c) to (f) The natural diamond market in India is marginal and most of the diamonds cut and polished in India are exported. LGDs are a low cost alternative to natural diamonds, having same chemical and optical properties. As a result, higher production of LGD will further reduce costs and that is expected to expand the diamond market in India. Natural diamond production has peaked and is expected to decline in medium to long term. With the introduction of LGDs, the aggregate consumption of diamonds would increase thereby increasing employment opportunities. LGDs being chemically and optically same as natural diamonds, the skill set required for cutting and polishing of LGDs are similar to that of natural diamonds.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5294
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th APRIL, 2023

FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

5294. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI SANJAY SADASHIVRAO MANDLIK:
SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

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

- (a) the total number of countries with which India has signed the Free Trade Agreement so far, country-wise;
- (b) whether signing of Free Trade Agreement with some countries is in pipeline and if so, the time by which it is likely to be finalized, country-wise;
- (c) whether it is true that export is low in comparison to import from some of the countries with which Free Trade Agreement has been signed and if so, the details in this regard;
- (d) the details of trade deficit with these countries before and after signing the Free Trade Agreement, country-wise; and
- (e) the details of steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost the trade 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) India has signed 13 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with its trading partners. A list of these FTAs is attached (**Annexure-I**).
- (b) India is currently negotiating FTAs with the United Kingdom, the European Union and Canada. However, it is difficult to predict the timeline for completion of negotiations, as agreements are entered into when negotiating countries are satisfied with the outcome.

(c) & (d) Details of merchandise trade of India with its FTA partner countries are given in **Annexure-II**. The trade balance of the country is dependent on a host of factors including respective economic growth patterns.

(e) Government has taken a number of steps to boost exports which include, amongst others, the announcement of a comprehensive Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) on 31st March, 2023 incorporating various trade promotion schemes; measures related to ease of doing business, reduction in transaction cost and e-initiatives; export promotion initiatives including extension of FTP benefits for exports under Rupee payments; new towns of export excellence; initiatives for district as export hub; export related infrastructure and logistic development; FTP benefits for eCommerce exports; review of existing FTAs such as India-Korea CECA; negotiating new FTAs; technology and investment goals etc,

List of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement
1	India - Sri Lanka FTA	28 th December, 1998	1 st March, 2000
2	Agreement on SAFTA (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Maldives and Afghanistan)	4 th January, 2004	1 st January, 2006 <i>(Tariff concessions implemented from 1st July, 2006)</i>
3	India Nepal Treaty of Trade	27 th October, 2009	The Treaty has been extended for a further period of 7 years and is currently in force till 26 th October 2023.
4	India - Bhutan Agreement on Trade, Commerce and Transit	17 th January, 1972	Renewed periodically, with mutually agreed modifications. Agreement dated 29 th July 2006 was valid for 10 years. With mutual consent, the validity was extended for a period of one year or the period till the proposed new Agreement comes into force. The renewed Agreement has been signed on 12.11.2016 and came into force with effect from 29 July 2017, for a period of 10 years.
5	India - Thailand FTA - Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)	9 th October, 2003	1 st September, 2004
6	India - Singapore CECA	29 th June, 2005	1 st August, 2005
7	India - ASEAN- CECA - Trade in Goods, Services and Investment Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	13 th August, 2009 for goods and November 2014 for Services and Investment	Goods 1 st January 2010 in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand. 1 st June 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam. 1 st September 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar. 1 st October 2010 in respect of India and Indonesia. 1 st November 2010 in respect of India and Brunei. 24 th January 2011 in respect of India and Laos. 1 st June 2011 in respect of India and the Philippines. 1 st August, 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia. Services and Investment 1 st July, 2015
8	India - South Korea CEPA	7 th August, 2009	1 st January, 2010
9	India - Japan CEPA	16 th February, 2011	1 st August, 2011
10	India - Malaysia CECA	18 th February, 2011	1 st July, 2011
11	India - Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA)	22 nd February, 2021	1 st April, 2021
12	India-UAE CEPA	18 th February, 2022	1 st May 2022
13	India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (Ind-Aus ECTA)	2 nd April, 2022	29 th December 2022.

Merchandise Trade of India with its FTA partner countries

(Source: DGCI&S)

1) India-Sri Lanka FTA

(Values in USD Million)

Country / Region	Pre FTA			Post FTA		
	1998-99			2021-22		
	Export	Import	Trade Balance	Export	Import	Trade Balance
Sri Lanka	437.13	37.68	399.45	5,802.18	1,009.97	4,792.21

2) Agreement on SAFTA

(Values in USD Million)

S.No.	Country / Region	Pre FTA			Post FTA		
		2005-2006			2021-22		
		Export	Import	Trade Balance	Export	Import	Trade Balance
1	Afghanistan	142.67	58.42	84.25	554.47	510.93	43.54
2	Bangladesh	1,664.36	127.03	1537.33	16156.37	1977.93	14178.44
3	Bhutan	99.17	88.77	10.4	885.81	545.04	340.77
4	Maldives	67.58	1.98	65.6	670.4	68.93	601.47
5	Nepal	859.97	379.85	480.12	9645.74	1371.04	8274.7
6	Pakistan	689.23	179.56	509.67	513.82	2.54	511.28
7	Sri Lanka	2,024.67	577.7	1446.97	5802.18	1009.97	4792.21
	Total SAFTA	5,547.65	1413.31	4134.34	34228.8	5486.37	28742.43

3) India Nepal Treaty of Trade

(Values in USD Million)

Country / Region	Pre FTA			Post FTA		
	2008-09			2021-22		
	Export	Import	Trade Balance	Export	Import	Trade Balance
Nepal	1,570.15	496.04	1,074.11	9,645.74	1,371.04	8,274.70

4) India-Bhutan Agreement on Trade, Commerce and Transit

(Values in USD Million)

Country / Region	Pre FTA			Post FTA		
	2005-06			2021-22		
	Export	Import	Trade Balance	Export	Import	Trade Balance
Bhutan	99.17	88.77	10.4	885.81	545.04	340.77

5) India Thailand FTA - Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)

(Values in USD Million)

Country / Region	Pre FTA			Post FTA		
	2003-04			2021-22		
	Export	Import	Trade Balance	Export	Import	Trade Balance
Thailand	831.68	609.05	222.63	5751.3	9332.59	-3581.29

6) India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)

(Values in USD Million)

Country / Region	Pre-CECA			Post-CECA		
	2004-05			2021-22		
	Export	Import	Trade Balance	Export	Import	Trade Balance
Singapore	4000.61	2651.4	1349.21	11150.66	18962.19	-7811.53

7) ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement (AITIGA)

(Values in USD Million)

S. No.	Country / Region	Pre-FTA			Post-FTA		
		2008-09			2021-22		
		Export	Import	Trade Balance	Export	Import	Trade Balance
1	BRUNEI	17.64	397.52	-379.88	43.16	394.44	-351.28
2	CAMBODIA	46.9	2.72	44.18	198.37	94.88	103.49
3	INDONESIA	2559.82	6666.34	-4106.52	8473.49	17702.83	-9229.34
4	LAO PD RP	9	0.53	8.47	14.65	0.8	13.85
5	MALAYSIA	3419.97	7184.78	-3764.81	6995.06	12424.2	-5429.14
6	MYANMAR	221.64	928.97	-707.33	893.03	1001.87	-108.84
7	PHILIPPINES	743.77	254.77	489	2107.24	729.12	1378.12
8	SINGAPORE	8444.93	7654.86	790.07	11150.66	18962.19	-7811.53
9	THAILAND	1938.31	2703.82	-765.51	5751.3	9332.59	-3581.29
10	VIETNAM	1738.65	408.66	1329.99	6702.8	7438.52	-735.72
Total ASEAN		19140.63	26202.96	-7062.33	42329.75	68081.43	-25751.7

8) India-South Korea CEPA

(Values in USD Million)

Country / Region	Pre CEPA			Post CEPA		
	2009-10			2021-22		
	Export	Import	Trade Balance	Export	Import	Trade Balance
South Korea	3,421.05	8,576.07	-5155.02	8,085.03	17,477.20	-9392.17

9) India-Japan CEPA

(Values in USD Million)

Country / Region	Pre FTA			Post FTA		
	2010-11			2021-22		
	Export	Import	Trade Balance	Export	Import	Trade Balance
Japan	5,091.24	8,632.03	-3,540.79	6,176.77	14,399.77	-8,223.00

10) India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)

(Values in USD Million)

Country / Region	2010-11 (Pre-CECA)			Post-CECA		
	2021-22					
	Export	Import	Trade Balance	Export	Import	Trade Balance
Malaysia	3871.17	6523.58	-2652.41	6995.06	12424.2	-5429.14

11) India-Mauritius CECPA

(Values in USD Million)

Country / Region	Pre CECPA			Post CECPA		
	2020-21			2022-23 (Apr-Jan)		
	Export	Import	Trade Balance	Export	Import	Trade Balance
Mauritius	422.91	42.61	380.30	392.17	71.91	320.26

12) India-UAE CEPA

(Values in USD Million)

Country / Region	Pre CEPA			CEPA came into effect in 2022-23. Hence post CEPA figures will be assessed in the financial year 2023-24.
	2020-21			
	Export	Import	Trade Balance	
UAE	16,679.54	26,622.99	-9,943.45	

13) India-Australia ECTA

(Values in USD Million)

Country / Region	Pre FTA			FTA came into effect in 2022-23. Hence post FTA figures will be assessed in the financial year 2023-24.
	2021-22			
	Export	Import	Trade Balance	
Australia	8,283.13	16,756.17	-8,473.04	

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5315
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th APRIL, 2023

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

5315. DR. SUJAY RADHAKRISHNA VIKHE PATIL:
DR. KRISHNA PAL SINGH YADAV:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
PROF. RITA BAHUGUNA JOSHI:
SHRI UNMESH BHAIYYASAHEB PATIL:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

- (a) the total amount of India's agricultural exports, in lakh tonnes, in the last five years, year and State-wise;
- (b) the revenue generated by India's agriculture exports in the last five years, year-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that commodities, whose exports have been subjected to curbs like wheat, rice and sugar, have shown jumps in shipments, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether India's imports of commodities are being exported, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of India's imports with amount spent in the last five years, year-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) & (b) The details of quantity and value of India's agriculture exports during the last five years, are at Annexure-I. State-wise details of India's agriculture exports are at Annexure-II.

(c) Month-wise details of India's exports of wheat, sugar and non-basmati rice during the current financial year are given below: -

Exports during 2022-23 (qty. in lakh tons)										
DESCRIPTION	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
WHEAT*	14.73	11.35	7.25	4.94	5.81	1.83	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUGAR**	14.78	15.24	10.44	5.20	5.28	4.36	4.65	6.73	15.90	13.98
NON-BASMATI RICE***	13.53	13.27	16.69	14.66	17.79	13.60	12.56	13.59	16.04	13.91

Source: DGCI&S

* Export of wheat was prohibited vide DGFT Notification dated 13th May, 2022

** Export of sugar was restricted vide DGFT Notification dated 24th May, 2022

***Export of broken rice was prohibited vide DGFT Notification dated 8th September, 2022. Export duty of 20% was imposed on export of other non-basmati varieties excluding parboiled rice.

Exports of wheat have declined after the export was prohibited in May 2022. Monthly exports of non-basmati rice, from September 2022 onwards, have also remained lower than the pre-restrictions level

of August 2022. With effect from 1st June 2022, export of sugar is allowed only with specific permission from Directorate of Sugar, Department of Food & Public Distribution. This has been done to prevent uncontrolled export of sugar and to ensure sufficient availability of sugar for domestic consumption at a reasonable price. Monthly exports of sugar from June 2022 onwards have remained below the pre-restriction level of May 2022, except in the month of December 2022.

(d) Certain agriculture products including cashew, sesame seeds, walnuts etc. are imported and are then exported after processing and value-addition in India.

(e) The details of India's imports of agriculture products with amount spent during the last five years are at Annexure-III.

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a) and (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5315 for answer on 05.04.2023.

INDIA'S EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS											
Qty. in lakh units; Value in USD Million											
DESCRIPTION	Unit	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
MARINE PRODUCTS	KGS	14324.57	7389.22	16723.86	6802.56	13290.31	6722.07	11677.58	5962.39	13980.14	7772.36
RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	TON	88.19	3636.60	76.48	3038.16	50.56	2031.25	131.49	4810.80	172.89	6133.63
SUGAR	TON	17.58	810.90	39.90	1360.29	57.99	1966.44	75.18	2789.91	104.57	4602.65
SPICES	KGS	10963.23	3115.37	11338.89	3322.45	11934.41	3621.38	16070.59	3983.98	14277.18	3896.03
RICE -BASMOTI	TON	40.57	4169.56	44.15	4712.44	44.55	4372.00	46.30	4018.41	39.44	3537.49
BUFFALO MEAT	TON	13.50	4037.11	12.33	3587.15	11.52	3199.60	10.86	3171.13	11.75	3303.78
COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	TON	11.01	1894.25	11.43	2104.41	6.58	1057.34	12.14	1897.21	12.59	2816.24
WHEAT	TON	3.23	96.72	2.27	60.24	2.20	62.82	21.55	567.93	72.45	2122.13
CASTOR OIL	KGS	6970.93	1043.99	6193.77	883.78	5939.07	894.36	7343.36	917.24	7152.10	1175.50
MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	NA	0.00	550.55	0.00	659.18	0.00	647.07	0.00	866.04	0.00	1169.05
OTHER CEREALS	TON	8.64	248.59	12.57	348.97	5.01	205.19	30.76	705.38	38.59	1087.39
OIL MEALS	TON	35.71	1093.16	44.93	1508.65	26.56	827.90	43.67	1585.04	29.26	1031.94
COFFEE	KGS	3178.29	968.57	2828.40	822.34	2570.32	738.86	2452.10	719.66	3330.99	1020.74
FRESH FRUITS	TON	7.14	761.79	8.23	795.29	8.35	770.25	9.73	768.54	11.66	877.22
FRESH VEGETABLES	TON	24.48	821.76	31.92	812.00	19.31	651.68	23.40	723.97	24.68	815.26
PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	KGS	5732.81	646.92	5944.87	639.65	5688.83	646.83	5328.71	695.56	6297.04	778.30
TEA	KGS	2728.95	837.36	2703.06	830.93	2548.01	826.53	2126.88	756.26	2086.14	751.07
CEREAL PREPARATIONS	TON	3.53	552.61	3.48	551.72	3.43	548.29	4.04	636.97	4.16	652.49
DAIRY PRODUCTS	KGS	1022.63	303.05	1806.88	481.55	1111.72	280.43	1183.34	323.09	1919.54	634.89
GROUNDNUT	TON	5.04	524.82	4.89	472.59	6.64	715.81	6.38	727.21	5.14	629.28
AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	KGS	890.98	456.12	1080.51	448.07	922.42	428.08	1205.58	539.88	1261.12	612.12
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	KGS	1853.64	593.88	1895.54	570.30	1818.42	530.38	1782.97	517.54	1962.61	570.40
CASHEW	TON	0.90	922.41	0.78	654.43	0.84	566.82	0.70	420.43	0.75	453.08
GUERGAM MEAL	TON	4.94	646.94	5.13	674.88	3.82	461.53	2.35	262.99	3.22	447.61
PROCESSED VEGETABLES	KGS	2122.03	282.87	2289.67	293.96	2233.08	311.71	3670.99	424.70	3082.75	412.29
SESAME SEEDS	KGS	3368.50	463.90	3120.03	538.96	2822.57	525.57	2732.60	425.64	2421.46	407.15
PULSES	TON	1.80	227.75	2.87	259.35	2.32	213.67	2.77	265.57	3.87	359.41
TOBACCO MANUFACTURED	NA	0.00	340.37	0.00	411.04	0.00	374.77	0.00	359.17	0.00	353.17
MILLED PRODUCTS	KGS	2703.97	136.01	3074.19	151.86	2864.50	151.56	3970.56	207.13	6995.65	305.49
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	LTR	2410.13	326.67	2316.02	300.91	1394.53	232.68	2503.33	330.22	2009.21	274.07
VEGETABLE OILS	TON	0.37	87.83	0.50	106.79	0.85	170.09	3.02	604.12	0.98	221.01
MOLLASES	TON	1.24	15.06	8.46	83.79	5.94	72.97	13.18	178.75	14.05	217.92
COCOA PRODUCTS	KGS	295.80	177.47	276.07	192.69	274.33	180.10	257.77	149.78	273.23	153.68
FRUITS / VEGETABLE SEEDS	KGS	144.66	104.04	175.32	124.93	192.22	109.24	322.85	125.16	209.89	113.34
SHELLAC	KGS	65.31	44.22	69.96	43.70	71.74	57.90	78.76	87.83	84.86	105.80
FLORICLTR PRODUCTS	KGS	207.04	78.73	196.95	81.78	169.49	76.52	156.95	77.84	236.95	103.61
POULTRY PRODUCTS	NA	0.00	85.70	0.00	98.15	0.00	81.04	0.00	58.70	0.00	71.04
OTHER OIL SEEDS	TON	2.95	174.79	2.14	131.57	0.90	61.79	0.85	61.24	0.60	68.92
ANIMAL CASINGS	KGS	124.25	50.68	148.83	68.27	128.16	56.10	138.88	56.23	138.27	63.54
SHEEP/GOAT MEAT	TON	0.23	130.90	0.22	124.65	0.14	92.62	0.07	44.64	0.09	60.11
NIGER SEEDS	KGS	92.15	10.84	133.71	13.64	138.31	14.91	195.91	21.58	60.30	8.30
NATURAL RUBBER	TON	0.08	13.89	0.07	11.02	0.13	21.71	0.11	16.67	0.04	7.24
OTHER MEAT	TON	0.00	1.09	0.01	1.96	0.01	2.35	0.01	2.47	0.02	6.11
CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID	KGS	83.25	5.06	53.01	3.87	46.05	3.25	37.36	2.66	49.44	4.36
PROCESSED MEAT	TON	0.00	1.54	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.17	0.01	1.71	0.00	1.55
TOTAL			38881.64		39186.91		35585.62		41869.37		50208.74

Source: DGCIS&S

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) and (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5315 for answer on 05.04.2023.

STATE/UT-WISE DETAILS OF EXPORT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS					
STATE/UT	Values in USD Million				
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	3.60	0.75	0.65	1.12	1.02
ANDHRA PRADESH	4762.76	4694.07	4793.42	4849.69	6439.41
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1.59	0.60	0.13	0.25	0.01
ASSAM	314.94	291.62	320.18	291.46	241.56
BIHAR	292.73	350.04	407.34	673.88	802.17
CHANDIGARH	4.19	6.74	7.97	7.68	6.85
CHATTISGARH	548.03	338.13	274.86	793.75	1202.62
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	7.49	12.23	14.45	44.91	36.89
DAMAN & DIU	74.25	91.92	82.58	53.82	48.26
DELHI	1203.76	1067.33	831.88	876.14	719.00
GOA	155.77	130.82	86.63	80.96	131.56
GUJARAT	6056.99	7083.21	6265.51	7856.10	9228.10
HARYANA	2678.96	2774.63	2739.49	2734.48	2746.35
HIMACHAL PRADESH	27.40	39.84	35.42	36.94	46.76
JAMMU & KASHMIR	36.08	26.21	17.35	17.18	36.52
JHARKHAND	33.18	13.34	15.59	33.10	42.63
KARNATAKA	1768.84	1641.02	1455.73	1780.74	2636.19
KERALA	2465.40	2079.80	1861.20	1912.12	2156.62
LAKSHADWEEP	0.05	0.24	0.17	0.10	-
MADHYA PRADESH	986.49	1206.31	842.22	1593.04	1543.52
MAHARASHTRA	5463.96	5906.73	5329.04	6408.44	8370.95
MANIPUR	0.12	0.09	0.02	-	0.07
MEGHALAYA	1.14	0.59	0.29	0.09	0.17
MIZORAM	0.62	0.69	0.49	0.48	0.00
NAGALAND	0.04	0.39	0.10	0.21	0.19
ODISHA	505.82	435.94	454.74	456.43	715.66
PUDUCHERRY	14.07	7.26	8.70	13.25	15.40
PUNJAB	1545.25	1402.41	1267.34	1161.60	978.14
RAJASTHAN	655.48	700.07	568.64	581.67	790.85
SIKKIM	2.19	2.44	2.40	1.38	1.18
TAMIL NADU	2343.95	2099.36	1955.87	2108.66	2145.90
TELANGANA	789.82	776.11	667.32	832.20	1265.62
TRIPURA	1.27	0.84	0.90	0.21	0.31
UNSPECIFIED	932.42	576.85	177.27	474.94	460.38
UTTAR PRADESH	3201.26	3529.81	3399.48	3813.44	4074.17
UTTARANCHAL	79.42	100.65	74.29	101.88	125.38
WEST BENGAL	1922.35	1797.81	1625.97	2277.04	3198.30
TOTAL EXPORT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	38881.64	39186.91	35585.62	41869.37	50208.74

Source: DGCIS&S

Note: State-wise export data are compiled by DGCIS on the basis of State Codes reported by the exporters, which are not validated by DGCIS.

Annexure referred to in reply to part (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5315 for answer on 05.04.2023.

INDIA'S IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS											
Qty. in lakh units; Value in USD Million											
DESCRIPTION	Unit	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
VEGETABLE OILS	TON	153.61	11637.48	150.19	9890.32	147.22	9672.88	135.40	11089.12	142.78	18991.62
FRESH FRUITS	TON	9.95	1942.92	11.24	1987.58	9.94	1993.14	12.12	2131.21	15.52	2460.33
PULSES	TON	56.08	2908.33	25.28	1140.76	28.98	1440.09	24.66	1611.72	27.00	2228.95
SPICES	KGS	2223.26	990.70	2405.55	1135.44	3209.35	1438.72	3442.11	1090.03	3640.68	1299.38
CASHEW	TON	6.54	1418.63	8.40	1607.54	9.41	1277.71	8.34	1006.20	9.39	1255.46
NATURAL RUBBER	TON	4.70	829.15	5.82	873.26	4.57	696.43	4.10	624.35	5.46	1032.71
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	LTR	5637.70	601.22	5879.59	667.60	5767.64	656.08	6458.03	543.73	5637.71	693.23
OIL MEALS	TON	4.86	115.83	5.04	125.26	8.60	213.40	5.10	136.73	13.02	609.91
OTHER OIL SEEDS	TON	1.27	56.47	2.20	108.60	4.11	213.41	5.07	289.60	7.01	577.56
COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	TON	4.69	979.32	2.99	633.05	7.44	1328.42	2.31	385.89	2.24	559.55
MISC PROCESSED ITEMS		0.00	349.00	0.00	366.32	0.00	372.53	0.00	306.16	0.00	456.31
COCOA PRODUCTS	KGS	712.58	228.51	875.95	263.15	852.76	259.03	890.91	273.06	1111.88	363.40
MARINE PRODUCTS	KGS	447.13	123.06	569.33	155.70	724.06	181.93	1014.25	225.63	766.18	223.91
CEREAL PREPARATIONS	TON	0.71	102.35	0.91	138.44	0.96	142.16	1.13	163.72	1.25	204.79
SUGAR	TON	24.03	936.52	14.91	449.03	11.18	350.39	19.64	635.62	3.60	169.20
COFFEE	KGS	772.17	154.73	827.72	137.67	880.88	135.77	784.96	121.37	847.23	141.31
FRUITS / VEGETABLE SEEDS	KGS	160.51	119.19	197.26	119.77	177.76	120.43	249.84	142.93	197.62	140.04
PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	KGS	535.85	124.78	591.24	129.69	541.02	108.87	444.37	89.64	631.64	133.79
AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	KGS	136.39	60.92	201.43	72.90	412.14	84.33	763.50	107.72	537.47	111.14
TEA	KGS	249.39	55.39	288.51	59.65	219.35	58.44	385.85	88.95	303.43	63.92
OTHER CEREALS	TON	2.65	67.27	2.44	67.92	6.73	170.54	1.35	44.27	1.12	49.53
DAIRY PRODUCTS	KGS	233.94	48.51	136.43	36.43	204.24	52.17	185.34	48.91	145.74	47.66
TOBACCO MANUFACTURED		0.00	28.85	0.00	36.76	0.00	33.45	0.00	21.37	0.00	44.04
FLORICLTR PRODUCTS	KGS	62.41	21.16	63.74	24.97	71.97	32.53	39.59	21.72	62.36	34.62
SESAME SEEDS	KGS	262.70	27.40	875.38	124.23	1469.90	204.49	1032.36	121.93	210.96	29.45
PROCESSED VEGETABLES	KGS	153.35	20.92	180.98	23.20	336.22	35.86	182.66	22.07	207.14	28.06
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	KGS	15.42	10.78	25.96	14.48	47.72	21.64	72.10	17.42	67.94	18.95
FRESH VEGETABLES	TON	0.16	3.98	0.15	3.40	1.50	83.46	0.73	30.50	0.46	18.48
SHELLAC	KGS	4.67	2.85	6.41	2.75	8.46	3.31	6.39	2.86	16.79	10.43
RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	TON	0.02	1.89	0.07	4.56	0.06	11.06	0.05	3.33	0.11	6.61
NIGER SEEDS	KGS	53.33	4.49	86.65	5.80	47.02	3.46	59.19	5.47	56.46	5.45
POULTRY PRODUCTS		0.00	4.17	0.00	6.01	0.00	5.72	0.00	3.48	0.00	5.36
OTHER MEAT	TON	0.01	4.31	0.01	4.39	0.01	4.64	0.00	2.37	0.01	4.63
CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID	KGS	20.92	0.88	66.11	3.02	86.66	3.25	22.01	0.97	65.26	3.08
MILLED PRODUCTS	KGS	32.76	2.02	41.85	2.23	43.25	2.27	25.33	1.37	33.74	1.95
GROUNDNUT	TON	0.02	2.02	0.01	1.16	0.02	1.62	0.01	1.06	0.01	1.26
CASTOR OIL	KGS	0.38	0.40	2.24	0.76	1.38	1.13	1.64	1.36	0.94	1.08
GUERGAM MEAL	TON	0.00	0.51	0.01	0.84	0.02	3.66	0.00	1.49	0.00	0.79
PROCESSED MEAT	TON	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.75
SHEEP/GOAT MEAT	TON	0.00	2.07	0.00	1.55	0.00	1.87	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.66
MOLLASES	TON	0.73	10.76	0.04	0.20	0.32	1.45	0.02	0.12	0.02	0.27
ANIMAL CASINGS	KGS	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.14	0.07	0.02	0.03
WHEAT	TON	16.50	364.50	0.03	0.77	0.02	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
TOTAL			24364.76		20427.73		21423.05		21416.35		32029.68

Source: DGCI&S