

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1403 (H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10th FEBRUARY, 2021

SEZ POLICY

1403(H). SHRI RAMCHARAN BOHRA:

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

- (a) the salient features of the present Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy;
- (b) whether any shortcomings have been found in the said policy due to which Government has suffered revenue loss;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to review this policy and make amendments in the laws/procedures; and
- (e) if so, the details along with the current status thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

(a): The Special Economic Zones (SEZs) policy was launched in April, 2000. The Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, was passed by Parliament in May, 2005 which received Presidential assent on the 23rd of June, 2005. The SEZ Rules, 2006 came into effect on 10th February, 2006. The salient features of the SEZ scheme are:-

- (i) A designated duty free enclave to be treated as a territory outside the customs territory of India for the purpose of authorised operations in the SEZ;
- (ii) No licence required for import;
- (iii) Manufacturing or service activities allowed;
- (iv) The Unit shall achieve Positive Net Foreign Exchange to be calculated cumulatively for a period of five years from the commencement of production;
- (v) Domestic sales subject to full customs duty and import policy in force;
- (vi) SEZ units will have freedom for subcontracting;
- (vii) No routine examination by customs authorities of export/import cargo;
- (viii) SEZ Developers /Co-Developers and Units enjoy tax benefits as prescribed in the SEZs Act, 2005.

(b) and (c): The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to SEZs are inbuilt into the SEZ Act, 2005. These exemptions are in the nature of incentives for export and are consistent with the principles that guide export promotion initiatives of the Government in general. Incentives provided are conscious public policy actions leading to economic benefits, and cannot be termed as revenue loss.

(d) and (e): Review of functioning of SEZs 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.

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LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1405 (H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10th FEBRUARY, 2021

JEWELLERY PARKS

1405(H). SADHVI PRAGYA SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI NAYAB SINGH:

DR. RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering to set up jewellery parks in various cities including Mumbai to promote the export of gems and jewellery;
- (b) if so, whether any time limit has been fixed to complete the said parks;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to set up such parks in Madhya Pradesh including Bhopal, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and cities like Delhi; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
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- (a) to (d): At present, there is no proposal for setting up of Jewellery Park in any city by the Government.

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LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1411
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10th FEBRUARY, 2021

EXPORT OF COVID VACCINE

1411. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:
SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:

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

- (a) the details of total number and value in monetary terms of COVID vaccine doses that have been exported from India to other countries till date;
- (b) whether the Government has put measures in place to avoid domestic shortage in the light of vaccines being exported in large number; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
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(a): Vaccines, including COVID vaccines are covered under the common ITC HS codes 30022019 (Other single vaccine) and 30022029 (Other mixed vaccine). Export data for vaccines is also captured under these ITC HS codes. The details of export of vaccines under these codes (including COVID vaccines) during 2020-21(April-January) is given at **Annexure-I**.

(b) & (c): Government has granted permission to M/s Serum Institute of India Pvt., Ltd., Pune and M/s Bharat Biotech International Limited, Hyderabad for manufacture of COVID-19 vaccines. Close coordination is being maintained through regular interaction between relevant Departments of the Government of India and vaccine manufacturers to ensure adequate availability of COVID-19 vaccines for national vaccination program.

Statement referred to in reply of part (a) of Lok Sabha unstarred question no. 1411 for answer on 10th February 2021

India's export of vaccines including Covid vaccines

	30022019- Other Single Vaccine		30022029-Other Mixed Vaccine	
Months	Qty (Kgs)	Value of Exports (US\$ million)	Qty (Kgs)	Value of Exports (US\$ million)
April, 2020	4075	6.05	4286	8.21
May, 2020	4288	8.24	9816	12.54
June, 2020	1440	3.75	12546	20.41
July, 2020	3778	6.87	18204	32.22
Aug, 2020	3775	5.77	15957	20.66
Sept, 2020	9338	16.48	20830	34.40
Oct, 2020	6085	9.24	18590	41.42
Nov, 2020	3464	5.73	12473	22.70
Dec, 2020	2271	6.61	9517	16.28
Jan, 2021	6222	57.21	8607	17.89
Total (Apr-Jan)	44736	125.93	130826	226.74

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (Figures are provisional)

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LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1421 (H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10th FEBRUARY, 2021

EXPORT OF BASMATI RICE

1421(H). SHRI PARBATBHAI SAVABHAI PATEL:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:

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

- (a) whether APEDA has organised any workshop during the last few days to increase export opportunity of Basmati rice and bring vividness in it;
- (b) if so, whether the issues of developing new variety of basmati rice and price escalation have been discussed in the said workshop;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the export of basmati has increased during the year 2020 vis-a-vis previous year;
- (e) if so, the percentage thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) whether any effort is being made by the Government to increase the yield of basmati rice in Gujarat as well as enhance its export to the whole world and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

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(a to c) Yes, Sir. Considering the potential and prospects of export of Basmati rice, APEDA organized a workshop on 'Opportunities in Export of Organic Basmati Rice, Value Addition and Product Diversification' on 15th December 2020 in New Delhi. Issues like importance of judicious use of pesticides and phytosanitary compliances in export of Basmati rice; export scenario of Basmati rice; industry perspective on product diversification; potential of value addition in Basmati rice; export potential of organic Basmati rice etc. were discussed in the workshop.

(d & e) Yes, Sir. The export of Basmati rice has grown during the current financial year (Apr – Dec 2020) as compared to the exports during the corresponding period of 2019-20. Details are as under:

Period	Qty (Lakh MTs)	Value (Rs. in crores)
April - December 2019	28.43	20,926.30

April -December 2020	33.81	22,038.01
Growth	18.92%	5.31%

Source: DGCIS

(f) Basmati rice is a registered GI Product and is grown in the seven states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand. The State of Gujarat is not covered under the GI Tag for Basmati rice. However, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare is implementing National Food Security Mission (NFSM) – Rice in Panchmahal and Vadodara districts of Gujarat. Under NFSM, assistance is being provided for various interventions like demonstrations on latest crop production & protection technologies, promotion of newly released varieties/HYVs/Hybrids/ climate resilient/ stress tolerant/bio-fortified varieties, integrated nutrient/pest management techniques, water saving devices, improved farm implements/tools and capacity building of farmers.

Promotion of exports of agricultural products is an ongoing process. To promote agricultural exports, including of Basmati rice, the Government has introduced a comprehensive Agriculture Export Policy, which is under implementation in collaboration with the States/ UTs. The Department of Commerce also implements several other schemes to promote exports, including exports of agricultural products, viz. Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme etc.

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LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1426
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10th FEBRUARY, 2021

PROBLEMS FACED BY TEA INDUSTRY

1426. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the tea industry in the country is under severe stress due to various reasons like rise in production costs and stagnation in prices, among others;
- (b) if so, the measures taken/being taken by the Government to tackle the said problem;
- (c) whether the Government would consider announcing special measures/benefits for improving the conditions of tea labourers of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
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- (a) & (b) : While the tea Industry is sensitive to fluctuation in the cost of various inputs like raw materials, wages and the demand-supply scenario, tea production in India is showing a stable trend. It increased from 1325 M.Kgs. in 2017-18 to 1360 M.Kgs. in 2019-20.

The production cycle of tea was affected during the initial period of the Covid related lockdown, particularly in the months of March - April, 2020. However, the production of tea has improved from May, 2020 onwards after the plantation sector resumed operations. This disruption resulted in decline in production to the tune of 105.21 M.Kgs. during April to December 2020 as compared to corresponding period of previous year. During the current year 2020-21 (April 20-January 21), the auction price of tea has increased by Rs.59.73 per Kg over the corresponding period of previous year, which should ensure better financial outcomes for the tea sector and help it to recuperate.

The Government, through the Tea Board, is implementing the "Tea Development & Promotion Scheme" for providing financial assistance to the tea industry in the country. The scheme focuses on increasing productivity, quality, value addition, orthodox tea production, and formation of Self Help Groups and Farmer Producer Organisations. The Tea Board provided financial assistance of Rs.384.85 cr. to the tea industry from 2017-18 till January 2021.

(c) & (d): The working conditions of tea garden workers are governed under the Plantation Labour Act (PLA), 1951 and enforced by the state government concerned. The workers and their dependents are provided basic welfare services and amenities e.g. housing, medical and primary education, water supply, sanitation etc. under the Plantation Labour Act, 1951. Apart from PLA, workers of the tea industry are also covered by various industrial and social security legislations such as Workmen's Compensation Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, Payment of Bonus Act, Maternity Benefit Act, Payment of Wages Act, Equal Remuneration Act, Industrial Disputes Act, Factories Act and Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946.

The Tea Board also extends certain welfare measures to tea workers and their wards/dependents, which are supplemental in nature. Tea Board has disbursed an amount of Rs.17.72 Crore during the period from 2017-18 till January 2021 for the benefit of Tea garden workers.

In addition the Central Government has announced a scheme in the Union Budget 2021-22 for the welfare of Tea workers, especially women and their children, in Assam and West Bengal with a total outlay of Rs.1,000 Crore.

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LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1437
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10th FEBRUARY, 2021

MOST FAVOURED NATION STATUS

1437. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

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

- (a) whether India has recently granted the status of 'Most Favoured Nation (MFN)' to a few countries in trade of commodities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits being given by India to those countries which have been granted the MFN Status;
- (c) whether the proposal for inclusion and exclusion of MFN status to more countries is also presently under consideration of the Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

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- (a) to (e): India, as a Member of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), extends Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to all other Members of the WTO, except Pakistan.

MFN benefits for trade in goods imply any advantage, favour, privilege or immunity with respect of customs duties and charges as well as the rules and formalities in connection with importation and exportation, or internal taxes or regulations, granted by India to any product originating in from a WTO Member country, shall be accorded immediately and unconditionally to the like product originating in all other WTO Member countries. Members can deviate from the MFN rules following certain exceptions including the Security Exceptions allowed under the WTO Agreement.

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LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1465
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10th FEBRUARY, 2021

BOOSTING EXPORT OF HI-TECH PROUDCTS

1465. SHRI DHANUSH M. KUMAR:

SHRI SELVAM G.:

SHRI C.N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI GAUTHAM SIGAMANI PON:

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

- (a) whether any study has been conducted to examine the export potential of various States in the country including Karnataka and if so, the details thereof along with the contributions made by each State in the total export from the country;
- (b) whether the export of domestically manufactured hi-tech products have declined drastically during the last six months;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) the assistance extended/to be extended by the Government to help domestic hi-tech manufacturers to compete in the international market;
- (e) the details of export-GDP ratio in respect of hitech products, textiles, tea and coffee products and relative contribution of States in terms of GDP ratio in these sectors; and
- (f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost the export of hi-tech products?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
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(a) : NITI Aayog has published the Report on Export Preparedness Index (EPI) 2020 on 26.08.2020. The Export Preparedness Index has ranked all the States and Union Territories on the basis of their export potential and performance. The index is based on four major pillars- Export Policy, Business Environment, Export Infrastructure and Export Performance parameters. The major objectives of constructing EPI are:

- Examining export preparedness and performance of Indian States
- Identification of challenges and opportunities at State level
- Enhancing the effectiveness of Government policies
- Encouraging facilitative regulatory framework

Karnataka has secured 9th rank in the Export Preparedness Index 2020. The Report on Export Preparedness Index (EPI) is available at NITI Aayog web link : https://niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/202008/Digital_ExportPreparednessIndex2020_0.pdf

The State-wise export data during the last 03 years and for April to November, 2020 as provided by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) is at **Annexure-I**.

(b) to (d) : While there is no separate ITCHS code available as Hi tech products, hence principal commodity exports from April to December, 2020 are enclosed at **Annexure-II**

Government has taken the following steps to promote domestic electronics manufacturing :

National Policy on Electronics 2019: The National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) has been notified on 25.02.2019. The vision of NPE 2019 is to position India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) by encouraging and driving capabilities in the country for developing core components, including chipsets, and creating an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally. To attract and incentivize large investments in the electronics value chain and promote exports, following three Schemes have been notified I/3016494/2021

under the aegis of NPE 2019:

(i) Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing notified vide Gazette Notification No.CG-DL-E-01042020-218990 dated April 01, 2020 shall extend an incentive of 4% to 6% to eligible companies on incremental sales (over base year) involved in mobile phone manufacturing and manufacturing of specified electronic components, including Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) units.

(ii) Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Component and Semiconductors (SPECS) notified vide Gazette Notification No.CG-DL-E-01042020-218992 dated April 01, 2020 shall provide financial incentive of 25% on capital expenditure for the identified list of electronic goods that comprise downstream value chain of electronic products, i.e., electronic components, semi conductor /display fabrication units, ATMP units, specialized sub-assemblies and capital goods for manufacture of aforesaid goods

(iii) Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0) Scheme notified vide Gazette Notification No.CG-DL-E-01042020-218991 dated April 01, 2020 shall provide support for creation of world class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities, including Ready Built Factory (RBF) sheds / Plug and Play facilities for attracting major global electronics manufacturers along with their supply chain to set up units in the country. The Scheme shall provide financial assistance for setting up of both EMC projects and Common Facility Centres (CFCs) across the country.

(e) : The product's export to India GDP ratio in respect of electronic, textiles, tea, coffee and engineering goods is at **Annexure-III**.

(f) : While there is no separate ITCHS code for Hi-tech products, the following steps have been taken to promote exports from States :

(i) Providing financial assistance to recognized trade bodies for Buyers Sellers meet between potential importers and Indian exporters. In addition, Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major global trade fairs to show case Indian products.

(ii) Government has been implementing various schemes / programmes to help the domestic industries compete effectively with imports. To promote the domestic manufacturing schemes like "Make in India", "Digital India", Software Technology Parks (STPs), Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) Scheme / Export Oriented Uni (EOU) Scheme, Special Economic Zones Scheme (SEZ) etc provide support for promoting domestic manufacturing in the country, which will boost exports.

ANNEXURE-I referred to in reply of part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.1465 for answer on 10-02-2021

State/UT-wise share of merchandise exports during last three years and current year

Value in US\$ million

S. No.	State/UT	2017-18	% Share	2018-19	% Share	2019-20	% Share	April-Nov 2020	% Share in 2020 (Apr-Nov)
1	Gujarat	66817.20	22.01	67412.15	20.42	63448.40	20.25	36853.44	21.16
2	Maharashtra	69712.10	22.97	72809.28	22.06	64906.08	20.71	33925.68	19.48
3	Tamil Nadu	29757.19	9.80	30525.91	9.25	30014.55	9.58	15087.51	8.66
4	Andhra Pradesh	13022.62	4.29	14085.63	4.27	14787.75	4.72	10106.37	5.80
5	Uttar Pradesh	13804.03	4.55	16289.17	4.93	16989.21	5.42	9732.86	5.59
6	Karnataka	18052.84	5.95	17341.29	5.25	16639.45	5.31	8999.66	5.17
7	Haryana	13263.41	4.37	13833.25	4.19	12056.14	3.85	6743.63	3.87
8	Odisha	7585.01	2.50	6303.36	1.91	6655.69	2.12	6271.41	3.60
9	Telangana	6572.21	2.17	7168.26	2.17	7359.32	2.35	5563.38	3.19
10	West Bengal	9290.32	3.06	10057.13	3.05	9490.84	3.03	5005.45	2.87
11	Delhi	8713.64	2.87	9464.60	2.87	10370.15	3.31	4933.29	2.83
12	Madhya Pradesh	5249.98	1.73	6382.37	1.93	5318.32	1.70	3953.48	2.27
13	Rajasthan	6952.08	2.29	7061.61	2.14	6637.05	2.12	3900.14	2.24
14	Punjab	5788.24	1.91	6038.07	1.83	5605.90	1.79	3220.26	1.85
15	Kerala	7308.08	2.41	9834.25	2.98	10146.80	3.24	2307.95	1.33
16	Uttarakhand	1455.46	0.48	2351.18	0.71	2279.78	0.73	1565.95	0.90
17	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2048.21	0.67	2143.38	0.65	2177.41	0.69	1532.94	0.88
18	Chattisgarh	1523.18	0.50	1244.10	0.38	1278.69	0.41	1410.91	0.81
19	Goa	2103.17	0.69	2063.64	0.63	2000.42	0.64	1400.48	0.80
20	Jharkhand	1116.61	0.37	1252.79	0.38	1168.01	0.37	1158.73	0.67
21	Himachal Pradesh	1221.67	0.40	1323.43	0.40	1392.91	0.44	1049.15	0.60
22	Bihar	1353.17	0.45	1640.91	0.50	1661.13	0.53	824.20	0.47
23	Daman & Diu	956.99	0.32	1053.39	0.32	1109.22	0.35	446.58	0.26
24	Pondicherry	415.05	0.14	392.79	0.12	366.31	0.12	266.18	0.15
25	Assam	383.84	0.13	369.90	0.11	436.72	0.14	255.53	0.15
26	Jammu & Kashmir	148.31	0.05	196.43	0.06	188.18	0.06	97.05	0.06
27	Chandigarh	69.93	0.02	71.89	0.02	76.54	0.02	48.07	0.03
28	Tripura	2.84	0.00	1.72	0.00	1.75	0.00	10.67	0.01
29	Sikkim	13.97	0.00	7.94	0.00	9.88	0.00	6.01	0.00
30	Meghalaya	85.38	0.03	53.86	0.02	46.99	0.01	3.37	0.00
31	Nagaland	3.94	0.00	2.78	0.00	5.71	0.00	2.54	0.00
32	Andaman & Nicobar	31.46	0.01	4.01	0.00	1.30	0.00	1.26	0.00
33	Manipur	1.33	0.00	2.66	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.39	0.00
34	Mizoram	1.07	0.00	1.41	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.32	0.00
35	Arunachal Pradesh	5.32	0.00	2.31	0.00	1.55	0.00	0.24	0.00
36	Lakshadweep	0.64	0.00	0.41	0.00	2.56	0.00	0.13	0.00
37	Unspecified	8695.68	2.86	21290.81	6.45	18728.82	5.98	7466.87	4.29
India's Export		303526.17	100	330078.1	100	313361	100	174152.1	100

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*: provisional)

Annexure-II referred in reply to Parts (b) and (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.1465 for answer on 10-02-2021.

Exports of Principal Commodities

Value in USD million

S.No.	Commodity	Apr-Dec 2019	Apr-Dec 2020(P)	Growth%
1	TEA	656.51	575.75	-12.30
2	COFFEE	543.21	504.01	-7.22
3	RICE -BASMOTI	2977.53	2946.77	-1.03
4	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	1460.10	3067.94	110.12
5	WHEAT	47.78	252.29	428.08
6	OTHER CEREALS	150.82	413.32	174.06
7	PULSES	162.42	204.70	26.03
8	TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	418.82	399.16	-4.69
9	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED	297.42	257.70	-13.36
10	SPICES	2808.87	2901.64	3.30
11	CASHEW	437.36	295.30	-32.48
12	CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID	2.31	1.82	-21.08
13	SESAME SEEDS	394.07	315.65	-19.90
14	NIGER SEEDS	9.25	17.13	85.21
15	GROUNDNUT	490.32	526.23	7.32
16	OTHER OIL SEEDS	48.76	49.80	2.12
17	VEGETABLE OILS	112.18	383.63	241.99
18	OIL MEALS	644.56	934.60	45.00
19	GUERGAM MEAL	371.65	188.50	-49.28
20	CASTOR OIL	706.24	672.77	-4.74
21	SHELLAC	40.95	61.39	49.89
22	SUGAR	1175.84	1722.83	46.52
23	MOLLASES	53.67	82.77	54.23
24	FRUITS / VEGETABLE SEEDS	86.96	98.24	12.98
25	FRESH FRUITS	391.75	359.46	-8.24
26	FRESH VEGETABLES	520.61	550.02	5.65
27	PROCESSED VEGETABLES	228.14	316.42	38.70
28	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	465.39	497.58	6.92
29	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	414.57	458.97	10.71
30	COCOA PRODUCTS	141.21	104.77	-25.80
31	MILLED PRODUCTS	113.63	150.61	32.54
32	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	480.61	592.94	23.37
33	ANIMAL CASINGS	40.68	43.27	6.36
34	BUFFALO MEAT	2518.26	2370.00	-5.89
35	SHEEP/GOAT MEAT	76.02	32.16	-57.70
36	OTHER MEAT	1.86	0.94	-49.75
37	PROCESSED MEAT	1.64	1.14	-30.06
38	DAIRY PRODUCTS	221.48	215.84	-2.55
39	POULTRY PRODUCTS	61.28	42.07	-31.34
40	FLORICLTR PRODUCTS	57.71	54.57	-5.45
41	NATURAL RUBBER	15.01	11.92	-20.61

S.No.	Commodity	Apr-Dec 2019	Apr-Dec 2020(P)	Growth%
42	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	176.92	254.03	43.58
43	MARINE PRODUCTS	5455.53	4543.53	-16.72
44	IRON ORE	1952.50	3182.36	62.99
45	MICA	40.99	45.17	10.19
46	COAL,COKE AND BRIQUITTES ETC	83.12	61.57	-25.92
47	BULK MINERALS AND ORES	538.48	265.86	-50.63
48	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODC	1465.20	1555.28	6.15
49	PROCESSED MINERALS	692.85	556.08	-19.74
50	SULPHUR, UNROASTED IRON PYRITE	43.12	41.60	-3.52
51	OTHER CRUDE MINERALS	112.20	121.36	8.16
52	RAW HIDES AND SKINS	0.12	0.43	261.32
53	FINISHED LEATHER	414.77	264.37	-36.26
54	LEATHER GOODS	1058.35	677.43	-35.99
55	LEATHER GARMENTS	341.29	232.95	-31.74
56	FOOTWEAR OF LEATHER	1593.30	1032.35	-35.21
57	LEATHER FOOTWEAR COMPONENT	201.84	146.29	-27.52
58	SADDLERY AND HARNESS	115.63	126.32	9.25
59	PEARL, PRECS, SEMIPRECS STONES	16207.62	11529.13	-28.87
60	GOLD	1289.47	553.37	-57.09
61	SILVER	7.12	158.81	2131.27
62	OTHER PRECIOUS AND BASE METALS	54.70	140.67	157.15
63	GOLD AND OTH PRECS METL JWLERY	10421.08	4499.77	-56.82
64	SPORTS GOODS	224.81	203.29	-9.57
65	FERTILEZERS CRUDE	9.57	10.05	5.00
66	FERTILEZERS MANUFACTURED	74.07	74.06	-0.02
67	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	316.20	388.19	22.77
68	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	2956.50	3279.77	10.93
69	DYE INTERMEDIATES	153.51	112.09	-26.98
70	DYES	2054.48	1608.50	-21.71
71	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	12018.98	14128.03	17.55
72	AGRO CHEMICALS	2530.99	2602.19	2.81
73	SURGICALS	338.50	303.34	-10.39
74	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	778.04	744.41	-4.32
75	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	6252.95	5479.83	-12.36
76	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS	738.47	1100.42	49.01
77	COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES	1306.79	1156.77	-11.48
78	ESSENTIAL OILS	156.47	175.05	11.87
79	RESIDUAL CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PROD	4280.34	4139.83	-3.28
80	AUTO TYRES AND TUBES	1424.94	1341.71	-5.84
81	OTHER RUBBER PRODUCT EXCEPT FOOTW	952.13	856.05	-10.09
82	FOOTWEAR OF RUBBER/CANVAS ETC.	225.94	132.38	-41.41
83	PAINT, VARNISH AND ALLIED PRODC	576.06	514.98	-10.60
84	GRAPHITE, EXPLOSIVES AND ACCESSOR	84.91	75.96	-10.54
85	CEMENT, CLINKER AND ASBESTOS CEMENT	334.27	292.10	-12.62
86	CERAMICS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	1486.80	1554.42	4.55
87	GLASS AND GLASSWARE	670.13	590.65	-11.86
88	BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND PRINTING	265.18	177.77	-32.96

S.No.	Commodity	Apr-Dec 2019	Apr-Dec 2020(P)	Growth%
89	NEWSPRINT	8.02	1.25	-84.47
90	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	1537.86	1345.20	-12.53
91	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	746.44	760.10	1.83
92	OTHER WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS	17.49	3.32	-81.01
93	PULP AND WASTE PAPER	7.54	8.38	11.17
94	OPTICAL ITEMS (INCL.LENS ETC)	326.97	276.57	-15.41
95	HUMAN HAIR, PRODUCTS THEREO	213.60	264.66	23.90
96	MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS	923.17	783.89	-15.09
97	PACKAGING MATERIALS	651.20	607.68	-6.68
98	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	2682.45	2522.70	-5.96
99	PLASTC SHT, FILM, PLTS ETC	1111.29	1126.53	1.37
100	STATIONRY/OFFCE, SCHOOL SUPPLY	175.52	119.75	-31.78
101	OTHER PLASTIC ITEMS	328.79	312.46	-4.97
102	IRON AND STEEL	7235.58	8542.01	18.06
103	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	5285.64	4507.70	-14.72
104	ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	3884.96	4128.22	6.26
105	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	708.38	889.18	25.52
106	LEAD AND PRODUCTS MADE OF LED	295.73	260.36	-11.96
107	NICKEL, PRODUCT MADE OF NICKEL	78.00	37.19	-52.32
108	TIN AND PRODUCTS MADE OF TIN	7.37	6.63	-10.00
109	ZINC AND PRODUCTS MADE OF ZINC	406.10	538.39	32.57
110	OTH NON FERIOUS METAL AND PRODC	411.68	375.94	-8.68
111	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	4044.65	3229.36	-20.16
112	ELECTRODES	43.53	30.29	-30.42
113	ACCUMULATORS AND BATTERIES	330.89	276.05	-16.57
114	HND TOOL, CTTNG TOOL OF METALS	570.91	488.77	-14.39
115	MACHINE TOOLS	341.29	294.79	-13.63
116	MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUM	1124.81	980.14	-12.86
117	OFFICE EQUIPMENTS	154.65	99.32	-35.78
118	AC, REFRIGERATION MACHNRY ETC	1076.50	733.66	-31.85
119	BICYCLE AND PARTS	297.59	236.01	-20.69
120	CRANES, LIFTS AND WINCHES	437.98	330.12	-24.63
121	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	6694.39	5731.66	-14.38
122	IC ENGINES AND PARTS	1922.72	1697.05	-11.74
123	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	4287.29	3725.66	-13.10
124	ATM, INJCTNG MLDING MCHNRY ETC	1336.74	1138.10	-14.86
125	NUCLER REACTR, INDL BOILR, PRT	632.00	381.49	-39.64
126	OTHER CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY	1072.34	823.42	-23.21
127	OTHER MISC. ENGINEERING ITEMS	2102.27	1960.24	-6.76
128	PRIME MICA AND MICA PRODUCTS	32.22	17.53	-45.60
129	PUMPS OF ALL TYPES	739.78	619.93	-16.20
130	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	1082.61	876.76	-19.01
131	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	6121.05	3675.97	-39.95
132	RAILWY TRNSPRT EQUIPMNTS, PRTS	237.80	88.60	-62.74
133	SHIP, BOAT AND FLOATING STRUCT	3207.89	3014.29	-6.04
134	TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	1596.37	1323.79	-17.08
135	COMPUTER HARDWARE, PERIPHERALS	264.83	198.86	-24.91

S.No.	Commodity	Apr-Dec 2019	Apr-Dec 2020(P)	Growth%
136	CONSUMER ELECTRONICS	385.33	453.66	17.73
137	ELECTRONICS COMPONENTS	1942.60	1733.31	-10.77
138	ELECTRONICS INSTRUMENTS	2338.16	1945.95	-16.77
139	TELECOM INSTRUMENTS	3472.64	2772.11	-20.17
140	PROJECT GOODS	11.16	1.62	-85.48
141	MANMADE STAPLE FIBRE	389.89	261.15	-33.02
142	COTTON YARN	1996.09	1917.48	-3.94
143	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	4537.47	4174.12	-8.01
144	OTH TXTL YRN, FBRIC MDUP ARTCL	367.56	289.03	-21.37
145	SILK,RAW	0.08	0.08	-8.43
146	NATRL SILK YARN,FABRICS,MADEUP	43.83	44.69	1.96
147	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	3592.81	2527.19	-29.66
148	WOOL, RAW	0.07	0.09	28.17
149	WOLLEN YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPSETC	139.65	77.53	-44.48
150	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	6392.44	4607.85	-27.92
151	RMG SILK	90.34	61.08	-32.39
152	RMG MANMADE FIBRES	2609.87	1766.41	-32.32
153	RMG WOOL	128.82	76.05	-40.96
154	RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL	2222.69	1690.20	-23.96
155	COIR AND COIR MANUFACTURES	228.33	312.77	36.98
156	HANDLOOM PRODUCTS	251.95	154.72	-38.59
157	SILK WASTE	10.57	15.08	42.65
158	JUTE, RAW	11.30	16.39	45.12
159	JUTE YARN	11.58	9.87	-14.79
160	JUTE HESSIAN	80.84	70.12	-13.26
161	FLOOR CVRNG OF JUTE	52.78	63.49	20.31
162	OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES	115.99	102.01	-12.06
163	HANDCRFS(EXCL.HANDMADE CRPTS)	1367.16	1171.66	-14.30
164	CARPET(EXCL. SILK) HANDMADE	1040.72	1033.13	-0.73
165	SILK CARPET	16.99	17.80	4.79
166	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	528.35	1030.60	95.06
167	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	32143.13	17637.78	-45.13
168	OTHER COMMODITIES	2631.60	2162.96	-17.81
	Total	238274.31	201295.12	-15.52

Source: DGCI&S

Annexure-III referred in reply to Part (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.1465 for answer on 10-02-2021.

Exports to GDP ratio (2019-20)

S No	Item	Exports/GDP ratio (%)
1	Tea	0.03
2	Coffee	0.03
3	Electronics Items	0.39
4	Textiles & Allied Products	1.17
5	Engineering Goods	2.74

Source: DGCI&S data for exports and for India's GDP vide MoSPI press release dated 29th Jan, 2021 has been used

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1479
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10th FEBRUARY, 2021

DISTRICT EXPORTS HUB INITIATIVE

1479. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:
SHRI POCHA BRAHMANANDA REDDY:
SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the District Exports Hub Initiative is going to be a part of the new Foreign Trade Policy and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has taken inputs from various State Governments regarding this initiative and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the list of districts proposed to be selected from Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra under this initiative;
- (d) the kind of goods that are likely to be eligible from a district to be included in the District Export Plan;
- (e) whether the Government will provide any manufacturing, branding, marketing and export subsidy to the products selected under the initiative; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

(a) : Yes, Sir.

(b): Government has held a number of consultations with the States/UTs to take forward the initiative to promote exports from Districts. A national level workshop was held on 09.12.2019 with all States/ UTs to synergize the efforts of the State/ UT Governments with the Department of Commerce. The workshop sensitized and informed the States/UTs about the work to be done and sought suggestions on achieving the goal of developing Districts as Export Hubs. Thereafter, a number of virtual meetings have been held from time to time with the State/UT governments to implement the Districts as Export Hubs initiative. A meeting was held by Commerce and Industry Minister with the ministers of State Governments on 27.08.2020.

(c) to (f): All 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh and 36 districts of Maharashtra are covered under the Districts as Export Hubs initiative. The District Export Promotion Committees (DEPC) have been formed to finalise the products/services and to detail the needs of districts such as manufacturing, branding, marketing etc. for their inclusion in the District Export Action Plans, based on stakeholder consultations.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1517
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10th FEBRUARY, 2021

NEW FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

1517. SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:

SHRI L.S. TEJASVI SURYA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning to implement the new Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2021-2026;
- (b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof along with the salient features of new FTP including the key differences of the same from the incumbent Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020; and
- (c) whether the Government plans to have an exclusive and constrained trade policy for China given the strained relations in the light of the Ladakh border standoff and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

- (a) to (c) : The work related to formulation of new Foreign Trade Policy (2021-26) is underway.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1550 (H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10th FEBRUARY, 2021

EXPORT OF MARINE PRODUCTS

1550(H). SHRI VINAYAK RAUT:

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

- (a) the view of the Government regarding the export of marine products from the country during COVID-19 pandemic; and
- (b) the details of the impact of COVID-19 on marine exports from January, 2020 to January 2021, month-wise?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

- (a) During the COVID-19 pandemic, demand for marine products in the global market including by the U.S., China, Japan, EU, etc., has been adversely affected, due to the frequent lock-downs effected in major markets and closure of restaurants, supermarkets, institutional catering, etc. The domestic production and export were also affected due to loss of fishing days, skipping of crops by aqua-farmers and logistics issues including shortage of reefer containers, diminished air-cargo connectivity, non-availability of courier service and delay in documentation and clearance in importing countries.

The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) has taken a series of steps like digitization of export certificates, release of a COVID-19 protocol booklet and a video to sensitize the marine industry, holding online buyer-seller meets, bilateral engagements in major markets like U.S., EU, China, etc., for increasing marine exports from the country. The Dept. of Fisheries have also rolled out the flagship programme of Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), targeting creation of critical infrastructure for fishery production with focus on export-oriented species.

b) Month-wise exports of marine products from January 2020 to January 2021 are given below:

Month-wise exports of marine products Jan 2020 to Jan 2021

(Value in USD Million)

Month	2019-20	2020-21	Growth %
January	429.75	427.41	-0.54
February	421.78	441.52	4.68
March	507.25	368.27	-27.40
April	490.14	296.85	-39.44
May	525.54	430.12	-18.16
June	521.74	497.05	-4.73
July	605.33	504.90	-16.59
August	609.93	470.11	-22.92
September	644.86	675.14	4.70
October	729.42	666.17	-8.67
November	689.65	496.94	-27.94
December	624.88	525.93	-15.83
January (provisional)	427.41	406.97	-4.78

(Source: MPEDA)

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1552
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10th FEBRUARY, 2021

AGRI EXPORT POLICY

1552. DR. PRITAM GOPINATHRAO MUNDE:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has announced an Agri Export Policy;
- (b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;
- (c) whether Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has signed MoUs with AFC India Limited and National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) recently;
- (d) if so, the details and the objectives thereof; and
- (e) the extent to which the said MoU is likely to help the farmers under Agri Export Policy?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

(a & b) Yes, sir. The Government introduced a comprehensive Agriculture Export Policy in December 2018, with the following objectives:

- (i) To diversify our export basket, destinations and boost high value and value added agricultural exports, including focus on perishables.
- (ii) To promote novel, indigenous, organic, ethnic, traditional and non-traditional Agri products exports.
- (iii) To provide an institutional mechanism for pursuing market access, tackling barriers and dealing with sanitary and phytosanitary issues.
- (iv) To strive to double India's share in world agri exports by integrating with global value chains.
- (v) Enable farmers to get benefit of export opportunities in overseas market.

(c& d) Yes, Sir. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has signed MoUs with AFC India Limited and National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) in August 2020.

The MoU with AFC India Ltd. has been signed for cooperation in the areas of critical technology intervention requirements for organic as well as chemical/ residue free production systems; development of Common Processing Centres; effectively supporting the entire value chain system in clusters identified under the Agriculture Export Policy (AEP); developing pre-production, production, post harvesting, primary processing, secondary processing and transportation/

distribution guidelines for all the stakeholders including farmers to meet international compliances, capacity building of various stakeholders and providing technical support to tribal farmers & groups, federations, organizations working with farmers.

The MoU with NCUI has been signed for cooperation in the areas of engaging cooperatives involved in agricultural production for improving the quality of agri-produce, its consolidation and export for better price realization to the farmers; facilitating necessary certifications for agri-produce/ organic produce; capacity development of agri-processing and allied cooperative societies/SHGs; showcasing the products and services being produced/offered by agri-produce/processing cooperatives in the Indian and global markets, etc.

(e) The MoU with AFC India Ltd and NCUI will facilitate the development of clusters identified under the AEP, thus benefiting the farmers in those clusters and promoting agri exports from the country.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1561 (H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10th FEBRUARY, 2021

EXPORT TARGETS

1561(H). SHRI AJAY NISHAD:

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

- (a) the details of the export targets and achievements during the last three years;
- (b) the details of the targets fixed for export of various items from SEZs/EOUs and the achievements made during the last two years and the current year;
- (c) whether the exports, particularly to Europe and other western countries have registered a decline during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the sectors in which global demand has receded and whether it is affecting the export capacity of the country; and
- (e) if so, the action plan of the Government to improve the exports and achieve the export targets?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

(a) India's exports during the last three years are as under:

Year	Exports (Merchandise + Services) (USD Billion)	Growth (%)
2017-18	498.61	13.31
2018-19	538.08	7.91
2019-20	526.55	-2.14

Source: DGCI&S& RBI

- (b) No export targets are set for Special Economic Zones (SEZs)/Export Oriented Units (EOUs). The SEZ units/EOU units are under obligation to achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) earning to be calculated cumulatively for a period of 5 years from the commencement of production. The total exports from SEZs and EOUs during the last two years and the current year is as under:

(Rs.in crore)		
Year	SEZs export	EOUs export
2018-19	7,01,179	87371.74
2019-20	7,96,669	102492.92
2020-21 (upto 31.12.2020)	5,53,396	65602.04*

* Provisional

- (c) Merchandise exports to Europe and other major western countries (USA, Canada and Mexico) exhibited a positive growth trend in 2017-18 and 2018-19. Year -wise exports during the last three years are as under:

(in USD Billion)						
Countries	2017-18	Growth%	2018-19	Growth%	2019-20	Growth%
Europe	60.35	13.16	64.38	6.68	60.56	-5.93
Other Western Countries						
USA	47.88	13.42	52.41	9.46	53.09	1.30
Mexico	3.78	9.30	3.84	1.55	3.62	-5.67
Canada	2.51	25.05	2.85	13.78	2.85	0.01
Total	54.17	13.61	59.10	9.10	59.56	0.79

Source: DGCI&S

- (d) As per World Bank data, some of the major sectors that showed a decline in global demand during 2019 (latest data available) include chemicals, fuels, textiles & clothing, machinery & electricals, metals and transportation. Of these, India's exports showed a decline in respect of fuels, textiles & clothing and metals during the same period.
- (e) The following are some of the key steps taken by Government to increase exports:
- Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) extended by one year, i.e., upto 31-3-2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic situation.
 - Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit has also been extended by one year, i.e., upto 31-3-2021.
 - A new Scheme, Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP), has been launched with effect from 01.01.2021.
 - Common Digital Platform for Certificate of Origin has been launched to facilitate trade and increase FTA utilization by exporters.
 - A comprehensive "Agriculture Export Policy" to provide an impetus to agricultural exports related to agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries and food processing sectors, is under implementation.
 - Promoting and diversifying services exports by pursuing specific action plans for the 12 Champion Services Sectors.

- vii. Promoting districts as export hubs 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.
- viii. Active role of Indian missions abroad towards promoting India's trade, tourism, technology and investment goals has been enhanced.
- ix. Package announced in light of the Covid pandemic to support domestic industry through various banking and financial sector relief measures, especially for MSMEs, which constitute a major share in exports.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1580 (H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10th FEBRUARY, 2021

PROMOTE EXPORT SECTORS

1580(H). SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:

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

- (a) whether the Director-General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has evaluated the performance of various export sectors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons of low performance in these sectors during the recent years;
- (c) whether the performance of labour intensive export sector remained low during the last financial year;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to promote export sectors based on DGFT study and to include more sectors under interest rebate scheme?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

(a) to (d): Evaluation of performance of various export sectors and policy review is an ongoing exercise and steps are taken by the Government from time to time based on the prevailing economic/trade scenario. The performance of major export sectors including labour intensive sectors in terms of value and percentage change during the last year and the current year is given at **Annexure-I**. It shows that there has been a decline in exports in some of these sectors such as Gems and Jewellery, Leather and Leather Manufactures, Man-Made Yarn/Fabs./Madeups and Ready made Garments of all Textiles etc due to various global and domestic factors such as demand and supply in domestic and international markets, worldwide lockdown during corona pandemic, currency fluctuations, international prices, etc.

(e): The following are some of the key steps taken by the Government to promote exports in various sectors:

- 1) Foreign Trade Policy (2015 -20) extended by one year i.e. upto 31-3-2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic situation.
- 2) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit was launched w.e.f. 01.04.2015 for a period of 5 years and later extended by one year i.e. upto 31-3-2021. An Impact Assessment study on the Interest Equalisation Scheme has been undertaken and based on its outcome, the scheme is continued.
- 3) A new Scheme, Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP), has been launched with effect from 01.01.2021.
- 4) Common Digital Platform for Certificate of Origin has been launched to facilitate trade and increase FTA utilization by exporters.
- 5) A comprehensive "Agriculture Export Policy" to provide an impetus to agricultural exports related to agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries and food processing sectors, is under implementation.
- 6) Promoting and diversifying services exports by pursuing specific action plans for the 12 Champion Services Sectors.
- 7) Promoting districts as export hubs 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.
- 8) Active role of Indian missions abroad towards promoting India's trade, tourism, technology and investment goals has been enhanced.
- 9) Package announced in light of the covid pandemic to support domestic industry through various banking and financial sector relief measures, especially for MSMEs, which constitute a major share in exports.

Statement referred to in reply of part (a) and (b) of Lok Sabha unstarred question no. 1580 for answer on 10th February 2021

India's Export Performance of major sectors

Value in US\$ million

S. No.	Sectors	2018-19	2019-20	% Change	2019-20 (Apr-Dec)	2020-21* (Apr-Dec)	% Change
1	Petroleum Products	46553.58	41288.74	-11.31	32143.13	17637.78	-45.13
2	Gems And Jewellery	40251.03	35898.49	-10.81	27979.99	16881.75	-39.66
3	Leather And Leather Manufactures	5140.85	4658.48	-9.38	3609.55	2353.39	-34.8
4	Cashew	654.43	566.82	-13.39	437.36	295.3	-32.48
5	Man-Made Yarn/ Fabs./Madeups Etc.	4980.51	4821.42	-3.19	3592.81	2527.19	-29.66
6	Rmg Of All Textiles	16138.29	15488.07	-4.03	11444.17	8201.59	-28.33
7	Marine Products	6802.56	6722.07	-1.18	5455.53	4543.53	-16.72
8	Electronic Goods	8829.43	11700.58	32.52	8777.99	7410.22	-15.58
9	Handicrafts Excl. Hand Made Carpet	1838.08	1797.86	-2.19	1367.16	1171.66	-14.3
10	Tea	830.93	826.53	-0.53	656.51	575.75	-12.3
11	Engineering Goods	83621.65	78704.38	-5.88	59815.52	52951.66	-11.48
12	Mica, Coal And Other Ores, Minerals Including Process	4254.71	3948.39	-7.2	2975.96	2646.91	-11.06
13	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./Madeups, Handloom Products Etc.	11215.15	10027.73	-10.59	7542.95	6796.5	-9.9
14	Tobacco	981.33	905.15	-7.76	716.24	656.85	-8.29
15	Meat, Dairy And Poultry Products	4363.72	3714.3	-14.88	2921.23	2705.42	-7.39
16	Coffee	822.34	738.86	-10.15	543.21	504.01	-7.22
17	Plastic And Linoleum	8607.48	7551.55	-12.27	5872.41	5473.02	-6.8
18	Jute Mfg. Incl. Floor Covering	324.93	342.61	5.44	261.18	245.48	-6.01
19	Organic And Inorganic Chemicals	22379.3	22082.79	-1.32	16620.1	15913.48	-4.25
20	Oil Seeds	1156.77	1318.08	13.95	942.4	908.81	-3.56
21	Carpet	1481.85	1373.3	-7.33	1057.71	1050.92	-0.64
22	Ceramic Products And Glassware	2649.16	2870.64	8.36	2156.93	2145.07	-0.55
23	Spices	3322.45	3621.38	9	2808.87	2901.64	3.3
24	Fruits And Vegetables	2540.9	2380.48	-6.31	1605.88	1723.48	7.32
25	Cereal Preparations And Miscellaneous Processed Item	1555.45	1527.03	-1.83	1150.02	1307.29	13.68
26	Drugs And Pharmaceuticals	19146.55	20703.46	8.13	15630.18	18099.32	15.8
27	Rice	7750.61	6403.24	-17.38	4437.62	6014.72	35.54
28	Oil Meals	1508.65	827.9	-45.12	644.56	934.6	45.00
29	Iron Ore	1317.29	2624.96	99.27	1952.5	3182.36	62.99
30	Other Cereals	348.97	205.19	-41.2	150.82	413.32	174.05
31	Others	18709.16	17720.58	-5.28	13003.82	13122.08	0.91
India's Total Export		330078.09	313361.04	-5.06	238274.31	201295.12	-15.52

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*: provisional)

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1588
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10th FEBRUARY, 2021

JOINING RCEP

1588. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has decided not to join Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership(RCEP) and if so, the reasons for the same;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the world's biggest free trade deal has been signed in November, 2020 under RCEP without India;
- (c) if so, whether it would adversely impact our economy and growth;
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to review all Free Trade Agreements(FTA); and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

- (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 etc. and received inputs, which were taken into consideration while formulating India's position in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) negotiations. During the 3rd RCEP Leaders' Summit held on 4 November, 2019 in Bangkok, India conveyed its position that the current structure of RCEP did not reflect the RCEP Guiding Principles or address the outstanding issues and concerns of India, in the light of which, India did not join the consensus. India's position in RCEP was formulated to achieve equitable outcomes, balanced ambitions and address domestic sensitivities of its stakeholders including small entrepreneurs. On 15 November 2020, the RCEP Agreement was signed by 15 countries namely 10 ASEAN member countries, Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand and South Korea.
- (d) to (e): Government has taken steps to review Free Trade Agreements including India-ASEAN CECA, India-Japan CEPA and India-Korea CEPA.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1592
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10th FEBRUARY, 2021

FOODGRAINS STOCKED AT PORTS

1592. DR. T. SUMATHY (a) THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any interest in releasing millions of tonnes of food grains, pulses, peas, etc. found stocked at various ports in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the status of quantity and value of food grains, pulses, peas, etc. stocked at various sea ports of the country, Port-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to notify and direct the concerned authorities at the respective sea ports to release the huge quantities of food grains, pulses, peas, etc. and ensure that they reach the hands of the poor through public distribution system before these perish by rotting; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

- (a) to (d): The Government of India had notified certain changes in the import policy of peas and pulses in light of various developments in the sector. These Notifications were challenged in various High Courts. Based on ex -parte stay orders against the operations of these Notifications, certain importers brought in quantities of pulses in excess of the stipulations for the years 2017 -18, 2018 -19 and 2019 -20. The Government contested the cases before various High Courts and in order to obtain a common judgment, sought transfer of all cases filed before the various High Courts to the Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Judgment dated 26th August, 2020 upheld the notifications and the trade notices and rejected the challenge made by the importers and further directed that the imports, if any, made relying on interim order(s) would be held to be contrary to the notifications.

The disposal of peas and pulses stocked at various sea ports which have been imported by private importers in violation of the Foreign Trade Policy and notifications issued there under, will be in accordance with and subject to the Judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the relevant provisions of law.

A statement indicating port wise quantity of food grains, peas and pulses lying at various ports pending clearance by Customs Authorities is at Annexure - I.

Statement referred to in reply of part (a) and (b) of Lok Sabha unstarred question no. 1592 for answer on 10th February 2021

Statement indicating quantity of food grains, peas and pulses lying at various ports pending clearance by Customs Authorities			
Sl. Nos.	Port	Items	Quantity in MTS
1	Mundra & Pipava	Food grains etc	913
		Peas	108915
		Pulses	NIL
2	Chennai	Food grains	598
		Peas	8447
		Pulses	12968.307
3	Kolkata	Food grains	95.18
		Peas	1635.75
		Pulses	3746.84
4	Mumbai I	Food grains	NIL
		Peas	16815
		Pulses	NIL
5	Mumbai II	Food grains	NIL
		Peas	2650
		Pulses	93211.46
6	Cochin	Food grains	NIL
		Peas	596.76
		Pulses	NIL
7	Tutocorin	Food grains	NIL
		Peas	5846.78
		Pulses	3702.387
8	Vishakhapatnam	Food grains	NIL
		Peas	6479.329
		Pulses	NIL
		Total	266620.8

Source: Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 127
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10th FEBRUARY, 2021

RUBBER INDUSTRY

*127. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to establish rubber industries in Assam and the total number of industries proposed to be opened by the Government to achieve the desired target;
- (b) the district-wise details of nine Primary Processing Centres established/proposed to be established to promote rubber plantation in Assam; and
- (c) the State-wise details of the amount invested in developing rubber plantation in the North-Eastern region of the country during the last three years and the amount proposed to be invested during the next five years?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल)
THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) to (c): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (c) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 127 FOR ANSWER ON 10th FEBRUARY, 2021
REGARDING “RUBBER INDUSTRY”.**

(a) Government of India through Rubber Board is implementing the ‘Sustainable and Inclusive Development of Natural Rubber Sector’ scheme for undertaking various developmental and research activities for increasing natural rubber production in the country. Rubber Board provides technical support for establishing rubber based industries in the country. At present there are six rubber products manufacturing industries in Assam for manufacturing rubber products like tread rubber, rubberized coir foams and healthcare products. There is no specific target for establishing rubber industries in Assam.

(b) Under the “Chief Minister Samagra Gramya Unnayan Yojana (CMSGUY)”, Government of Assam has approved a project in 2019-20 for the construction of nine Primary Processing Centres for processing of natural rubber. The objective of the project is to enhance the quality of natural rubber produced by small growers through group processing under the aegis of Rubber Producers Societies (RPS) for ensuring better price to rubber growers. The district -wise details are as under:

Proposed Primary Processing Centres in Assam		
	<i>District</i>	<i>Rubber Producers’ Society (RPS)</i>
1	Bongaigaon	Ghilaguri RPS
2	Chirang	Rwikhati RPS
3	Goalpara	Mung RPS
4	Golaghat	Doyang RPS
5	Karbi Anglong	Chesongkiri Ajirong RPS
6	-do-	Thongnokbe RPS
7	Kokrajhar	Bakshamara RPS
8	-do-	Chwtwng RPS
9	Udalguri	Mwndang RPS

(c) State-wise break-up of amount spent by Rubber Board in North East Region during the last three years is as under:

Amount spent by Rubber Board in North East Region during the last three years (Rs. Crore)				
Sl. No.	State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Assam	12.66	11.85	14.21
2	Tripura	11.34	10.61	12.84
3	Meghalaya	3.64	3.40	3.93
4	Nagaland	1.08	1.02	3.52
5	Arunachal Pradesh	0.62	0.59	1.76
6	Manipur	0.66	0.61	0.41
7	Mizoram	0.53	0.49	0.27
Total amount		30.53	28.57	36.94

To tap the potential of new rubber plantation in North Eastern states, a collaborative project for developing rubber plantations in 2,00,000 ha in North East in public-private partnership (PPP) mode with State Governments, financial institutions and Rubber Board along with tyre companies has been envisaged. Apart from accelerating new rubber plantation development the project focusses on quality improvement of NR and skill development activities.

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 138
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10th FEBRUARY, 2021

TRADE DEFICIT

*138. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:

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

- (a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to balance trade deficit of the country;
- (b) the details of the main export sectors that showed downward trend during recent years;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of 'Make in India' policy on trade and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether imports have increased during the last one year in spite of providing a boost to domestic manufactures; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल)
THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (e) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 138 FOR ANSWER ON 10th FEBRUARY, 2021
REGARDING “TRADE DEFICIT”.**

(a) : India’s overall (merchandise and services) trade deficit decreased by 25.05% in 2019-20 over 2018-19. During April-November, 2020-21, India’s overall (merchandise and services) exports were US\$ 304.53 billion, higher than overall imports of US\$ 293.56 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of US\$ 10.97 billion. Despite the Covid pandemic situation India’s merchandise exports in December 2020 were US\$ 27.15 billion as compared to US\$ 27.11 billion in December 2019, showing a positive growth of 0.14%, due to several measures taken by the Government. 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 in domestic and international markets, currency fluctuations, international prices, etc.

The Government has taken the following key steps to promote exports:

- 1) Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) extended by one year i.e. upto 31-3-2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic situation.
- 2) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit has also been extended by one year i.e. upto 31-3-2021.
- 3) A new Scheme, Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP), has been launched with effect from 01.01.2021.
- 4) Common Digital Platform for Certificate of Origin has been launched to facilitate trade and increase FTA utilization by exporters.
- 5) A comprehensive “Agriculture Export Policy” to provide an impetus to agricultural exports related to agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries and food processing sectors, is under implementation.
- 6) Promoting and diversifying services exports by pursuing specific action plans for the 12 Champion Services Sectors.
- 7) Promoting districts as export hubs 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.
- 8) Active role of Indian missions abroad towards promoting India’s trade, tourism, technology and investment goals has been enhanced.

- 9) Package announced in light of the covid pandemic to support domestic industry through various banking and financial sector relief measures, especially for MSMEs, which constitute a major share in exports.

(b): The main export sectors that showed downward trend during recent years are Gems and Jewellery, Leather and Leather Manufactures, Man-Made Yarn/Fabrics/Madeups etc, Readymade Garments of all Textiles, Marine Products and Cotton Yarn/Fabrics/Madeups/ Handloom Products etc. In spite of the pandemic situation there are certain sectors such as Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Spices, Iron ore, Rice and Other cereals which have shown positive trend in exports.

(c): 'Make in India' initiative was launched on 25th September, 2014 with the objective of facilitating investment, fostering innovation, building best in class manufacturing infrastructure, making it easy to do business and enhancing skill development. The initiative was further aimed at creating a conducive environment for investment, modern and efficient infrastructure, opening up new sectors for foreign investment and forging a partnership between government and industry. Healthy FDI inflows and growth in emerging sectors like electronics are reflective of positive outcomes of the initiative.

(d) & (e): Due to several policy measures taken by the Government to boost domestic manufactures and other domestic and global factors, India's merchandise imports have decreased by 7.64% to US\$ 474.7 billion in 2019-20 from USD 514.1 billion in 2018-19. During the current year (April-December), due to COVID-19 pandemic, India's merchandise imports have decreased by 28.2% to US\$ 261.5 billion from US\$ 364.2 billion during the same period of the last year.
