

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. 144**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022**

**IMPACT OF WAR ON INDIAN INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE**

\*144. SHRI SHYAM SINGH YADAV:  
DR. VISHNU PRASAD M.K.:

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

- (a) whether the Government has made any estimation of the scale of impact of Ukraine-Russia war on Indian industry and commerce;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government intends to inject any financial stimulus in the economy in the wake of Ukraine-Russia war; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री ( श्री पीयूष गोयल )

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

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

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (d) OF LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 144 FOR ANSWER ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022  
REGARDING “IMPACT OF WAR ON INDIAN INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE”.**

**(a)&(b) :** As per the feedback received from the industry, exports of some products from India are affected such as pharmaceuticals, telecom instruments, tea, coffee, marine products, etc. The bilateral trade with Russia has, however, improved in comparison to corresponding period last year. The precise implication of the war scenario can be assessed only after the situation stabilizes.

In spite of global economic adversities, the High Frequency Indicators (HFIs) in the first quarter of 2022-23 are reflecting sustained growth momentum in the economy as compared to the previous quarter.

**(c)&(d) :** The Government has provided for fiscal stimulus in the budget of FY 2022-23 with Gross Fiscal Deficit to GDP ratio budgeted at 6.4 per cent.

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. 155 (H)**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022**

**BAN ON CHINESE PRODUCTS**

\*155(H). SHRI GOPAL CHINNAYA SHETTY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any steps to impose ban on Chinese products;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**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.

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (c) OF LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 155(H) FOR ANSWER ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022  
REGARDING “BAN ON CHINESE PRODUCTS”.**

**(a) to (b):** India and China, are both members of the WTO, and any trade restriction imposed must be WTO compliant. Government has from time to time reviewed and taken WTO compliant measures to address the concerns raised by various stakeholders to have a holistic global trade strategy.

India has not imposed any country specific ban on imports. However, as per the import policy of the Government, all goods imported into India are subject to domestic laws, rules, orders, regulations, technical specifications, environment and safety norms that are notified from time to time and Government takes appropriate action including ban on goods if these are found to violate these regulations or have implications for national security.

The import policy of Government for goods is ‘free’ except when regulated by way of ‘Prohibition’, ‘Restriction’ and ‘Exclusive Trading’ through State Trading enterprises (STEs) on the grounds of (i) public morals, (ii) protection of human, animal or plant life and health, (iii) protection of patents and copy rights, (iv) protection of national treasures of artistic, historical and archaeological value, (v) conservation of exhaustible resources; (vi) prevention of trade in fissionable materials, (vii) of traffic in arms , ammunition and implements of war.

The Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) is empowered to recommend restrictions on import of a product by imposition of additional duty or quantitative restrictions (QRs) if Indian industry is ‘seriously injured’ or ‘threatened with injury’ on account of surge in imports or unfair trade practices. Currently, 61 Anti-dumping measures and 4 countervailing duty measures are in force on Chinese products.

Some examples of industry specific measure are as below:

(i) For toys, the Government has issued Toys (Quality Control) Order, 2020 on 25 Feb 2020 through which toys have been brought under compulsory Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) certification with effect from 1 Jan 2021. This QCO is equally applicable to domestic manufacturers

as well as foreign manufacturers who intend to export their toys to India. As per this QCO, it is mandatory for toys to conform to Indian standards and bear the standard ISI mark under licence from BIS and no person shall manufacture, import, distribute, sell, hire, lease, store or exhibit for sale any toys without the ISI mark. This will curb import of substandard toys.

(ii) Similarly, compulsory registration under “Electronics and IT Goods (Requirement of Compulsory Registration) Order 2012” addresses safety standards for 63 notified electronic products including mobile phones. The stock, sale, import, manufacture, etc. without having valid Registration and Standard Mark of these items is prohibited.

(iii) In the chemicals and fertilizer sector, the Government has issued the Quality Control Orders (QCO) dated 16.6.2020 whereby in accordance with Section 16 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act 2016, 14 chemicals shall conform to the corresponding Indian standards and shall bear the Standard Mark under a licence from the Bureau as per Scheme-I of Schedule-II of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Conformity Assessment) Regulations, 2018.

(iv) In the Electrical machinery sector such as Air conditioners, the Government has issued the Air Conditioner and its related Parts, Hermetic Compressor and Temperature Sensing Controls (Quality Control) Order, 2019, which specifies that specified goods shall conform to the corresponding Indian standards and shall bear Standard Mark under a licence from the Bureau as per Scheme I of Schedule-II of the Bureau of Indian Standard (Conformity Assessment) Regulations, 2018.

To support and expand domestic capacities, the Government has implemented policies to promote domestic manufacturing like the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes in line with the Atmanirbhar Bharat policy to reduce dependence on imports, at an estimated outlay of Rs. 1,97,000 cr fully funded by the Central Government covering inter-alia sectors such as drug intermediates and Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients, medical devices, telecom and networking products, automobile and auto components, advance chemistry cell battery, white goods, textile products, specialty steel, drone and drone components, etc. In addition, in order to promote semi conductor industry, the Government has formulated a scheme amounting to Rs. 76,000 cr.

(c): Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1612**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022**

**EXPORT OF RICE**

1612. SHRI MANNE SRINIVAS REDDY

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

- (a) the reasons for non-basmati rice holding major amount of rice exports to other countries from India;
- (b) whether the Government is planning to incentivise the non-basmati rice sales within the country; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to promote the same?

**ANSWER**

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

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

- (a) Basmati rice is a premium GI-tagged product with limited production base, confined to the Indo-Gangetic plains. Due to its high price, basmati rice is a niche product in the international market. As all the other varieties of rice produced in India are categorized as non-Basmati rice, their exports account for a major share of total exports of rice from India. Over the past two years, the exports of non-Basmati rice have increased substantially due to increased demand in the international market and competitive price of Indian rice.
- (b) & (c): Non-basmati rice is used as staple diet by a large share of population and already has a large consumption base in India.

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1672**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022**

**FOREIGN TRADE POLICY**

1672. SHRI S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning to extend the present Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 again, at least by six months, due to pandemic-induced uncertainties;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; 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) and (b): No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(c): The existing Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 which was announced for a period for five years, was extended by a year due to COVID-19 till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 and thereafter up to 30.09.2021. Due to continuing impact of COVID-19 again Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 was extended up to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022. Thereafter, Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20 was extended up to 30.09.2022 due to global supply chain uncertainties in the wake of conflict between Russia and Ukraine. At present, preparation of new Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) is ongoing.

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1678**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022**

**TRADE WITH GCC**

1678. SHRI NABA KUMAR SARANIA:

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

- (a) whether India's trade with the Gulf Cooperation Council(GCC) is growing at a fast pace;
- (b) if so, the details of India's total exports to the Gulf countries during the last five years;
- (c) the details of requirements for India's trade with Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC);
- (d) whether NRIs constitute half of the Gulf countries and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Startup Bridge has been launched between Invest India and Invest Qatar to accelerate Startup sector in both the countries and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether Assam tea is being exported to such Gulf countries 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) : Bilateral Trade between India and the GCC grew from US\$ 87.35 billion in FY 2020-21 to US\$ 154.66 billion in FY 2021-22, registering an increase of 77.06% on a year-on-year basis. Since FY 2017-18, on a compounded annual growth rate basis, bilateral trade between India and the GCC has grown by 10.57%.



(b) : Details of India's exports to the GCC during the last five financial years is as follows:

<b>India's Exports to GCC</b>						
<b>Values in USD Billion</b>						
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>2017-2018</b>	<b>2018-2019</b>	<b>2019-2020</b>	<b>2020-2021</b>	<b>2021-2022</b>
1	BAHRAIN	0.56	0.74	0.56	0.53	0.90
2	KUWAIT	1.37	1.33	1.29	1.05	1.24
3	OMAN	2.44	2.25	2.26	2.36	3.15
4	QATAR	1.47	1.61	1.27	1.28	1.84
5	SAUDI ARABIA	5.41	5.56	6.24	5.86	8.76
6	UAE	28.15	30.13	28.85	16.68	28.04
	<b>GCC Total</b>	<b>39.39</b>	<b>41.62</b>	<b>40.47</b>	<b>27.76</b>	<b>43.93</b>

Source: DGCIS

(c): India and the six GCC countries are members of the multilateral trading system, the World Trade Organisation (WTO). India and the UAE recently concluded a bilateral Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) that entered into force on 01 May 2022. Like any other partner country in the WTO/ bilateral Free Trade Agreements, trade with GCC countries also entails adhering to relevant customs laws and procedures of India and the respective partner countries under the existing trade Agreements, which includes, inter alia, customs duties, technical standards, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, export and import licencing measures, labelling, packaging and marketing requirements, and any other relevant rules and regulations of India and the partner countries.

(d): As per last figures provided by local authorities in Gulf countries, the estimated number of non-resident Indians (NRIs) currently residing in Gulf countries is as follows:

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Estimated No. of NRIs residing in the country (In Lakh)</b>
1.	Bahrain	3.20
2.	Kuwait	10.29
3.	Muscat	6.26
4.	Qatar	7.80
5.	Saudi Arabia	21.60
6.	United Arab Emirates	35

(e): Yes. A Startup Bridge has been launched in collaboration with Invest India, the Embassy of India in Doha, Qatar, and Invest Qatar. The India-Qatar Startup Bridge was launched by the Hon'ble Vice President, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu during the India-Qatar Business Forum held in Doha on 5th June 2022. The collaboration of these two fast-paced and ever-growing ecosystems will result in long-term economic growth and prosperity for both countries. More information of this StartUp Bridge is available on the following website of Startup India:

<https://www.startupindia.gov.in/content/sih/en/international/india-qatar-bridge.html>

(f): As merchant exporters of tea export blended teas by mixing teas from different regions, including Assam, in order to cater to the requirements of different buyers located in various countries, including the GCC countries, the exact volume of Assam tea exports to the GCC countries cannot be estimated.

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1679**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022**

**PROMOTION OF EXPORT**

1679. DR. SUJAY RADHAKRISHNA VIKHE PATIL:  
DR. KRISHNA PAL SINGH YADAV:  
PROF. RITA BAHUGUNA JOSHI:  
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
DR. HEENA GAVIT:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any scheme to assist the States in promotion of exports and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of total funds allocated to various States including Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh for export promotion, sector and State-wise during each of the last three years and the current year along with the steps taken by the Government to engage the States in export promotion;
- (c) the measures taken by the Government to improve the logistic constraints to achieve the export target of the country; and
- (d) whether the Government has also made provisions for tax rebate for promotion of exports and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

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

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

- (a) & (b): The Department of Commerce, Government of India is implementing the Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) w.e.f. FY 2017-18 with the objective of assisting Central and State Government agencies in the creation of appropriate infrastructure for growth of exports. Under the scheme, financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid is provided to Central/State Government owned agencies (or their Joint Ventures with major stake-holding by them) for setting up or up-grading export infrastructure in States/UTs. The scheme can be

availed by States through their implementing agencies, for infrastructure projects with significant export linkages like Border Haats, Land customs stations, quality testing and certification labs, cold chains, trade promotion centres, export warehousing and packaging, SEZs and ports/airports cargo terminuses. The Scheme guidelines are available at <https://commerce.gov.in/trade-promotion/trade-promotion-assistance/>.

Under the TIES, financial assistance for a total of 27 export infrastructure projects have been approved during FY 2019-20 to 2022-23 (till 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 2022). The State/UT-wise details, including Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, of funds released during last three years are given at Annexure-I.

Further, under "Districts as Export Hubs Initiative" (DEH) of Department of Commerce implemented through Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), DGFT Regional Authorities work with the States/UTs and the District directly to create institutional mechanisms at the State and District level to facilitate exports of identified products/services from the Districts. District specific Export Promotion Committees have been constituted in all States.

(c) : To overcome the infrastructural constraints in logistics, a GIS-based technology platform called PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan(NMP) has been launched with the objective to holistically integrate all multi-modal connectivity infrastructure projects and remove gaps for seamless movement of people and goods including export consignments.

Government has undertaken various measures to mitigate shortage of containers for facilitating export cargo:

- (i) Tracking and tracing mechanism for containers has been enabled through development of a portal by NICDC Logistics Data Services(NLDS) for improving turnaround of containers for increased availability, which is visualized through a dashboard for monitoring
- (ii) FIEO has launched a portal on its website for advance planning and better visibility of real-time demand and supply position of containers and to enable re-positioning of empty containers from locations of surplus to locations of demand
- (iii)CBIC had launched special drive to release abandoned/detained/seized containers through tracking and monitoring of dwell times so as to effectively enhance availability of containers

(d): The duty drawback scheme provides rebate on the incidence of Customs duties on imported inputs and Central Excise duties on domestic inputs that are used in the manufacture of export goods.

The amount disbursed under Duty drawback scheme during the last three years is as below:

Financial Year	Duty drawback disbursed (Rs. in Crore)*
2019-20	17,902.71
2020-21	18,128.05
2021-22	23,920.00

Source: \*CBIC, Department of Revenue

Further, there is no provision of tax rebate on exports under GST. However, exporters are eligible to claim refund of either (i) tax paid on export of goods or services or both; or (ii) unutilized input tax credit in respect of goods or services or both exported without payment of tax.

The amount of refund under GST provided to exporters on account of export of services with payment of IGST and export of goods and services without payment of IGST is as follows:

Financial Year	Amount (in Rs. Crores)**
2019-20	31632.61
2020-21	52050.25
2021-22	66781.89

Source: \*\*CBIC, Department of Revenue

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**ANNEXURE-I**

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF PART (a) TO (b) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1679 FOR ANSWER ON 27.07.2022.

**Details of projects approved under TIES {FY 2019-20 to FY 2022-23 (till 22.07.2022)}**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT, where project(s) located	Year	Number of New projects approved	TIES fund released (In Rs. Cr.)
1.	Karnataka	2019-20	0	2.65*
		2020-21	0	0
		2021-22	0	0.35*
		2022-23	1	5.46**
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8.46</b>
2	Kerala	2019-20	1	10
		2020-21	0	0
		2021-22	1	18.09*
		2022-23	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28.09</b>
3	Manipur	2019-20	0	0
		2020-21	0	5.63*
		2021-22	0	0
		2022-23	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5.63</b>
4	Andhra Pradesh	2019-20	0	9.9856*
		2020-21	2	13
		2021-22	0	0
		2022-23	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22.9856</b>
5	Tamil Nadu	2019-20	5	15.91
		2020-21	1	14.4584*
		2021-22	4	22.94
		2022-23	0	2.82**
		<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>56.1284</b>
6	Madhya Pradesh	2019-20	0	8.04*
		2020-21	0	0
		2021-22	0	0
		2022-23	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8.04</b>
7	Uttar Pradesh	2019-20	0	0.48

		2020-21	0	0
		2021-22	0	0
		2022-23	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.48</b>
8	Maharashtra	2019-20	0	1.52*
		2020-21	1**	0
		2021-22	0	0
		2022-23	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.52</b>
9	Tripura	2019-20	0	0
		2020-21	2**	0
		2021-22	0	0
		2022-23	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
10	West Bengal	2019-20	0	0
		2020-21	0	0
		2021-22	0	6.83*
		2022-23	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6.83</b>
11	Himachal Pradesh	2019-20	0	0
		2020-21	0	0
		2021-22	1	10
		2022-23	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>
12	Haryana	2019-20	1	0
		2020-21	0	6.06*
		2021-22	0	0
		2022-23	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6.06</b>
13	Chandigarh	2019-20	0	0
		2020-21	0	0
		2021-22	0	2.82*
		2022-23	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.82</b>
14	Assam	2019-20	2	5.7725
		2020-21	0	5.6875*
		2021-22	0	3.96*
		2022-23	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15.42</b>
15	Punjab	2019-20	2	0

		2020-21	0	5.77*
		2021-22	1	10
		2022-23	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15.77</b>
16	Jharkhand	2019-20	1	9.80
		2020-21	0	0
		2021-22	0	0
		2022-23	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9.80</b>
17.	Sikkim	2019-20	0	0
		2020-21	1	8.87
		2021-22	0	0
		2022-23	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8.87</b>
	Grand Total		<b>27</b>	<b>206.904</b>
	<p>*Includes disbursement of subsequent installments for a previously sanctioned project/new project approved in previous financial year.</p> <p>**Funds yet to be disbursed.</p>			

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1689**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022**

**TRADE WITH CHINA**

1689. SHRI N. REDDEPPA:

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

- (a) the details of trade with China during the last five years, year and commodity-wise;
- (b) whether the Government is taking measures to reduce our dependence on imports from China, especially since the Galwan clash;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

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

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

(a) : The details of commodity-wise trade between India and China from 2017-18 to 2021-22 is at Annexure-I.

(b) & (c): The Government has launched Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes in 14 sectors which will make Indian manufacturers globally competitive, attract investment in the areas of core competency/cutting-edge technology, enhance exports, integrate India in global supply chain and reduce dependency on imports. The sectors in which PLI has been announced are i) Key Starting Materials/Drug Intermediates and Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs), ii) Large Scale Electronics manufacturing, iii) Manufacturing of Medical Devices, iv) Electronic/Technology Products, v) Pharmaceutical drugs, vi) Telecom & Networking Products, vii) Food Products, viii) White Goods (ACs & LED), ix) High Efficiency Solar PV Module, x) Automobiles and Auto components, xi) Advance Chemistry Cell battery, xii) Textile products, xiii) Specialty Steel and xiv) Drones and Drone Components. All these are the sectors in which substantive imports take place.

Technical Regulations (TRs) have been framed for several products for maintenance of standards/quality of imported products. This will check import of substandard products.

Several trade remedial actions have been taken against imports from China to protect the domestic industry from serious injury (Anti-Dumping measures in force-61, Countervailing Duty measures in force-4) against unfair trade.

The government procurement portal GeM has made it mandatory for sellers to mention 'country of origin' on products they wish to sell through the platform, a move aimed at promoting Aatma Nirbhar Bharat (Self-reliant India). Also, all e-commerce companies operating in India have to mention country of origin of products being offered for sale.

(d): Does not arise in view of (c) above.

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## Annexure-I

### Commodity wise total trade with China (2017-18 to 2021-22)

(In USD million)

HSCode	Commodity	Total trade	Total trade	Total trade	Total trade	Total trade
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
01	LIVE ANIMALS.	0.07	0	0.01	0.05	0
02	MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL	0.17	0	0.01	0.05	0
03	FISH AND CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND OTHER AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES.	162.33	722.2	1338.62	862.2	1104.23
04	DAIRY PRODUCE; BIRDS' EGGS; NATURAL HONEY; EDIBLE PROD. OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, NOT ELSEWHERE SPEC. OR INCLUDED.	0	0.95	2.08	1.54	11.5
05	PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED.	8.96	13.66	9.07	8.07	11.26
06	LIVE TREES AND OTHER PLANTS; BULBS; ROOTS AND THE LIKE; CUT FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE.	3.55	4.23	4.07	3.82	9.62
07	EDIBLE VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN ROOTS AND TUBERS.	67.83	57.17	92.22	81.72	117.43
08	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS; PEEL OR CITRUS FRUIT OR MELONS.	71.05	15.26	21.76	18.95	18.13
09	COFFEE, TEA, MATE AND SPICES.	54.09	179.72	482.15	689.48	578.56
10	CEREALS.	0.14	1.3	1.08	119.08	511.87
11	PRODUCTS OF THE MILLING INDUSTRY; MALT; STARCHES; INULIN; WHEAT GLUTEN.	15.35	20.4	18.02	13.13	21.75
12	OIL SEEDS AND OLEA. FRUITS; MISC. GRAINS, SEEDS AND FRUIT; INDUSTRIAL OR MEDICINAL PLANTS; STRAW AND FODDER.	37	33.09	64.29	131.76	72.29
13	LAC; GUMS, RESINS AND OTHER VEGETABLE SAPS AND EXTRACTS.	71.39	121.57	73.96	65.73	70.88
14	VEGETABLE PLAITING MATERIALS; VEGETABLE PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED.	41.37	42.14	58.81	78.04	71.08
15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS; PRE.	452.75	415.59	410.79	885.56	567.93

	EDIBLE FATS; ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE WAXES.					
16	PREPARATIONS OF MEAT, OF FISH OR OF CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS OR OTHER AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES	1.69	1.98	2.78	3.05	2.62
17	SUGARS AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY.	18.72	24.99	22.34	56.29	92.82
18	COCOA AND COCOA PREPARATIONS.	1.88	1.99	2.14	1.62	1.53
19	PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS, FLOUR, STARCH OR MILK; PASTRYCOOKS PRODUCTS.	1.39	1.65	1.79	1.17	2.24
20	PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES, FRUIT, NUTS OR OTHER PARTS OF PLANTS.	31.85	39.82	45.31	35.32	37.02
21	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS.	20.95	20.76	22.96	30.54	35.16
22	BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR.	8.72	1.03	3.21	5.58	2.43
23	RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE FOOD INDUSTRIES; PREPARED ANIMAL FODDER.	61.45	56.84	69.74	88.53	122.4
24	TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES.	3.12	2.71	6.24	5.98	4.89
25	SALT; SULPHUR; EARTHS AND STONE; PLASTERING MATERIALS, LIME AND CEMENT.	782.61	845.6	753.02	736.05	1094.83
26	ORES, SLAG AND ASH.	1290.08	1255.53	2388.14	4425.36	2587.92
27	MINERAL FUELS, MINERAL OILS AND PRODUCTS OF THEIR DISTILLATION; BITUMINOUS SUBSTANCES; MINERAL WAXES.	2511.65	3903.01	2635.17	1255.7	2787.56
28	INORGANIC CHEMICALS; ORGANIC OR INORGANIC COMPOUNDS OF PRECIOUS METALS, OF RARE-EARTH METALS, OR RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS OR OF ISOTOPES.	785.65	1113.78	852.13	770.82	1112.49
29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	9197.77	11845.46	10672.87	11390.59	14878
30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	168.08	193.16	212.01	259.23	269.82
31	FERTILISERS.	1072.77	2054.32	1823.56	1553.53	2956.53
32	TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS; TANNINS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES. DYES, PIGMENTS AND OTHER COLOURING MATTER; PAINTS AND VARNISHES; PUTTY AND OTHER MASTICS; INKS.	685.42	763.02	884.69	885.2	1252.01

33	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS; PERFUMERY, COSMETIC OR TOILET PREPARATIONS.	276.17	232.06	248.55	274.27	344.61
34	SOAP, ORGANIC SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS, WASHING PREPARATIONS, LUBRICATING PREPARATIONS, ARTIFICIAL WAXES, PREPARED WAXES, POLISHING OR SCOURING PREP.	93.61	128.63	125.11	137.43	161.41
35	ALBUMINOIDAL SUBSTANCES; MODIFIED STARCHES; GLUES; ENZYMES.	110.45	130.79	151.33	151.39	240.73
36		0.07	0.11	0.01	0	0
37	PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPHIC GOODS.	21.72	22.46	26.58	35.69	54.64
38	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.	1476.13	1433.45	1353.74	1555.52	1870.26
39	PLASTIC AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	2916.43	3827.12	3557.88	3479.73	4833.28
40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	392.02	361.15	346.85	277.55	368.46
41	RAW HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN FURSKINS) AND LEATHER	133.96	113.84	95.73	71.11	93.61
42	ARTICLES OF LEATHER,SADDLERY AND HARNESS;TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS AND SIMILAR CONT.ARTICLES OF ANIMAL GUT(OTHR THN SILK-WRM)GUT.	380.67	401.19	342.11	109.64	194.45
43	FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR, MANUFACTURES THEREOF.	2.54	3.46	2.61	1.13	1.84
44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD CHARCOAL.	176.55	187.06	159.14	113.01	172.06
45	CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK.	0.2	0.76	1.03	0.28	0.45
46	MANUFACTURES OF STRAW, OF ESPARTO OR OF OTHER PLAITING MATERIALS; BASKETWARE AND WICKERWORK.	2.12	2.84	3.42	2.39	3.53
47	PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MATERIAL; WASTE AND SCRAP OF PAPER OR PAPERBOARD.	18.46	23.27	31.07	30.36	25.36
48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP, OF PAPER OR OF PAPERBOARD.	589.98	601.09	615.79	653.72	744.85

49	PRINTED BOOKDS, NEWSPAPERS, PICTURES AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF THE PRINTING INDUSTRY; MANUSCRIPTS, TYPESCRIPTS AND PLANS.	25.12	21.58	24.15	13.76	30.19
50	SILK	203.15	148.49	138.19	62.32	81.36
51	WOOL, FINE OR COARSE ANIMAL HAIR, HORSEHAIR YARN AND WOVEN FABRIC.	40.75	58.7	50.74	23.13	46.63
52	COTTON.	1133.91	1907.82	896.07	1345.19	1356.24
53	OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBRES; PAPER YARN AND WOVEN FABRICS OF PAPER YARN.	248.68	201.38	172.26	159.84	238.7
54	MAN-MADE FILAMENTS.	393.68	472.7	575.3	600.31	985.46
55	MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES.	358.13	369.94	411.91	405.02	480.91
56	WADDING, FELT AND NONWOVENS; SPACIAL YARNS; TWINE, CORDAGE, ROPES AND CABLES AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	108.37	124.13	111.13	116.14	162.03
57	CARPETS AND OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS.	57.05	56.36	48.98	31.18	32.36
58	SPECIAL WOVEN FABRICS; TUFTED TEXTILE FABRICS; LACE; TAPESTRIES; TRIMMINGS; EMBROIDERY.	90.99	85.63	86.22	67.78	109.18
59	IMPREGNATED, COATED, COVERED OR LAMINATED TEXTILE FABRICS; TEXTILE ARTICLES OF A KIND SUITABLE FOR INDUSTRIAL USE.	596.53	552.21	475.95	327.22	535.21
60	KNITTED OR CROCHETED FABRICS.	460.52	416.3	390.3	361.83	477.11
61	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES, KNITTED OR CORCHETED.	209.66	240.18	235.39	161.08	212.11
62	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES, NOT KNITTED OR CROCHETED.	167.08	161.12	185.05	189.3	139.25
63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES; SETS; WORN CLOTHING AND WORN TEXTILE ARTICLES; RAGS	198.69	205.43	198.67	251.59	188.13
64	FOOTWEAR, GAITERS AND THE LIKE; PARTS OF SUCH ARTICLES.	507.18	450.59	427.51	216.72	326.7
65	HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF.	14.1	17.39	20.6	18.29	19.73
66	UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, WALKING- STICKS, SEAT-STICKS,	33.84	35.77	32.27	20.63	22.21

	WHIPS,RIDING-CROPS AND PARTS THEREOF.					
67	PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AND ARTICLES MADE OF FEATHERS OR OF DOWN; ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS; ARTICLES OF HUMAN HAIR.	167.92	160.62	206.81	308.61	508.68
68	ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT, ASBESTOS, MICA OR SIMILAR MATERIALS.	418.32	550.54	481.07	389.53	513.95
69	CERAMIC PRODUCTS.	377.46	357.07	369.37	308.13	397.31
70	GLASS AND GLASSWARE.	564.17	638	631.37	499.46	708.89
71	NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS,PRECIOUS OR SEMIPRECIOUS STONES,PRE.METALS,CLAD WITH PRE.METAL AND ARTCLS THEREOF;IMIT.JEWELRY;COIN.	786.29	746.16	201.77	200.59	358.27
72	IRON AND STEEL	1945.14	1741.27	1635.24	3407.93	2727.68
73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	1533.71	1809.49	1670.74	1379.35	1764.69
74	COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	1769.19	476.41	444.27	946.84	1567.9
75	NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	26.28	45.41	117.69	61.75	76.55
76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	781.52	1187.63	1017.84	1138.14	2296.66
78	LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	2.13	15.33	11.83	1.7	0.81
79	ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	295.08	71.2	91.52	20.77	25.82
80	TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	290.71	5.81	4.11	3.16	3.98
81	OTHER BASE METALS; CERMETS; ARTICLES THEREOF.	214.36	246.16	220.92	174.95	375.19
82	TOOLS IMPLEMENTS, CUTLERY, SPOONS AND FORKS, OF BASE METAL; PARTS THEREOF OF BASE METAL.	298.05	339.97	336.55	394.51	499.56
83	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE METAL.	424.77	407.89	407.25	332.89	523.21
84	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL APPLIANCES; PARTS THEREOF.	14255.75	14214.64	14126.44	14738.28	20907.33
85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF; SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, TELEVISION	29151.99	21207.08	19966.48	21045.9	30726.25

	IMAGE AND SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, AND PARTS.					
86	RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVES, ROLLING-STOCK AND PARTS THEREOF; RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY TRACK FIXTURES AND FITTINGS AND PARTS THEREOF; MECHANICAL	132.03	183.93	207.74	183.34	164.82
87	VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY ROLLING STOCK, AND PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF.	1543.43	1619.84	1361.15	1490.29	1854.67
88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT, AND PARTS THEREOF.	40.39	23.52	27.64	11.41	11.94
89		1208.98	78.81	73.17	83.27	84.68
90	OPTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC CINEMATOGRAPHIC MEASURING, CHECKING PRECISION, MEDICAL OR SURGICAL INST. AND APPARATUS PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF;	1818.45	1738.02	1507.17	1926.94	2731.82
91	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF.	97.93	50.25	49.2	30.82	55.56
92	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; PARTS AND ACCESSORIES OF SUCH ARTICLES.	33.92	39.36	31.27	35.22	37.12
93		0.08	0.02	0.08	0.05	0
94	FURNITURE; BEDDING, MATTRESSES, MATTRESS SUPPORTS, CUSHIONS AND SIMILAR STUFFED FURNISHING; LAMPS AND LIGHTING FITTINGS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INC	1219.62	1005	912.04	603.48	730.73
95	TOYS, GAMES AND SPORTS REQUISITES; PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF.	491.67	457.12	408.9	297.04	252.1
96	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.	317.62	348.1	359.98	317.56	376.13
97	WORKS OF ART COLLECTORS' PIECES AND ANTIQUES.	111.36	3.74	37.01	4.74	0.71
98	PROJECT GOODS; SOME SPECIAL USES.	614.22	555.81	441.56	350.29	202.17
99	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.	1.25	0.04	0.1	0.08	0.13
	<b>Total trade with China</b>	89714.23	87071.84	81873.5	86399.4	115419.96

(Source: DGCIS)

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1692**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022**

**ANTI-DUMPING DUTY ON CHEMICALS**

1692. SHRI JAYANT SINHA:

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

- (a) the details of anti-dumping duty imposed on imported chemicals in India, year-wise since 2014;
- (b) the details of the countries from which each of these chemicals are imported; and
- (c) the details of ongoing investigations about the dumping of certain chemicals such as mono ethylene glycol and toluene di-isocyanate?

**ANSWER**

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

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

(a) to (b): The Central Government, i.e., the Ministry of Finance, on the recommendation of the Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR), Department of Commerce, has imposed the anti-dumping duty on the imports of various chemicals/petrochemicals since 2014, the list of which is at Annexure-I.

(c): DGTR vide its final finding dated 24<sup>th</sup> June, 2022 has recommended continuation of anti-dumping duty in the sunset review investigation concerning imports of "Toluene Di-isocyanate, originating in or exported from China PR, Japan and Korea RP to the Ministry of Finance.

The anti-dumping investigation concerning imports of "Mono Ethylene Glycols" from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and USA was initiated by DGTR vide its notification dated 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2021 and the same is in progress.

**ANNEXURE-I****ANTI-DUMPING DUTY IN FORCE ON IMPORTS OF CHEMICALS/ PETROCHEMICALS  
IMPOSED SINCE 2014**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Country (ies) involved</b>
1.	Sodium Nitrite-I	China PR
2.	Certain Rubber Chemicals-I	China PR, EU
3.	Acetone	EU, South Africa, & USA
4.	Phosphoric Acid	Korea RP
5.	Paranitroaniline	China PR
6.	Methylene Chloride	EU, USA
7.	Meta Phenylene Diamine (MPDA)	China PR
8.	Sodium Citrate	China PR
9.	2-Ethyl Hexanol	EU, Indonesia, Korea RP, Malaysia, Chinese Taipei and USA
10.	N-Butanol	EU, Malaysia, Singapore, South Africa and USA
11.	Methyl Acetoacetate	China PR, USA
12.	Toluene Di isocyanides (TDI)	China PR, Japan, Korea RP
13.	Ammonium Nitrate	Russia, Indonesia, Georgia, and Iran
14.	Sodium Chlorate	Canada, China PR, EU
15.	Sulphonated Napthalene	China PR
16.	Dimethylacetamide	China PR, Turkey
17.	MIPA	China PR
18.	Phosphorous pentaoxide	China PR
19.	Saturated Fatty Alcohols	Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand
20.	Zeolite-4A	China PR
21.	Saccharine	Indonesia
22.	Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride Resin (CPVC) - whether or not further processed into compound	China PR, and Korea RP
23.	Toluene Di-isocyanate (TDI) having isomer content in the ratio of 80:20	European Union, Saudi Arabia, Chinese Taipei and UAE
24.	1-Phenyl-3-Methyl-5-Pyrazolone	China PR
25.	Aniline	China PR
26.	Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride	China PR
27.	Phthalic Anhydride	China PR, Indonesia, Korea RP, Thailand
28.	Natural Mica based Pearl Industrial Pigments excluding cosmetic grade	China PR
29.	Aceto Acetyl Derivatives of aromatic or heterocyclic compounds also known as Arylides	China PR
30.	Untreated Fumed Silica	China PR
31.	Sodium Hydrosulphite	China PR and Korea RP
32.	HFC Components	China PR
33.	Silicon Sealants	China PR
34.	HFC Blends	China PR
35.	"N,N-Dicyclohexyl Carbodiimide (DCC)"	China PR

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1698**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022**

**FTA WITH EU**

1698. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:

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

- (a) whether India and the European Union(EU) has resumed negotiations for a comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (FTA), a move aimed at strengthening economic ties between the two regions since 2014 onwards;
- (b) if so, the details of the business/trade transacted with each European country, country and year-wise including the present status 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): Yes, Sir. The India-EU FTA negotiations have resumed in June 2022.

b): The year-wise bilateral trade between India and EU Countries is as under:

(Values in USD Billion)

S. No.	EU Country	Export			Import			Total Trade		
		2020-21	2021-22	Apr-June, 2022	2020-21	2021-22	Apr-June, 2022	2020-21	2021-22	Apr-June, 2022
1	GERMANY	8.12	9.88	2.63	13.64	14.96	3.50	21.77	<b>24.85</b>	6.13
2	BELGIUM	5.24	10.08	2.62	6.94	9.95	2.72	12.18	<b>20.03</b>	5.34
3	NETHERLAND	6.47	12.54	4.61	3.32	4.48	1.50	9.79	<b>17.02</b>	6.10
4	ITALY	4.74	8.18	2.47	3.86	5.05	1.49	8.60	<b>13.23</b>	3.96
5	FRANCE	4.78	6.64	1.91	4.34	5.78	0.84	9.13	<b>12.42</b>	2.75
6	SPAIN	3.24	4.73	1.29	1.51	2.05	1.23	4.75	<b>6.78</b>	2.51
7	POLAND	1.65	2.72	0.68	0.71	1.12	0.31	2.36	<b>3.85</b>	0.99
8	SWEDEN	0.76	1.04	0.26	1.00	1.45	0.43	1.77	<b>2.49</b>	0.68

		Export			Import			Total Trade		
S. No.	EU Country	2020-21	2021-22	Apr-June, 2022	2020-21	2021-22	Apr-June, 2022	2020-21	2021-22	Apr-June, 2022
9	DENMARK	0.76	0.94	0.26	0.59	0.89	0.21	1.34	<b>1.83</b>	0.46
10	IRELAND	0.56	0.69	0.15	0.41	1.14	0.58	0.98	<b>1.82</b>	0.73
11	AUSTRIA	0.45	0.56	0.22	0.62	0.83	0.20	1.08	<b>1.39</b>	0.42
12	GREECE	0.55	1.08	0.17	0.14	0.30	0.05	0.69	<b>1.38</b>	0.22
13	PORTUGAL	0.84	1.19	0.25	0.11	0.16	0.04	0.95	<b>1.36</b>	0.30
14	FINLAND	0.28	0.34	0.14	0.71	0.88	0.29	1.00	<b>1.22</b>	0.43
15	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.49	0.63	0.23	0.39	0.59	0.21	0.88	<b>1.22</b>	0.44
26	ROMANIA	0.37	0.59	0.22	0.19	0.26	0.07	0.57	<b>0.86</b>	0.29
17	HUNGARY	0.50	0.55	0.15	0.22	0.29	0.09	0.71	<b>0.84</b>	0.24
18	SLOVENIA	0.35	0.49	0.14	0.27	0.30	0.06	0.63	<b>0.80</b>	0.21
19	CROATIA	0.14	0.49	0.15	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.18	<b>0.55</b>	0.17
20	LITHUANIA	0.16	0.33	0.14	0.32	0.20	0.02	0.48	<b>0.53</b>	0.16
21	MALTA	0.32	0.48	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.34	<b>0.50</b>	0.23
22	BULGARIA	0.17	0.25	0.05	0.13	0.17	0.07	0.30	<b>0.42</b>	0.12
23	SLOVAK REP	0.16	0.17	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.02	0.19	<b>0.27</b>	0.07
24	LATVIA	0.10	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.13	0.06	0.15	<b>0.27</b>	0.10
25	CYPRUS	0.09	0.14	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.11	<b>0.21</b>	0.03
26	ESTONIA	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.11	<b>0.13</b>	0.05
27	LUXEMBOURG	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.04	<b>0.08</b>	0.03
	<b>Total of EU Countries</b>	<b>41.36</b>	<b>64.96</b>	<b>19.08</b>	<b>39.72</b>	<b>51.40</b>	<b>14.07</b>	<b>81.08</b>	<b>116.36</b>	<b>33.15</b>

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1702(H)**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022**

**EXPORT/IMPORT**

1702(H). SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

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

- (a) whether there has been an increase in imports and exports last month;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the proportion of import is less than export;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether any remedial measures have been undertaken to reduce the trade deficit ascribed to imbalance in import export; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

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

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

(a) & (b): The overall (merchandise plus services) exports increased from USD 52.8 billion in June 2021 to USD 64.9 billion in June 2022. The overall (merchandise plus services) imports increased from USD 52.9 billion in June 2021 to USD 82.4 billion in June 2022.

(c) to (f): The proportion of export and import in total trade is 44:56. The trade deficit is a function of import and export. Imports take place to meet the gap between domestic production and supply, consumer demand and preferences for various products. Many imports are inputs for further manufacturing in India and exports. For boosting exports government has taken the following measures recently:

- (i) Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) extended upto 30-09-2022.

- (ii) Assistance provided through several schemes to promote exports, namely, Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) and Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme.
- (iii) Rebate of State and Central Levies and Taxes (RoSCTL) Scheme to promote labour oriented textile export has been implemented since 07.03.2019.
- (iv) Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) scheme has been implemented since 01.01.2021.
- (v) Common Digital Platform for Certificate of Origin has been launched to facilitate trade and increase Free Trade Agreement (FTA) utilization by exporters.
- (vi) 12 Champion Services Sectors have been identified for promoting and diversifying services exports by pursuing specific action plans.
- (vii) Districts as Export Hubs has been launched by identifying products with export potential in each district, addressing bottlenecks for exporting these products and supporting local exporters/manufacturers to generate employment in the district.
- (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.

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1703**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022**

**FTAs WITH EXPORT DESTINATIONS**

1703. SHRI KANUMURU RAGHU RAMA KRISHNA RAJU:

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

- (a) whether the country needs to pursue Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with major export destinations like the EU and the U.S. to push apparel shipments amid increasing competition from Bangladesh and Cambodia that enjoy tari concessions; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard along with results yielded till date?

**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): India has so far signed 13 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and 6 Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) with its trading partners for preferential access for its products including apparels. FTA negotiations are entered into with mutual agreement with the trading partners. Presently, India is engaged in FTA negotiations with some of its trading partners including the European Union, Canada, Israel and the United Kingdom.

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1715**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022**

**COFFEE GROWERS**

1715. SHRI PRAJWAL REVANNA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the distress of coffee growers due to double whammy of unseasonal heavy rains in the midst of a harvesting season and loss of crops in Malnad districts of Karnataka namely Kodagu (Coorg), Chikmagalur and particularly in Sakleshpur, Alur and Belur blocks of Hassan Lok Sabha constituency, a major coffee-growing region of the country;
- (b) if so, the details of loss of crop area due to landslide and heavy rain, district-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Government is paying meagre compensation to distressed coffee planters keeping in view of input cost like fertiliser, chemicals and labour;
- (d) if so, the details of compensation paid per acre to farmers;
- (e) whether the Government has any plans to waive off loan borrowed by the coffee planters and announce special package to protect the interest of distressed farmers; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

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

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

- (a) & (b): Untimely rain in the coffee growing regions has caused damage to the standing coffee crop as well as hampered harvesting and processing of Arabica crop. Region wise crop loss of Arabica reported in the last harvesting season ( October 2021 to March 2022) is as under:



District	No. of growers	Total extent under coffee in (Ha.)	Loss of production (MT)
Chikkamagaluru	15368	49300	11500
Hassan	10554	26027	3995
Kodagu	7456	24103	7645
Grand Total	33,378	99,430	23,140

The details of crop loss in taluks of Hassan district is as under:

Name of the taluk	Average extent of loss (%)	No. of growers	Total extent under coffee in (Ha.)	Loss of production (MT)
Sakaleshpur	35	4454	9840	2380
Alur	35	1935	5293	1095
Belur	33	3759	10160	320
Arakalgud	35	406	734	200
Total		10554	26027	3995

Source: Coffee Board

(c) & (d): The financial assistance of Rs.18,000/Ha. is extended by the District Administration under NDRF/SDRF, where the crop loss is 33% and above subject to a ceiling of 2Ha. per farmer. In addition, Coffee Board through its scheme “ Integrated Coffee Development Project” has provided financial assistance amounting to Rs. 175.01 crores during the last four year i.e. 2018-19 to 2021-22 under various interventions such as technology transfer, capacity building, support to mechanization of estates, coffee area development, market development, support to value addition and research & development etc. for overall improvement of production, productivity and quality of coffee.

(e) & (f): Guidelines issued by RBI on 17.10.2018 provides for restructuring of loans due to natural calamities. Coffee growers are eligible for interest free crop loan upto Rs.3 lakhs.

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1717**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022**

**EXPORT OF BEEF**

1717. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

- (a) the total value of beef exports from India in FYs 2021 and 2022;
- (b) the share of India in percentage in the global exports of beef along with the rank of India therein;
- (c) the names of the first five top performing companies that are exporting beef;
- (d) the details of the initiatives of the Government to earn more forex earnings through beef exports?

**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 Export Policy, the export of beef which includes meat and edible offal of cows, oxen and calf, is under prohibited category and not permitted to be exported.

(b), (c) & (d): Does not arise in view of reply (a) above.

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1718**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022**

**DEVELOPMENT OF ENTERPRISE AND SERVICE HUBS BILL**

1718. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:  
DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has issued the draft 'Development of Enterprise and Service Hubs Bill' to amend the existing Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Act;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is proposed to set up an integrated single window clearance mechanism for the grant of time-bound approvals for the establishment and operation of these hubs;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of other changes proposed in the draft Bill; and
- (f) the other measures being taken by the Government regarding challenges faced by the 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) to (e): The draft 'The Development (Enterprises and Services) Hubs Bill, 2022' is under Inter-Ministerial consultations and based on inputs received the provisions of Bill will be finalised for seeking Cabinet approval.

(f): Several measures have been initiated to enhance ease of doing business for SEZ Developers/Units as detailed in **Annexure**.

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## ***Annexure to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1718 for 27<sup>th</sup> July, 2022***

### **Measures for enhancing Ease of Doing Business in Special Economic Zones (SEZs):**

1. Method of calculation for Net Foreign Exchange earning criteria was reviewed and modified vide Notification dated 07.03.2019.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. Setting up of cafeteria, gymnasium, creche and other similar facilities / amenities allowed to SEZ units.
5. Delegation of powers to Development Commissioner for shifting of SEZ unit from one SEZ to another within their jurisdiction.
6. An amendment to the SEZ Rules in March-2019 to allow employees of IT/ITeS SEZ units to work from home.
7. Guidelines for clearance of abandoned goods/ uncleared cargo lying in Free Trade Warehousing Zones (FTWZs.)
8. Formalize “de-notification” process for enclaves and delink its present mandatory usage for SEZs purpose only.
9. 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.
10. Developer are allowed flexibility to enter into a long term lease agreement with stakeholders in Zones in line with the State policies.
11. Enabling provisions for transfer of approval from one co-developer to other co-developer.
12. Amendment 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.
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 which enables setting up of Unit by Multilateral or Unilateral or International agencies notified under United Nations (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 new rule 43A. was inserted in SEZ Rules, 2006 which enables SEZ Units to allow Work from Home to its employees.

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1727**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022**

**NIRVIK**

1727. DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR:  
SHRI RAJA AMARESHWARA NAIK:  
SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has proposed to launch a new scheme Niryat Rin Vikas Yojana (NIRVIK) to achieve higher export credit disbursement with higher insurance coverage, reduced premium and simplified procedure for claim settlements;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has planned to release National Logistics Policy to create a single window e-logistics market;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Ministry has proposed to set up the Investment Clearance Cell to develop a portal and provide end to end facilitation and support to investors; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and 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) & (b) : The Niryat Rin Vikas Yojan (NIRVIK) is being re-examined in view of the changed market situation with the idea of coming up with an improved scheme to provide enhanced cover for small exporters within the existing Whole Turnover - Export Credit Insurance for Banks.
- (c) & (d): Draft National Logistics Policy has been prepared after necessary stakeholders' consultation and has been circulated for Inter-Ministerial consultations.

- (e) & (f) : In Budget Speech 2020-21, Hon'ble Finance Minister announced plans to set up an Investment Clearance Cell (ICC) that will provide “end to end” facilitation and support to investors, including pre-investment advisory, provide information related to land banks and facilitate clearance at Centre and State level. The Cell was proposed to operate through an online digital portal.

Subsequently, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) along with Invest India initiated the process of developing the portal as a National Single Window System (NSWS). Envisioned as a one-stop for taking all the regulatory approvals and services in the country, NSWS [[www.nsws.gov.in](http://www.nsws.gov.in)] was soft-launched on 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 2021 by Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister. The national portal integrates the existing clearance systems of various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India and State Governments without disruption to their existing IT portals.

Currently Central approvals across 23 Ministries/ Departments are enabled to be applied through the NSWS portal and 16 States'/UTs' Single Window Systems have been linked with the NSWS Portal thereby providing access to approvals of these States/UTs to be applied through a single login id.

The Know Your Approvals (KYA) Module, an information wizard which guides investors to identify an indicative list of requisite pre-operations approvals/ licenses applicable, is live on NSWS with more than 3000 approvals of Central Ministries/ Departments and various States/UTs.

The scope of NSWS has also been expanded to include special schemes such as Vehicle Scrapping Scheme, Indian Footwear and Leather Development Programme and interest subvention scheme for Ethanol Blended Programme by bundling both Central and State Government approvals.

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1733**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022**

**EXPORT OF TEA**

1733. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

- (a) the volume of tea export by India in the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) whether there is a decline in the export of tea, despite Sri Lanka not exporting;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the consignment of tea was rejected by some countries recently;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (f) the efforts made by the Government to ensure that quality tea free from insecticide and pesticide is exported and to take advantage of the international tea trade to export maximum, thereby indirectly helping tea plantation growers?

**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 volume of tea export from India in the last five years is given below:

Years	Qty (M.Kgs.)	Value (Rs. Cr)
2017-18	256.57	5064.88
2018-19	254.50	5506.84
2019-20	241.34	5457.10
2020-21	203.79	5311.53
2021-22	200.79	5415.78

\* Source: Tea Board

(b) & (c): There was a decline in export of tea in last few years. Reportedly, this was due to non-availability of containers, dislocation in shipping schedules, lock-down and uncertainty in market due to covid-19 and disruptions in overall global trade. However, the export of tea during January-May, 2022 was 83.49 M. Kgs. (Value Rs. 2116.75 Crores) as compared to 77.26 M. Kgs. (Value Rs. 2036.37 Crores) during the corresponding period of last year, which shows a growth of 8.06% in volume and 3.94% in value term. As per quick estimates value of tea exports in June, 2022 is Rs. 500.03 Crores against Rs. 390.28 Crores in June, 2021 showing a growth of 28.12%.

(d) & (e): Indian Tea Exporters' Association has confirmed to the Tea Board that return of any tea consignment has not been reported.

(f): It has been a continuous endeavour of the Tea Board and tea industry to strategize ways and means to ensure quality of tea being exported from India. The following measures are being undertaken by the Tea Board on sustained basis:

- i. Enforcement of "Plant Protection Code (PPC)" in the plantations for "Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)" and the "Factory Safety Management System (FSMS)" at the factory level for "Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)".
- ii. Mandatory testing of sampled teas (twice in a year) for checking conformance with the FSSAI parameters at the factory level
- iii. Regular awareness camps/workshops for small tea growers at the grass root level for imparting training on GAP.
- iv. Mandatory closure of all the factories in early December every year also helps in arresting infusion of sub-standard teas into the system

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1745**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022**

**ORGANIC CERTIFICATION**

1745. SHRI K. NAVASKANI:

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

- (a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that most organic farmers are unaware of or are unable to obtain organic certification; and
- (b) if so, the remedial steps that are proposed to be 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) & (b): Organic farming in India is practiced under the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) of the Department of Commerce and the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare. To facilitate certification at an affordable cost, the Government has launched PGS, which is farmer group centric, requires very little documentation and is very low cost. The Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organization under the Department of Commerce, conducts capacity building programmes, webinars etc. for farmers, Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and other stakeholders, in different parts of the country, to increase awareness about the requirements for organic certification under both NPOP and PGS. APEDA, in collaboration with the University of Agriculture Sciences, Dharwad, has also organized an online course on organic certification. The Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, through the National Centre for Organic and Natural Farming (NCONF), also organises various outreach programs in virtual as well as in physical mode. So far about 25 Lakh farmers have been registered under NPOP, whereas about 13 Lakh farmers are registered under PGS- India programme.

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1773 (H)**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022**

**AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS**

1773(H). SHRI VIVEK NARAYAN SHEJWALKAR:

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

- (a) the names of agricultural products being exported at present;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to increase the export of agricultural produce in order to double the income of the farmers; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

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

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

(a): 45 major agricultural products are exported by India as given at Annexure.

(b)&(c): Agriculture product exports help farmers to take advantage of wider international market which translates into getting better and remunerative price of their crop and that results into increasing income of the farmers.

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**Statement referred to in reply of part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question no. 1773(H) for answer on 27<sup>th</sup> July 2022.**

The agricultural products being exported at present are given below:

S.No.	Agricultural products	S.No.	Agricultural products
1	Tea	26	Fresh Vegetables
2	Coffee	27	Processed Vegetables
3	Rice -Basmati	28	Processed Fruits And Juices
4	Rice(Other Than Basmati)	29	Cereal Preparations
5	Wheat	30	Cocoa Products
6	Other Cereals	31	Milled Products
7	Pulses	32	Misc Processed Items
8	Tobacco Unmanufactured	33	Animal Casings
9	Tobacco Manufactured	34	Buffalo Meat
10	Spices	35	Sheep/Goat Meat
11	Cashew	36	Other Meat
12	Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	37	Processed Meat
13	Sesame Seeds	38	Dairy Products
14	Niger Seeds	39	Poultry Products
15	Groundnut	40	Floriculture Products
16	Other Oil Seeds	41	Natural Rubber
17	Vegetable Oils	42	Alcoholic Beverages
18	Oil Meals	43	Marine Products
19	Guergam Meal	44	Ayush And Herbal Products
20	Castor Oil	45	Cotton Raw Including Waste
21	Shellac		
22	Sugar		
23	Mollases		
24	Fruits / Vegetable Seeds		
25	Fresh Fruits		

*Source:DGCI&S*

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1802**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022**

**CLOSURE OF TEA GARDENS**

1802. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

- (a) the details and the number of closed tea gardens in North Bengal districts, including Darjeeling and Kalimpong during the last ten years;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to reopen these closed tea gardens and ensure that these function properly;
- (c) whether the Government has received any proposals from West Bengal Government for taking over of the closed tea gardens in the State and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of welfare schemes, benefits and livelihood support provided by the Tea Board to impacted workers of closed tea gardens; and
- (e) the details of projects undertaken by Tea Board, including funds allocation and utilization towards support of workers for their welfare?

**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): At present, there are 8 tea gardens closed in the State of West Bengal. The details of closed tea gardens is given in Annexure.

(b): The tea gardens are monitored by the Central Government through the Tea Board. In the past steps have been taken by the State Government by cancelling land lease of some closed tea gardens and taking possession of the land to find out new entrepreneurs. One of the closed tea garden was

officially liquidated by the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court and put up for e-auction. However, no prospective buyer was available. Another closed tea garden is under the possession of the Insolvency Resolution Professional (IRP) as per direction of (National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Kolkata Bench. The IRP is in the final stage of finalizing resolution plan.

(c): No proposal has been received from the State Government of West Bengal for taking over closed tea estates.

(d) & (e): Tea Board has implemented certain welfare activities under Human Resource Development (HRD) component of the “Tea Development and Promotion Scheme” during the Medium Term Framework period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 and extended till 2020-21, aimed at improving the health and hygiene of workers, education of wards of workers and imparting training to improve skills for growers/workers. Financial assistance of Rs.7.83 Crore has been provided by the Tea Board under the HRD component during this period. The “Tea Development & Promotion Scheme” approved for implementation by Tea Board during the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission period from 2021-22 to 2025-26 has a component for the welfare of small tea growers and their workers.

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**ANNEXURE****Details of closed tea gardens**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Tea Garden</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Date of Closure</b>
1	Panighata Tea Estate	Darjeeling	10.10.2015
2	Dheklapara Tea Estate	Alipurduar	11.03.2006
3	Bundapani Tea Estate	Alipurduar	13.07.2013
4	Dharanipur Tea Estate	Jalpaiguri	21.10.2013
5	Redbank Tea Estate	Jalpaiguri	19.10.2013
6	Surendranagar Tea Estate	Jalpaiguri	19.10.2013
7	Lankapara Tea Estate	Alipurduar	July 2015
8	Dooteriah Tea Estate	Darjeeling	09.06.2019

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1812**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022**

**EXPORT FROM KOZHIKODE**

1812. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data regarding the major items of export from Kozhikode to other countries and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has provided any financial or export subsidies to these exporters from Kozhikode and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has started export promotion of “One District One Product” scheme and if so, the details regarding the same for Kozhikode;
- (d) whether the Government has plans to bring down various export subsidies and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has any export promotion schemes for footwear industry and if so, the details of such schemes provided for footwear exporters of Kozhikode?

**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 items of export from Kozhikode to other countries during 2021-22 includes the following:

S.No.	Commodity Description	Approx. Export Value ( Million USD)
1	Taps, Cocks, Valves And Similar Appliances For Pipes, Boiler	13
2	Cast Articles Of Iron Or Steel	9
3	Vegetables, Fresh	4

4	Footwear	4
5	Essential Oils	3
6	Coconuts	3
7	Wheat Flour	3
8	Coconut Oil	3
9	Bananas	2
10	Chips, Mixtures etc.	2

(b) to (e) Under “Districts as Export Hubs” Initiative of the Department of Commerce, various activities are undertaken including One District One Product(ODOP). The focus under ODOP was production and marketing of the products within the country with identification of largely one product in a district. The “District as Export Hubs” is a broader initiative that covers exports of multiple products and services from all the districts in the country. This includes identification of products and services with export potential in the districts, setting up an institutional mechanism in State/UT by forming State Export Promotion Committee (SEPC) and District Export Promotion Committee (DEPC) at the District level. Monsooned Malabar Arabica & Robusta coffee, Malabar Pepper, Footwear products have been identified under Districts as Export Hubs from the Kozhikode district. DEPC has been constituted in Kozhikode district and District Export Action plan has also been prepared.

Further, no subsidy or incentive is provided to the exporters under this initiative. However, under the Foreign Trade Policy, there are different export promotion schemes including Advance Authorization Scheme, Export promotion of Capital Goods Scheme(EPCG), Remission of Duties or Taxes on Export Products Scheme ( RoDTEP) which either exempts the customs duty or neutralizes the taxes or duties suffered on exported goods. The benefits under these schemes are available to Footwear Industry as well.

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1830**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 27<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2022**

**REJECTION OF TEA CONSIGNMENTS**

1830. SHRI SYED IMTIAZ JALEEL:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that both international and domestic buyers have rejected a series of Tea consignments due to the presence of pesticides and chemicals beyond permissible limits;
- (b) if so the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures taken by the Government to control such type of rejections?

**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 Tea Exporters' Association has confirmed to the Tea Board that return of any tea consignment by the international buyers has not been reported. The domestic tea buyers of auction system carry out quality checking independently in respect of the teas purchased by them from auction. Few instances have been reported where the buyers had claimed that the teas purchased by them do not adhere to FSSAI parameters. The sellers, however, did not agree to buyers' report and re-tested the teas in NABL accredited laboratories where the teas conformed to all FSSAI parameters. The Tea Board has sent those teas for re-testing. After retesting if the teas are found not conforming to FSSAI parameters, the same will be destroyed as per Clause 4(d) of the Tea Waste Control Order 1959.

**(c):** It has been a continuous endeavour of the Tea Board and tea industry to strategize ways and means to ensure quality of tea being exported from India. The following measures are being undertaken by the Tea Board on sustained basis:

- i. Enforcement of "Plant Protection Code (PPC)" in the plantations for "Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)" and the "Factory Safety Management System (FSMS)" at the factory level for "Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)".
- ii. Mandatory testing of sampled teas (twice in a year) for checking conformance with the FSSAI parameters at the factory level.
- iii. Regular awareness camps/workshops for small tea growers at the grass root level for imparting training on GAP.
- iv. Mandatory closure of all the factories in early December every year also helps in arresting infusion of sub-standard teas into the system.

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