

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: First of all, let me clarify that there is no question of closure of Integral Coach Factory. We are very proud of the achievements of the Integral Coach Factory. Their engineers and their workers made Vande Bharat, the first semi-high speed train in its 168-year Railway history. It is a jewel in the crown and there is every effort to grow, expand and modernize that company. As regards the Bullet Train, several projects are under consideration all across the country and at an appropriate time once the decisions are made, we will let the House know.

**List of commodities for free trade under RCEP Pact**

\*129. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the products, including agricultural produce, included, in the list of commodities for free trade under the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) pact between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and six other countries, including India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said pact will pave the way for cheap imports of agricultural produce, etc. to the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect the Indian farmers and domestic industry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) to (c) In a trade negotiation, trade liberalisation outcomes in the area of goods are generally arrived at through a process of negotiation based on wish lists and offer lists conveyed to and received from the partner countries. India's wish lists and offer lists have been based on an assessment of the export interest of its stakeholders and their sensitivities with regard to imports. Accordingly, India's offer lists and wish lists and the same received from the partner countries have included tariff lines across the range of primary, secondary and tertiary products, while ensuring that sensitive lines in any sector, including agriculture, are kept out/ dealt with appropriately in the offers.

The Government held regular stakeholders' consultations, including with the agriculture and industrial sectors for formulating India's position in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). These stakeholder inputs and the

concession already made in the existing trade agreements were taken into account in the negotiations.

Typically in trade agreements, goods tariff liberalisation creates opportunities for exporters in the country to send their goods at lower/zero duty to their partner countries and similarly creates opportunities for exporters of partner countries to export to the home country. While such liberalisation is done keeping sensitivities in mind, various trade remedies are available to address issues like surge in imports.

It is pertinent that during the 3rd RCEP Leaders Summit which was held on 4 November, 2019 in Bangkok, India stated that the current structure of RCEP did not adequately reflect the RCEP Guiding Principles or address the outstanding issues and concerns of India, in the light of which India did not join RCEP.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Contd.) : One minute, Sir.\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record. So, the Minister has no answer. The Member has no interest. Now, Q. No. 130 ...(*Interruptions*)... I will not allow any cross talk. Anybody engaging other person without the permission of the Chair, whether it is Minister, whether it is Member, Leader, or anybody, everybody has to go through the Chair, and whatever Chair says, that is final and binding. Some people have the habit of ignoring what is being said from the Chair and continue. Let them continue. I have no problem. But then, it will be discontinued as far as the proceedings are concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 129. Shri S. Muthukaruppan. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri S. Muthukaruppan's question is regarding the products, including agricultural produce, included in the list of commodities for free trade, etc.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sorry, Chairman, Sir. I never expected this question.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The question is very specific.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He must be happy.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: He has asked about the products included in the list of commodities. The answer is गोल-मोल।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. no.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It does not answer the question one bit. Sir, please look

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\*Not recorded.

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

at the answer. I want to ask the hon. Minister: Why is he reluctant to make public, or, at least, to Members of Parliament, the list of commodities, which is asked for by the hon. Member?

### **Use of chemicals and fertilizers in agriculture**

\*130. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of use of fertilizers and chemicals in agriculture;
- (b) the steps taken for control of their use, if any; and
- (c) the plan to increase the use of natural manures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### ***Statement***

(a) to (c) Under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1985. 170 fertilisers have been notified under various categories such as Straight nitrogenous fertilisers, Straight Phosphatic fertilizers, Straight Potassic fertilisers, Micronutrient fertiliser, NP and NPK complex fertiliser, fortified fertiliser, Beneficial element fertiliser 100% water soluble complex, and mixture of fertiliser. Customised fertiliser, Biofertiliser, Organic fertiliser and non edible deoiled cake.

The total consumption of the major fertilizers namely Urea, Di-ammonium Phosphate, Muriate of Potash. Complex and Single Super Phosphate during last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	Consumption (in LMT)
2016-17	536.11
2017-18	543.82
2018-19	562.09
2019-20*	349.36

\* Estimated sales upto October, 2019.

There are 939 pesticides listed in schedule of the Insecticides Act, 1968. Till date. 292 technical and 736 formulations are registered as pesticides for use in the country.