

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

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO.\*324**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2023**

**STATUS OF IMPORTS**

**\*324#. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of imports in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there is a consistent surge in imports in the country;
- (c) the details of imports during the last three years; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken by Government to reduce imports?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & 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 OF PARTS (a) TO (d) OF RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 324 FOR ANSWER ON 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 2023 REGARDING  
“STATUS OF IMPORTS”.**

**(a) to (c):** The value of overall (merchandise plus services) import in the last three years are as follows:

(Value in US\$ billion)

<b>Years</b>	<b>Import</b>
2019-20	603
2020-21	512
2021-22	760

*Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata and RBI*

The geopolitical conflict in different parts including the lingering Russia-Ukraine conflict has led to rise in commodity prices. Owing to India’s traditional dependence on import of energy products, fertilizer etc., there has been larger import in value terms of items like Petroleum, Coal and Coke, fertilizer, etc. Commensurate to this increase in imports, export have also increased to US\$ 677 billion in 2021-22 and is estimated to cross US\$ 750 billion in the current year. The sector-wise details of imports (merchandise) for last three years are annexed.

**(d):** Government has taken several steps to reduce imports. These include creating/enhancing domestic capacity, incentivizing domestic manufacturing through Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes, phased manufacturing plans, timely use of trade remedy options, adoption of mandatory technical standards, enforcement of FTA Rules of Origin (RoO) and development of import monitoring system. In addition, anti dumping duties have been imposed on products where injury to domestic industry have been established.

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**Statement referred to in reply of parts (a) to (c) of Rajya Sabha starred question no. 324 for answer on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023**

Sector-wise details of merchandise imports during last three years

(Value in US\$ million)

S. No	Sector	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Petroleum, Crude and products	130550	82684	161810
2	Electronic goods	54398	54288	73674
3	Coal, Coke and Briquettes, etc.	22455	16275	31718
4	Machinery, electrical and non-electrical	37692	30084	39943
5	Gold	28230	34604	46166
6	Organic and Inorganic Chemicals	20617	19825	30292
7	Pearls, precious and Semi-precious stones	22459	18888	31008
8	Transport equipment	25285	18649	20852
9	Artificial resins, plastic materials, etc.	14634	13510	20231
10	Iron and Steel	15369	12036	17303
11	Vegetable Oil	9673	11089	18992
12	Non-ferrous metals	13139	11717	17602
13	Fertilisers, Crude and manufactured	7468	7597	14170
14	Chemical material and products	7643	8441	11148
15	Metaliferrous ores and other minerals	5089	4626	8950
16	Medcnl. and Pharmaceutical products	6460	6975	9072
17	Wood and Wood products	5612	4450	6136
18	Professional instrument, Optical goods, etc.	5024	4528	6373
19	Silver	2728	790	3276
20	Machine tools	4193	3170	4239
21	Dyeing/tanning/colouring	2906	2734	3960
22	Fruits and vegetables	2221	2273	2641
23	Textile yarn Fabric, made-up articles	1922	1502	2065
24	Pulp and Waste paper	1143	851	1601
25	Pulses	1440	1612	2229
26	Project goods	2026	1499	1356
27	Cotton Raw and Waste	1328	386	560
28	Leather and leather products	1014	580	819
29	Newsprint	701	294	345
30	Sulphur and Unroasted Iron Pyrts	118	150	475
31	Others	21172	18330	24047
<b>India's total import</b>		<b>4,74,709</b>	<b>3,94,436</b>	<b>6,13,052</b>

Source: DGCI&S

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