

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. 292**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 23<sup>rd</sup> MARCH, 2022**

**IMPORT OF PALM OIL**

\*292. SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR:  
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (RAJU BHAIYA):

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

- (a) whether India is the world's largest importer of edible oil, i.e., palm oil and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that the majority of the import of palm oil into India is not covered by NDPE (No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation) policies and if so, the Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) whether the Government has received several quality related complaints in palmolein imported from Malaysia and Indonesia and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;
- (d) whether it is difficult to establish a transparent supply trail of palm oil import in India as significant proportion of Indian consumers buy the so-called loose palm oil and if so, the Government's reaction thereto;
- (e) the details of the total palm oil imports from Malaysia and Indonesia during each of the last three years; and
- (f) the other steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

**ANSWER**

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री ( श्री पीयूष गोयल )

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

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

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (f) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 292 FOR ANSWER ON 23<sup>rd</sup> MARCH, 2022 REGARDING “ IMPORT OF PALM OIL”.**

**(a):** Yes, Sir. India is the largest importer of edible oils i.e., palm oil, in the world. India's Import of edible oils during the last three financial years (FYs) are as under:

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>QTY (TON)</b>
2018-19	1,50,19,308.54
2019-20	1,47,22,123.78
2020-21	1,35,40,020.94

Source: DGCI&S

**(b) & (c):** At present, adherence to NDPE (No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation) policies is not mandatory for import of palm oil into India. However, both Malaysia and Indonesia, which are the major suppliers of palm oil to India, have certification schemes to promote sustainability in palm oil production. It is mandatory for palm oil produced in Malaysia to be certified under the Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO). In addition, Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certification is also gaining importance in Malaysia. Indonesia has also adopted the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) standard to promote sustainability in palm oil production. The Government has not received any quality-related complaints in palmolein imported from Malaysia and Indonesia.

**(d):** As per Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Third Amendment Regulations, 2021, sale of Multi Source Edible Vegetable Oil is allowed only in containers, marked and labelled in the manner as specified in FSSAI regulations. However, State Governments can exempt any edible oil from these provisions in specific circumstances and for specific period.

**(e) :** The details of the total palm oil imports from Malaysia and Indonesia during each of the last three years are at Annexure.

**(f) :** In order to reduce dependence on imports, the Government has launched the National Mission on Edible Oils - Oil Palm (NMEO-OP) with the aim to augment the availability of edible oil in the country by harnessing area expansion and increasing crude palm oil production. The salient features of NMEO-Oil palm include assistance for planting material, inputs for intercropping up to gestation period of 4 years and for maintenance, establishment of seed gardens, nurseries, micro irrigation, bore well/pump set/water harvesting structure, vermi compost units, solar pumps, harvesting tools, custom hiring centre cum harvester Groups, farmers and officers training, and for replanting of old oil palm gardens etc.

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**Annexure****Details of India's palm oil imports from Malaysia and Indonesia**

Qty in MT; Value in USD Million								
ITCHS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTRY	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
			Qty	Val	Qty	Val	Qty	Val
15132110	CRUDE PALM KERNEL OIL	INDONESIA	67571	60.32	77868.02	54.71	46919	40.99
		MALAYSIA	49426	42.09	62654.54	39.04	59789.58	58.14
15132910	REFND PALM KERNEL OIL AND ITS FRACTNS	INDONESIA	2216	2.15	2642	2.04	3944	3.32
		MALAYSIA	560.4	0.57	839.63	0.71	4175.33	4.56
15111000	CRUDE PALM OIL AND ITS FRACTNS	INDONESIA	4156999.7	2341.27	4272207.1	2548.76	4095159.5	3071.91
		MALAYSIA	1712902.2	1009.41	1488524.5	828.76	2799267.3	2209.12
15119010	REFINED BLEACHED DEODRSED PALM OIL	INDONESIA	8984.88	5.67	1493.05	0.8	4838	3.82
		MALAYSIA	4079.82	2.93	2266.13	1.42	-	-
15119020	REFINED BLCHD DEODRSED PALMOLEIN	INDONESIA	1617720.8	985.48	286323.79	183.41	79783.95	56.79
		MALAYSIA	696908.87	425.02	1715637.9	966.18	1695.16	1.72
15119030	REFINED BLEACHED DEODORISED PALM STEARIN	INDONESIA	-	-	76045	43.55	28864	22.02
		MALAYSIA	-	-	11067	5.91	2971	2.17
15119090	OTHER REFINED PALM OIL	INDONESIA	51139	31.49	6836	3.66	0	0
		MALAYSIA	15549.19	10.61	61044.11	31.18	298	0.4
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>INDONESIA</b>	<b>5904631.4</b>	<b>3426.38</b>	<b>4723414.9</b>	<b>2836.93</b>	<b>4259508.4</b>	<b>3198.85</b>
		<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>2479426.5</b>	<b>1490.63</b>	<b>3342033.9</b>	<b>1873.2</b>	<b>2868196.4</b>	<b>2276.12</b>

Source: DGCI&amp;S; Figures for 2021-22 are provisional

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