

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2737
ANSWERED ON 05/08/2025

NUMBER OF ITEMS REJECTED BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

2737. DR. THIRUMAAVALAVAN THOLKAPPIYAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has the data about the number of items that were rejected by foreign countries for want of quality and consumption safety;
- (b) If so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is aware of the number of foreign countries that have rejected and banned Indian products for want of quality and safety; and
- (d) If so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI JITIN PRASADA)

(a) to (b): Every country faces such issues of rejections due to various non-tariff measures including quality, phytosanitary standards, packaging/labelling etc. imposed by importing countries. However, over the years, Government of India has taken various measures for quality consciousness including Quality Control Orders, alignment of standards with international benchmark etc., thereby enhancing the global competitiveness as a result of which the number of Indian products rejected by importing countries have registered a decline of 12.50% in June 2025 compared that in June 2024.

(c) to (d): Importing countries keep issuing regulations from time to time regarding residue limits for various products especially from the angle of food safety and health. Information about such regulations is disseminated among the exporters in order to ensure smooth flow of exports from India. The concerned agencies such as Export Inspection Council, Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), other Commodity Boards, Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) etc. monitor such rejection cases regularly and take appropriate corrective and preventive measures including capacity building of exporters, stricter pre-export controls, enhanced laboratory testing and stakeholder sensitisation to ensure compliance with the standards of importing countries and to minimise such occurrences in the future.