

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

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2921**  
ANSWERED ON 20/12/2024

**CURB IN IMPORTS FROM CHINA**

2921. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA:

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

- (a) the quantum of imports from China in terms of merchandise, capital goods electronics etc. in the last five years, the details thereof; and
- (b) the steps taken by Government in terms of reducing the imports from China to cut dependence in the last five years, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) The details of India's total merchandise imports from China in last 5 years (2019-20 to 2023-24) can be accessed at Department of Commerce's website, i.e., <https://tradestat.commerce.gov.in/meidb/cntq.asp?ie=i>

The details of India's commodity wise imports from China during the last 5 years (2019-20 to 2023-24) including consumer electronics, electronic components, etc. can be accessed at Department of Commerce's website, i.e.,

<https://tradestat.commerce.gov.in/meidb/cntbrcq.asp?ie=i>

(b) Most of the goods imported from China, like Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients, auto components, electronic parts and assemblies, mobile phone parts, etc. are used for making finished products which are also exported out of India. These goods are imported to meet the demand of fast expanding sectors like electronics, pharma, telecom and power in India. India's dependence on imports in these categories is largely due to the growing domestic demand driven by rising income levels.

In this era of globalization, Global Value Chains have become increasingly influential in determining international trade as well as growth opportunities. As India is increasingly integrating with Global Value Chains, imports matter as much as exports for successful GVC integration.

To enhance domestic supply and reduce dependency on imports, Government of India has taken several initiatives. Under 'Make in India' initiative, the Government has launched Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme in 14 critical sectors including electronics, pharmaceuticals, white goods, telecom and networking products, and Specialty Steel. For development of semiconductors and display manufacturing ecosystem, the Government has

approved Semicon India Programme with financial outlay of Rs. 76,000 cr. The Government also encourages Indian business establishments to explore alternative suppliers and to diversify their supply chains to reduce dependency on single source of supply.

The Government regularly monitors and sensitizes the line Ministries/Departments and other stakeholders from time to time and at various levels on the issue of imports with the broad strategy of: (i) addressing domestic supply rigidities and looking at domestic production opportunities/enhancement of capacity; (ii) timely use of trade remedy options; (iii) maintaining strict quality controls; (iv) enforcing rules of origin; (v) taking tariff measures /addressing inverted duty; and vi) monitoring of imports, etc.

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