

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2291
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24th DECEMBER, 2018

TRADE WITH CHINA

2291. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY:

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

- the details of yearly trade deficit with China since 2014 along with the steps taken/ trade agreements signed to reduce trade deficit and the expected deficit post implementation of these steps;
- whether India intends to export upto 2 million tonnes of sugar to China and if so, the details thereof;
- whether China has already exhausted its import quota for this year and if so, the manner in which the Government is expecting to achieve its export target;
- the details of goods imported in India from China through e-commerce firms since 2014 along with the details of products from China to India which are exempted from being channelized through the customs route;
- whether China Post subsidizes delivery of products shipped to India and if so, the steps taken to protest/counter; and
- the details of cases registered where Chinese e-commerce sites have misused Foreign Trade (D & R) Act to export items priced under Rs. 5,000 to India by misusing identities of NRIs in West Asia along with the details of actions taken thereafter?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a): The details of the imports and exports between India and China during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (April to October 2018) are given below: -

Period	Val in billion USD		
	Export	Import	Trade Deficit
2014-15	11.96	60.41	-48.45
2015-16	9.01	61.71	-52.69
2016-17	10.17	61.28	-51.11
2017-18	13.33	76.38	-63.05
Apr-Oct'18*	9.31	42.58	-33.28

*Data for 2018-19 is provisional (Source; DGCI&S)

Government of India has been taking continuous and sustained steps to bridge trade deficit by lowering the trade barriers for Indian exports to China. During the 11th session of India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations(JEG) held in New Delhi on 26 March 2018, the Trade Ministers of two countries agreed to increasing bilateral trade between the two countries in a balanced and more sustainable manner. In this regard various meetings have been held with Chinese counterparts as a part of ongoing efforts to seek market access for various Indian agricultural products, animal feeds, oil seeds, milk and milk products, pharmaceutical products etc., in light of the potential of these products/services in the Chinese market. Also protocols have been signed to facilitate export of Indian rice, rapeseed meal and fishmeal – fish oil from India to China.

(b) & (c): China usually imports 4-5 Million MT of sugar through their importers, and issues licenses for import in two tranches during a year. The licenses issued in July 2018 have already been consumed and the new quota for 2019 imports by China will enable Indian sugar exporters to plan their future exports.

(d)to (f):The Department of Revenue mandates border checks and applicable duties on the goods crossing the border irrespective of the mode of transaction for such inputs. All goods imported into the country have to be channelized through customs. No credible information has been received on any specific subsidy being extended by China Post for delivery to India.

DGFT has not reported any case against Chinese e-commerce sites for misuse of FT (D & R) Act.
