

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1031
ANSWERED ON 26/07/2023

EXPORT/IMPORT FROM CHINA

1031. SHRI M. BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

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

- (a) whether it is true that despite conflict, the export and import business from China has increased during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the made in China items are ruining the made in India items and also small and medium enterprises of the country, if so, the facts thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has pondered upon the reasons for which India is not able to compete with China and is forced to import maximum items from there; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which India will be able to give equal fight to countries like China?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) and (b) In last 5 years i.e. from 2018-19 to 2022-23, the total bilateral trade (imports+exports) with China has shown a mixed trend. It decreased from 2018-19 to 2019-20 but increased in 2020-21 and 2021-22 and again decreased in 2022-23. Most of the goods imported from China are capital goods, intermediate goods and raw materials and are used for meeting the demand of fast expanding sectors like electronics, telecom and power in India.

(c) and (d) India's imports from China are mainly of telecom instruments, computer hardware, fertilisers, electronic components, project goods, drug intermediates, consumer electronics, etc. Some of these imports are necessary for meeting the demand of our fast expanding sectors like telecom, electronics and power in India and imports like Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients(APIs) and drug formulations provide the Indian pharma industry raw material for producing finished goods which are also exported out

of India. India's dependence on imports in above categories is largely due to the gap between domestic supply and demand.

(e) To boost domestic manufacturing and reduce dependency on imports, the Government has launched Production Linked Incentive Schemes in 14 strategic sectors with the aim to make Indian manufacturers globally competitive, attract investment in the areas of core competency and integrate India in the global supply chain. Quality Control Orders for various products have been issued to check sub-standard imports. The Government has taken various steps to support and expand domestic capacities such as Make in India, Start Up India, Promoting Ease of doing Business, PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan etc. Further, the Directorate General of Trade Remedies is empowered to recommend trade remedial action against unfair trade.
