

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4023
ANSWERED ON 25/03/2025

TRADE DEFICIT WITH CHINA

4023. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

- (a) the details of imports and exports between India and China including their respective values during the last ten years;
- (b) whether import dependency on China increased particularly in critical sectors during the last five years and if so, what has been the resulting trade deficit, specifically in the plastic and solar industry, year-wise;
- (c) the details of steps taken by the Government to reduce India's trade deficit with China, strengthen domestic manufacturing and promote self-reliance in key industries;
- (d) the details of promotion steps taken for industry and any survey to set up industries at border belt of Amritsar to make it potential made in India; and
- (e) the details of allotting special package for industrial growth for Amritsar border belt?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद)

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

(a) The details of imports and exports between India and China including their respective values during the last ten years can be accessed from website of Department of Commerce i.e. <https://tradestat.commerce.gov.in/eidb/default.asp>.

(b) & (c) Most of the goods imported from China are raw materials, intermediate goods and capital goods, like Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients, auto components, electronic parts and assemblies, mobile phone parts, machinery and its parts, etc. which 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 gap in domestic supply and demand.

Government of India has taken several initiatives to enhance domestic supply, reduce dependency on imports and promote self-reliance. Under 'Make in India' initiative, the Government has launched Production Linked Incentives (PLI) Schemes in 14 critical sectors like High efficiency Solar PV modules, electronics, pharmaceuticals, active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs), white goods, telecom and Networking products, etc., where there is

substantial dependency on imports. The PLI scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, for achieving domestic manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV modules has an outlay of Rs. 24,000 crore.

The Government has also introduced stricter quality standards and measures for quality controls, testing protocols, and mandatory certification to check substandard & poor-quality products in the market and protect consumers' interest. For plastic sector, to curb the import of sub-standard plastic and to improve the quality of plastic produced in the country, standards of the products have been made mandatory under the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Act 2016. Quality Control Orders for Polyethylene Material for Moulding & Extrusion and Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS) have been implemented.

The Government encourages Indian business establishments to explore alternative suppliers to diversify their supply chains and reduce dependency on single sources of supply. The Government monitors the surge in imports on a regular basis and takes appropriate action. Further, the Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) is empowered to recommend trade remedial actions against unfair trade practices.

(d) & (e) Under National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP), as part of the Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC), an Integrated Manufacturing Cluster (IMC) Rajpura - Patiala (1,098.85 acre) in the State of Punjab was approved by Government of India in August 2024 with an estimated project cost of Rs. 1367.72 crore (including land).
