

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1646
ANSWERED ON 10/02/2026

MANUFACTURING UNDER ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT

1646. DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA

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

- (a) the total value of India's imports from and exports to China each year since 2014, and the percentage of total trade this constitutes in India's overall import-export balance;
- (b) the key product categories and sectors where India remains most dependent on Chinese imports, including electronics, pharmaceuticals, solar equipment, and telecom;
- (c) whether any Government Ministries, Departments, or Public Sector Undertakings have directly procured goods, parts, or services from Chinese companies since 2014, and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the measures taken to reduce dependence on Chinese imports and promote domestic manufacturing under the "Atmanirbhar Bharat" initiative; and
- (e) the targets and timelines fixed, if any, for indigenization or diversification of such imports?

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): The total value of India's imports from and exports to China each year since 2014, and the percentage of total trade this constitutes in India's overall import-export balance is as under:

(values in USD billion)

Year	India's total trade with China (imports and exports)	% share of India's total trade with China in India's global trade (imports and exports)
2014-15	72.34	9.54
2015-16	70.72	10.99
2016-17	71.45	10.82
2017-18	89.71	11.66
2018-19	87.07	10.31
2019-20	81.87	10.39

2020-21	86.4	12.59
2021-22	115.83	11.19
2022-23	113.82	9.75
2023-24	118.41	10.62
2024-25	127.71	11.02
2025-26 (April-Dec)	110.2	12.12

(Source: DGCIS)

It may be noted that India's exports to China in FY 2025-26 (April-December) have shown growth of 36.68% over corresponding period in FY 2024-25.

(b) The major principal commodities imported from China are electronics components, telecom instruments, computer hardware and peripherals, Industrial machinery for dairy etc, organic chemicals, electronics instruments, electric machinery and equipment etc.

Most of the goods imported from China are capital goods, intermediate goods and raw materials like Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients, auto components, electronic parts and assemblies, mobile phone parts, etc. which are used for making finished products which are also exported out of India. These goods are imported for meeting the demand of fast expanding sectors like electronics, pharma, telecom and power in India. The rise in import of electronic components, computer hardware and peripherals, telephone components, etc. can be attributed to transformation of India into a digitally empowered society and a knowledge economy.

(c) The Government has issued 'Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017' (PPP-MII Order), to promote domestic industry in public procurement of Goods, Works and Services. The Order is applicable to all Ministries or Departments or attached or subordinate Offices or autonomous body controlled by the Government of India and includes Government companies as defined in the Companies Act. The Order mandates that eligibility conditions, including on matters like turnover, production capability and financial strength do not result in unreasonable exclusion of 'Class-I local supplier' / 'Class-II local supplier' from bidding process. Also, specifying foreign certifications/ unreasonable technical specifications/brands/ models in the bid document is considered restrictive and discriminatory practice against local suppliers.

Further, in order to promote self-reliance, make in India and Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India (Ministry of Finance) has mandated that no Global Tender Enquiry (GTE) shall be invited for tenders upto Rs. 200 Crores or such limits, as may be prescribed from time to time. Further, the Government has issued guidelines that any bidder from a country which shares a land border with India will be eligible to bid in any procurement whether of goods, services or works only if the bidder is registered with the competent authority.

No details of data on procurement of goods, parts, or services by Government Ministries, Departments or PSUs from the Chinese companies are maintained centrally by Government of India.

(d) to (e): To enhance domestic supply and reduce dependency on imports, the Government has taken several initiatives. 'Make in India' initiative was launched on 25th

September, 2014 to promote India's manufacturing domain in the world. Presently, 'Make in India' 2.0 focuses on 27 sectors implemented across various Ministries/Departments and State Governments.

Keeping in view India's vision of becoming 'Atmanirbhar', the Government has launched Production Linked Incentives (PLI) Schemes with financial outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore in 14 key sectors like electronics, pharmaceuticals, white goods, telecom and Networking products, High- Efficiency Solar PV Modules, etc., where there is a substantial dependency on imports. For development of semiconductors and display manufacturing ecosystem, the Government has approved Semicon India Programme with financial outlay of Rs. 76,000 crores.

The Government encourages Indian business establishments to explore alternative suppliers and to diversify their supply chains to reduce dependency on single sources of supply.

Also, 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 initiate and recommend trade remedial actions against unfair trade practices.

The initiatives taken by the Government have led to decline in dependency on imports in several sectors. For example, the import of mobile phones has decreased from Rs 48,609 cr in 2014-15 to Rs 3,710 cr in 2024-25. On the other hand, the export of mobile phones has increased from Rs. 1,566 cr in 2014-15 to more than Rs. 2,05,017 cr in 2024-25.

In 2024-25, a decline in imports from China was observed across several sectors compared to the previous year. For example, imports fell sharply in fertilizers (61.4%), followed by residual chemicals and allied products (19.7%), iron and steel (10.3%), and man-made yarn (9.5%).

The indigenization and strengthening of manufacturing capacity is a continuous process and the Government remains committed to ensuring that domestic industry remain competitive and resilient.
