GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3694
ANSWERED ON 11/08/2026

IMPORTS AND DUMPING

3694. Ms. S JOTHIMANI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the significant rise in low-cost Chinese imports in sectors such as textiles, toys, plastics, electronics, and light engineering, leading to severe market distortion in India, if so, the details thereof;
(b) the details of import volume and value of these categories from China during the last three years, year-wise;
(c) whether the Government has assessed the economic impact of this surge on domestic manufacturing units, particularly MSME clusters in Tamil Nadu such as Karur, Tiruppur, Coimbatore, and Erode;
(d) the measures taken to curb practices such as under-invoicing, mis-declaration of country of origin, and routing of Chinese goods through third countries to evade duties; and
(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce stronger trade-remedy actions including anti-dumping duties, stricter Quality Control Orders (QCOs), and enhanced customs surveillance to protect Indian industry, if so, the details thereof?

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) to (e) India's imports from China is spread across various product categories. In the category of raw materials, India imports products such as lithium, cobalt, nickel, graphite, rare earth elements etc. that are essential inputs for clean energy technologies, electric vehicles, electronics and semiconductors. Further import of intermediate goods, capital equipment, and advanced technologies support domestic production and deeper integration with global value chains (GVCs) particularly in strategic sectors such as energy, pharmaceuticals, fertilizers, electronics (especially semiconductors), and advanced manufacturing besides facilitating infrastructure development, investment and export competitiveness, while also meeting growing domestic demand shaped by the country's rapid economic growth, industrialization and urbanization.
The Government has actively strengthened domestic manufacturing capabilities, resource development, and supply chain resilience through several initiatives such as Make in India and Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes in key strategic sectors.

Details of import value of goods under textiles (Chapter 50 to 63), toys (Chapter 95), plastics (Chapter 39), engineering goods (Chapter 84 and 85) from China during the last three years is as under:

(value in USD billion)

Sector	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Textile	3.68	3.64	4.46
Toys	0.26	0.29	0.35
Plastic	5.67	6.34	6.71
Engineering	53.83	63.95	75.82

To curb practices such as under-invoicing, mis-declaration of country of origin, and routing of Chinese goods through third countries to evade duties, Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) continuously monitors and investigates cases involving customs duty evasion, including under-invoicing, mis-declaration of description, quantity, value and country of origin, and attempts to route goods through third countries to circumvent applicable customs duties and trade policy measures.

Based on the specific intelligence, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) undertakes targeted investigations and enforcement actions against such fraudulent practices. Intelligence is developed through data analytics, international cooperation, and inter-agency coordination. Wherever violations are detected, appropriate action is taken under the provision of the Customs Act, 1962, including seizure of goods, initiation of investigations, recovery of duty, and prosecution, wherever warranted. CBIC continuously strengthens intelligence gathering, risk assessment, and customs enforcement mechanisms to detect and prevent customs fraud, including evasion of duties through under-valuation, mis-declaration and false claims relating country of origin.

The Government has introduced stricter quality standards and measures for quality controls, testing protocols, and mandatory certification to curb sub-standards imports and to promote manufacture of quality products. Quality Control Orders (QCOs) for several products have been implemented to curb the import and manufacture of sub-standard products. In addition, where required, Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) investigates and imposes Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duty.

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