

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2777
ANSWERED ON 18/03/2025

PRODUCT IMPORT FROM CHINA

2777. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

- (a) the details of the total volume and valuation of products imported from China during the last five years;
- (b) the details of the total number of Chinese products imported into India that were found to be defective/substandard in quality during the last five years;
- (c) the details of the total losses suffered by Indian markets due to substandard/defective Chinese products in the market;
- (d) the details of the list of major sectors in India that are reliant on Chinese products for assembly/production of goods in the country; and
- (e) whether the Government has undertaken any steps to reduce reliance on China- made products in Indian markets during the last five years and if so, the details thereof?

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 total volume and valuation of products imported from China during the last five years can be accessed from website of Department of Commerce i.e. <https://tradestat.commerce.gov.in/eidb/icntcomq.asp>.

(b) to (e): The Government has introduced stricter quality standards and measures for quality controls, testing protocols, and mandatory certification to curb sub-standards imports. Quality Control Orders (QCOs) for several products such as steel, toys, chemicals, leather and footwear, etc. have been implemented by respective Ministries and Departments to reduce the import of sub-standard products into India.

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 for meeting 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.

To enhance domestic supply and reduce dependency on imports, Government of India has taken several initiatives like 'Make in India' initiative, and the Production Linked Incentives (PLI) Schemes launched in 14 critical sectors like electronics, pharmaceuticals, white goods, telecom and networking products, etc., where there is 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 cr.

The Government also monitors surge in imports in various sectors 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.
