

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

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 351**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 04<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2022**

**TRADE WITH CHINA**

351 SMT. PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a soaring rise in trade with China, especially in the last two years;
- (b) the total exports and imports (both merchandise and services) with China for the years 2018-2021;
- (c) the measures taken by Government to bridge the trade deficit with China; and
- (d) the total trade balance for the last two years and the current fiscal year?

**ANSWER**

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

**(a):** The trade with China was USD 87.07 billion in 2018-19, which registered a decline in 2019-20 to USD 81.87 billion, and was USD 86.40 billion in 2020-21.

**(b)to(d):** The merchandise trade data of India's exports to and imports from China, total trade and trade deficit, for the period FY 2017-18 to FY 2021-22, is as under:

*(Values in USD billion)*

YEAR	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Import	76.38	70.32	65.26	65.21
Export	13.33	16.75	16.61	21.19
Total trade	89.71	87.07	81.87	86.40
Trade deficit	63.05	53.57	48.65	44.02

*(Source: DGCIS)*

The Government of India has made sustained efforts to achieve a more balanced trade with China, including bilateral engagements to address the non-tariff barriers on Indian exports to China. The Government has also taken measures in form of trade remedies (Anti-dumping, countervailing duty etc.) against unfair trade practices and formulated technical regulations and also issued quality control orders to check substandard imports. Efforts have also been made to source critical supplies from alternate sources and sensitize the concerned ministries/departments to ramp up domestic capacities.

The Government has also launched schemes such as Production Linked Incentive Schemes (PLIs) to promote domestic manufacturing capacities in critical sectors such as Key Starting Materials(KSMs)/Drug Intermediates(DIs), Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients(APIs), domestic manufacturing of Medical devices, and for Pharmaceuticals apart from electronic components & mobiles, white goods (ACs and LEDs), Specialty Steel, Food Processing industry, High efficiency Solar PV modules, Drones and Drone Components etc. These schemes will promote domestic manufacturing capacities and attract investment and reduce dependency on imports from China.

Government of India follows a multi-pronged strategy to promote trade in services, which involves negotiating meaningful market access through multilateral, regional and bilateral trade agreements, trade promotion through participation in and organization of international fairs/exhibitions and addressing domestic sectoral challenges and difficulties which are identified through periodic consultations with the stakeholders. Moreover, efforts are made to engage with the nodal Ministries/Departments to pursue a domestic reform agenda to make the services sector competitive globally.

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