NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Faculty of Commerce and Business
Delhi School Of Economics
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

India's Imports from China

Strategy for Domestic Capacity Building

Becoming Self - Reliant and Diverting
Trade Towards Friendly Economies

A Report under the Collaborative Arrangement between
PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry
and Department of Commerce, Delhi School of Economics (DSE)

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Dr D K Aggarwal
President, PHDCCI

In the post-Covid era, there would be noticeable changes in the global supply-chains and India should focus on capturing a significant share in the world trade. At this juncture, a comprehensive strategy should be adopted to shift all imports from China and divert trade towards friendly nations while focusing on enhancing indigenous production and domestic capacity building. The Government should focus on further reducing the cost of doing business in the country including the costs of capital, costs of compliances, costs of logistics, costs of land and availability of land and costs of labour. The vision of a Self-Reliant India or AtmaNirbhar Bharat is very timely and will pave a way for eliminating our import dependence while simultaneously encouraging local manufacturing.

Shri Sanjay Aggarwal
Senior Vice President
PHDCCI

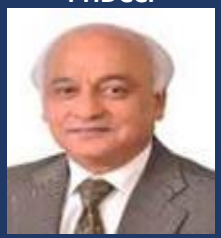
The proactive and combative measures undertaken by the Government to curtail the spread of pandemic COVID-19 are highly appreciable. Going forward, it becomes crucial for India to think big and be ready with a strategy to improve quality, build capacity, bring in economies of scale, and improve price competitiveness. Going ahead, shifting away from imports from China assumes greater significance, given a rapidly changing global trade landscape and disruptions in global value chains. Bolstering manufacturing at competitive costs should be a key focus area for the Government in the post-COVID-19 period. Efforts to promote self-reliance would not only help in removing our imports dependence from China to meet domestic demand but also expand India's exports in the global market.

Shri Pradeep Multani
Vice President, PHDCCI

The reforms undertaken by the Government to contain the spread of COVID-19 in India are highly encouraging. The reform measures would go a long way to help trade and industry to resume business activity in this extremely difficult time. At this juncture, it becomes necessary to eliminate import dependence on China and diversify our trade towards friendly countries. Further, enhanced domestic capacity building in the country would help in reduction of import content, boost self-reliance, increase job creation, wealth creation, foster innovation and attract massive foreign investments. Going forward, businesses should identify their strengths, potentials and competitive advantages in specific sectors, and focus on harnessing them in the domestic as well as world markets.

Shri Vijay Mehta
Chairman
Foreign Trade & Investment Committee, PHDCCI

The pandemic COVID-19 has changed the world but India has proved to be a trusted partner and stood out with a unique trait of resilience and turning the crisis into opportunity. The Atmanirbhar Bharat mission as envisioned by our Hon'ble Prime Minister seeks to enhance India's global presence with enhanced capacities ensuring resiliency of supply chains. At this stage, India should shift all imports from China and explore other reliable sources of imports as well as target other export destinations to divert trade from China while simultaneously building domestic capacities. Increased domestic production with good quality products made in India will usher in economies of scale, thereby lowering prices, and also making our products competitive in the international markets.



Shri Nirmal Khandelwal
Co-Chairman

The COVID-19 pandemic represents an unprecedented disruption to the global economy and world trade, as production and consumption are scaled back across the globe. There remain risks to the global trade outlook, including a second wave of COVID-19, weaker economic growth, and Governments imposing trade restrictions. Atmanirbhar Bharat connotes a self-reliant country which is ready to engage with the world from the position of strength and confidence and on equal and fair terms. This is a very timely measure and will pave a way for eliminating India's import dependence especially on China while simultaneously encouraging local manufacturing. Going forward, India should aggressively pursue the vision of

Foreign Trade & Investment Committee PHDCCI

Atmanirbhar Bharat to ensure long-term competitiveness of industry and enhance the image of Brand India globally.

Shri Saurabh Sanyal Secretary General PHDCCI

The proactive and fast track measures undertaken by the Government to combat the impact of pandemic COVID-19 on economy, trade and industries are highly appreciable. We urge the Government to be a pro-active supporter and facilitator in its efforts to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on trade & industry in this extremely difficult time. The Government should further enhance the domestic manufacturing ecosystem to cater to domestic as well as international markets. Domestic capacity building will not only help in eliminating imports from China but will also provide an opportunity to increase our presence in global exports. The report on India's Imports from China: Strategy for Domestic Capacity Building is very informative and suggests to eliminate imports from China and significantly boost local manufacturing.

Prof. (Dr.) Kavita Sharma, Former Head & Dean, Department of Commerce, Delhi School of Economics

Over the years, India's trade deficit with China has increased exponentially. The imbalance is mainly because India's exports to China have been relatively limited whereas low cost Chinese manufactured goods have flooded the Indian market. The spread of pandemic COVID-19 presents an unprecedented challenge before the world economy and the prospects of global trade and investments seem bleak. Going forward, India should focus on shifting away from importing from China. Domestic production and capacity utilization rates must be increased to achieve self-reliance in India and emerge as a high value added manufacturing and exports hub. Further, ease of doing business especially at the grassroot level should be promoted to improve the competitiveness of our businesses and make them at par with international players.

Dr Niti Bhasin Associate Professor, Department of Commerce, Delhi School of Economics

India's high trade deficit with China is a crucial matter of concern. There is a need to identify products from China that are significant in import value for India and can be substituted through boosting domestic production. The Atmanirbhar Bharat vision of our Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi provides a strong pitch for doing away with imports from China and restructuring of India's manufacturing sector. This will help in simultaneously creating jobs through higher domestic value addition, increased investments, innovation, enhanced skills, strong intellectual property protection & world-class infrastructure. Going ahead, concerted efforts should be made to boost local production and attract foreign investors by providing lucrative benefits and a conducive policy environment to achieve higher economic growth in the coming years.

Dr S P Sharma Chief Economist PHDCCI

The size of India's imports from China is worryingly high. Although, there have been a lot of economic complementarities between the two fastest moving emerging economies, trade potential between India and China has not been explored fully owing mainly to China's unfair trade regime and non-tariff barriers. China's share in India's imports from world stands at around 14% while its share in India's exports to world stands at around 5%. At this juncture, India should work towards eliminating imports from China, look for friendly import sources & export destinations and significantly enhance domestic capabilities. Facilitation measures to promote domestic manufacturing would not only help in significantly shifting our imports away from China to meet domestic demand but also expand India's exports in the international market.

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At the outset, we thank Dr D K Aggarwal, President, PHD Chamber, Shri Sanjay Aggarwal, Senior Vice President, PHD Chamber, Shri Pradeep Multani, Vice President, PHD Chamber and Shri Saurabh Sanyal, Secretary General, PHD Chamber for their benevolent and constant support and guidance to prepare the study on India's Imports from China: Strategy for Domestic Capacity Building.

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We are indebted to Prof (Dr) Kavita Sharma, Former Head and Dean, Department of Commerce, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi and Dr Niti Bhasin, Associate Professor, Department of Commerce, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi for collaborating with us under the Collaborative Agreement of PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI) and Department of Commerce, Delhi School of Economics (DSE) to conduct research studies on various operational issues and challenges faced by industry.

- PHD Research Bureau
PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Executive Summary

India's trade deficit with China has increased over the years and is a matter of deep concern; merchandise trade deficit between the two economies has increased from around USD 23 billion in FY2009 to around USD 48 billion in FY2020. Although, bilateral trade has increased over the years, trade is worryingly unbalanced in favour of China comprising of greater imports from China by India than exports to China from India.

At the global level, it has been observed that China's share in total imports of top 10 world importers has increased from 10% in 2001 to 16% in 2011 to 18% in 2019 while India's share in top 10 world importers has increased from 0.6% in 2001 to 1.2% in 2011 to 1.3% in 2019. Further, China's share in total imports of India's top 10 export destinations has increased from 10% in 2001 to 13% in 2001 and 17% in 2019. On the other hand, India's share in total imports of its top 10 export destinations has increased from 8% in 2001 to 10% in 2011 and has remained same at 10% in 2019.

Over the years, China has been resorting to unfair trade practices, dumping low cost products and rerouting such products via various other economies in India's expanding market with large consumer base. As a result, unfair competition from low cost imported products has impacted the sentiments of domestic manufacturers especially the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in terms of expansion of production processes and employment creation.

An analysis conducted to understand the structure of India's imports from China recently indicates that the total share of top 25 import items from China (HS 2-digit level) in India's total imports from China stands at around 93% in FY2019 while the share of top 150 import items from China (HS 4-digit level) in India's total imports from China stands at around 82%. Further, in the top 150 import items, the share of electrical machinery stands at around 28%, followed by Chemicals & fertilizers (17%), Machinery & mechanical appliances (16.6%), Iron & Steel (3.2%), Plastics (3%), amongst others. To understand the real insights of industry, a survey has been conducted to assess the impact of imports from China on Indian industry. Around 1240 inputs from various industry stakeholders were received on the same. The major findings of the survey include:

S.No.	Particulars	Findings of the Survey
1	Use of imported products from China in production processes	Around 45% of the business firms were importing products from China to use as raw materials in their production processes.
2	Capacity utilization of firms	Around 40% of the surveyed firms have indicated a capacity utilization rate between 60% and 80%.
3	Whether products imported from China are also supplied by domestic players	More than 50% of the firms indicated that the products imported from China are also supplied by domestic market players.
4	Export destinations of firms	Export destinations of firms include USA, European Union (EU), South Asia, Middle East, among others.
5	Impact on sales of firms after increased imports from China	Around 47% of the firms have said that there has been a drastic decline in their sales due to increased imports from China.
6	Impact on exports of firms after increased imports from	More than 50% of the firms have indicated that their exports have not been affected due to increased

	China	imports from China
7	Impact on commodities imported from elsewhere after increased imports from China	Around 53% of the firms have said that there has been a decline in imports from elsewhere after rise in imports from China.
8	Reasons for imports from China even if imported products are supplied by domestic players	Around 40% of the firms have indicated that low-price products is one of the major reasons for imports from China even though the quality of the products is not that much adequate as compared with available products in the local markets in India.
9	Impact on employment creation in businesses due to increased imports from China	More than 50% of the firms have indicated that rising imports from China have impacted employment creation in their respective businesses.
10	Assessment of India's top 25 import items from China	Majority of the respondents unanimously felt that indigenous production should be increased in India of which 15% of the firms said that they require Government support/ facilitation to produce/ enhance production of various items, 13% of the firms were very aggressive in producing various items in India which are currently imported from China; these firms were planning to enhance production possibility frontiers. However, around 17% of the respondents were indecisive about their import requirements from China.

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

In view of the above, India has always believed in free & fair trade and rule-based multilateral trading order that works on the principle of complementarity and mutual dependence. Although, there have been a lot of economic complementarities between the two fastest moving emerging economies during the last many years, trade potential between India and China has not been explored fully owing mainly to China's unfair trade regime and use of non-tariff barriers.

Another analysis conducted indicates that the sum of India's top 150 import items at 4-digit level from China stands at around USD 53 billion while India's total imports from world of these items stands at around USD 155 billion. Therefore, India's top 150 import items from China contribute 34% in total imports from world of these items. Accordingly, India has at its disposal alternative sources of imports such as Vietnam, Korea, Singapore, Belgium, Italy, Saudi Arab, Oman, Germany, USA, Japan, Malaysia, Thailand, Russia, Netherlands, Australia, Spain, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Qatar, Taiwan, UAE, Austria, Poland and Switzerland. It is suggested that India should consider shifting away from imports from China and divert its share towards such economies.

The sum of India's top 150 export items to China at 4-digit level stands at around USD 16 billion while India's total exports to world of these items stand at around USD 188 billion. Therefore, India's top 150 export items to China contribute 8% in total exports to world of these items. Accordingly, there are alternatives of diverting India's exports to China to other countries such as Japan, UAE, Saudi Arab, USA, Vietnam, Bangladesh, UK**,** Netherlands, Thailand, Turkey, Malaysia, Nepal, Spain, Korea, Brazil, Nigeria, Jordan, Indonesia, Switzerland, Iran, Tanzania, Russia, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Canada and Israel. It is suggested that India should divert its

exports from China towards more liberal economies and target a bigger share of market share in such economies.

With this background, it is suggested that India should look at shifting all imports from China and divert trade towards friendly nations. China's share in India's imports from world stands at around 14% while its share in India's exports to world stands at around 5%. Thus, a comprehensive strategy should be pursued to explore alternative friendly sources for imports while focusing on enhancing indigenous production and domestic capacity building. Efforts to promote self-reliance would not only help in significantly shifting our imports away from China to meet domestic demand but also expand India's exports in the international market. Although, there would be some short-term impact of shifting imports from China to other economies, the benefits in the medium to long-term are expected to outweigh and bring overall positive results with enhanced competitiveness of Indian businesses along with significant domestic capabilities.

In the post-COVID scenario, there would be noticeable changes in the global supply-chains and India should focus on capturing a significant share in the world economic system. To become "AtmaNirbhar Bharat", it is now imperative for our country to reduce import content and divert trade towards friendly nations while focusing on enhancing indigenous production and domestic capacity building with level playing field. At this juncture, bolstering manufacturing at competitive costs should be a key focus area for the Government. India should take advantage of the global supply chain disruptions and become a global manufacturing and exporting hub, going forward. Cost competitiveness of our businesses enterprises should be enhanced and a level playing field should be created. Thus, it becomes crucial to further reduce the cost of doing business in India and attract significant foreign investments and achieve the goal set by our Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi of a USD 5 trillion economy by 2024-25.

The Government should focus on further reducing the cost of doing business in the country including the costs of capital, costs of compliances, costs of logistics, costs of land and availability of land and costs of labour. Furthermore, indigenous production capacities with more and more deployment of labour, capital and technology should be focussed. The emphasis of domestic production should move forward from labour intensive to capital intensive to high end technology products in the coming times.

At the outset, India should consider to review and reset its Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) signed during the last many years including those that have brought few economic benefits to the country and hurt the sentiments of the domestic industry. Efforts should be made to make country of origin rules tougher, so that Chinese origin products cannot enter via other countries. Also, service export and other merchandise terms should be re-negotiated, which so far have not been able to protect our interests.

Going forward, deeper facilitation measures should be undertaken including improved ease of doing business at ground level, boost domestic capacity building to become Atmanirbhar Bharat with reduced costs of doing business; exploring domestic production possibilities with a level playing field; diversify the portfolio of our export products; build up a well-integrated and competitive supply chain logistics; greater support for MSMEs and making them more structurally competent and linked with global value chains, among others.

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1. Introduction

International trade plays an important role in the economic growth of a country. It facilitates increase in world output and productivity and provides access to scarce resources and markets. The economic rationale for international trade is built on the premise that countries differ in their factor endowments whether natural or advanced resources, economies of scale, innovation & technology and their potential for growth and development. In today's globalized economic order, economies not only exchange final products, but also intermediate inputs creating an intricate network of economic interactions globally.

Trade can play a significant role in the world's quest towards sustainable development. Over the past decades, an increasing number of developing countries have integrated into the world economy and in most of the development success stories, trade was an important element[1]. Thus, participation in international trade leads to a host of benefits to the emerging and market economies. Generally, gains are obtained through resource allocation as per comparative advantages; exploitation of economies of scale and increased capacity utilization; improvements in technology; increases in domestic savings and Foreign Direct Investments (FDI); and hence increased employment.

In most economies, a substantial share of home output is being absorbed by foreign demand, and a substantial share of home demand is being satisfied by imports...[2]. Imports bring greater choices for the consumers, a wider range of quality and access to low-cost goods and services. Imports also create competition among various industries thereby forcing domestic producers to continuously improve efficiency by focusing on quality and/or reducing costs.

Over the years, India's merchandise imports from world have increased from around USD 51 billion in FY2001 to USD 474 billion in FY2020, representing a nine-fold increase during the period. In terms of sources of imports, China has maintained the top position during the last decade. China's share in India's total merchandise imports from world has risen from around 3% in FY2001 to around 14% in FY2020[3].

With this backdrop, India has always believed in free and fair trade and rule-based multilateral trading order that works on the principle of complementarity and mutual dependence. However, the gigantic size of India's ever-expanding market makes it a soft and tempting dumping target by other economies such as China for diverting their large export surpluses at lower rates thereby causing injury to the domestic industry. In this regard, the measures undertaken by Government of India during the last few years to protect Indian industry from unfair competition created by low cost and unnecessary

[1] International Trade and Development, Report of the Secretary General, 2nd August 2016, United Nations, General Assembly.
[2] Trade And Development Report, 1981-2011, United Nations Conference on Trade And Development (UNCTAD)
[3] Data from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

imports from China and create a level playing field for our domestic industry is highly appreciable.

The COVID-19 pandemic represents an unprecedented situation in the history of global economy and world trade, as production and consumption are scaled back across the globe. There remain huge risks threatening the global trade outlook, including a second wave of COVID-19, subdued economic growth and Governments imposing greater trade restrictions. As such the spread of COVID-19 and the associated global supply chain disruptions have underlined the importance of local manufacturing, local markets and local supply chains since a major chunk of the demand during this critical time is being met locally. At this juncture, it becomes crucial to study about the trend and nature of imports from China and devise a strategy to boost domestic capacity building and move away from import dependence on China.

Furthermore, the time is most opportune that India becomes vocal about local & quality indigenous products and undertakes targeted efforts to bolster manufacturing at competitive costs to become self-reliant. The vision of an "Atmanirbhar Bharat" as announced by our Hon'ble Prime Minister should not be mistaken as a protectionist or isolationist measure but a repositioning of India in the globalized world order. Facilitation measures should be undertaken to boost indigenous production, eliminate import dependence on China, diverting trade towards friendly nations, tap other potential export destinations, diversify the supply chains and make them more local/ regional while also remaining a part of the global supply chain network. This would help India in achieving self-reliance to meet domestic demand as well as boost exports in international markets.

1.1 A quick overview of India-China bilateral trade

India and China are the two biggest emerging economies experiencing rapid economic growth. Since the opening up of the Indian economy in the early 1990s, India's international trade has grown manifold as India's trade to GDP ratio has increased after the introduction of economic reforms of 1991. This surge in India's foreign trade has also coincided with a fundamental change in the direction of trade as well. The share of developing countries in India's total trade has increased substantially while the share of developed countries has declined.

Currently, China is one of India's largest trading partners whereas India is within the top ten trading partners of China. Although, bilateral trade between India and China has grown in the past decade, the direction of trade is heavily skewed in favour of China. Mostly, India has an unfavourable balance of trade with China.

In recent years, the bilateral trade structure between India and China has witnessed considerable changes. High value-added products from China from mobile phones to telecom equipments have contributed in pushing up India's trade deficit with China. Moreover, India's import dependence on China has risen over the years. This could be attributed to two reasons. Firstly, China's exports to India consist mainly of manufactured items to meet the demand of telecommunications and power sector in India and, secondly,

the cost competitiveness of domestic vis-a-vis foreign manufacturers prompt consumers to buy items from China.

In contrast, India's exports to China are primarily raw materials such as ores, cotton, organic chemicals, mineral fuels, etc. Manufacturers in China have a relatively low-cost advantage vis-a-vis Indian firms due to economies of scale generated through mass production of goods. In addition, aggressive pricing on the back of state subsidies, a protectionist outlook and availability of finance at cheaper rates have allowed firms in China to out price their Indian counterparts and hence impacted the domestic industry in India. Another widely acknowledged reason for China's trade presence is its trade practices in the form of dumping goods at low prices in India. Dumping is the practice of flooding a market with low cost imports thereby having a detrimental effect on domestic production.

Further, it may be noted that despite a large pool of skilled manpower and technical prowess as well, India's imports from China comprise of even several routine items like furniture, toys, sports shoes, etc. Going ahead, it becomes necessary to devise a strategy that involves moving away from imports from China, shifting trade towards economies having robust bilateral relations with India and developing domestic capabilities to strengthen the Indian manufacturing sector. This would lead to achieve the goal of self-reliant India and establish a flexible and sustainable supply chain model for India.

2. Objectives and Research Methodology

India-China bilateral trade has expanded over the last few years. However, the high trade deficit between the two economies is a matter of deep concern. It is a well-documented fact that China often indulges in unfair trade practices and uses non-tariff barriers thereby causing injury to the domestic industry. Accordingly, Indian exports to China have been facing market access barriers (non-tariff barriers) leading to much lower exports to China than imports from China in recent years. The spread of pandemic COVID-19 and the associated global supply chain disruptions have resulted in rethinking the interconnected supply chain networks and instead develop local markets to reduce dependencies on other economies. Therefore, with this backdrop, it becomes necessary to understand about India's imports from China and work towards a strategy to shift away from imports from China, diverting trade towards friendly nations and build domestic capacities to become self-reliant.

2.1 Objectives of the study

Following are the objectives of the study:

i. To understand China's presence in world's major importing nations vis-à-vis India and analyze the market share captured by China in India's top export destinations.
ii. To analyze the trade structure of various products imported by India from China and Indian products exported to China.
iii. To analyze India's imports from China at HS code 2-digit and 4-digit level keeping in view the spread of pandemic COVID-19 and Global Supply Chain Disruptions.

iv. To study the findings of the survey conducted by PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Department of Commerce, Delhi School of Economics on impact of imports from China on Indian industry.
v. To study the impact of diverting trade from China towards other economies.
vi. To draw conclusions and suggestions based on the analysis and findings of the surveys.

2.2 Research Methodology

The study on India's Imports from China: Strategy for Domestic Capacity Building has been conducted through both primary and secondary research. The primary research data has been collected through extensive survey (spanning from Apr-July 2020) of various industry stakeholders including micro, small, medium and large enterprises to understand their view point on India's imports from China. Around 1240 inputs were received for the survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry. The survey responses have been put together and inferences in terms of aggregation are represented in the study in terms of percentage and numbers.

Extensive secondary research has been conducted to understand the nature and flow of India's imports from China. Different news articles, national and international journals, books and websites which focused on various aspects of imports from China were referred. The Trademap, World Bank database and other international and national databases have been used extensively. Other authenticated sources referred for the secondary analysis on the study include Annual Reports and annual trade database of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

2.3 Literature Review

Li (2018) analyzed the competitiveness and complementarity of trade between China and India by using the UN COMTRADE database from 2003 to 2016 under the backdrop of 'One Belt and One Road' strategy of the Chinese government. The author used trade indicators like Trade Integration Index (TII), the Revealed Comparative Advantage Index (RCA), the Export Similarity Index (ESI), the Coefficient of Specialization (CS), and the Coefficient of Conformity (CC) to measure the trade status and potential of China and India from the perspective of trade competitiveness and complementarity. The results show that the trade structure of China and India has a lot of complementarity; but also has a certain competition. China mainly exports manufactured goods to India, and India exports to China mainly primary products and semi-finished products.

Ahmad et al (2018) discussed the long-run and short-run trade patterns between India and China made an attempt to find their respective areas of specialization by applying revealed comparative advantage (RCA) and bilateral RCA. The results revealed that in terms of merchandise trade exports, both the countries have been performing well over the past few decades, especially since 2000. However, once the authors shifted the trade analysis from Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) two-digit to SITC four-digit level of analysis, the economies revealed their specialized products. The authors found out the technology-embedded products are larger for China as compared to India.

Wei & Balasubramanyum (2015) compared the competitiveness of the manufacturing sectors of China and India. The authors stated that the exponential growth of China's manufacturing sector was attributable to labour intensive manufactures both in terms of production and exports. On the other hand, India should focus on its services sector, mostly the IT services, as it may not be feasible for India to follow China's growth strategy based on exports of labour intensive manufactures.

Arora (2015) made an attempt to analyze the impact of the proposed India-China free trade agreement in goods trade on both countries by employing the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) model of world trade. The authors took into account the presence of skilled and unskilled unemployment in the world and used the updated tariff rates provided by the World Trade Organization for better results. The results revealed that both countries can maximise their potential gains by exporting more to the world by leveraging their own comparative advantage.

Kumari & Malhotra (2014) examined the impact of exports and imports expansion on economic growth for India and China from 1980 to 2012. The comparative research study used a multivariate model based on Cobb-Douglas production function by incorporating variables like GDP per capita, exports, imports, gross capital formation and labour. The authors employed time series econometric techniques such as Johansen Cointegration & Toda-Yamamoto (TY) approach to test the hypothesis. The results show that China has fared economically well as compared to India due to the early and more efficient reforms implemented by the Chinese government.

Ayyub (2012) analysed the nature of bilateral trade patterns between India and China by employing Constant Market Share analysis and Market Concentration and Commodity Export Specialization Model. The results confirmed the importance of bilateral trade for both countries and observed that the increase in trade between two countries is mostly due to the specific supply and demand conditions for each other not because there is an increasing trend in the global world trade volume.

Raghuramaputrani (2011) assessed the trends and pattern of India's with China and also analyzed the degree of trade intensity between the two countries. The analysis was done by employing three trade indexes namely Trade Intensity Index, Modified Trade Intensity Index and Revealed Comparative Advantage Index. The results show that China has a relative competitive advantage in Clothing followed by electronics and telecommunications whereas for India, it lies in the textiles followed by ores and agricultural products. The author also stated that there is considerable scope for intra-industry trade in intermediate manufactured goods for both the countries.

Kowalski (2008) made a comparison of the trade integration processes and the economic outcomes between China and India. The author findings revealed that the implementation of Chinese policies with respect to manufacturing trade was one of the key determinants of better economic performance of China as compared to India. On the other hand, India has gone a long way in tariff reduction on non-agricultural products but due to moderate protection the manufacturing sector is likely to face obstacles.

Wu and Zhou (2006) analyzed the bilateral trade between China and India, the world's two most populous countries by employing statistical trade indices like trade intensity, intra-industry trade and comparative advantages in the two countries. The results show that both the countries are not trading at their highest level of potential. Moreover, if each country exploits its own comparative advantage, then growth of bilateral trade between the two countries can increase substantially. The authors suggested that the two countries should share their learning curve from their respective strong sectors as China has a dominant industrial sector in the economy and on the other hand, India has a strong service sector.

Batra and Khan (2005) made an attempt to analyze the similarities of the patterns of revealed comparative advantage for India and China in the global market. The authors identified the pattern of revealed comparative advantage using the Balassa (1965) index for export data and have been calculated at the sector and commodity level of the Harmonized System of classification. The results revealed broad similarities in the structure of comparative advantage for India and China. Moreover, India and China both have enjoyed comparative advantage for labour and resource intensive sectors in the global market.

China's presence in world's top importing economies

3. China's presence in world's top importing economies

Today, China is an upper-middle-income country and one of the largest economies in the world. The country contributes a considerable share in world trade on the back of major reforms introduced back in the late 1970s focusing on market-oriented economic development. The reform measures included phasing out of collectivized agriculture, gradual liberalization of prices, fiscal decentralization, increased autonomy for state enterprises, growth of the private sector, development of stock markets, modernized banking system and opening up of the economy to foreign trade and investments[4]. Accordingly, China's share in world merchandise trade has increased from 4% in 2001 to 12% in 2019. The country's share in world merchandise exports has increased from 4% in 2001 to 13% in 2019 while its share in world merchandise imports has increased from 4% in 2001 to 11% in 2019[5].

On the other hand, although India has made tremendous strides in achieving higher economic growth trajectory during the past few years with significant improvements in agriculture, manufacturing, services, infrastructure, ease of doing business, education & skill development, among others; the country's share in global trade remains small. India's share in world merchandise trade has increased slightly from 1% in 2001 to 2% in 2019. Accordingly, India's share in world merchandise exports has increased from 1% in 2001 to 2% in 2019 while India's share in world merchandise imports has increased from 1% in 2001 to around 3% in 2019. This section of the study aims to understand the market share captured by China in world's top importing economies vis-à-vis India.

Amongst the top 10 importing countries in the world, USA, China and Germany are the largest merchandise importers which account for around 30% of the world imports. Therefore, USA stands at the first position in the list of world's top 10 importers with a share of 13% in total world imports in 2019, followed by China (11%), Germany (6%), Japan (3.8%), UK (3.6%), Netherlands (3.4%), France (3.3%), Hong Kong (3%) and Korea (2.6%). India stands at the 10th position with a share of 2.5% in total world's imports in 2019.

Top 10 world importing economies in 2019

Rank	Country	Value in 2019 (USD Billion)	Share in world imports (%)
1	USA	2568	13%
2	China	2069	11%
3	Germany	1236	6%
4	Japan	721	3.8%
5	United Kingdom	693	3.6%
6	Netherlands	647	3.4%
7	France	638	3.3%
8	Hong Kong, China	579	3%
9	Republic of Korea	503	2.6%

[4] Cordesman, Anthony H. and Hess, Ashley (2013, June). The Evolving Military Balance in the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia

[5] Data pertains to Trademap database

10	**India**	**479**	**2.5%**
	Value of imports by top 10 world importing nations	**10133**	**53%**
	World imports	**19065**	

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from TradeMap database

China, USA and Germany are also the largest merchandise exporters which account for around 30% of the world exports. Therefore, China stands at the first position in the list of world's top 10 exporters with a share of 13% in total world exports in 2019, followed by USA (9%), Germany (8%), Netherlands (3.8%), Japan (3.8%), France (3%), Korea (2.9%), Hong Kong (2.9%), Italy (2.8%) and Mexico (2.5%). India stands at the 18th position with a share of 1.7% in total world's exports in 2019.

Top 10 world exporting economies

Rank	Country	Value in 2019 (USD Billion)	Share in world exports (%)
1	China	2499	13%
2	United States of America	1645	9%
3	Germany	1486	8%
4	Netherlands	721	3.8%
5	Japan	706	3.8%
6	France	555	3%
7	Korea, Republic of	542	2.9%
8	Hong Kong, China	536	2.9%
9	Italy	533	2.8%
10	Mexico	472	2.5%
18	**India**	**323**	**1.7%**
	Value of exports by top 10 world exporting nations	**9695**	**52%**
	World exports	**18755**	

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from TradeMap database

3.1 India's share vis-à-vis China in top 10 world importing economies

During the recent years, the Government of India has undertaken plethora of economic and business reforms with a thrust to promote ease of doing business and trade. There has been a major push for trade facilitation with continuous efforts to improve infrastructure required for trade, one window clearance for exports and imports, drastic reduction in the number of documents required for exports and imports clearance, digitalization of various application processes, simplification of various export incentive schemes in the current Foreign Trade Policy, among others.

Thus, supported by market resilience and dynamism and facilitative reform measures, India's exports have undergone significant changes in the recent years in terms of volume, structure and direction. However, India's exports have faced a challengeing period in recent years on account of subdued global economic outlook and a major international trade slowdown. Developments such as increasing protectionist tendencies, uncertainities due to

US-China trade tussles and now COVID-19 have contributed towards a stressed exports scenario. However, with continued emphasis aimed at facilitation and enhancement of competitiveness of our exporters, India's export performance is expected to improve further amid these adverse global developments.

The analysis aims to look at the market share captured by India and China through their exports to the top importing economies of the world. It has been observed that, on an average, China's share in total imports of top 10 world importers has increased from 10% in 2001 to 16% in 2011 to 18% in 2019 while India's share in top 10 world importers has increased from 0.6% in 2001 to 1.2% in 2011 to 1.3% in 2019.

India's share in USA's total imports from world has increased from 1% in 2001 to 2% in 2019 while China's share in USA's total imports from world has increased from 9% in 2001 to 18% in 2019. India's share in Germany's total imports from world has increased from 0.5% in 2001 to 1% in 2019 while China's share in Germany's total imports from world has increased from 4% in 2001 to 10% in 2019.

India's share in Japan's total imports from world has increased from 0.6% in 2001 to 1% in 2019 while China's share in Japan's total imports from world has increased from 17% in 2001 to 23% in 2019. India's share in UK's total imports from world stands at 1% in 2001 and 2019 while China's share in UK's total imports from world has increased from 5% in 2001 to 9% in 2019. India's share in Netherlands' total imports from world has increased from 0.4% in 2001 to 1% in 2019 while China's share in Netherlands' total imports from world has increased from 4% in 2001 to 16% in 2019. India's share in France's total imports from world has increased from 0.5% in 2001 to 1% in 2019 while China's share in France's total imports from world has increased from 3% in 2001 to 9% in 2019.

India's share in Hong Kong's total imports from world has increased from 1.1% in 2001 to 2% in 2019 while China's share in Hong Kong's total imports from world has increased from 43% in 2001 to 46% in 2019. India's share in Korea's total imports from world has increased from 0.8% in 2001 to 1% in 2019 while China's share in Korea's total imports from world has increased from 9% in 2001 to 21% in 2019. India's share in Italy's total imports from world has increased from 0.6% in 2001 to 1% in 2019 while China's share in Italy's total imports from world has increased from 3% in 2001 to 7% in 2019. India's share in Mexico's total imports from world has increased from 0.2% in 2001 to 1% in 2019 while China's share in Mexico's total imports from world has increased from 2% in 2001 to 18% in 2019.

Share of India in total imports of top world importing economies vis-à-vis China

S.No.	Top world importers	2001		2011		2019	
		India	China	India	China	India	China
1	USA	1%	9%	2%	18%	2%	18%
2	Germany	0.5%	4%	1%	9%	1%	10%
3	Japan	0.6%	17%	1%	21%	1%	23%
4	United Kingdom	1%	5%	2%	9%	1%	9%
5	Netherlands	0.4%	4%	1%	9%	1%	16%
6	France	0.5%	3%	1%	8%	1%	9%
7	Hong Kong, China	1.1%	43%	2%	43%	2%	46%

8	Korea, Republic of	0.8%	9%	2%	16%	1%	21%
9	Italy	0.6%	3%	1%	7%	1%	7%
10	Mexico	0.2%	2%	1%	15%	1%	18%
	Average (%)	**0.6%**	**10%**	**1.2%**	**16%**	**1.3%**	**18%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from TradeMap database. Note: As China and India come under top 10 world importers list, top world importers other than China and India have been considered for the calculations.

3.2 India's share vis-a-vis China in India's top 10 export destinations

Among India's top 10 export destinations, USA stands at first rank with a share of around 17% in India's total exports in 2019 followed by UAE (9%), China (5%), Hong Kong (3.5%), Singapore (3.3%), UK (2.7%), Netherlands (2.7%), among others.

Share of India's Top 10 export destinations in India's total exports in 2019

S.No.	Country	Value (USD Billion)	Share in India's total exports (%)
1	United States of America (USA)	54	17
2	United Arab Emirates (UAE)	30	9
3	China	17	5
4	Hong Kong, China	11	3.5
5	Singapore	11	3.3
6	United Kingdom	9	2.7
7	Netherlands	9	2.7
8	Germany	9	2.7
9	Bangladesh	8	2.6
10	Nepal	7	2.2
	Value of India's exports to its top 10 export destinations	**165**	**51%**
	India's total exports to world	**323**	

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from TradeMap database.

It has been observed that, on an average, China's share in total imports of India's top 10 export destinations has increased from 10% in 2001 to 13% in 2001 and 17% in 2019. On the other hand, India's share in total imports of its top 10 export destinations has increased from 8% in 2001 to 10% in 2011 and has remained same at 10% in 2019.

India's share in USA's total imports from world has increased from 1% in 2001 to 2% in 2019 while China's share in USA's total imports from world has increased from 9% in 2001 to 18% in 2019. India's share in UAE's total imports from world has decreased from 11% in 2005 to 15% in 2017 while China's share in UAE's total imports from world has increased from 9% in 2005 to 15% in 2017. India's share in Hong Kong's total imports from world has increased from 1% in 2001 to 2% in 2019 while China's share in Hong Kong's total imports from world has increased from 43% in 2001 to 46% in 2019. India's share in Singapore's total imports from world has increased from 1% in 2001 to 2% in 2019 while China's share in Singapore's total imports from world has increased from 6% in 2001 to 14% in 2019. India's share in UK's total imports from world stands at 1% in 2001 and 2019 while China's share in UK's total

imports from world has increased from 5% in 2001 to 9% in 2019. India's share in Netherlands' total imports from world has increased from 0.4% in 2001 to 1% in 2019 while China's share in Netherlands' total imports from world has increased from 4% in 2001 to 16% in 2019.

India's share in Germany's total imports from world has increased from 0.5% in 2001 to 1% in 2019 while China's share in Germany's total imports from world has increased from 4% in 2001 to 10% in 2019. India's share in Bangladesh's total imports from world has increased from 11% in 2001 to 12% in 2019 while China's share in Bangladesh's total imports from world has increased from 11% in 2001 to 22% in 2019. India's share in Nepal's total imports from world has increased from 53% in 2001 to 65% in 2019 while China's share in Bangladesh's total imports from world has increased from 8% in 2001 to 13% in 2019. India's share in Belgium's total imports from world stands at 1% in 2001 and 2019 while China's share in Belgium's total imports from world has increased from 2% in 2001 to 4% in 2019.

Share of India in total imports of its top 10 export destinations vis-à-vis China

S.No.	India's top 10 export destinations	2001		2011		2019	
		India	China	India	China	India	China
1	USA	1%	9%	2%	18%	2%	18%
2	United Arab Emirates*	11%	9%	10%	12%	9%	15%
3	Hong Kong, China	1%	43%	2%	43%	2%	46%
4	Singapore	1%	6%	4%	10%	2%	14%
5	United Kingdom	1%	5%	2%	9%	1%	9%
6	Netherlands	0.4%	4%	1%	9%	1%	16%
7	Germany	0.5%	4%	1%	9%	1%	10%
8	Bangladesh[#]	11%	11%	11%	9%	12%	22%
9	Nepal[@]	53%	8%	63%	12%	65%	13%
10	Belgium	1%	2%	2%	4%	1%	4%
	Average (%)	**8%**	**10%**	**10%**	**13%**	**10%**	**17%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from TradeMap database. * Data for UAE pertains to year 2005, 2012 and 2017 respectively; [#] Data for Bangladesh are available for 2015; [@] Data for Nepal are available for 2003 and 2017; Note: As China comes under India's top 10 export destinations list, top export destinations other than China have been considered for the calculations.

In a nutshell, China has increased its market share in the world economic system over the years. However, the adoption of unfair trade practices and imposition of market access barriers by China has undermined the trade potential between India and China thereby affecting the growth prospects of domestic manufacturers especially small businesses. China's share in India's imports from world stands at around 14% while its share in India's exports to world stands at around 5%. At this juncture, it is crucial for India to shift away all imports from China, divert trade towards more liberal and friendly economies and thrive for self-reliance by significantly boosting local production at competitive costs.

Analysis of India-China bilateral trade

4. Analysis of India-China bilateral trade

India and China are the two biggest emerging market economies witnessing tremendous economic growth over the few years. The domestic markets in these countries offer tremendous scope for further industrialization as well as developments in trade. The bilateral relations between India-China have expanded over the years. There are several high-level working groups to facilitate bilateral trade and investment flows and enhance economic cooperation between the two sides. Recently, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi and the President of China, Mr. Xi Jinping concluded the Second Informal Summit in Chennai, India in October 2019.

With this background, bilateral trade between the two nations is tilted more towards the interests of China than India. The bilateral merchandise trade between India and China has increased from around USD 41 billion in FY2009 to around USD 82 billion in FY2020. India's merchandise exports to China have increased from around USD 9 billion in FY2009 to around USD 17 billion in FY2020.

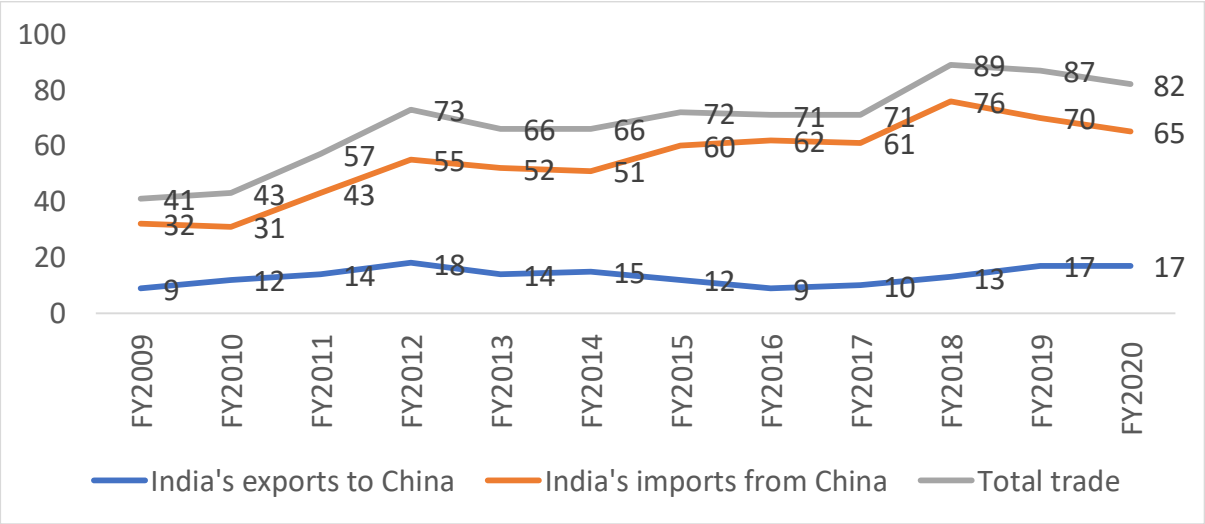
On the other hand, India's merchandise imports from China have increased from around USD 32 billion in FY2009 to around USD 65 billion in FY2020. The merchandise trade deficit between the two economies has increased from around USD 23 billion in FY2009 to around USD 48 billion in FY2020.

India – China Merchandise Trade at a Glance (USD Billion)

Year	India's Exports to China	India's Imports from China	Total Trade	Trade Balance
FY2009	9	32	41	-23
FY2010	12	31	43	-19
FY2011	14	43	57	-29
FY2012	18	55	73	-37
FY2013	14	52	66	-38
FY2014	15	51	66	-36
FY2015	12	60	72	-48
FY2016	9	62	71	-53
FY2017	10	61	71	-51
FY2018	13	76	89	-63
FY2019	17	70	87	-53
FY2020	17	65	82	-48

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI; Compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

India – China Merchandise Trade at a Glance (USD Billion)



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI; Compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

4.1 India's top 10 import items from China

India's imports from China are dominated by manufactured goods including mechanical apparatus and parts, chemical products, plastics and their products, video equipment and accessories. India's top 10 merchandise import items from China at 2 digit level include Electrical Machinery and Equipment with a share of around 29% in India's imports from China, followed by Nuclear Reactors, Boilers (20%), Organic Chemicals (12%), Plastic and Articles (4%), Fertilisers (3%), Articles of Iron or Steel (2%), among others. India's top 10 import items from China at 2 digit level contribute around 79% in India's total imports from China.

India's top 10 import items from China in FY2020

S. No.	HS Code	Commodity name	Value in USD Billion	Share in India's imports China
1	85	Electrical Machinery And Equipment And Parts Thereof; Sound Recorders And Reproducers, Television Image And Sound Recorders And Reproducers, and Parts.	19	29%
2	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	13	20%
3	29	Organic chemicals	8	12%
4	39	Plastic and articles thereof.	3	4%
5	31	Fertilisers.	1.8	3%
6	73	Articles of Iron or Steel	1.6	2%
7	90	Optical, photographic cinematographic measuring, checking precision, medical or surgical inst. And apparatus parts and	1.3	2%

		accessories thereof;		
8	87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof.	1.3	2%
9	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	1.2	2%
10	72	Iron and Steel	1.1	2%
Value of India's top 10 import items from China			**USD 51 billion**	**79%**
Value of India's total imports from China			**USD 65 billion**	

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI; Compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

Over the years, the presence of China's products in the Indian market has grown profoundly and exponentially. With industrialization gaining pace, India's import pattern with China has shifted dramatically from intermediate goods to capital goods. The intensity of China's products in Indian market has been continuously rising since 2009. Conversely, Indian products have a comparatively weak intensity in China's market.

Business firms in China have a relative low-cost advantage vis a vis Indian firms due to economies of scale generated via mass production of goods. In addition, aggressive pricing on the back of state subsidies, a protectionist outlook and cheap finance have allowed China's manufacturers to out price their Indian counterparts thereby severely affecting the domestic industry in India.

Moreover, due to cheap labour and economies of scale, China offers low-priced products such as electronic devices, machinery, textiles and clothing, chemicals, among others, thereby, exploiting India's large market to dump its products. Accordingly, competition from low cost Chinese imports has severely impacted the domestic industry in India especially the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). These product groups pertain to electrical machinery and electronics, mechanical and metallurgical products, chemicals, textiles, glass & ceramics, among others.

4.2 India's top 10 export items to China

India's exports to China have been mainly primary or semi-finished goods. India's top 10 merchandise export items to China at 2 digit level include Organic Chemicals with a share of around 16% in India's exports to China, followed by Ores, Slag (14%), Mineral Fuels, Mineral Oils (13%), Fish and Crustaceans (8%), Electrical Machinery (5%), Plastic and articles (5%), Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances (5%), among others. India's top 10 export items to China at 2-digit level contribute around 78% in India's total exports to China.

India's top 10 export items to China in FY2020

S. No.	HS Code	Commodity name	Value in USD Billion	Share in India's exports to China
1	29	Organic chemicals	3	16%
2	26	Ores, slag and ash.	2.4	14%

3	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	2.1	13%
4	3	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertabrates.	1.3	8%
5	85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers,and parts.	0.9	5%
6	39	Plastic and articles thereof.	0.8	5%
7	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	0.8	5%
8	52	Cotton.	0.8	5%
9	25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement.	0.6	4%
10	72	Iron and Steel	0.5	3%
Value of India's top 10 export items to China			**USD 13 billion**	**78%**
Value of India's total exports to China			**USD 17 billion**	

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI; Compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

Box: Becoming Self-Reliant and Diverting Trade Towards Friendly Economies

Amongst India's top ten sources of imports, China ranks the highest with a share of around 14% in India's total imports followed by USA (8%), UAE (6%), Saudi Arab (6%), Iraq (5%), Hong Kong (3.6%), Switzerland (3.6%), Korea (3.3%), Indonesia (3.2%) and Singapore (3.1%). The top ten sources of imports contribute around 55% in India's imports.

It is observed that China contributes around 14% in India's imports from world. Considering the widespread supply chain disruptions caused by the spread of pandemic COVID-19 and the need to become Atma Nirbhar or Self-Reliant, India should focus on eliminating its import dependence from China while simultaneously building domestic capacities. It is suggested that India should consider importing from other friendly economies having robust trade and economic relations with India and shift away from imports from China.

Therefore, India should accelerate shifting of import sourcing away from China and explore alternative sources of imports including USA, UAE, Switzerland, Indonesia, Singapore, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, Australia, UK, Vietnam, Thailand, South Africa, France, Italy, Taiwan, Mexico, Netherlands, among others.

India's top 10 sources of imports in FY2020

S.No.	Country	Value in USD billion	Share in India's total imports (%)
1	China	65	14
2	USA	36	8
3	UAE	30	6

4	Saudi Arab	27	6
5	Iraq	24	5
6	Hong Kong	17	3.6
7	Switzerland	17	3.6
8	Korea	16	3.3
9	Indonesia	15	3.2
10	Singapore	15	3.1
Value of India's top 10 sources of imports		**261**	**55%**
Value of India's total imports from world		**474**	

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI, compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

India's top 10 merchandise import items from China include Electrical Machinery and Equipment, Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Organic Chemicals, Plastic and Articles, Fertilisers, Articles of Iron & Steel, Optical Photographic Cinematographic Measuring, Vehicles other than Railway, Miscellaneous Chemical Products and Iron and Steel.

Going ahead, India should work towards developing manufacturing capabilities to increase local production and diversify its sourcing options to other friendly nations. The country should move away from imports from China and take forward the Make in India initiative to build its domestic capabilities for designing, developing and manufacturing quality products.

India is reliant on China for imports of capital goods such as heavy electrical machinery and parts, mechanical appliances and also consumer goods such as electronics including mobile phones and TVs. Efforts should be made to encourage large scale manufacturing and setting up production clusters of electrical components, semiconductors, television sets, closed circuit TVs, air conditioners etc and also exported in large quantities.

Similarly, India is highly dependent on imports of certain Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) and other intermediates from China. Deeper facilitation measures should be undertaken to make India self-sufficient in APIs to meet the emerging needs of the healthcare sector along with boosting ease of doing business in the country. Significant investments in API facilities, setting up of API mega industrial parks, availability of low cost of credit, provision of production linked benefits, among others can help improve the competitiveness of Indian pharma players significantly. Thus, greater facilitation measures and production linked benefits to the industry along with more and more ease of doing business would help the country become self-reliant and increase its presence in the world economic system.

Alternative sources of imports for India's top 10 import items from China

- **Electrical Machinery and Equipment**... : Vietnam, Sinagpore, Korea, USA, Germany, etc
- **Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery And Mechanical Appliances**.. : USA, Germany, Japan, Sinagpore, Korea, etc
- **Organic Chemicals:** USA, Korea, Singapore, Saudi Arab, Japan, etc
- **Plastic & articles:** Korea, USA, Singapore, Japan, Thailand, etc
- **Fertilizers:** Saudi Arab, Oman, Russia, Canada, UAE, etc
- **Articles of Iron or Steel**: Korea, Japan, Germany, USA, Vietnam , etc
- **Optical, Photographic Cinematographic Measuring...**: USA, Germany, Singapore, Japan, Korea, etc
- **Vehicles Other Than Railway**...: Korea, Germany, Japan, Thailand, USA, etc
- **Miscellaneous Chemical Products**: USA, Indonesia, Germany, Singapore, Korea, etc
- **Iron & Steel:** Korea, Japan, Indonesia, USA, UAE, etc

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI, compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

In a nutshell, India should explore the possibility of diverting its trade towards more liberal and friendly economies i.e., shift all imports from China as well as target other potential export destinations and thrive to become self-reliant in the coming years. Boosting manufacturing at competitive costs and promoting ease of doing business would go a long way to become Atma Nirbhar and achieve a significantly higher economic growth trajectory. Efforts should be made to enhance the competitiveness of enterprises, further easing of

processes & procedures, investments in research & development, higher skill development, strengthening of supply chains, among others. Higher domestic capacity building would not only help to reduce imports but also boost our exports in the international market.

4.3 Comparison of India's top 10 import items from China and export items to China

In 2001, India's top 10 import items from China include Organic chemicals (USD 0.4 billion) followed by Mineral fuels, mineral oils (USD 0.3 billion), Electrical machinery and equipment (USD 0.2 billion), Silk (USD 0.1 billion), among others. In 2011, India's top 10 import items from China include Electrical machinery and equipment (USD 10 billion) followed by Machinery, mechanical appliances (USD 10 billion), Organic chemicals (USD 4 billion), Iron and steel (USD 2 billion), among others. On the other hand, in 2019, India's top 10 import items from China include Electrical machinery and equipment (USD 20 billion) followed by Machinery, mechanical appliances (USD 14 billion), Organic chemicals (USD 8 billion), Plastics and articles (USD 3 billion), among others.

India's top 10 import items from China (in absolute terms)

S.No.	Commodity name	2001 (in USD billion)	Commodity name	2011 (in USD billion)	Commodity name	2019 (in USD billion)
1	Organic chemicals	0.4	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television	10	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television	20
2	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	0.3	Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts thereof	10	Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts thereof	14
3	Electrical machinery and	0.2	Organic chemicals	4	Organic chemicals	8

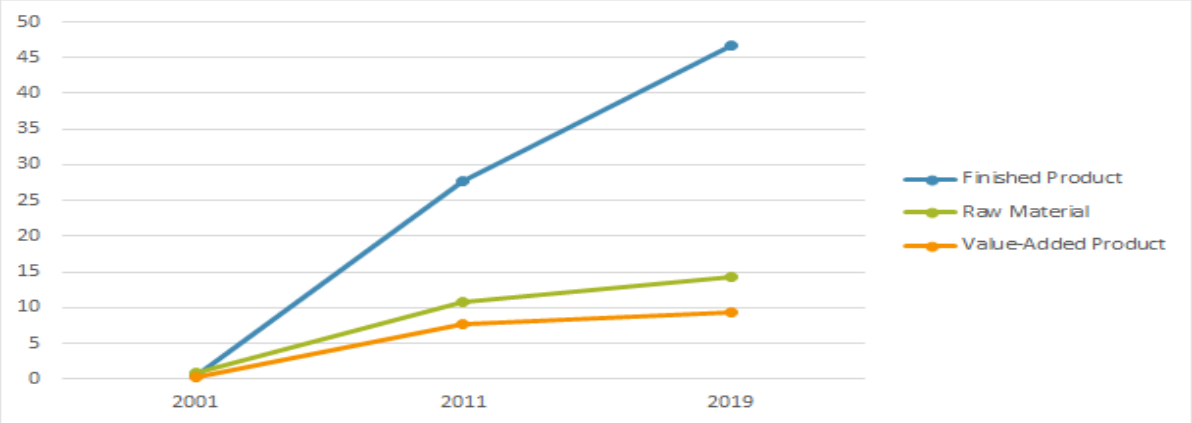
	equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television					
4	Silk	0.18	Iron and steel	2	Plastics and articles thereof	3
5	Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts thereof	0.16	Fertilisers	1.9	Articles of iron or steel	2
6	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	0.08	Articles of iron or steel	1.4	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical accessories	1.8
7	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes	0.06	Plastics and articles thereof	0.8	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	1.7
8	Optical, photographic, cinematographic,	0.05	Optical, photographic, cinematographic,	0.8	Fertilizers	1.4

	measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and accessories		measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and accessories			
9	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use	0.04	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	0.8	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	1.3
10	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other mastics; inks	0.03	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use	0.7	Iron and steel	1.1
	Total	**USD 1.5 billion**		**USD 32 billion**		**USD 55 billion**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI; compiled from Trademap database

Though, India's imports of certain commodities from China have showed a decline, imports of mechanical appliances, electronics, chemicals, plastic articles, fertilizers, among others have increased over the years. For China, India has remained one of the largest export destinations for manufactured goods as depicted below:

India's imports from China (in USD billion)



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI, compiled from Trademap database

In 2001, India's top 10 export items to China include Ores (USD 0.24 billion) followed by Plastics and articles (USD 0.15 billion), Organic Chemicals (USD 0.099 billion), Fish (USD 0.091 billion), among others. In 2011, India's top 10 export items to China include Ores (USD 4.2 billion) followed by Cotton (USD 2.7 billion), Copper (USD 1.8 billion), Mineral fuels (USD 1.6 billion), among others. On the other hand, in 2019, India's top 10 export items to China include Organic chemicals (USD 3.1 billion) followed by Mineral fuels (USD 2.1 billion), Ores (USD 1.9 billion), Fish (USD 1.3 billion), among others.

India's top 10 export items to China (in absolute terms)

S.No.	Commodity name	2001 (in USD billion)	Commodity name	2011 (in USD billion)	Commodity name	2019 (in USD billion)
1	Ores, slag and ash	0.24	Ores, slag and ash	4	Organic chemicals	3
2	Plastics and articles thereof	0.15	Cotton	3	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances	2
3	Organic chemicals	0.099	Copper and articles thereof	1.8	Ores, slag and ash	2
4	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	0.091	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous	1.6	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	1.3

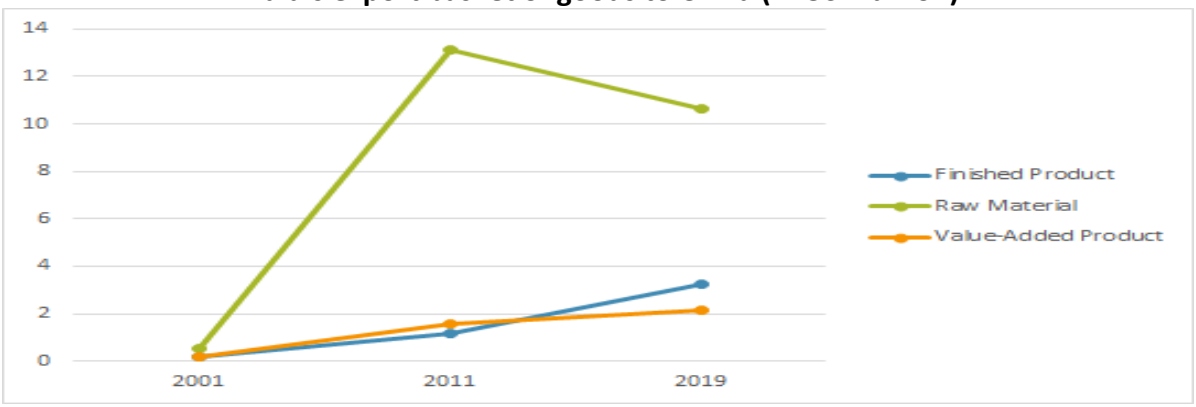
			substances; mineral waxes			
5	Cotton	0.074	Organic chemicals	0.8	Cotton	1.1
6	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	0.053	Iron and steel	0.6	Plastics and articles thereof	1
7	Iron and steel	0.025	Plastics and articles thereof	0.6	Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts thereof	0.8
8	Pharmaceutical products	0.024	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	0.4	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television	0.7
9	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	0.022	Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts thereof	0.3	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	0.6

10	Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers; articles of human hair	0.017	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders	0.3	Iron and Steel	0.5
	Total	**USD 0.8 billion**		**USD 13.5 billion**		**USD 13 billion**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI; compiled from Trademap database

India's exports to China are relatively lower and below the potentiality of trade mainly due to restrictive practices adopted by China and imposition of non-tariff barriers on Indian products. Indian exports to China are mainly dominated by raw materials which are mostly used by Chinese companies for use in their manufacturing activities as depicted below:

India's export basket of goods to China (in USD billion)



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI, compiled from Trademap database

4.4 Comparison of concentration of trade

In 2001, India's top 10 import items from China are Organic Chemicals with a share of 19.9% in India's total imports from China, followed by Mineral fuels and oils (13.9%), Electrical machinery and equipment (13.2%), Silk (9.5%), Machinery (8.3%), Salt (3.7%), among others. In 2011, India's top 10 import items from China are Electrical machinery with a share of 24.4% in India's total imports from China, followed by Machinery (21.3%), Organic Chemicals (9.2%), Iron and Steel (7%), Fertilizers (4.3%), among others. In 2019, India's top 10 import items from China are Electrical machinery with a share of 26.9% in India's total imports from China, followed by Machinery (19%), Organic Chemicals (11.2%), Plastics(4.3%), Iron and Steel (2.7%), among others. The total share of top 10 import items from China in India's total imports from China has declined from 79% in 2001 to 75% in 2019.

Share of India's top 10 import items from China (in %)

S.No.	Commodity name	2001 (%)	Commodity name	2011 (%)	Commodity name	2019 (%)
1	Organic chemicals	19.9	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television	24.4	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television	26.9
2	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	13.9	Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts thereof	21.3	Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts thereof	19.0
3	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television	13.2	Organic chemicals	9.2	Organic chemicals	11.2
4	Silk	9.5	Iron and steel	7.0	Plastics and articles thereof	4.3
5	Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts thereof	8.3	Fertilisers	4.3	Articles of iron or steel	2.7
6	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	3.7	Articles of iron or steel	3.7	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical accessories	2.4

7	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes	3.3	Plastics and articles thereof	2.3	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	2.3
8	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and accessories	2.6	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and accessories	2.0	Fertilizers	2.2
9	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use	2.2	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	2.0	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	1.9
10	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other mastics; inks	1.9	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use	1.7	Iron and steel	1.8
	Share of top 10 import items from China in India's total imports from China	**79%**		**78%**		**75%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI; compiled from Trademap database

In 2001, India's top 10 export items to China are Ores, slag and ash with a share of 27.1% in India's total exports to China, followed by plastics (12.4%), Organic chemicals (10.8%), Fish (9.9%) and Cotton (8.1%), among others. In 2011, India's top 10 export products to China include Ores with a share of 25.7% in India's total exports to China, followed by Cotton (16.7%), Copper articles (11.2%), Mineral fuels and oils (9.7%), Organic chemicals (5.1%) and Iron and steel (3.9%), among others. In 2019, India's top 10 export items to China are Organic chemicals, with a share of 18.5% in India's total exports to China, followed by Mineral fuels and oils (12.1%), Ores, slag and ash (11.2%), Fish (7.9%), Cotton (6.8%), Plastics (5.9%), among others. The total share of India's top 10 export items to China in India's total exports to China has declined from around 84% in 2001 to 79% in 2019.

Share of India's top 10 export items to China in India's total exports to China (in%)

S.No.	Commodity name	2001 (%)	Commodity name	2011 (%)	Commodity name	2019 (%)
1	Ores, slag and ash	27.1	Ores, slag and ash	25.7	Organic chemicals	18.5
2	Plastics and articles thereof	12.4	Cotton	16.7	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances	12.1
3	Organic chemicals	10.8	Copper and articles thereof	11.2	Ores, slag and ash	11.2
4	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	9.9	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	9.7	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	7.9
5	Cotton	8.1	Organic chemicals	5.1	Cotton	6.8
6	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	5.8	Iron and steel	3.9	Plastics and articles thereof	5.9

7	Iron and steel	2.7	Plastics and articles thereof	3.7	Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts thereof	4.8
8	Pharmaceutical products	2.6	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	2.8	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television	4.6
9	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	2.4	Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts thereof	2.2	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	3.7
10	Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers; articles of human hair	1.9	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders	2.0	Iron and Steel	3.2
	Share of top 10 export items to China in India's total exports to China	**84%**		**83%**		**79%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI; compiled from Trademap database

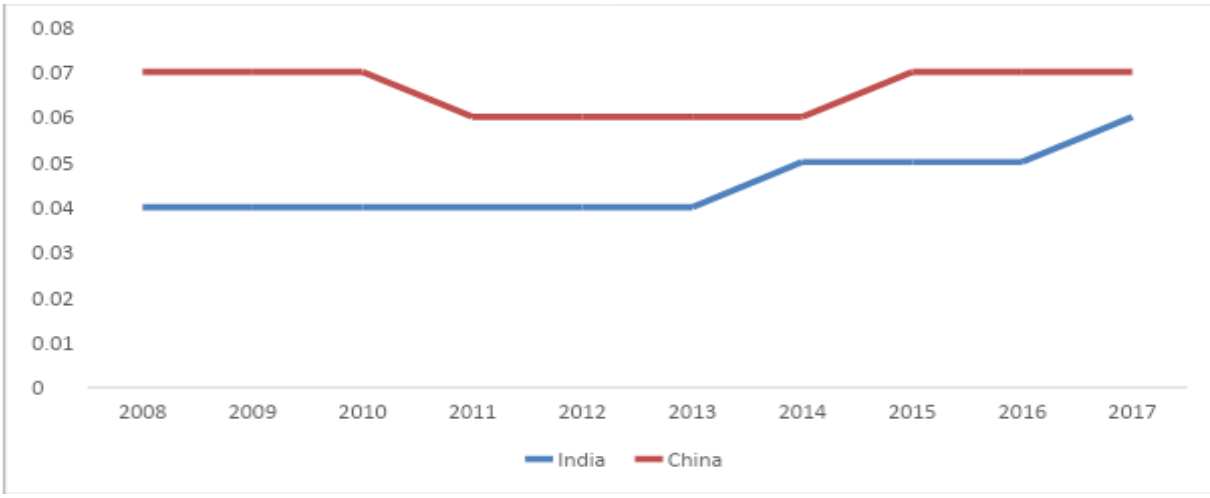
4.5 Existing trade complementarities between India and China

In order to analyze the existing complementarity and competitiveness of trade between India and China, the following analysis employs trade indices such as the HH Market Concentration Index, Revealed Comparative Advantage Index, and Trade Integration Index.

4.5.1 HH Market Concentration Index:

Hirschman Herfindahl (HH) Market Concentration index is a measure of the dispersion of trade value across an exporter's partners. A country with trade (export or import) that is concentrated in a very few markets will have an index value close to 1. Similarly, a country with a perfectly diversified trade portfolio will have an index close to zero. It has been observed that India's concentration in its exports to China was relatively more diversified than China as Chinese exports have been mainly focused on manufactured goods.

HH Market Concentration Index



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI, compiled from WITS database, World Bank.

4.5.2 Revealed Comparative Advantage Index

The Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) is a popular and convincing trade indicator to access a country's export potential. It measures the competitiveness of various industries and products of a country in the international market. It is a trade index to measure the comparative advantage of a particular country or region in the trade of a certain industry. The RCA can be measured over a period of time or compared across countries to assess whether a country's trade is moving in the right direction. The RCA index is calculated as the share of a country's total exports of the commodity of interest in its total exports divided by the share of world exports of the same commodity in total world exports. If the value exceeds unity .i.e. one, the country is said to have revealed comparative advantage. In other words, it employs the use of trade patterns by comparing the country's trade volume with the world average to identify the sectors in which the country has a comparative advantage.

The RCA indicates whether a country is in the process of extending the products in which it has a trade potential, as opposed to situations in which the number of products that can be

competitively exported is static. RCA also provides useful insights about potential trade prospects with new partners. The RCA index of country I for product j is measured by the product's share in the country's exports in relation to its share in world trade.

Generally speaking, there are four situations. When the RCA index of an industry in a country is greater than 2.5, it means that the country's industry has extremely strong international competitiveness in the international market; when a country's RCA is between 2.5 and 1.25, it indicates that the country's industry has very strong international competitiveness in the international market; when the RCA of a country's industry is between 1.25 and 0.8, it considers that the country's international competition in the international market is strong; when RCA of a country's industry is less than 0.8, it indicates that the country's industry has a comparative disadvantage in the international market.

It has been observed that since 2016, the Revealed Comparative Advantage index of China's apparel, furniture, toys and games, footwear and leather products have exceeded 2.25 among the top 15 product categories exported by China. This is followed by RCA of machinery, articles of iron and steel and electrical appliances that have exceeded unity indicating that China's comparative advantage in manufacturing of clothing, machinery and footwear has been continuously enhanced.

Revealed Comparative Advantage for China

Product Code	Product Name	Revealed Comparative Advantage		
		2016	2017	2018
'85	Electrical machinery & equipment	1.8	1.6	1.8
'84	Machinery	1.4	1.2	1.5
'94	Furniture & furnishings	2.9	2.6	2.9
'39	Plastics and articles thereof	0.9	0.7	0.9
'87	Vehicles other than railway	0.3	0.3	0.4
'61	Apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	2.6	2.4	2.3
'62	Apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	2.6	2.4	2.3
'90	Optical and related items	1.0	0.9	0.9
'73	Articles of iron or steel	1.5	1.3	1.6
'29	Organic chemicals	0.9	0.7	1.0
'95	Toys & games	3.5	2.8	3.6
'64	Footwear	2.8	2.5	2.4
'72	Iron and steel	1.1	0.8	0.9
'27	Mineral fuels & Oils	0.1	0.1	0.1

42	Leather products	2.9	2.5	2.7

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Trade Map

On the other hand, India has extremely strong revealed comparative advantage in cotton, cereals, apparel and clothing and precious stones and gems among the top 15 product categories exported by India. From 2016 to 2018, cotton showed a comparative advantage index of more than 7 indicating a very strong competitive advantage in the international market for cotton. The revealed comparative advantage index of machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical machinery, vehicles, plastics and fisheries were less than 0.8.

Revealed Comparative Advantage for India

Product	Product	Revealed Comparative Advantage		
Code	**Name**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
'27	Mineral fuels & oils	1.1	1.1	1.1
'71	Precious stones & Gems	3.9	3.9	3.8
'84	Machinery & mechanical appliances	0.4	0.5	0.5
'87	Vehicles other than railway	0.7	0.7	0.7
'29	Organic chemicals	2.0	2.1	2.3
'30	Pharmaceutical products	1.6	1.4	1.4
'85	Electrical machinery & equipment	0.2	0.2	0.3
'72	Iron and steel	1.3	1.9	1.4
'52	Cotton	7.3	7.3	8.2
'62	Apparel & clothing accessories (not knitted)	2.6	2.4	2.0
'39	Plastics & articles thereof	0.6	0.6	0.7
'10	Cereals	3.5	4.2	4.2
'61	Apparel & clothing accessories (knitted)	2.2	2.2	1.9
'73	Articles of iron or steel	1.4	1.4	1.4
'03	Fish & aquatic life	0.6	0.7	0.6

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Trade Map

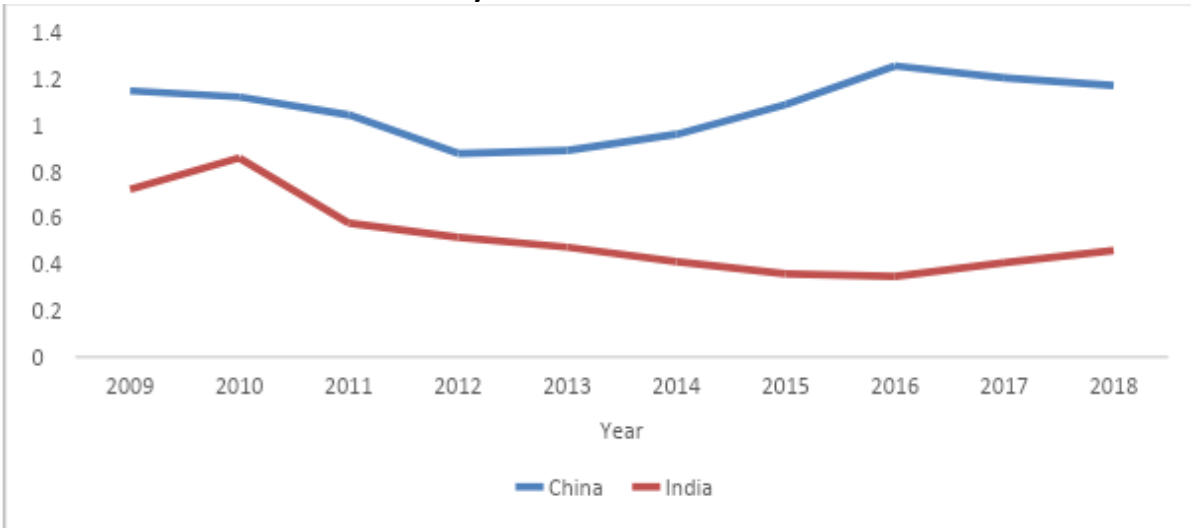
4.5.3 Trade Intensity Index

The Trade Intensity Index (TII) is used to measure the degree of integration of trade between the two countries i.e. whether the value of trade between two countries is greater or smaller than would be expected on the basis of their importance in world trade. The trade relations between any two countries are strongly related, when the TII is greater than one and conversely, if the TII is less than one, it indicates that the trade relations between the two countries are weakly related. In other words, the larger the value of TII, the closer the trade union is and the stronger the trade complementarity between the two countries.

It is measured by the share of one country's exports going to a partner divided by the share of world exports going to the partner.

It has been observed that the degree of China's Trade Integration with India is greater than the degree of India's Trade Integration with China. India's trade integration with China is less than 1 implying that China is less dependent on the Indian market with trade dependence reaching 0.8 in the year 2010 and has mainly declined afterwards. China's trade integration with India is greater than or close to 1, indicating that India has a certain dependence on China. The degree of trade integration in recent years has been on an increase after decreasing for a period of time.

Trade Intensity Index between India and China



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI, compiled from WITS database, World Bank.

In a nutshell, it has been observed that among the various products traded between India and China, India mostly exports primary and semi-finished products to China and imports mainly manufactured goods from China. China's competitive advantage in the case of manufacturing goods is relatively high as compared to India. Although, both countries continue to have a broad competitive advantage in textiles, India's specialization over the period of time is currently stronger. Meanwhile, during 2016-2018 India has demonstrated a strong competitive advantage in cotton, cereals and precious stones and in pharmaceutical products; sectors in which China is at a disadvantage.

4.6 Potentiality of bilateral trade between India and China

High trade deficit over the years is a major cause of concern in India-China bilateral relations. India's biggest single trade deficit is with China given the sheer size and its drastic increase in favour of China. Although, there have been a lot of economic complementarities between the two fastest moving emerging economies during the last many years, trade potential between India and China has not been explored fully owing mainly to China's unfair trade regime and use of non-tariff barriers.

Moreover, India's high trade deficit with China stems due to a narrow export basket of goods to China mostly of raw materials and intermediates while low cost Chinese imports have flooded the Indian market and hence impacted the domestic industry. More importantly, China often indulges in unfair trade practices along with imposition of various non-tariff barriers for most of India's products. Therefore, the adoption of restrictive and unfair trade policies by China has undermined the growth potential between the two economies.

There was huge potential for trade between India and China in products such as marine goods, oil seeds, okra, soya bean, salt, inorganic chemicals, bovine meat, plastic, rubber, optical, medical equipments, dairy products, among others. However, due to existence of market access barriers created by China, the trade potential between India and China has not been explored fully and to its best usage. Going forward, India should do away with all imports from China, look for friendly sources of import as well as export destinations while simultaneously boosting indigenous production to become self-reliant in the coming times.

Spread of pandemic COVID-19 and Global Supply Chain Disruptions

5. Spread of pandemic COVID-19 and global supply chain disruptions

The rapid outbreak of the pandemic COVID-19 presents an unprecedented crisis that the world is facing. The COVID-19 disease has continued to spread across the globe and containment measures have greatly disrupted economic activity. The newly identified coronavirus was first seen in Wuhan, the capital of central China's Hubei province and then spread in countries such as USA, Spain, Italy, France, Germany, UK, India and other parts of the world, thereby severely affecting economy, trade and industry.

As China is one of the major players in global trade, contributing around 11% in world exports, exporting majorly to USA, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Germany, India, Netherlands, among others, the impact of spread of pandemic COVID-19 on global trade has impacted the growth prospects of world trade and economy.

The outbreak of pandemic COVID-19 corresponded with China's most important holiday, the Lunar New Year when almost every factory shuts down for two to four weeks. The planned closure of factories, therefore, enabled China's Government to extend factory shutdowns to control the spread of COVID-19. Thus, most of the manufacturing operations in China were disrupted as a significant number of companies temporarily shut their assembly and manufacturing plants. No doubt, the outbreak that triggered supply disruptions in China has now resulted in global supply chain disruptions from raw materials to finished products. Moreover, the closure of factories in China affected the supply of raw materials, components and intermediaries from China. Thus, the spread of COVID-19 has led companies and entire industries to rethink and transform their supply chain models.

At this juncture, India should build domestic capacities to mitigate the impact on import demand and to fulfill domestic demand with indigenous production. Domestic capacity building will not only mitigate the impact of COVID-19 but will also provide an opportunity to increase our presence in global exports. Therefore, indigenous production should be enhanced to shift away from imports from China and develop a sustainable supply chain network. Certain benefits/ incentives that are reasonable and WTO-compliant should be provided to the industry to become competitive in the domestic as well as international market. Moreover, improved quality and price competitiveness, higher capacity building, greater economies of scale, among others, would enable India to grow and harness the significant potential in the post-Covid scenario.

With this background, an analysis has been conducted to understand the structure of imports from China recently at the 2-digit and 4-digit HS codes. For the 2-digit level, India's top 25 import items from China have been undertaken for the analysis while at the 4-digit level India's top 150 import items from China have been considered.

5.1 Analysis of India's imports from China at 2-digit level

In FY2019, India's top 25 import items from China at the 2-digit HS code are Electrical machinery with a share of 29% in India's total imports from China, followed by Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances (19%), Organic chemicals (12%), Plastic and articles (4%), Fertilisers (3%), Articles of iron or steel (2.5%), Optical, photographic cinematographic measuring (2.3%), Vehicles other than railway (2.2%), Iron and steel (2%), Miscellaneous chemical products (1.8%), Aluminium and articles (1.7%),

among others. The total share of top 25 import items from China in India's total imports from China stands at around 93% in FY2019.

Share of India's top 25 import items from China at 2-digit level in FY2019

S.No.	HS Code	Commodity	FY2019 (Value in USD Billion)	Share in India's total imports from China (%)
1	85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts.	21	29
2	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	13	19
3	29	Organic chemicals	9	12
4	39	Plastic and articles thereof.	3	4
5	31	Fertilisers	2	3
6	73	Articles of iron or steel	1.7	2.5
7	90	Optical, photographic cinematographic measuring, checking precision, medical or surgical inst. And apparatus parts and accessories thereof;	1.6	2.3
8	87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof.	1.5	2.2
9	72	Iron and steel	1.4	2.0
10	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	1.3	1.8
11	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	1.2	1.7
12	28	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, or radi. Elem. Or of isotopes.	1.1	1.5
13	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	1.0	1.5
14	94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishing; lamps and lighting fittings not elsewhere specified or inc	1.0	1.4
15	70	Glass and glassware.	0.6	0.9
16	98	Project goods; some special uses.	0.6	0.8
17	68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials.	0.5	0.8

18	59	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use.	0.5	0.8
19	32	Tanning or dyeing extracts, tannins and their derivatives, dyes, pigments and other colouring matter, paints and varnishes, putty and other mastic, inks.	0.5	0.7
20	48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard.	0.5	0.7
21	95	Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof.	0.5	0.6
22	54	Man-made filaments.	0.4	0.6
23	71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	0.4	0.6
24	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	0.4	0.6
25	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles.	0.4	0.6
Value of India's top 25 import items from China			**USD 65 billion**	**93%**
Value of India's total imports from China			**USD 70 billion**	

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

5.2 Analysis of India's imports from China at 4-digit level

In FY2019, India's top 150 import items from China at the 4-digit HS code are Elctrcl aparts fr line telephny with a share of 10% in India's total imports from China, followed by Automatic data processing machines (4%), Elctrnc integrtd circuits (4%), Diodes, transistors (3%), Mnrl/chmcl frtlsrs wth two/three of the frtlsng elmnts (2.2%), Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen (2%), Antibiotics (1.6%), Elctrc accumltrs,incl separators (1.4%), Reception aparatus (1.3%), Electrical transformers (1.2%), among others. The total share of top 150 import items from China in India's total imports from China stands at around 82% in FY2019.

Share of India's top 150 import items from China at 4-digit level in FY2019

S.No.	HS Code	Commodity	FY2019 (Value in USD Billion)	Share in India's total imports from China (%)
1	8517	Elctrcl aparts fr line telephny/telgrphy, incl telphon sets wth cordls handset carier-curent line systm; videophone	7	10
2	8471	Automatic data processing machines and units	3	4

3	8542	Elctrnc integrtd circuits and micro-assmbls	3	4
4	8541	Diodes, transistors and similar semiconductor devices; photosensitive semiconductor devices, including pho	2	3
5	3105	Mnrl/chmcl frtlsrs wth two/three of the frtlsng elmnts n,p and k; othr frtlsrs smlr goods in tblts/like frm in pkt of	2	2.2
6	2933	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen	1.4	2
7	2941	Antibiotics	1.1	1.6
8	8507	Elctrc accumltrs,incl separators therefor w/n rectangular(incl sq)	1.0	1.4
9	8528	Reception aparatus,wh/not incorprtng radiobrodcst recivrs/sound/video rcordng/ reproducing aparatus,video monitors	0.9	1.3
10	8504	Electrical transformers, static converters (for example, rectifiers) and inductors	0.8	1.2
11	8708	Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	0.8	1.1
12	8414	Air/vacuum pumps,air/othr gas comprsrs and fans;vntltng/rcyclng hoods incrprtng a fan,w/n fitted with filters	0.8	1.1
13	8529	Prts suitbl fr use solely/prncplly wth apprts of hdgs nos 8525 to 8528	0.7	1.0
14	3808	Insctcds,rdntcds,fngcds,hrbcds,antspro utngprdcts and plntgrwth rgltrs-dsinfctnts etc in pckngs/as artcls (slphr-trtd bn	0.7	1
15	2704	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated; retort carbon	0.7	1
16	7304	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, seamless, of iron (other than cast iron) or steel	0.6	0.9
17	8714	Prts and accssrs of vhcls of hdg 8711-8713	0.59	0.8

18	8415	Aircondtng mchns,cmprsng motr-drvn fan and elmnts fr chng tmprtr and humdty ,incl those mchns in whch humdty cannt be s	0.57	0.8
19	9801	Project goods	0.55	0.8
20	8525	Trnsmisn aparats fr radio,telephny etc w/n incrprtng reception apprts/sound recording/reprdcng apprts;tv cameras	0.55	0.8
21	8473	Parts and accessories oth thn covers, carrying cases)suitable for use solely /principally with machines of hdg 8470 to 8472	0.55	0.8
22	8431	Prts suitbl fr use solely/prncply wth the mchnry of hdgs.nos.8425 to 8430	0.55	0.8
23	2922	Oxygen-function amino-compounds	0.54	0.8
24	2915	Satrtd acylc monocrboxylic acids and thr anhydrtds,halids,peroxids and peroxy acids; thr halgntd slphntd nitrtd/nitrs	0.52	0.7
25	3102	Mineral or chemical fertilisers, nitrogenous	0.51	0.7
26	8482	Ball or roller bearings	0.51	0.7
27	9405	Lmps and lighting fttngs incl search lights and spotlights etc n.e.s.illuminatd signs and the like wth prmnant lght sorc	0.50	0.7
28	3920	Other plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics, non-cellular and not reinforced, laminated, supported or	0.49	0.7
29	2921	Amine- function compounds	0.49	0.7
30	7606	Almnm plts,shts and strp of thckns>0.2 mm	0.49	0.7
31	8479	Mchns and mchncl applncs hvng indvdl functns,n.e.s.	0.48	0.7
32	8518	Mcrophonesandstnds thrfr;loudspkr,w/n mntd headphone,earphone and combnd mcrophone/spkrsets;audio frqncy amplfyr;snd am	0.47	0.7
33	8443	Printng machnry,incl ink-jet printng mchnsexcl hdng. No 8471; mchns fr uses ancilary to printng.	0.42	0.6
34	3907	Polyacetals, other polyethers and epoxide resins,	0.41	0.6

35	8544	Insulated (incl enamelled or anodised) wire, cable (incl co-axial cable) and oth insulated elec conductor	0.38	0.5
36	2934	Mucieic acids and their salts w/n chemicallydefined , other	0.37	0.5
37	8536	Elctrcls apprts fr swtchng/prtctng elctrclcircuits etc.(e.g.swtchs relays etc.) For a voltage not excdg 1000 volts	0.36	0.5
38	4202	Trunks, suit-cases, vanity-cases, executive-cases, brief-cases, school satchels, spectacle cases, binocular	0.36	0.5
39	7225	Flt-rlld prdcts of othr alloy stl of wdth 600 mm or more	0.36	0.5
40	2916	Unsaturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids, cyclic monocarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and p	0.35	0.5
41	8483	Trnsmsn shfts and crnks;gears;ball screws; bearing housing andothr plain shft bearings spd chngrs incl torque cnvrtrsff	0.34	0.5
42	7607	Almnm foil(w/n prntd/bckd wth papr paprboard-plstcs etc.)Of thckns(excl any bckng)nt excdng 0.2 mm	0.34	0.5
43	8501	Elctrc motrs and genrtrs(excl genrtng sets)	0.34	0.5
44	5903	Txtl fbrcs imprgntd,coatd,cvrd/lamntd wth plastics excl those of hdg no. 5902	0.33	0.5
45	8534	Printed circuits	0.33	0.5
46	7106	Silvr(incld slvr pltd wth gold/pltnm) unwrght/in semi mnfctrd form/in pwdr form	0.32	0.5
47	8418	Rfrgrtrs,frzrs and othr rfrgrtng/frzng eqpmnt,elctrc/othr;ht pumps excl air condtng mchns of hdg no.8415	0.32	0.5
48	2942	Other organic compounds	0.32	0.5
49	8477	Mchnr fr wrkng rubbr/plstcs/fr the mnfctr of prdcts from these mtrls,n.e.s.	0.32	0.5
50	9403	Other furniture and parts thereof	0.31	0.4

51	8481	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats or the like, including pressure-reducin	0.31	0.4
52	2914	Ktns and quinones,w/n wth othr oxygn fnctn, thr halgntd slphntd nitrtd/nitrstd drvtvs	0.31	0.4
53	2918	Crboxylc acds wth addtnl oxygn fnctn anhydrds halds peroxides and peroxyacsds thrhalgntd slphntd nitrtd/nitrstd	0.31	0.4
54	8503	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machines of heading 8501 or 8502	0.30	0.4
55	6815	Artcls of ston/of othr mnrl substncs(incl crbn fibr artcls of crbn fibr and peat)n.e.s	0.30	0.4
56	3926	Other articles of plastics and articles of other materials of headings 3901 to 3914	0.29	0.4
57	8516	Elctrc wtr and imrsn htr ; elctrc spaces and htng aprts;elctro thrmic hair drssng aprtsandhnd dryrs;smlr elctrc aplncs	0.28	0.4
58	8532	Elctrcl capacitors fixd,variable/ adjustable(pre-set)	0.27	0.4
59	8480	Moulding boxes for metal foundry; mould bases; moulding patterns; moulds for metal (other than ingot moulds), metal ca	0.27	0.4
60	2713	Petrolm coke petrolm bitumn and othr resdus of petrlm oils/oils obtnd frm bitmns mnrls	0.27	0.4
61	3206	Othr colourng matter inorganic prdct of kind used as luminphors w/n dfnd chmclly	0.27	0.4
62	9503	Othr toys;rdcd-size(scale)modls and smlr recretnl modls,wrkng/nt;puzls of a	0.26	0.4
63	9018	Instrmnts and applncs used in mdcl,surgcl, dntl/vtrnry scncs,incl scntgrphc apprts elctro-mdcl apprts and sight-tstng	0.26	0.4

64	2917	Plycrboxylc acds,thr anhydrds,halides, peroxides andperoxyacds,othr halgntd slphntdnitrated or nitrosated derivatives	0.25	0.3
65	6006	Other knitted or crocheted fabrics	0.24	0.3
66	2818	Artificial corundum, whether or not chemically defined; aluminium oxide; aluminium hydroxide	0.23	0.3
67	8413	Pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted with a	0.23	0.3
68	7326	Other articles of iron or steel	0.22	0.3
69	8302	Base metal mountings, fittings and similar articles suitable for furniture, doors, staircases, windows, blinds, coachwo	0.22	0.3
70	3906	Acrylic polymers in primary forms	0.21	0.3
71	2932	Htrcyclc cmpnds wth oxygn htr-atm(s) only	0.21	0.3
72	9001	Optcl fibr and optcl fibr bundls etc;shts and plts of polrsng mtrl;lnss;prsms,mirrors and othr optcl elmnts of any mtr	0.21	0.3
73	2926	Nitrile-function compounds	0.21	0.3
74	8467	Tools for working in the hand, pneumatic, hydraulic or with self-contained electric or non-electric motor	0.20	0.3
75	2903	Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons	0.20	0.3
76	7318	Scrwes,bolts,nuts,coachscrews,screw hooks rivets,cotters,cotter-pins,washers(incl spring washers)and smlr articles of	0.20	0.3
77	2905	Acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	0.19	0.3
78	2924	Crboxyamide-fnctn cmpnds amide-fnctn compounds of carbonic acid	0.19	0.3
79	9013	Liqd crystl dvcs nt cnstitung artcls prvddfr more spcfcly in othr hdngs;lsrs,nt lsr diods;othr optcl aplncs and ins	0.19	0.3
80	2931	Other organo-inorganic compounds	0.19	0.3

81	8419	Mchnry,plnt/laboratory eqpmnt,w/n elctrclyheatd,fr heatng,cookng,etc,excl mchnry fr domstc purps;storg wtr heatrs,non-el	0.19	0.3
82	8426	Derricks;crns,incl cable crns;mobl lftng frms,strdl crrs and wrks trcks ftd wth a crn	0.18	0.3
83	8450	Household or laundry-type washing machines, including machines which both wash and dry	0.18	0.3
84	8428	Other lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery (for example, lifts, escalators, conveyors, teleferics)	0.18	0.3
85	8455	Metal-rolling mills and rolls therefor	0.18	0.3
86	8538	Prts suitbl fr use solely/principally wth the apprts of hdg no.8535,8536/8537	0.18	0.3
87	8523	Preprd unrecorded media for sound recrdng/smlr recrdng of othr phenomena,othr thn prdcts of ch.37	0.18	0.3
88	8462	Mchn-tls fr wrkng mtl by forgn,hammrng/ die-stmpng;fr wrkg mtl by bendng,foldng, etc;prsses fr wrkng mtl/mtl crbds, n	0.18	0.3
89	8429	Slf-prpld bulldozers,angledozers,graders levlrs,scrprs,mchncl shovls,excvtrs,shovl loaders,tamping machines and road ro	0.17	0.2
90	4810	Papr/paprbord coatd on one/both sides withkaln/othr inorg substs and no otr coatng w/nsurfce colrd/decortd/prntd in	0.17	0.2
91	8446	Weaving machines (looms)	0.17	0.2
92	9032	Autmtc regltng/contrlng instrmnts and aprts	0.17	0.2
93	3904	Polymers of vinyl chloride or of other halogenated olefins, in primary forms	0.17	0.2
94	2937	Hormones, prostaglandins, thromboxanes and leukotrienes, natural or reproduced by synthesis; derivatives and strctral	0.16	0.2

95	5407	Wovn fbrcs of synthtc filament yarn incl wovn fbrcs obtnd from mtrls of hdg no.5404	0.16	0.2
96	8447	Kntng mchns,stch-bndng mchns and mchns fr mkng gmpd yrn,tulle,lace,embrdry,trmmng, braid/net and mchns fr tftng	0.16	0.2
97	8409	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the engines of heading 8407 or 8408	0.16	0.2
98	8421	Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers; filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus, for liquids or gases	0.16	0.2
99	3824	Prpd bndrs fr foundry moulds/cores,chmcl prdcts and prpns,resdual prdcts of chmcl or allied industries n.e.s.	0.16	0.2
100	9506	Artcls and eqpmnt fr gymnstcs,athltcs,othr sports(incl tabletennis)/outdoor games, n.e.s.;swimming pools and paddling	0.15	0.2
101	3204	Syntc orgnc colrng matr w/n chmcly dfnd	0.15	0.2
102	7616	Other articles of aluminium	0.15	0.2
103	8424	Mchncl applncs (w/n hnd-oprtd)fr prjctng, dsprsng lqds/pwdr;fire extngshr,w/n chrgd;spry guns and like;stm/snd blstngand	0.15	0.2
104	7228	Othr bars,rods,angls,shps,sctns of othr alloy stl,hollow drill bars and rods of alloy or non-alloy stl	0.15	0.2
105	6402	Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	0.15	0.2
106	7019	Glss fbrs(incl glss wool) and artcl therof (e.g. yarn wovn fbrcs)	0.15	0.2
107	6404	Ftwear wth outr soles of rubr-plstcs etc and upprs of txtl matrls	0.14	0.2
108	8543	Elctrcl mchns and apprts,hvng individual fnctns n.e.s.in this chapter	0.14	0.2
109	2803	Carbon (carbon blacks and other forms of carbon not elsewhere specified or included)	0.14	0.2

110	8441	Other machinery for making up paper pulp, paper or paperboard, including cutting machines of all kinds	0.14	0.2
111	3812	Prpd rubr acclrtrs-cmpnd plstcsrs-n.e.s antioxdsng prpns and othr cmpnd stblsrs	0.14	0.2
112	3909	Amino-resins, phenolic resins and polyurethanes,	0.14	0.2
113	5402	High tenacity yarn of nylon or other polyamides, whether or not textured	0.14	0.2
114	7312	Stranded wire, ropes, cables, plaited bands, slings and the like, of iron or steel, not electrically	0.14	0.2
115	6804	Mlstn etc wtht frmwrks fr grndng etc,hnd- shrpng/polshng stn and prts of ntrl stn of agglmrtd ntrl/artfcl abrsvs w/n wt	0.14	0.2
116	9031	Measuring or checking instruments, appliances and machines, not specified or included elsewhere in this	0.14	0.2
117	8464	Mchn-tools fr wrkng stone,ceramics, concrete,asbestos-cement/like mnrl mtrls or fr cold wrkng glass	0.14	0.2
118	8452	Sewng mchns,excl book-sewng mchns of hdg no 8440;furntr,bases and covrs spcly dsgnd for sewng mchns;sewng mchns nedls	0.13	0.2
119	2907	Phenols; phenol-alcohols	0.13	0.2
120	8430	Othr movng,grdng,levlng,scrpng,excvtng, tmpng,cmpctng,extrctng/borng mchnry,fr earth,mnrls/ores;pile-drvr;snow-plou	0.13	0.2
121	7306	Other tubes, pipes and hollow profiles (for example, open seam or welded, riveted or similarly closed), of iron or ste	0.13	0.2
122	9401	Seats (other than those of heading 9402), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof	0.13	0.2
123	3919	Self-adhesive plates, sheets, film, foil, tape, strip and other flat shapes, of plastics, whether or not in rolls	0.13	0.2
124	7210	Flt-rlld prdcts of iron/non-aloy steel of	0.13	0.2

		wdth >=600 mm,clad,platd/coatd		
125	2930	Organo-sulphur compounds	0.13	0.2
126	9022	Other appliancesof heading 9021 bta/gma raditions incl radiothrpy apprts,x-ray tubeandgnrtrs,hgh tnsn gnrtrs,s	0.13	0.2
127	5902	Tyre cord fabric of high tenacity yarn of nylon or other polyamides, polyesters or viscose rayon	0.12	0.2
128	7202	Ferro-alloys	0.12	0.2
129	8474	Mchnry fr sortng,screng,separtng,washng, crshng etc of mnrl substncs,in solid form mchns fr shpng mnrl fuelandfrmng mld	0.12	0.2
130	3921	Other plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	0.12	0.2
131	7018	Gls beads,imtn prlsandprcs stns,smlr artcls excl imtn jwlry;gls eyes;statuettsandothr smlr gls;gls microscopes wth dia	0.12	0.2
132	6902	Refractory bricks, blocks, tiles and similar refractory ceramic constructional goods, other than those of siliceous	0.12	0.2
133	8539	Electric filament or discharge lamps, including sealed beam lamp units and ultra-violet or infra-red lamps; arc	0.12	0.2
134	2936	Provitamins and vitamins, natural or reproduced by synthesis (including natural concentrates), derivatives thereof	0.11	0.2
135	8537	Bords panls etc equipd wth two or more apprts of hdg 8535/8536,incl those incorprtng instrmnts/apprts of ch 90	0.11	0.2
136	8448	Auxlry mchnry usd wth mchns of hdg 8444, 8445,8446/8447;prts and accssrs usd wth this hdg/of hdg 8444,8445,8446/844	0.11	0.2
137	2920	Estrs of othr inorgnc acids(excl estrs of hydrgn halides)and thr slts thr halgntd slphntd nitrtd/nitrstd drvtvs	0.11	0.2
138	2929	Compounds with other nitrogen function	0.11	0.2

139	5403	Artificial filament yarn(excl sewing thread),not put up for retail sale,incl artificial monofilament of < 67 deci	0.11	0.2
140	7217	Wire of iron or non-alloy steel	0.11	0.1
141	8515	Elctr(incl elctaclly htd gas)laser/othr light/photon beam etc,brzng/sldrng mchns etc fr hot spryng of mtls/cermets	0.10	0.1
142	8111	Manganese and articles thereof, including waste and scrap	0.10	0.1
143	8202	Hnd saws;bldes for saws of all kinds (incld slitng slotng or tothles saw blades	0.10	0.1
144	5002	Raw silk (not thrown)	0.10	0.1
145	4811	Papr paprbord celulose wading and webs of celulose fibrs coatd imprgntd etc othr thnhdng 4803,4809,4810	0.10	0.1
146	2912	Aldhyds,w/n wth othr oxygn fnctn;cyclic polymers of aldehydes;paraformaldehyde	0.10	0.1
147	8512	Elecrcl ligtng/signalling eqpmnt (excl artcls of hd no.8539)wind scrn etc used for cycles/motor vehicles	0.10	0.1
148	8505	Elctro-mgnt;prmnent mgnts and artcls to makeprmnent mgnt;elctro mgntc/prmnent devics elctro mgntc cltchs,brks a	0.10	0.1
149	7209	Flt rlld prdcts of wdth>= 600mm,cold-rlld (cold-reduced),not clad,pltd/coatd	0.10	0.1
150	5603	Nonwovens, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated	0.10	0.1
Value of India's top 150 import items from China			**USD 58 billion**	**82%**
Value of India's total imports from China			**USD 70 billion**	

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

5.3 Segmentation of India's top 150 import items from China at 4-digit level

In India's top 150 import items from China, the share of the electrical machinery sector stands at around 28%, followed by Chemicals & fertilizers (17%), Machinery & mechanical appliances (16.6%), Iron & Steel (3.2%), Plastics (3%), Automobiles & parts (1.9%), Textiles & Garments (1.8%), Optical, photographic cinematographic measuring (1.6%), Mineral Oils/ fuels (1.4%), Aluminium (1.4%), Furniture (1.3%), Construction (1.2%), Project goods (0.8%),

Toys (0.6%), Leather (0.5%), Gems & Jewellery (0.5%), Metals (0.5%), Footwear (0.4%), and Paper (0.3%).

The highest share of the electrical machinery sector indicates India's dependence on China for supply of critical equipments to India related to telecom, energy, power grids and spare parts. This is followed by dependence on Chinese imports of certain Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) & other intermediates and also imports of machinery & mechanical appliances. Although, over the years, Indian manufacturers have reduced their dependence on China for API and electronics and smartphone components, the country is still dependent on China for certain APIs and components such as camera modules and display screens.

Cumulative share of India's select product categories in imports from China in FY2019

S.No.	Product Category	FY2019 (Value in USD Billion)	Share in India's total imports from China (%)
1	Electrical machinery (equipments like boilers, turbines and generators; cables, transmission lines; electrical apparatus for telephone sets, among others)	19.7	28.1
2	Chemicals & fertilizers (inorganic chemicals; organic chemicals including Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs); miscellaneous chemical products; fertilisers, tanning or dyeing extracts)	12.3	16.9
3	Machinery & mechanical appliances/ electronics (electronic hardware products and components, relating to information technology (IT), office automation, telecom, smartphones, consumer electronics, aviation, aerospace, defence, solar photovoltaic, nano electronics and medical electronics)	11.7	16.6
4	Iron & Steel (tubes, pipes, bars, rods, other articles of iron or steel)	2.2	3.2
5	Plastics (plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics, polymers, etc)	1.9	2.8
6	Automobiles & parts (vehicles other than railway Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles)	1.3	1.9
7	Textiles & Garments (silk, man-made filaments, spacial yarns, etc)	1.3	1.8
8	Optical & photographic instruments (optical, photographic cinematographic measuring or checking instruments)	1.1	1.6
9	Mineral oils / fuels (mineral fuels, mineral oils; bituminous substances)	0.9	1.4
10	Aluminium (aluminium and articles)	0.9	1.4

11	Furniture (bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishing; lamps)	0.9	1.3
12	Construction (articles of stone, plaster, cement, ceramic products and glass and glassware)	0.8	1.2
13	Project goods	0.5	0.8
14	Toys (toys, games and sports requisites; parts)	0.4	0.6
15	Leather (Leather, saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags	0.3	0.5
16	Gems & Jewellery (natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones)	0.3	0.5
17	Metals (base metals, tools implements, cutlery, etc)	0.4	0.5
18	Footwear (footwear & parts)	0.2	0.4
19	Paper (paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp)	0.2	0.3
Value of India's top 150 import items from China		**USD 58 billion**	**82%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI; Compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

5.3.1 Electrical machinery

The HS code 85 refers to electrical machinery and equipment and parts. It consists majorly of generation equipment like boilers, turbines and generators; transmission & distribution (T&D) & allied equipment like transformers, cables, transmission lines, switchgears, capacitors, energy meters and instrument transformers, electrical apparatus for telephone sets, among others. In India's top 150 import items from China, the share of the electrical machinery sector is the highest and stands at around 28%. This indicates India's heavy dependence on China for supply of critical equipments to India related to telecom, energy, power grids and spare parts.

Share of India's electrical machinery import items from China in FY2019

S.No.	HS Code	Commodity	FY2019 (Value in USD Billion)	Share in India's total imports from China (%)
1	8517	Elctrcl aparts fr line telephny/telgrphy, incl telphon sets wth cordls handset carier-curent line systm; videophone	7	10
2	8542	Elctrnc integrtd circuits and micro-assmbls	3	4
3	8541	Diodes, transistors and similar semiconductor devices; photosensitive semiconductor devices, including pho	2	3
4	8507	Elctrc accumltrs,incl separators therefor w/n rectangular(incl sq)	1.0	1.4

5	8528	Reception aparatus,wh/not incorprtng radiobrodcst recivrs/sound/video rcordng/ reproducing aparatus,video monitors	0.9	1.3
6	8504	Electrical transformers, static converters (for example, rectifiers) and inductors	0.8	1.2
7	8529	Prts suitbl fr use solely/prncplly wth apprts of hdgs nos 8525 to 8528	0.7	1.0
8	8525	Trnsmisn aparats fr radio,telephny etc w/n incrprtng reception apprts/sound recording/reprdcng apprts;tv cameras	0.55	0.8
9	8518	Mcrophonesandstnds thrfr;loudspkr,w/n mntd headphone,earphone and combnd mcrophone/spkrsets;audio frqncy amplfyr;snd am	0.47	0.7
10	8544	Insulated (incl enamelled or anodised) wire, cable (incl co-axial cable) and oth insulated elec conductor	0.38	0.5
11	8536	Elctrcls apprts fr swtchng/prtctng elctrclcircuits etc.(e.g.swtchs relays etc.) For a voltage not excdg 1000 volts	0.36	0.5
12	8501	Elctrc motrs and genrtrs(excl genrtng sets)	0.34	0.5
13	8534	Printed circuits	0.33	0.5
14	8503	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machines of heading 8501 or 8502	0.30	0.4
15	8516	Elctrc wtr and imrsn htr ; elctrc spaces and htng aprts;elctro thrmic hair drssng aprtsandhnd dryrs;smlr elctrc aplncs	0.28	0.4
16	8532	Elctrcl capacitors fixd,variable/ adjustable(pre-set)	0.27	0.4
17	8538	Prts suitbl fr use solely/principally wth the apprts of hdg no.8535,8536/8537	0.18	0.3
18	8523	Preprd unrecorded media for sound recrdng/smlr recrdng of othr phenomena,othr thn prdcts of ch.37	0.18	0.3
19	8543	Elctrcl mchns and apprts,hvng individual fnctns n.e.s.in this chapter	0.14	0.2
20	8539	Electric filament or discharge lamps, including sealed beam lamp units and ultra-violet or infra-red lamps; arc	0.12	0.2

21	8537	Bords panls etc equipd wth two or more apprts of hdg 8535/8536,incl those incorprtng instrmnts/apprts of ch 90	0.11	0.2
22	8515	Elctr(incl elctaclly htd gas)laser/othr light/photon beam etc,brzng/sldrng mchns etc fr hot spryng of mtls/cermets	0.10	0.1
23	8512	Elecrcl ligtng/signalling eqpmnt (excl artcls of hd no.8539)wind scrn etc used for cycles/motor vehicles	0.10	0.1
24	8505	Elctro-mgnt;prmnent mgnts and artcls to makeprmnent mgnt;elctro mgntc/prmnent devics elctro mgntc cltchs,brks a	0.10	0.1
Total			**USD 19.7 billion**	**28.1%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. HS code under this sector is 85 - electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers,and parts.

5.3.2 Chemicals & fertilizers

The HS codes under this category include 28- inorganic chemicals, 29 - organic chemicals, 31 – fertilisers, 32- tanning or dyeing extracts and 38 - miscellaneous chemical products. In India's top 150 import items from China, the share of chemicals & fertilizers stands at 16.9%. India is dependent on Chinese imports of certain Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) and other intermediates that give medicines their therapeutic value.

Share of India's chemicals & fertilizers import items from China in FY2019

S.No.	HS Code	Commodity	FY2019 (Value in USD Billion)	Share in India's total imports from China (%)
1	3105	Mnrl/chmcl frtlsrs wth two/three of the frtlsng elmnts n,p and k; othr frtlsrs smlr goods in tblts/like frm in pkt of	2	2.2
2	2933	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen	1.4	2
3	2941	Antibiotics	1.1	1.6
4	3808	Insctcds,rdntcds,fngcds,hrbcds,antspro utngprdcts and plntgrwth rgltrs-dsinfctnts etc in pcknngs/as artcls (slphr-trtd bn	0.7	1
5	2922	Oxygen-function amino-compounds	0.54	0.8

6	2915	Satrtd acylc monocrboxylic acids and thr anhydrtds,halids,peroxids and peroxy acids; thr halgntd slphntd nitrtd/nitrs	0.52	0.7
7	3102	Mineral or chemical fertilisers, nitrogenous	0.51	0.7
8	2921	Amine- function compounds	0.49	0.7
9	2934	Mucieic acids and their salts w/n chemicallydefined , other	0.37	0.5
10	2916	Unsaturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids, cyclic monocarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and p	0.35	0.5
11	2942	Other organic compounds	0.32	0.5
12	2914	Ktns and quinones,w/n wth othr oxygn fnctn, thr halgntd slphntd nitrtd/nitrstd drvtvs	0.31	0.4
13	2918	Crboxylc acds wth addtnl oxygn fnctn anhydrds halds peroxides and peroxyacsds thrhalgntd slphntd nitrtd/nitrstd	0.31	0.4
14	3206	Othr colourng matter inorganic prdct of kind used as luminphors w/n dfnd chmclly	0.27	0.4
15	2917	Plycrboxylc acds,thr anhydrds,halides, peroxides andperoxyacds,othr halgntd slphntdnitrated or nitrosated derivatives	0.25	0.3
16	2818	Artificial corundum, whether or not chemically defined; aluminium oxide; aluminium hydroxide	0.23	0.3
17	2932	Htrcyclc cmpnds wth oxygn htr-atm(s) only	0.21	0.3
18	2926	Nitrile-function compounds	0.21	0.3
19	2903	Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons	0.20	0.3
20	2905	Acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	0.19	0.3
21	2924	Crboxyamide-fnctn cmpnds amide-fnctn compounds of carbonic acid	0.19	0.3
22	2931	Other organo-inorganic compounds	0.19	0.3

23	2937	Hormones, prostaglandins, thromboxanes and leukotrienes, natural or reproduced by synthesis; derivatives and strctral	0.16	0.2
24	3824	Prpd bndrs fr foundry moulds/cores,chmcl prdcts and prpns,resdual prdcts of chmcl or allied industries n.e.s.	0.16	0.2
25	3204	Syntc orgnc colrng matr w/n chmcly dfnd	0.15	0.2
26	2803	Carbon (carbon blacks and other forms of carbon not elsewhere specified or included)	0.14	0.2
27	3812	Prpd rubr acclrtrs-cmpnd plstcsrs-n.e.s antioxdsng prpns and othr cmpnd stblsrs	0.14	0.2
28	2907	Phenols; phenol-alcohols	0.13	0.2
29	2930	Organo-sulphur compounds	0.13	0.2
30	2936	Provitamins and vitamins, natural or reproduced by synthesis (including natural concentrates), derivatives thereof	0.11	0.2
31	2920	Estrs of othr inorgnc acids(excl estrs of hydrgn halides)and thr slts thr halgntd slphntd nitrtd/nitrstd drvtvs	0.11	0.2
32	2929	Compounds with other nitrogen function	0.11	0.2
33	2912	Aldhyds,w/n wth othr oxygn fnctn;cyclic polymers of aldehydes;paraformaldehyde	0.10	0.1
Total			**USD 12.3 billion**	**16.9%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. HS codes under this sector include 28- inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, or radi. Elem. Or of isotopes, 29 - organic chemicals, 31 – fertilisers, 32- tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their deri. Dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and ver; putty and other mastics; inks, 38 - miscellaneous chemical products

5.3.3 Machinery & mechanical appliances/ electronics

The HS code 84 refers to nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof. It consists majorly of electronic hardware products and components relating to information technology (IT), office automation, telecom, consumer electronics, aviation, aerospace, defence, solar photovoltaic, nano electronics and medical electronics. In India's top 150 import items from China, the share of machinery & mechanical appliances

stands at 16.6%. Although, over the years, Indian manufacturers have reduced their dependence on China for the electronics and smartphone components, the industry is still highly dependent on China for components such as camera modules and display screens.

Share of India's machinery & mechanical appliances import items from China in FY2019

S.No.	HS Code	Commodity	FY2019 (Value in USD Billion)	Share in India's total imports from China (%)
1	8471	Automatic data processing machines and units	3	4
2	8414	Air/vacuum pumps,air/othr gas comprsrs and fans;vntltng/rcyclng hoods incrprtng a fan,w/n fitted with filters	0.8	1.1
3	8415	Aircondtng mchns,cmprsng motr-drvn fan and elmnts fr chng tmprtr and humdty ,incl those mchns in whch humdty cannt be s	0.57	0.8
4	8473	Parts and accessories oth thn covers, carrying cases)suitable for use solely /principally with machines of hdg 8470 to 8472	0.55	0.8
5	8431	Prts suitbl fr use solely/prncply wth the mchnry of hdgs.nos.8425 to 8430	0.55	0.8
6	8482	Ball or roller bearings	0.51	0.7
7	8479	Mchns and mchncl applncs hvng indvdl functns,n.e.s.	0.48	0.7
8	8443	Printng machnry,incl ink-jet printng mchnsexcl hdng. No 8471; mchns fr uses ancilary to printng.	0.42	0.6
9	8483	Trnsmsn shfts and crnks;gears;ball screws; bearing housing andothr plain shft bearings spd chngrs incl torque cnvrtrsff	0.34	0.5
10	8418	Rfrgrtrs,frzrs and othr rfrgrtng/frzng eqpmnt,elctrc/othr;ht pumps excl air condtng mchns of hdg no.8415	0.32	0.5
11	8477	Mchnr fr wrkng rubbr/plstcs/fr the mnfctr of prdcts from these mtrls,n.e.s.	0.32	0.5

12	8481	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats or the like, including pressure-reducin	0.31	0.4
13	8480	Moulding boxes for metal foundry; mould bases; moulding patterns; moulds for metal (other than ingot moulds), metal ca	0.27	0.4
14	8413	Pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted with a	0.23	0.3
15	8467	Tools for working in the hand, pneumatic, hydraulic or with self-contained electric or non-electric motor	0.20	0.3
16	8419	Mchnry,plnt/laboratory eqpmnt,w/n elctrclyheatd,fr heatng,cookng,etc,excl mchnry fr domstc purps;storg wtr heatrs,non-el	0.19	0.3
17	8426	Derricks;crns,incl cable crns;mobl lftng frms,strdl crrs and wrks trcks ftd wth a crn	0.18	0.3
18	8450	Household or laundry-type washing machines, including machines which both wash and dry	0.18	0.3
19	8428	Other lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery (for example, lifts, escalators, conveyors, teleferics)	0.18	0.3
20	8455	Metal-rolling mills and rolls therefor	0.18	0.3
21	8462	Mchn-tls fr wrkng mtl by forgn,hammrng/ die-stmpng;fr wrkg mtl by bendng,foldng, etc;prsses fr wrkng mtl/mtl crbds, n	0.18	0.3
22	8429	Slf-prpld bulldozers,angledozers,graders levlrs,scrprs,mchncl shovls,excvtrs,shovl loaders,tamping machines and road ro	0.17	0.2
23	8446	Weaving machines (looms)	0.17	0.2
24	8447	Kntng mchns,stch-bndng mchns and mchns fr mkng gmpd yrn,tulle,lace,embrdry,trmmng, braid/net and mchns fr tftng	0.16	0.2

25	8409	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the engines of heading 8407 or 8408	0.16	0.2
26	8421	Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers; filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus, for liquids or gases	0.16	0.2
27	8424	Mchncl applncs (w/n hnd-oprtd)fr prjctng, dsprsng lqds/pwdr;fire extngshr,w/n chrgd;spry guns and like;stm/snd blstngand	0.15	0.2
28	8441	Other machinery for making up paper pulp, paper or paperboard, including cutting machines of all kinds	0.14	0.2
29	8464	Mchn-tools fr wrkng stone,ceramics, concrete,asbestos-cement/like mnrl mtrls or fr cold wrkng glass	0.14	0.2
30	8452	Sewng mchns,excl book-sewng mchns of hdg no 8440;furntr,bases and covrs spcly dsgnd for sewng mchns;sewng mchns nedls	0.13	0.2
31	8430	Othr movng,grdng,levlng,scrpng,excvtng, tmpng,cmpctng,extrctng/borng mchnry,fr earth,mnrls/ores;pile-drvr;snow-plou	0.13	0.2
32	8474	Mchnry fr sortng,screng,separtng,washng, crshng etc of mnrl substncs,in solid form mchns fr shpng mnrl fuelandfrmng mld	0.12	0.2
33	8448	Auxlry mchnry usd wth mchns of hdg 8444, 8445,8446/8447;prts and accssrs usd wth this hdg/of hdg 8444,8445,8446/844	0.11	0.2
Total			**USD 11.7 billion**	**16.6%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. HS code under this sector is 84 - nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof

5.3.4 Iron & Steel

The HS codes under this category include 72 - iron and steel and 73- articles of iron or steel. In India's top 150 import items from China, the share of iron & steel stands at 3.2%. Some

Indian companies source certain consumables such as manganese, refractory products and compounds, electrodes & rolls among others from China.

Share of India's iron & steel import items from China in FY2019

S.No.	HS Code	Commodity	FY2019 (Value in USD Billion)	Share in India's total imports from China (%)
1	7304	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, seamless, of iron (other than cast iron) or steel	0.6	0.9
2	7225	Flt-rlld prdcts of othr alloy stl of wdth 600 mm or more	0.36	0.5
3	7326	Other articles of iron or steel	0.22	0.3
4	7318	Scrwes,bolts,nuts,coachscrews,screw hooks rivets,cotters,cotter-pins,washers(incl spring washers)and smlr articles of	0.20	0.3
5	7228	Othr bars,rods,angls,shps,sctns of othr alloy stl,hollow drill bars and rods of alloy or non-alloy stl	0.15	0.2
6	7312	Stranded wire, ropes, cables, plaited bands, slings and the like, of iron or steel, not electrically	0.14	0.2
7	7306	Other tubes, pipes and hollow profiles (for example, open seam or welded, riveted or similarly closed), of iron or ste	0.13	0.2
8	7210	Flt-rlld prdcts of iron/non-aloy steel of wdth >=600 mm,clad,platd/coatd	0.13	0.2
9	7202	Ferro-alloys	0.12	0.2
10	7217	Wire of iron or non-alloy steel	0.11	0.1
11	7209	Flt rlld prdcts of wdth>= 600mm,cold-rlld (cold-reduced),not clad,pltd/coatd	0.10	0.1
Total			**USD 2.2 billion**	**3.2%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. HS code under this sector is 72 - iron and steel, 73- articles of iron or steel

5.3.5 Plastics

The HS code 39 refers to plastic and articles thereof. In India's top 150 import items from China, the share of plastics and articles stands at 2.8%.

Share of India's plastics import items from China in FY2019

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	FY2019 (Value in USD Billion)	Share in India's total imports from China (%)

1	3920	Other plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics, non-cellular and not reinforced, laminated, supported or	0.49	0.7
2	3907	Polyacetals, other polyethers and epoxide resins,	0.41	0.6
3	3926	Other articles of plastics and articles of other materials of headings 3901 to 3914	0.29	0.4
4	3906	Acrylic polymers in primary forms	0.21	0.3
5	3904	Polymers of vinyl chloride or of other halogenated olefins, in primary forms	0.17	0.2
6	3909	Amino-resins, phenolic resins and polyurethanes,	0.14	0.2
7	3919	Self-adhesive plates, sheets, film, foil, tape, strip and other flat shapes, of plastics, whether or not in rolls	0.13	0.2
8	3921	Other plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	0.12	0.2
Total			**USD 1.9 billion**	**2.8%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. HS code under this sector is 39- plastic and articles thereof.

5.3.6 Automobiles & parts

The HS code 87 refers to vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts. In India's top 150 import items from China, the share of Automobiles & parts stands at 1.9%. China accounts for a majority of automotive part imports worldwide and major global auto part makers have their factories located in the Hubei province of China.

Share of India's automobiles & parts import items from China in FY2019

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	FY2019 (Value in USD Billion)	Share in India's total imports from China (%)
1	8708	Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	0.8	1.1
2	8714	Prts and accssrs of vhcls of hdg 8711-8713	0.59	0.8
Total			**USD 1.3 billion**	**1.9%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. HS code under this sector is 87- vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof

5.3.7 Textiles & Garments

The HS codes under this category include 50 - silk, 54- man-made filaments, 56- wadding, felt and nonwovens; spacial yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof, 59-

impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use, 60 - knitted or crocheted fabrics. In India's top 150 import items from China, the share of textiles & garments stands at 1.8%.

Share of India's textiles & garments import items from China in FY2019

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	FY2019 (Value in USD Billion)	Share in India's total imports from China (%)
1	5903	Txtl fbrcs imprgntd,coatd,cvrd/lamntd wth plastics excl those of hdg no. 5902	0.33	0.5
2	6006	Other knitted or crocheted fabrics	0.24	0.3
3	5407	Wovn fbrcs of synthtc filament yarn incl wovn fbrcs obtnd from mtrls of hdg no.5404	0.16	0.2
4	5402	High tenacity yarn of nylon or other polyamides, whether or not textured	0.14	0.2
5	5902	Tyre cord fabric of high tenacity yarn of nylon or other polyamides, polyesters or viscose rayon	0.12	0.2
6	5403	Artificial filament yarn(excl sewing thread),not put up for retail sale,incl artificial monofilament of < 67 deci	0.11	0.2
7	5002	Raw silk (not thrown)	0.10	0.1
8	5603	Nonwovens, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated	0.10	0.1
Total			**USD 1.3 billion**	**1.8%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. HS code under this sector is 50 - silk, 54- man-made filaments, 56- wadding, felt and nonwovens; spacial yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof, 59- impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use, 60 - knitted or crocheted fabrics

5.3.8 Optical & photographic instruments

The HS code 90 refers to optical, photographic cinematographic measuring, checking precision, medical or surgical inst. and apparatus parts and accessories thereof. In India's top 150 import items from China, the share of optical instruments stands at 1.6%.

Share of India's optical import items from China in FY2019

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	FY2019 (Value in USD Billion)	Share in India's total imports from China (%)

1	9018	Instrmnts and applncs used in mdcl,surgcl, dntl/vtrnry scncs,incl scntgrphc apprts elctro-mdcl apprts and sight-tstng	0.26	0.4
2	9001	Optcl fibr and optcl fibr bundls etc;shts and plts of polrsng mtrl;lnss;prsms,mirrors and othr optcl elmnts of any mtr	0.21	0.3
3	9013	Liqd crystl dvcs nt cnstitung artcls prvddfr more spcfcly in othr hdngs;lsrs,nt lsr diods;othr optcl aplncs and ins	0.19	0.3
4	9032	Autmtc regltng/contrlng instrmnts and aprts	0.17	0.2
5	9031	Measuring or checking instruments, appliances and machines, not specified or included elsewhere in this	0.14	0.2
6	9022	Other appliancesof heading 9021 bta/gma raditions incl radiothrpy apprts,x-ray tubeandgnrtrs,hgh tnsn gnrtrs,s	0.13	0.2
Total			**USD 1.1 billion**	**1.6%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. HS code under this sector is 90- optical, photographic cinematographic measuring, checking precision, medical or surgical inst. And apparatus parts and accessories thereof;

5.3.9 Mineral oils / fuels

The HS code 27 refers to mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes. In India's top 150 import items from China, the share of mineral oils/ fuels stands at 1.4%.

Share of India's mineral oil/ fuel import items from China in FY2019

S.No.	HS Code	Commodity	FY2019 (Value in USD Billion)	Share in India's total imports from China (%)
1	2704	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated; retort carbon	0.7	1
2	2713	Petrolm coke petrolm bitumn and othr resdus of petrlm oils/oils obtnd frm bitmns mnrls	0.27	0.4
Total			**USD 0.9 billion**	**1.4%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. HS code 27 refers to mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.

5.3.10 Aluminium

The HS code 76 refers to aluminium and articles thereof. In India's top 150 import items from China, the share of aluminium and articles stands at 1.4%.

Share of India's aluminium import items from China in FY2019

S.No.	HS Code	Commodity	FY2019 (Value in USD Billion)	Share in India's total imports from China (%)
1	7606	Almnm plts,shts and strp of thckns>0.2 mm	0.49	0.7
2	7607	Almnm foil(w/n prntd/bckd wth papr paprboard-plstcs etc.)Of thckns(excl any bckng)nt excdng 0.2 mm	0.34	0.5
3	7616	Other articles of aluminium	0.15	0.2
Total			**USD 0.9 billion**	**1.4%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. HS code under this sector is 76 - aluminium and articles thereof

5.3.11 Furniture

The HS code 94 refers to furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishing; lamps and lighting fittings not elsewhere specified. In India's top 150 import items from China, the share of furniture items stands at 1.3%

Share of India's furniture import items from China in FY2019

S.No.	HS Code	Commodity	FY2019 (Value in USD Billion)	Share in India's total imports from China (%)
1	9405	Lmps and lighting fttngs incl search lights and spotlights etc n.e.s.illuminatd signs and the like wth prmnant lght sorc	0.50	0.7
2	9403	Other furniture and parts thereof	0.31	0.4
3	9401	Seats (other than those of heading 9402), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof	0.13	0.2
Total			**USD 0.9 billion**	**1.3%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. HS code under this sector is 94 - furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishing; lamps and lighting fittings not elsewhere specified or inc

5.3.12 Construction

The HS codes under this category include 68 - articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials, 69 - ceramic products and 70 - glass and glassware. In India's top 150 import items from China, the share of construction items stands at 1.2%.

Share of India's construction import items from China in FY2019

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	FY2019 (Value in USD Billion)	Share in India's total imports from China (%)
1	6815	Artcls of ston/of othr mnrl substncs(incl crbn fibr artcls of crbn fibr and peat)n.e.s	0.3	0.4
2	7019	Glss fbrs(incl glss wool) and artcl therof (e.g. yarn wovn fbrcs)	0.15	0.2
3	6804	Mlstn etc wtht frmwrks fr grndng etc,hnd- shrpng/polshng stn and prts of ntrl stn of agglmrtd ntrl/artfcl abrsvs w/n wt	0.14	0.2
4	7018	Gls beads,imtn prlsandprcs stns,smlr artcls excl imtn jwlry;gls eyes;statuettsandothr smlr gls;gls microscopes wth dia	0.12	0.2
5	6902	Refractory bricks, blocks, tiles and similar refractory ceramic constructional goods, other than those of siliceous	0.12	0.2
Total			**USD 0.8 billion**	**1.2%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. HS code under this sector is 68 - articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials, 69 - ceramic products, 70 - glass and glassware

5.3.13 Project goods

The HS code 98 refers to project goods; some special uses. In India's top 150 import items from China, the share of project goods stands at 0.8%.

Share of India's project goods import items from China in FY2019

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	FY2019 (Value in USD Billion)	Share in India's total imports from China (%)

1	9801	Project goods	0.5	0.8
Total			**USD 0.5 billion**	**0.8%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. HS code under this sector is 98- project goods; some special uses.

5.3.14 Toys

The HS code 95 refers to toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof. In India's top 150 import items from China, the share of toys items stands at 0.6%.

Share of India's toys import items from China in FY2019

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	FY2019 (Value in USD Billion)	Share in India's total imports from China (%)
1	9503	Othr toys;rdcd-size(scale)modls and smlr recretnl modls,wrkng/nt;puzls	0.26	0.4
2	9506	Artcls and eqpmnt fr gymnstcs,athltcs,othr sports(incl tabletennis)/outdoor games, n.e.s.;swimming pools and paddling	0.15	0.2
Total			**USD 0.4 billion**	**0.6%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. HS code under this sector is 95 - toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof.

5.3.15 Leather

The HS code 42 refers to articles of leather, saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags, among others. In India's top 150 import items from China, the share of the leather goods stands at 0.5%.

Share of India's leather import items from China in FY2019

S.No.	HS Code	Commodity	FY2019 (Value in USD Billion)	Share in India's total imports from China (%)
1	4202	Trunks, suit-cases, vanity-cases, executive-cases, brief-cases, school satchels, spectacle cases, binocular	0.3	0.5
Total			**USD 0.3 billion**	**0.5%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. HS code under this sector is 42- articles of leather,saddlery and harness;travel goods, handbags and similar cont.articles of animal gut(othr thn silk-wrm)gut

5.3.16 Gems & Jewellery

The HS code 71 refers to natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, among others. In India's top 150 import items from China, the share of gems & jewellery stands at 0.5%.

Share of India's gems & jewellery import items from China in FY2019

S.No.	HS Code	Commodity	FY2019 (Value in USD Billion)	Share in India's total imports from China (%)
1	7106	Silvr(incld slvr pltd wth gold/pltnm) unwrght/in semi mnfctrd form/in pwdr form	0.3	0.5
Total			**USD 0.3 billion**	**0.5%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. HS code under this sector is 71 - natural or cultured pearls,precious or semiprecious stones,pre.metals,clad with pre.metal and artcls thereof;imit.jewlry;coin

5.3.17 Metals

The HS codes under this category include 81 - other base metals; articles thereof, 82- tools implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal and 83 - miscellaneous articles of base metal. In India's top 150 import items from China, the share of metal items stands at 0.5%.

Share of India's metal import items from China in FY2019

S.No.	HS Code	Commodity	FY2019 (Value in USD Billion)	Share in India's total imports from China (%)
1	8302	Base metal mountings, fittings and similar articles suitable for furniture, doors, staircases, windows, blinds, coachwo	0.22	0.3
2	8111	Manganese and articles thereof, including waste and scrap	0.10	0.1
3	8202	Hnd saws;bldes for saws of all kinds (incld slitng slotng or tothles saw blades	0.10	0.1
Total			**USD 0.4 billion**	**0.5%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. HS code under this sector is 81 - other base metals; cermets; articles thereof, 82- tools implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal, 83 - miscellaneous articles of base metal

5.3.18 Footwear

The HS code 64 refers to footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles. In India's top 150 import items from China, the share of footwear items stands at 0.4%.

Share of India's footwear import items from China in FY2019

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	FY2019 (Value in USD Billion)	Share in India's total imports from China (%)
1	6402	Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	0.15	0.2
2	6404	Ftwear wth outr soles of rubr-plstcs etc and upprs of txtl matrls	0.14	0.2
Total			**USD 0.2 billion**	**0.4%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. HS code under this sector is 64 - footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles

5.3.19 Paper

The HS code 48 refers to paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard. In India's top 150 import items from China, the share of paper items stands at 0.3%.

Share of India's paper import items from China in FY2019

S.No.	HS Code	Commodity	FY2019 (Value in USD Billion)	Share in India's total imports from China (%)
1	4810	Papr/paprbord coatd on one/both sides withkaln/othr inorg substs and no otr coatng w/nsurfce colrd/decortd/prntd in	0.17	0.2
2	4811	Papr paprbord celulose wading and webs of celulose fibrs coatd imprgntd etc othr thnhdng 4803,4809,4810	0,10	0.1
Total			**USD 0.2 billion**	**0.3%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. HS code under this sector is 48 - paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard

In a nutshell, although India has made steady strides in boosting domestic manufacturing capabilities and gradually reduce its imports dependence, the country is still dependent on import sources for certain product categories. At this juncture, a more conducive business environment with state-of-the-art infrastructure and logistics, simplified land and labour laws and single window clearances would pave a way for India to develop a robust manufacturing ecosystem. This would help the country to attract foreign capital, latest technologies, create jobs and boost exports.

Huge scope exists in sectors such as pharma, electronics, automobiles, machinery, textiles & garments, gems & jewellery, among others not only to become self-reliant but also capture bigger share in the international market. Going ahead, India should eliminate import dependence on China and diversify its trade towards more liberal and friendly economies while boosting indigenous production with level playing field. Furthermore, efforts should be made to promote Make in India, use indigenous resources and skilled manpower, produce quality products and use the economies of scale to deliver affordable products. Moreover, the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan announced by the Government should be leveraged to give further impetus to domestic manufacturing and developing a strong ecosystem across the value chain while integrating it with global value chains.

Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian Industry

6. Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian Industry

India has always promoted the rules-based multilateral trading system and given importance to enhance free, fair, and open trade for achieving sustainable growth and development. Significant changes have been made in the overall policy regime during the last few years that are fair and non-discriminatory to promote growth of economy, trade and development. However, the presence of low-cost Chinese products in the Indian market has grown profoundly due to adoption of unfair trade regime and use of non-tariff barriers by China and has impacted the domestic industry. As a result, India has a huge trade deficit with China.

With this backdrop, a survey has been conducted to understand the impact of imports from China on Indian industry. Around 1240 inputs have been received from wide variety of industry stakeholders across diverse sectors, scale of operations and regional locations in the country. The survey responses have been put together and inferences in terms of aggregation are represented in terms of percentage and numbers.

Highlights of the Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

- **Use of imported products from China in production processes**: As per the findings of the survey, a majority of the firms i.e., 45% of the firms were importing products from China to use as raw materials in their production processes, 30% of the firms used imported products from China as both raw materials and intermediate goods while 25% of the firms used imported products from China as final goods.

- **Capacity utilization of firms**- Around 40% of the surveyed firms have indicated a capacity utilization rate between 60% and 80%, 27% of the firms are said to be operating at a rate between 30% and 60%, 26% of the firms indicated their capacity utilization rate to be between 80% and 100% while 7% of the firms are operating at a rate below 30%.

- **Whether products imported from China are also supplied by domestic players**- According to the survey, more than 50% of the firms indicated that the products imported from China are also supplied by domestic market players. Going forward, there is a need to provide continuous facilitation to the domestic industry for becoming globally competitive to meet domestic as well as foreign demand.

- **Export destinations of firms**- A majority of the surveyed firms i.e., around 47% export their products to USA, followed by 20% of the firms to European Union (EU), 13% of the firms to South Asia, 13% of the firms to the Middle East and 7% of the firms to Africa.

- **Impact on sales of firms after increased imports from China**- Around 47% of the firms have said that there has been a decline in their sales after increased imports from China while around 33% of the respondent firms have indicated that there has been an increase in their sales after increased imports from China. Around 20% of the firms have indicated that their sales have not been affected due to increased

imports from China.

- **Impact on exports of firms after increased imports from China**: As per the findings of the survey, more than 50% of the firms have indicated that their exports have not been affected due to increased imports from China. However, around 27% of the respondent firms have indicated that there has been an increase in their exports after increased imports from China while around 20% of the firms have said that there has been a decline in their exports after increased imports from China.

- **Impact on commodities imported from elsewhere after increased imports from China**- According to the survey, 53% of the firms have said that there has been a decline in imports of commodities from elsewhere after rise in imports from China. Around 40% of the surveyed firms have indicated no change while around 7% of the firms have indicated an increase in the products imported from other sources after increased imports from China.

- **Reasons for imports from China even if imported products are supplied by domestic players**- Around 40% of the firms have indicated reduced price cost margins as one of the major reasons for imports from China even though the quality of the products is not that much adequate as compared with available products in the local markets in India. On the other hand, 27% of the firms have opined that since the availability of desired quality of products from local manufacturers was limited, there has been a rise in imports from China. Around 13% of the respondent firms have indicated relative transaction costs of goods as the reason for imports from China while 11% of the respondent firms have said that limited availability of technical expertise in domestic goods prompt them to import products from China. Other reasons for imports from China include delays in delivery and complex regulatory procedures.

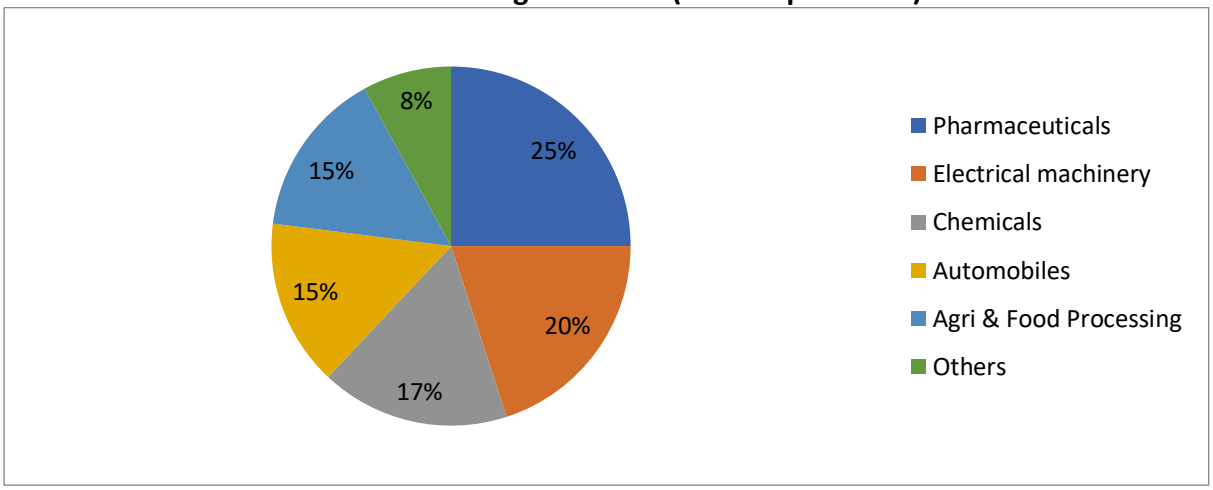
- **Impact on employment creation in businesses due to increased imports from China**- More than 50% of the firms have indicated that rising imports from China have impacted employment creation in their business while 33% of the firms feel that employment scenario in their business has not been impacted. Rest of the respondent firms i.e., around 14% were found indecisive about the employment situation in their firm after increased imports from China.

- **Assessment of India's top 25 import items from China**- Majority of the respondents unanimously felt that indigenous production should be increased in India of which 15% of the firms felt that they require Government support/ facilitation to produce/ enhance production of various items with ease of doing business, 13% of the firms were very aggressive in producing various items in India which are currently imported from China; these firms were planning to enhance production possibility frontiers on the back of recent reforms undertaken by the government such as revised definition of MSMEs. However, around 17% of the respondents were indecisive about their import requirements from China and their thrust for producing goods in India.

6.1 Sectors of the Organizations

Around 25% of the surveyed enterprises are from the pharmaceuticals sector followed by electrical machinery (20%), chemicals (17%), automobiles (15%), agri & food processing (15%) and others (8%) including construction, textiles and gems & jewellery.

Sectors of the Organizations (% of respondents)

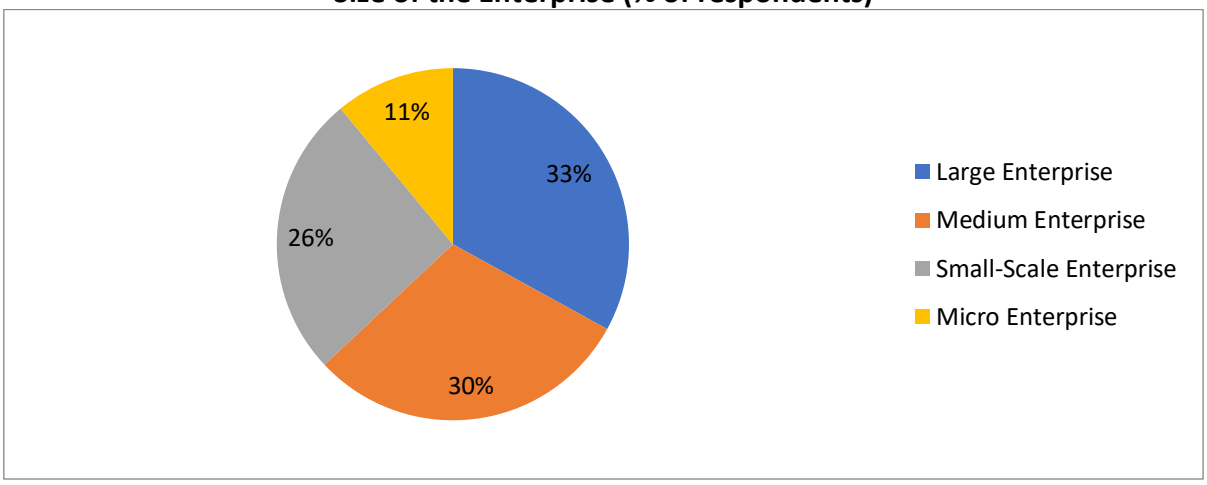


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.2 Size of the enterprise

A majority of the firms surveyed i.e., around 33% are large enterprises. Around 30% of the enterprises are medium enterprises while 26% of the enterprises are small scale enterprises. Around 11% of the surveyed firms are micro enterprises.

Size of the Enterprise (% of respondents)



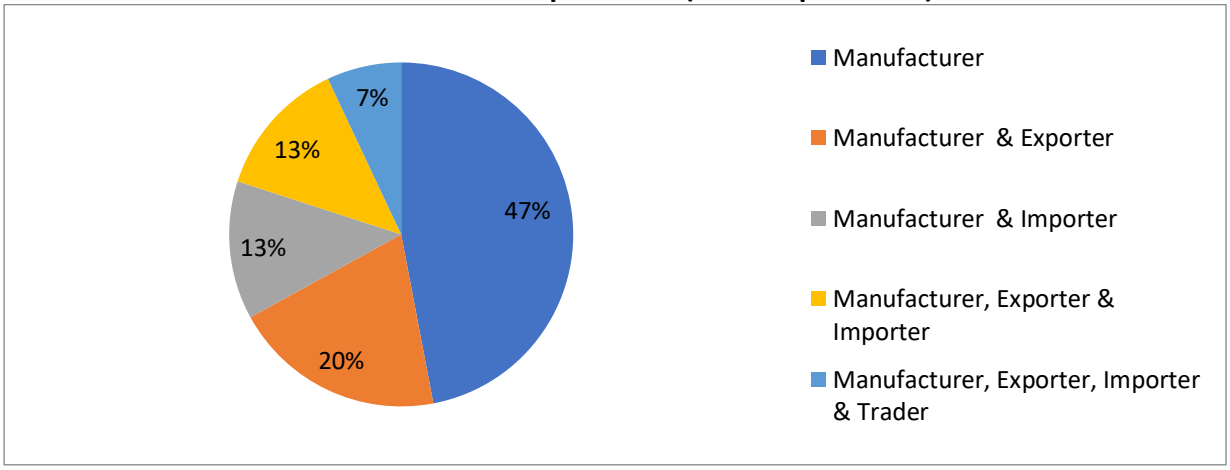
Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.3 Nature of business operations

According to the survey, 47% of the respondent firms are manufacturers, 20% of the firms are manufacturers and exporters, 13% of the firms are manufacturers and importers, 13% of

the firms are manufacturers, exporters and importers while 7% of the firms are manufacturers, exporters, importers and traders.

Nature of business operations (% of respondents)

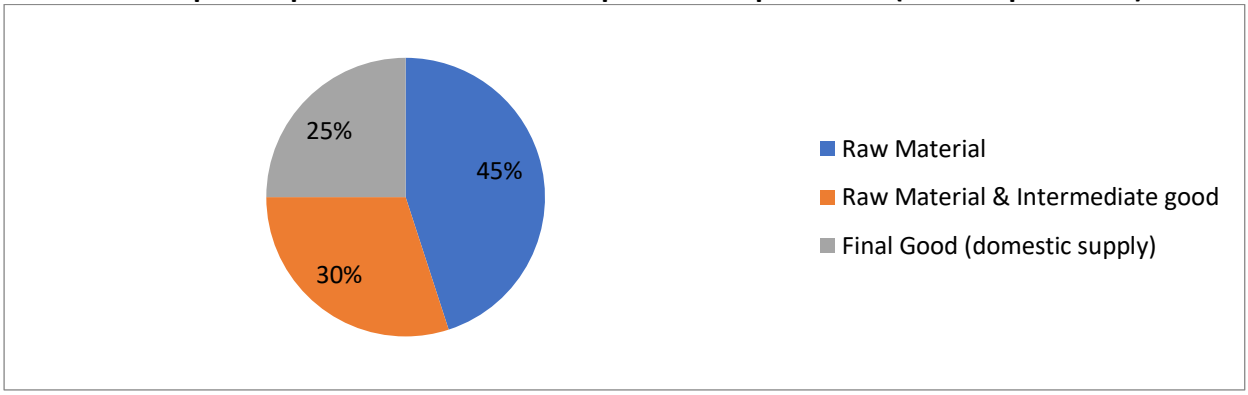


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.4 Use of imported products from China in production processes

India's import dependency on China is for a range of raw materials such as APIs, basic chemicals, agro-intermediates and critical components for auto, durables, capital goods, etc. As per the findings of the survey, a majority of the firms i.e., 45% of the firms were importing products from China to use as raw materials in their production processes, 30% of the firms used imported products from China as both raw materials and intermediate goods while 25% of the firms used imported products from China as final goods.

Use of imported products from China in production processes (% of respondents)

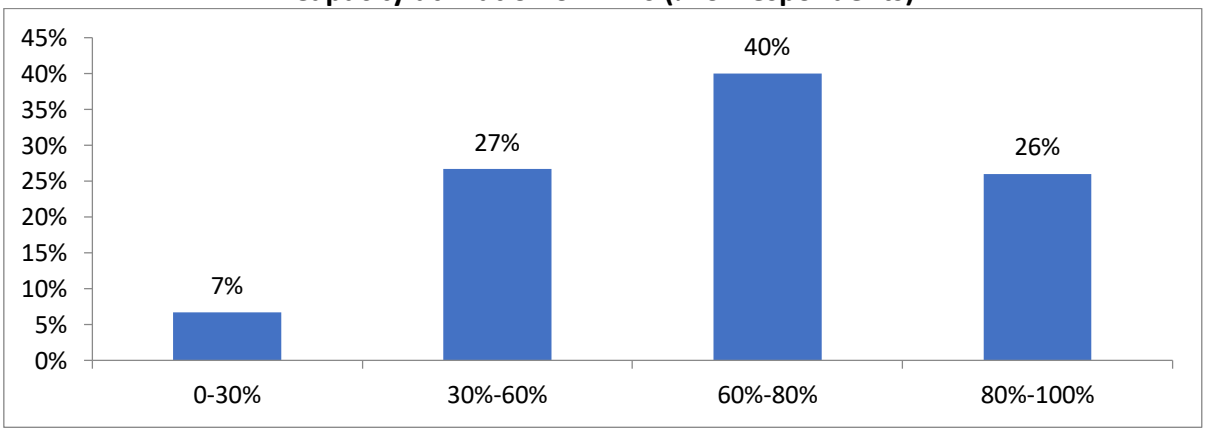


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.5 Capacity utilization of firms

The capacity utilization rate is an important operational parameter for businesses and measures the proportion of potential economic output that is actually realized. Around 40% of the surveyed firms have indicated a capacity utilization rate between 60% and 80%, 27% of the firms are said to be operating at a rate between 30% and 60%, 6% of the firms indicated their capacity utilization rate to be between 80% and 100% while 7% of the firms are operating at a rate below 30%.

Capacity utilization of firms (% of respondents)

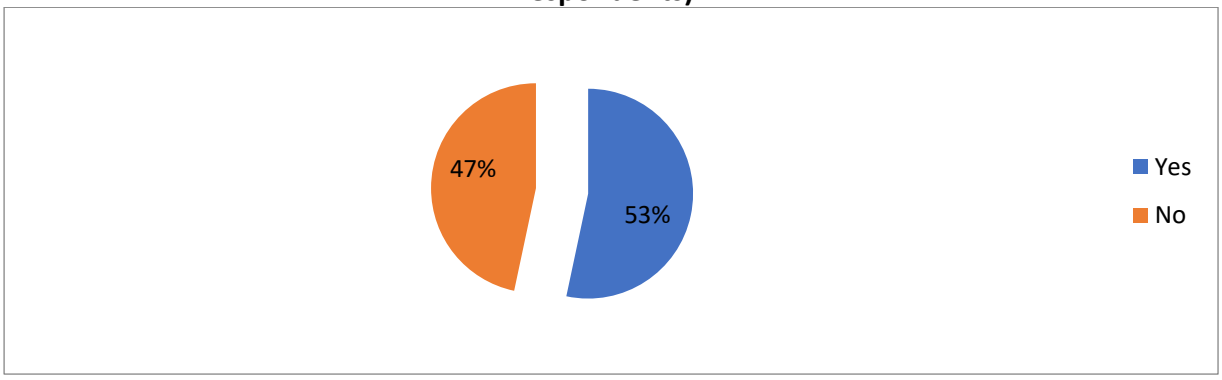


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.6 Whether products imported from China are also supplied by domestic players.

It has been observed that Indian companies especially MSMEs have often faced unfair competition majorly from China. China produces and dumps low cost products to almost all the countries of the world on the back of availability of cheap labour, low cost of raw materials, benefits of mega scale of operations, lower interest rates, and infrastructure support, among others. According to the survey, more than 50% of the firms indicated that the products imported from China are also supplied by domestic market players. Going forward, there is a need to provide continuous facilitation to the domestic industry for becoming globally competitive to meet domestic as well as foreign demand.

Whether products imported from China are also supplied by domestic players (% of respondents)

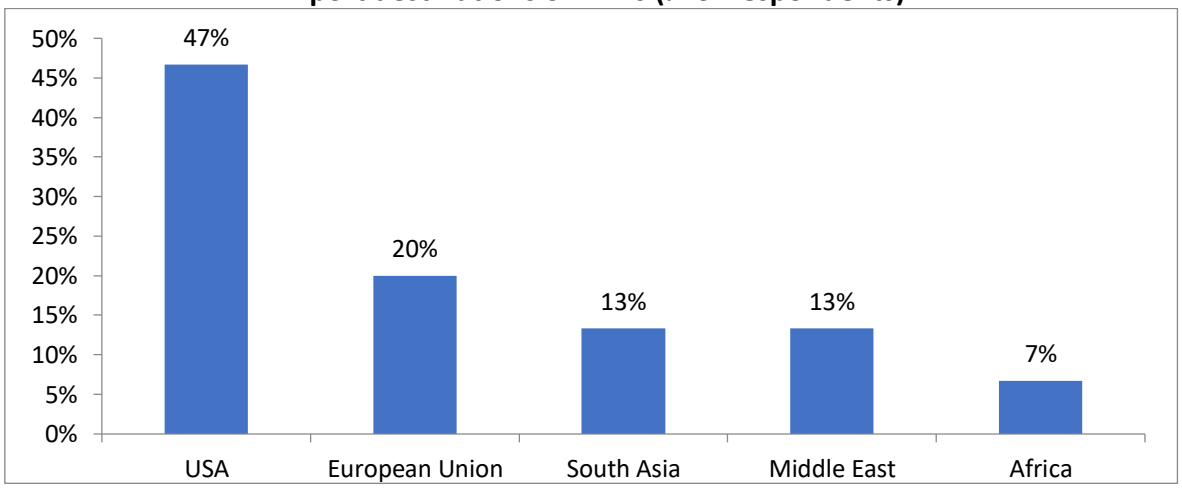


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.7 Export destinations of firms

A majority of the surveyed firms i.e., around 47% export their products to USA, followed by 20% of the firms to European Union (EU), 13% of the firms to South Asia, 13% of the firms to the Middle East and 7% of the firms to Africa. During the recent years, USA has surpassed China to become India's largest trading partner at the backdrop of strong bilateral trade and economic relations and measures to promote market access in each other's market.

Export destinations of firms (% of respondents)

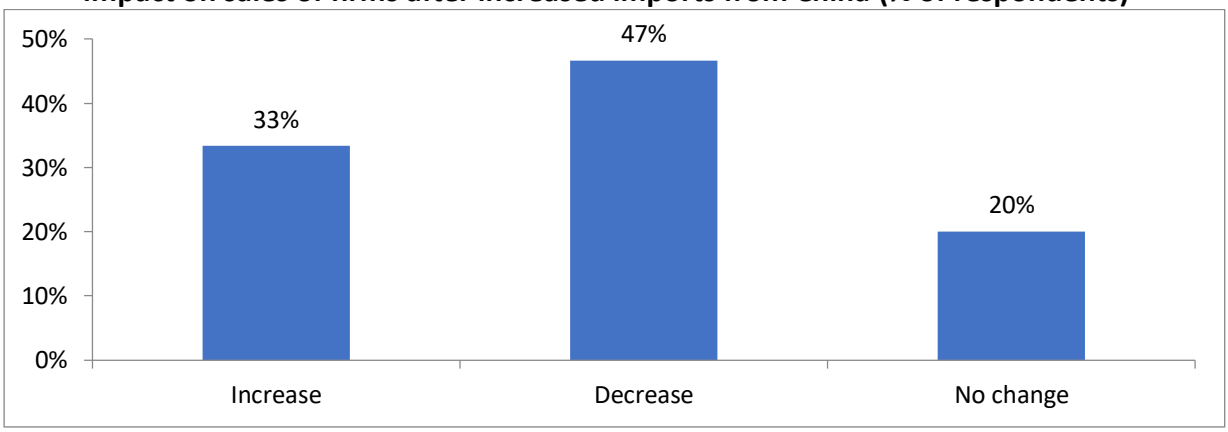


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.8 Impact on sales of firms after increased imports from China

Around 47% of the firms have said that there has been a decline in their sales after increased imports from China while around 33% of the respondent firms have indicated that there has been an increase in their sales after increased imports from China. Around 20% of the firms have indicated that their sales have not been affected due to increased imports from China.

Impact on sales of firms after increased imports from China (% of respondents)

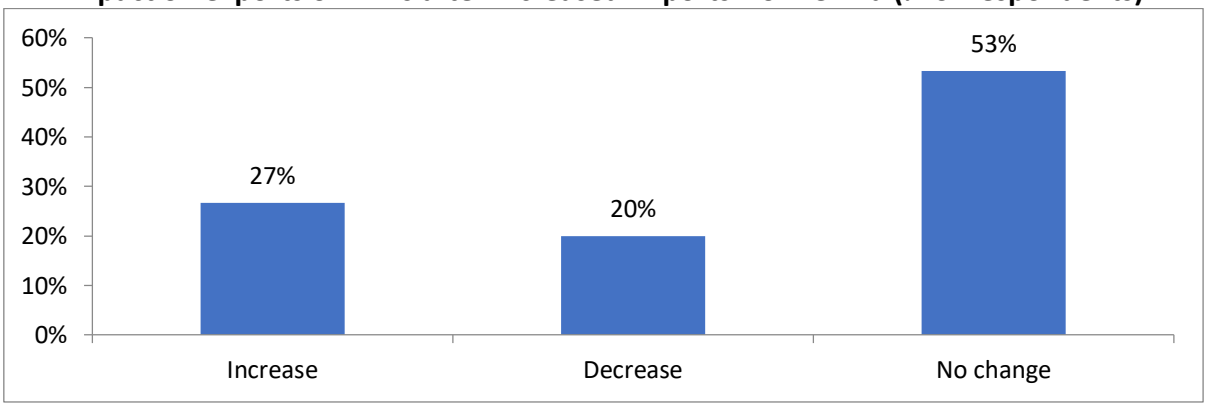


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.9 Impact on exports of firms after increased imports from China

As per the findings of the survey, more than 50% of the firms have indicated that their exports have not been affected due to increased imports from China. However, around 27% of the respondent firms have indicated that there has been an increase in their exports after increased imports from China while around 20% of the firms have said that there has been a decline in their exports after increased imports from China.

Impact on exports of firms after increased imports from China (% of respondents)

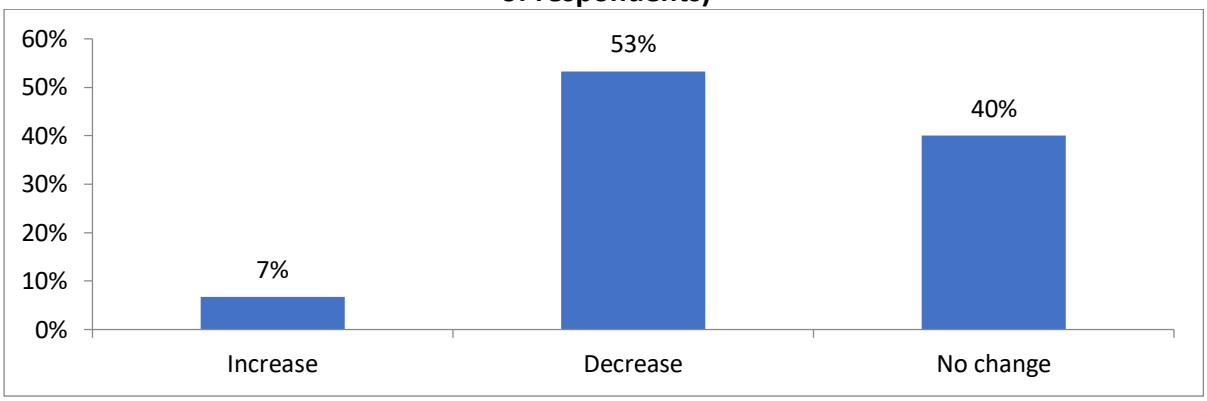


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.10 Impact on commodities imported from elsewhere after increased imports from China

According to the survey, 53% of the firms have said that there has been a decline in imports of commodities from elsewhere after rise in imports from China. Around 40% of the surveyed firms have indicated no change while around 7% of the firms have indicated an increase in the products imported from other sources after increased imports from China.

Impact on commodities imported from elsewhere after increased imports from China (% of respondents)



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

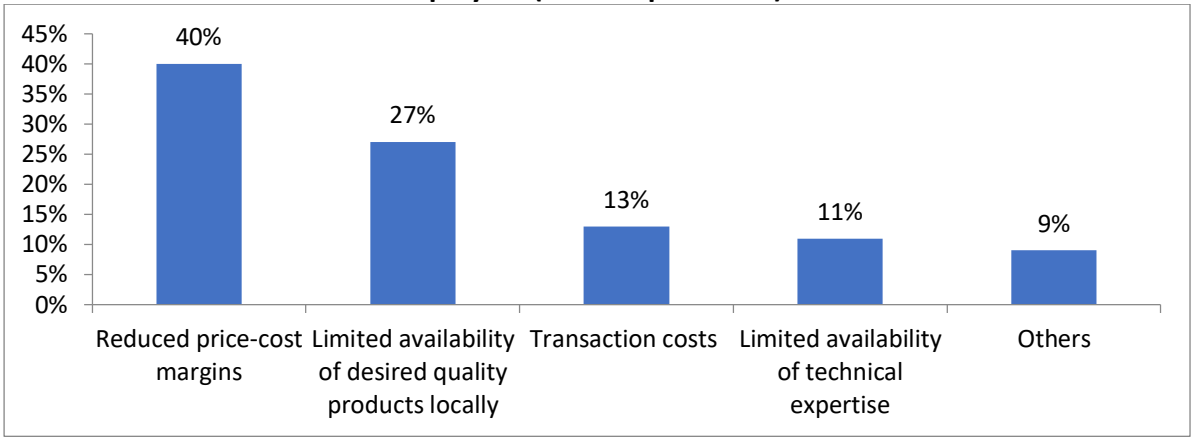
6.11 Reasons for imports from China even if imported products are supplied by domestic players

The manufacturing sector has a relatively strong foothold in China's economy and this has led to abundance of low cost Made in China products in the global marketplace. China's relative abundance of cheap low skilled labour enables the country to produce manufacturing goods at a lower expense than other countries thereby ousting other players in the international market.

Around 40% of the firms have indicated reduced price cost margins as one of the major reasons for imports from China even though the quality of the products is not that much

adequate as compared with available products in the local markets in India. On the other hand, 27% of the firms have opined that since the availability of desired quality of products from local manufacturers was limited, there has been a rise in imports from China. Around 13% of the respondent firms have indicated relative transaction costs of goods as the reason for imports from China while 11% of the respondent firms have said that limited availability of technical expertise in domestic goods prompt them to import products from China. Other reasons for imports from China include delays in delivery and complex regulatory procedures.

Reasons for imports from China even if imported products are supplied by domestic players (% of respondents)

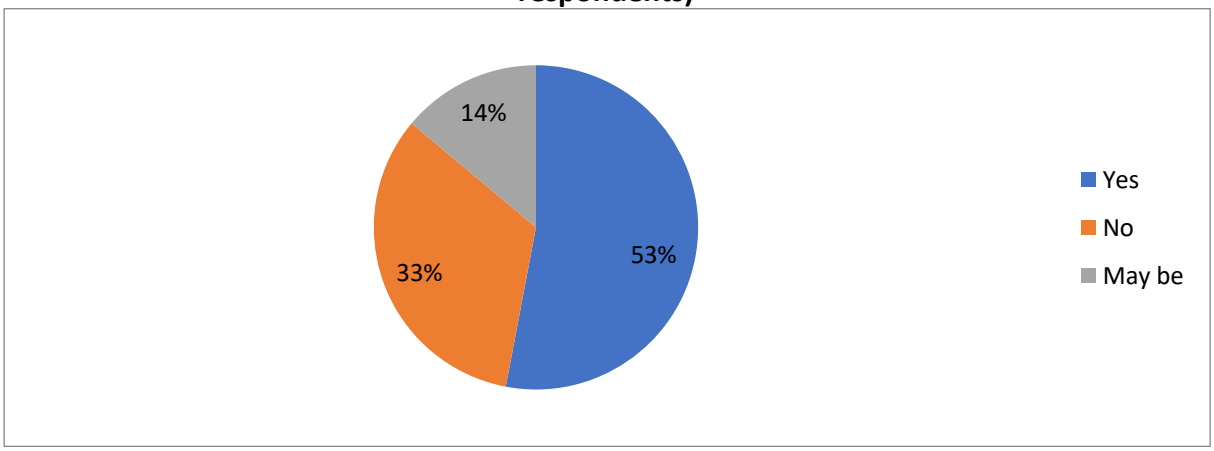


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.12 Impact on employment creation in businesses due to increased imports from China

More than 50% of the firms have indicated that rising imports from China have impacted employment creation in their business while 33% of the firms feel that employment scenario in their business has not been impacted. Rest of the respondent firms i.e., around 14% were found indecisive about the employment situation in their firm after increased imports from China.

Impact on employment creation in businesses due to increased imports from China (% of respondents)



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13 Assessment of India's top 25 import items from China

It has been observed that top 25 import items from China represent around 93% of India's total imports from China. India's top 25 two-digit level HS code import items from China include electrical machinery and equipment, machinery and mechanical appliances, organic chemicals, plastic and articles, fertilizers, articles of iron or steel, measuring & checking instruments, vehicles other than railway, iron and steel, miscellaneous chemical products, aluminium and articles, inorganic chemicals, mineral fuels, mineral oils, furniture, glass and glassware, among others.

As per the survey findings, for the top 25 two-digit level HS code import items from China, 55% of the respondent firms feel that indigenous production should be undertaken in India, 13% of the firms are already aggressive in producing various items imported from China and planning to enhance production possibility frontiers, 15% of the firms feel that they require Government support/ facilitation to produce/ enhance production of various items to be produced in India. Further, around 17% of the surveyed firms were found indecisive.

Summary of Assessment of India's top 25 import items from China

S.No.	HS Code	Commodity	Product category should be produced in India	Business firms are producing this item	There is potential to enhance the production	Government support is required to produce/ enhance production	Indecisive
1	85	Electrical machinery and equipment …	59%	5%	5%	14%	17%
2	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances..	50%	5%	5%	14%	26%
3	29	Organic chemicals	59%	5%	5%	23%	8%
4	39	Plastic and articles thereof	59%	9%	9%	18%	5%
5	31	Fertilisers	59%	5%	9%	23%	4%
6	73	Articles of iron or steel	50%	5%	5%	18%	22%
7	90	Optical, photographic cinematographic measuring,	55%	5%	5%	14%	21%

		checking precision….					
8	87	Vehicles other than railway ….	50%	9%	9%	23%	9%
9	72	Iron and steel	50%	5%	9%	14%	22%
10	38	Miscellaneous chemical products	59%	5%	14%	14%	8%
11	76	Aluminium and articles thereof	55%	5%	9%	9%	22%
12	28	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals…	59%	5%	14%	14%	8%
13	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils …	55%	5%	9%	9%	22%
14	94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports…	59%	5%	9%	18%	9%
15	70	Glass and glassware	55%	5%	5%	14%	21%
16	98	Project goods; some special uses	50%	9%	5%	18%	18%
17	68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials	55%	5%	5%	14%	21%
18	59	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics…	55%	5%	9%	9%	22%
19	32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and	55%	5%	5%	14%	21%

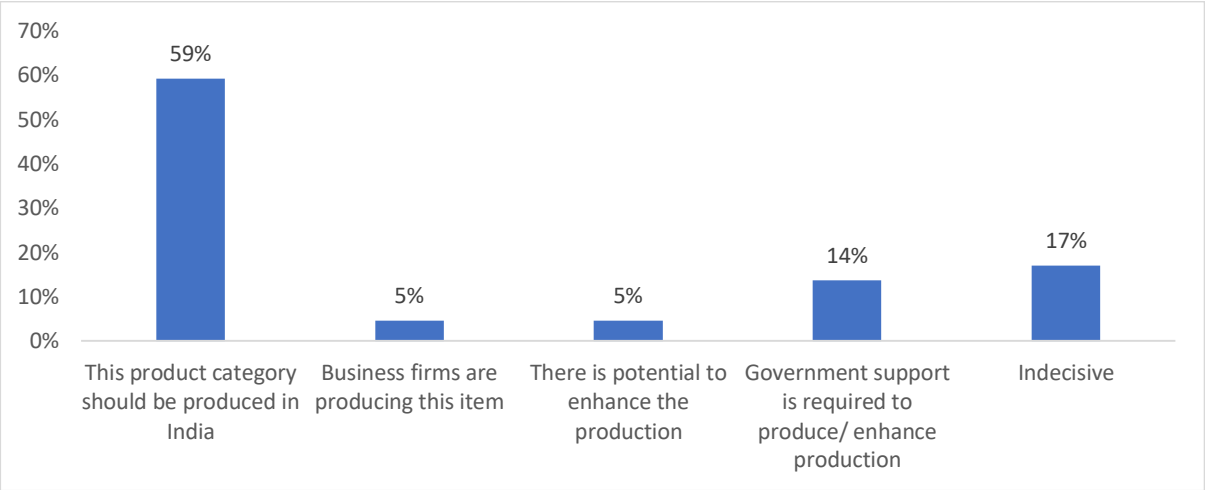
		their deri. Dyes, pigments,,,,					
20	48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	55%	5%	5%	14%	21%
21	95	Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof	55%	5%	5%	14%	21%
22	54	Man-made filaments	55%	5%	5%	14%	21%
23	71	Natural or cultured pearls,precious or semiprecious stones….	55%	5%	5%	14%	21%
24	60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	59%	9%	9%	18%	5%
25	64	Footwear, gaiters …	55%	5%	5%	14%	21%
		Average (%)	**55%**	**6%**	**7%**	**15%**	**17%**

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.1 Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts (HS Code 85)

India is heavily dependent on China on imports of electronic products such as mobile phones, computers, TVs, refrigerators, washing machines, solar cells, parts to create telecom network, hospital equipments, among others. According to the survey findings, a majority of the firms i.e., 59% have indicated that this product category should be produced in India, around 14% of the firms feel that Government support/facilitation is required to produce/ enhance production, 5% of the firms are already producing this item while 5% of the firms believe that there is a potential to enhance production and build domestic capabilities.

Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof…. (% of respondents)

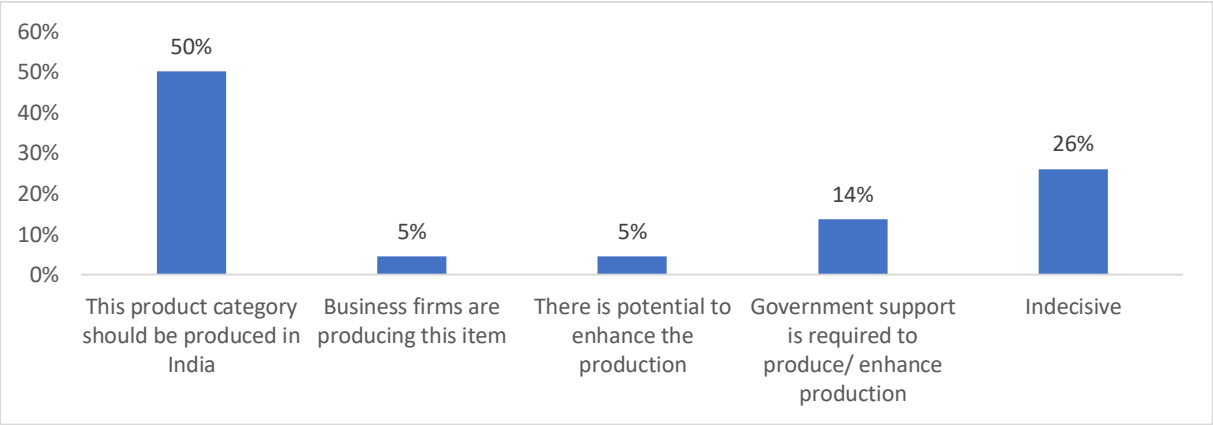


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.2 Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof (HS Code 84)

India imports factory machinery from China including parts needed to service domestic aeroplanes, auto components, refrigeration and construction machinery, excavators, cranes, machine tools, hand tools, pumps, electrical transformers, among others. As per the survey findings, almost half of the firms i.e., 50% have indicated that machinery and mechanical applinaces should be produced in India, around 14% of the firms have said that they would require facilitation from the Government to enhance production, 5% of the firms are already producing this item while 5% of the firms are of the view that there lies potential to enhance machinery production in the country.

Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof (% of respondents)



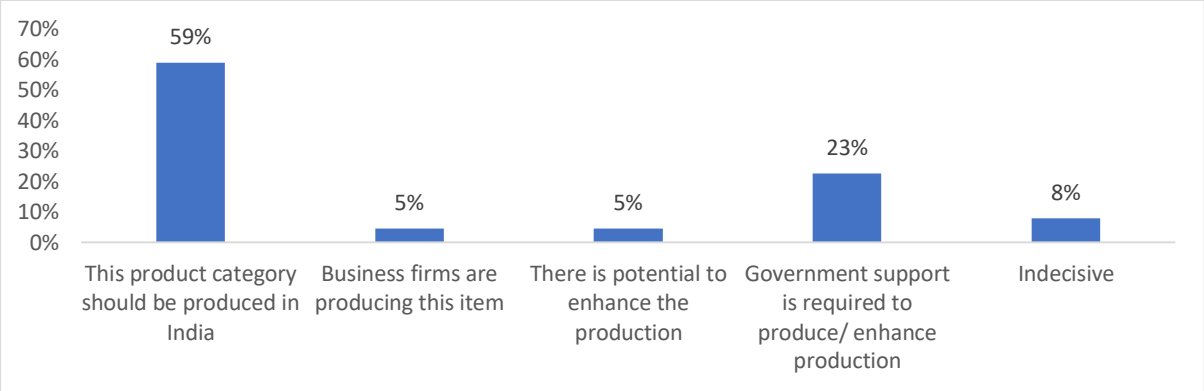
Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.3 Organic Chemicals (HS Code 29)

The Indian pharma industry is highly dependent on the China's pharmaceuticals industry for supplies of API, intermediates and many organic chemicals. Around 59% of the firms have indicated that this product category should be produced in India, around 23% of the firms feel that Government support through incentives to promote local production and export

competitiveness is required to enhance production of chemicals in the country, 5% of the firms are already producing this item and 5% of the firms believe that there is a potential to enhance the production possibility frontiers locally.

Organic Chemicals (% of respondents)

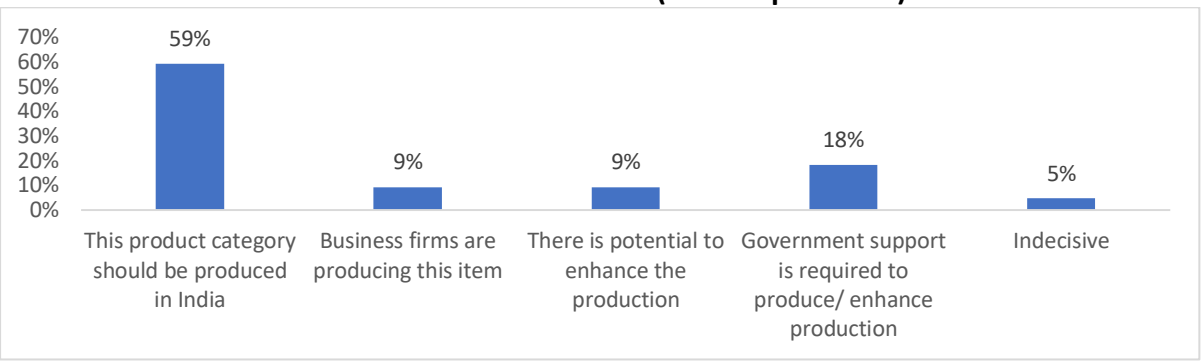


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.4 Plastic and articles thereof (HS Code 39)

Over the years, India's imports of plastics finished products from China have increased, thereby hurting the Indian manufacturing sector. Around 59% of the firms have indicated that there is a need to bring plastics processing sector back on the growth track and should be given a boost to produce, around 18% of the firms feel that Government support to ensure availability and parity in price of raw materials across the country would enable comprehensive growth of the plastics processing industry in India, 9% of the firms are producing this item while another 9% of the firms believe that there is a potential to enhance plastics items production India, going forward.

Plastic and articles thereof (% of respondents)



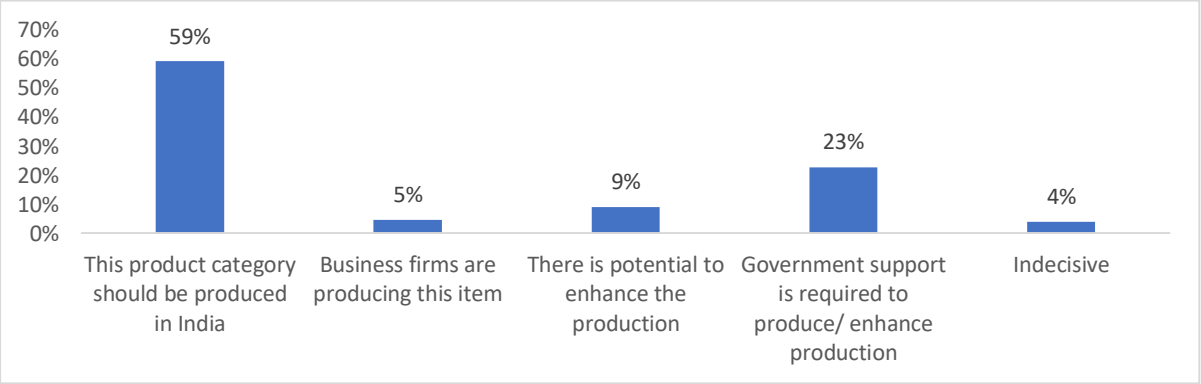
Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.5 Fertilisers (HS Code 31)

India imports a major portion of the raw materials for phosphatic fertilisers, mainly phosphoric acid and finished fertilisers –Diammonium Phosphate (DAP) from China. Around 59% of the firms have indicated that the demand of fertilizers in India should be met through increased indigenous production, around 23% of the firms feel that Government support is required to enhance production including research & development in raw materials and incorporating environmental friendly process technologies, 5% of the firms are in the business of producing this item while 9% of the firms believe that there is a

potential to enhance production through self-reliance in design engineering and better execution of fertilizer projects.

Fertilisers (% of respondents)

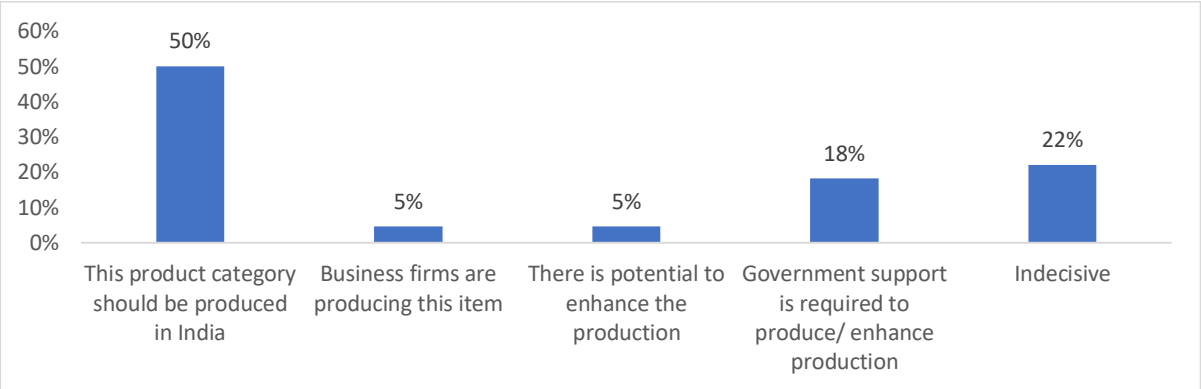


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.6 Articles of Iron or steel (HS Code 73)

India imports iron and steel from countries such as China, despite having rich deposits of iron. There are various issues and challenges facing the sector such as low cost imports, demand fluctuation, cap on mining/production, mismatch between grades available and requirements of steel mills, among others. Around 50% of the surveyed firms have indicated that indigenous production should be promoted for iron and steel, around 18% of the firms have indicated that further reform measures are required to support the domestic industry to drive growth in sectors dependent on these critical inputs while 5% of the firms are already producing this item, another 5% of the firms believe that there is a potential to further enhance production.

Articles of Iron or steel (% of respondents)



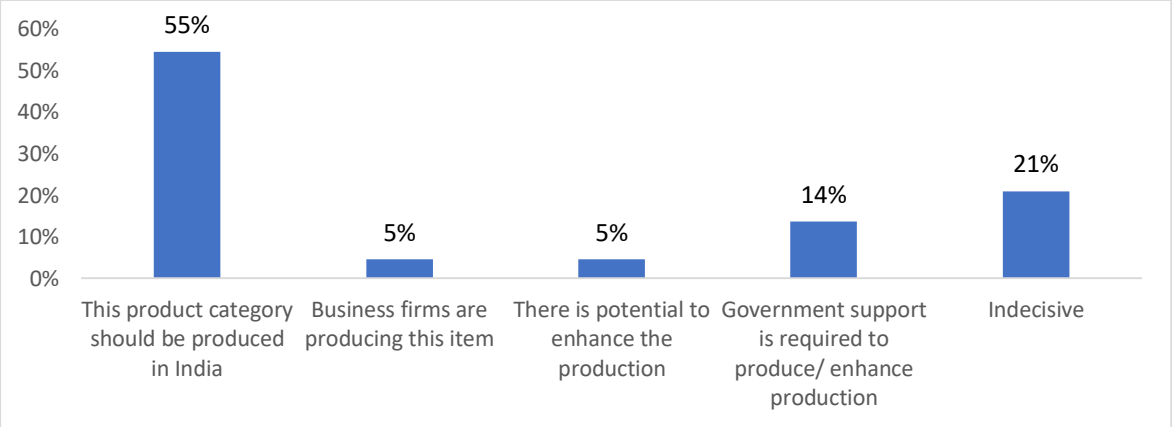
Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.7 Optical, photographic cinematographic measuring, checking precision, medical or surgical inst. and apparatus parts and accessories thereof (HS Code 90)

India remains dependent on imports from China for many types of medical devices, particularly higher-end products that include cancer diagnostics, medical imaging, ultrasonic scans, and PCR technologies. Around 55% of the surveyed firms have indicated that optical and medical devices should be produced in India, around 14% of the firms have indicated that supportive measures are required in order to make India a global medical device

manufacturing hub and to provide a level playing field for domestic manufacturers, while 5% of the firms are producing this item, another 5% of the firms believe that there is a potential to enhance domestic production rather than depend on low cost imports.

Optical, photographic cinematographic measuring….. (% of respondents)

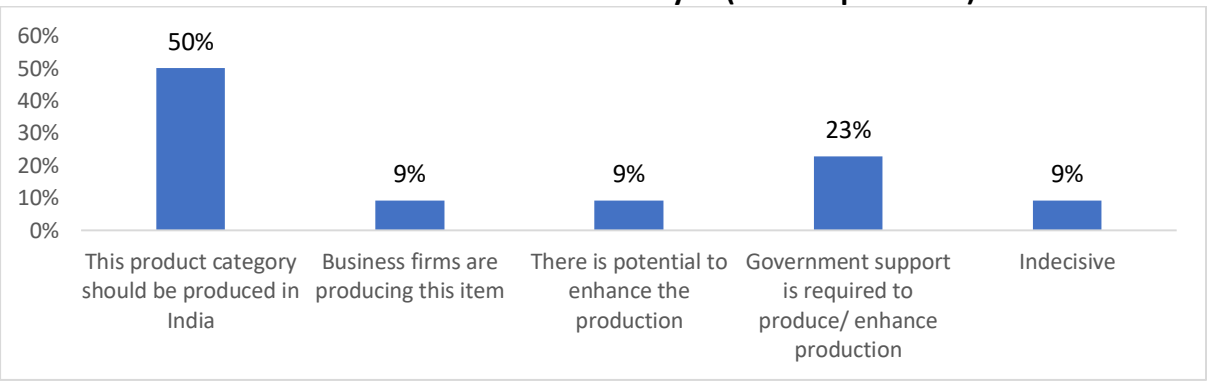


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.8 Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof (HS code 87)

The Indian auto sector is dependent on Chinese suppliers for key auto parts such as drive transmissions, electrical and electronics, brakes, engine components steering systems, EV components, among others. As per the survey findings, almost half of the surveyed firms i.e., 50% have indicated that Indian automotive industry should develop capabilities and competitiveness of domestic suppliers, especially for supplying such components, around 23% of the firms feel that Government facilitation is required to undertake significant investments and design and development, 9% of the firms are producing these items currently, another 9% of the firms believe that there is a potential to strengthen supply chains and enhance production in this sector.

Vehicles other than railway…. (% of respondents)



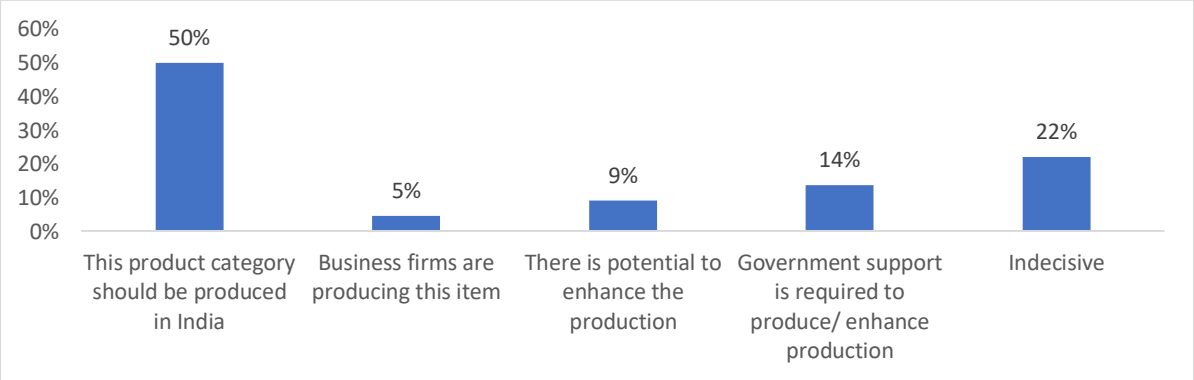
Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.9 Iron and steel (HS Code 72)

According to the survey, 50% of the firms believe that this product category should be produced in India, around 14% of the firms feel that Government support/facilitation is required to address the issues & challenges affecting production and consumption for India to become self-sufficient in iron and steel materials, 5% of the firms are producing this item

and 9% of the firms believe that there is a potential to further enhance domestic production.

Iron and steel (% of respondents)

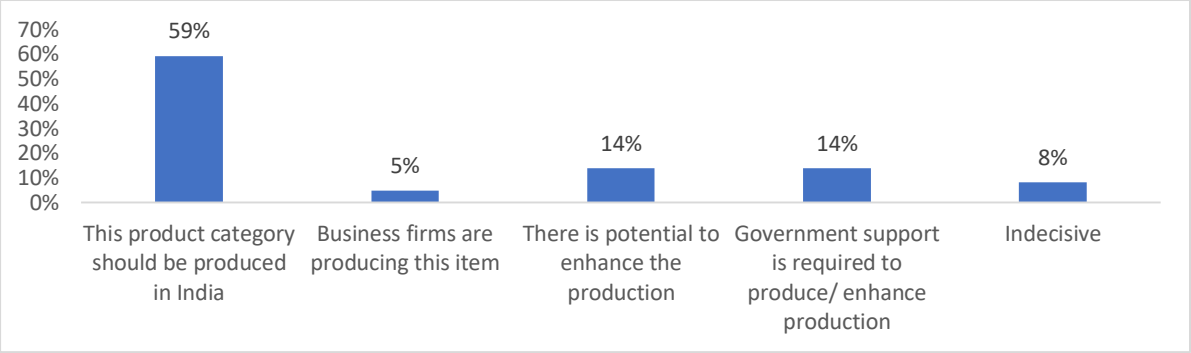


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.10 Miscellaneous chemical products (HS code 38)

India is a key importer of a range of chemicals and miscellaneous chemical products from China. According to the survey, 59% of the firms believe that this product category should be produced in India, around 14% of the firms feel that Government support/facilitation is required to produce/ enhance production in this product category, 5% of the firms are presently producing this item while 14% of the firms believe that there is a potential to enhance the production possibility frontiers, going forward.

Miscellaneous chemical products (% of respondents)

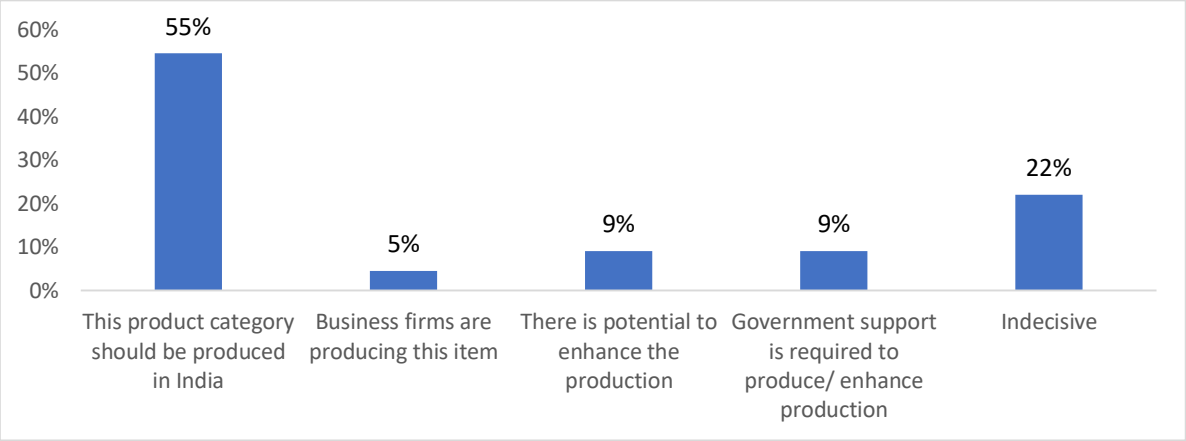


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.11 Aluminium and articles thereof (HS code 76)

India's Aluminium imports have witnessed a huge surge in recent years primarily from China. It has been well documented by various international agencies that China supports its local aluminium industry and provides concessions/ subsidies with low interest rate loans, cheaper power tariffs, preferential allocations, raw materials availability, tax benefits and other incentives. As per the survey, 55% of the firms believe that Aluminium being a strategic material should be produced in India, 9% of the firms believe that there is a potential to enhance the production, around 9% of the firms feel that Government support is needed for India to attain self-sufficiency in Aluminium and design a vision for a new Aluminium policy while 5% of the firms are already producing this item.

Aluminium and articles thereof (% of respondents)

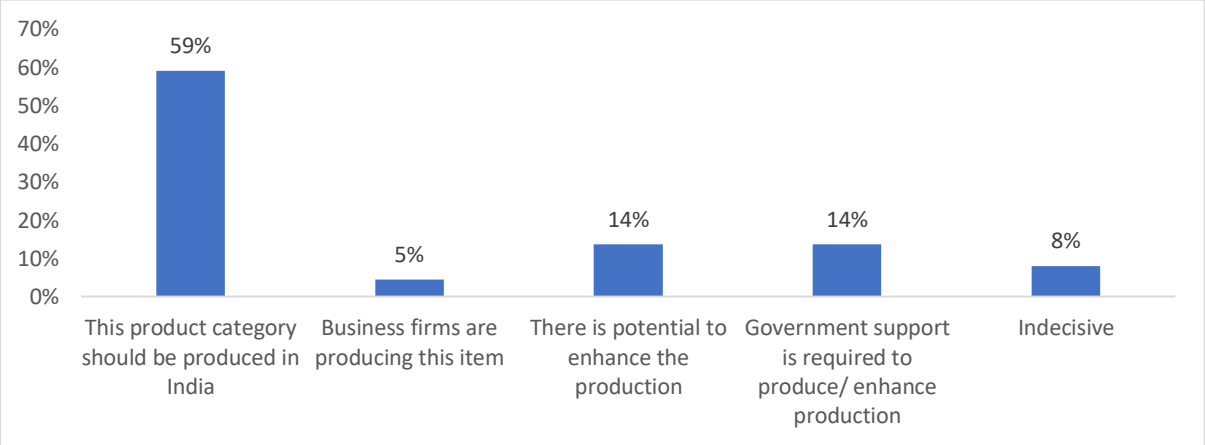


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.12 Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, or radi. Elem. Or of isotopes (HS code 28)

Indian Pharma and Agro industry (mainly Active producers in India) are dependent on China's intermediate suppliers as these intermediates are key building blocks/intermediates for pharma, agro & specialty chemical applications. As per the survey, 59% of the firms believe that this product category should be produced in India, around 14% of the firms feel that Government support/facilitation is required to produce/ enhance production, another 14% of the firms believe that there is a potential to enhance the production while 5% of the firms are already producing this item in the country.

Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds….(% of respondents)

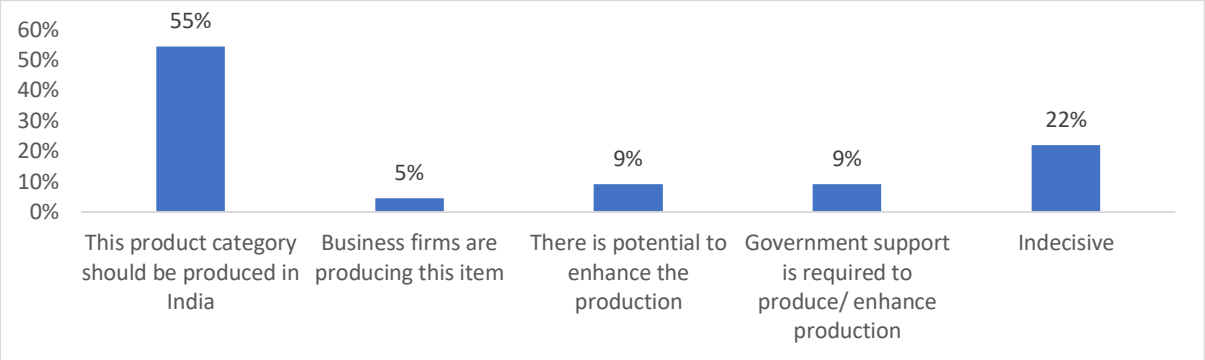


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.13 Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes (HS code 27)

India's dependence on China is relatively low when it comes to mineral fuels, oils. The reason is that India imports almost half of its mineral fuels imports from countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq, UAE, etc. As per the survey, 55% of the firms believe that this product category should be produced in India, 9% of the firms believe that there is a potential to enhance the production in this product category, around 9% of the firms feel that Government support/facilitation is required to produce/ enhance production while 5% of the firms are already producing this item.

Mineral fuels, mineral oils…. (% of respondents)

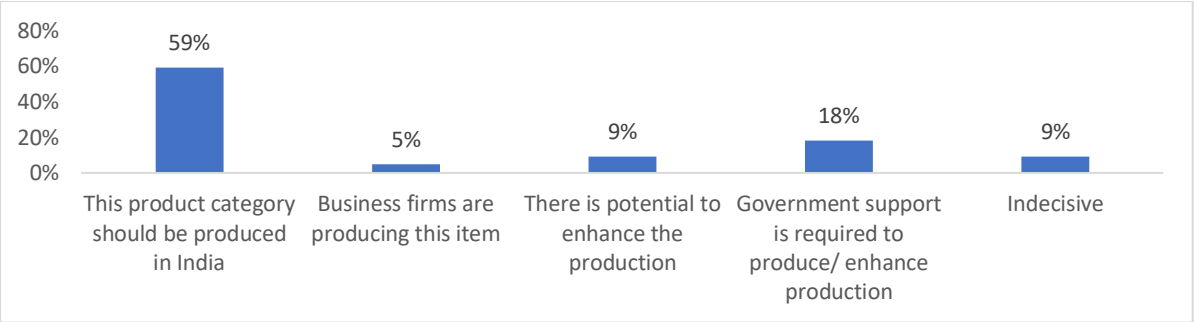


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.14 Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishing; lamps and lighting fittings not elsewhere specified or inc (HS code 94)

Furniture imports in India have emerged as an area of concern in recent years and are also plagued by a massive problem of under invoicing where the value of the goods being shipped into the country is shown to be lower than the actual import price thereby denying customs duty to the exchequer. As per the survey, 59% of the firms believe that this product category should be produced in India, around 18% of the firms feel that Government is required to produce/ enhance production in this product category and protect the interest of domestic industry, around 9% of the firms believe that there is a potential to enhance the production of furniture and leather considering the competence of India's large work force while 5% of the firms are presently producing this item.

Furniture; bedding, mattresses…(% of respondents)

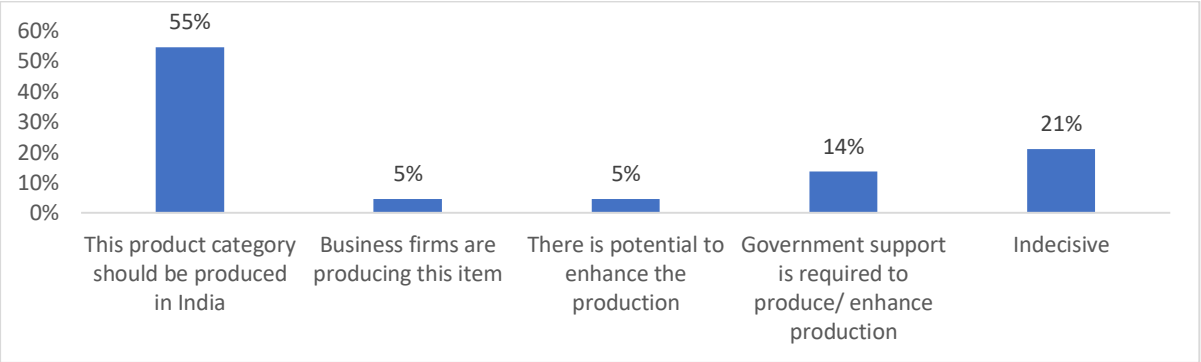


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.15 Glass and glassware (HS code 70)

India imports glass & glassware from many economies across the world; China is the top import partner as India imports a majority of its glass products from China only. As per the survey, 55% of the firms believe that this product category should be produced in India, around 14% of the firms feel that Government support/facilitation is required to produce/ enhance production in this product category, 5% of the firms are producing this item while 5% of the firms believe that there is a potential to further enhance indigenous production.

Glass and glassware (% of respondents)

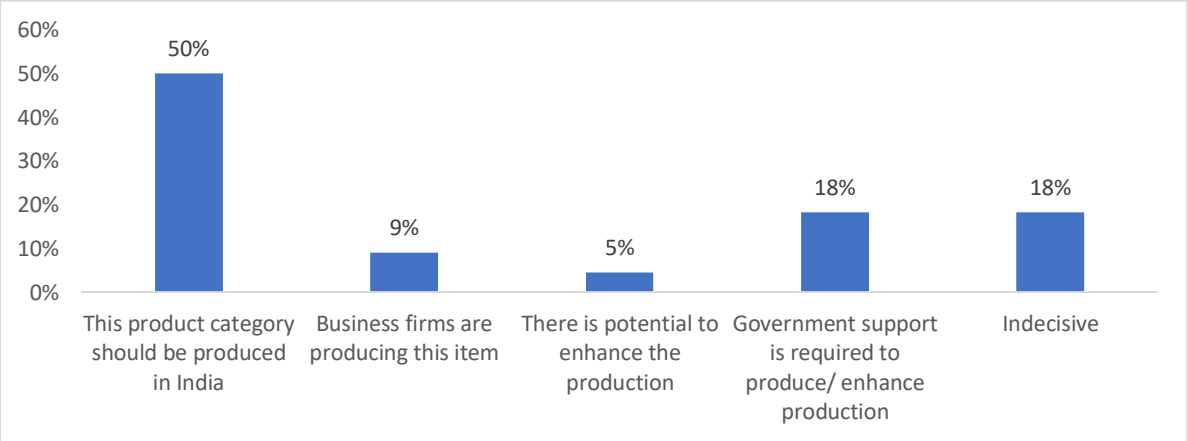


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.16 Project goods; some special uses (HS code 98)

Broadly referring to the input materials required in the construction of civil and private infrastructure projects, the import of project goods may act as a barometer for infrastructure development, both public and private, in the country. India is a net importer of such goods. As per the survey, 50% of the firms believe that project goods should be produced in India, around 18% of the firms feel that Government support is required to produce/ enhance production in such goods, 9% of the firms are currently producing this item and 5% of the firms believe that there lies further potential to enhance production in this product category.

Project goods; some special uses (% of respondents)

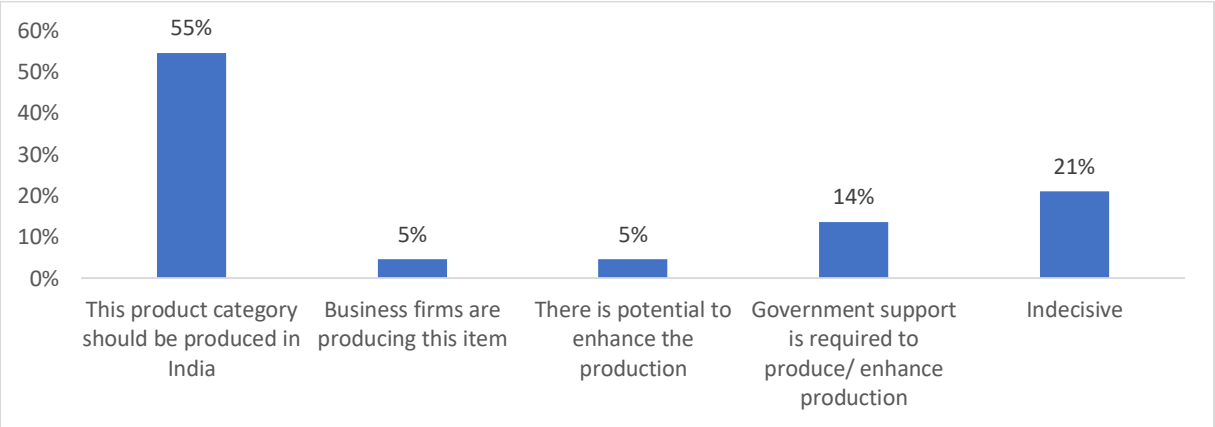


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.17 Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials (HS code 68)

India's imports of cement include portland cement, white cement, aluminous cement, slag cement, super sulphate cement and similar hydraulic cements. Over the years there has been a rising trend of low cost cement imports from China into India. As per the survey, 55% of the firms believe that this product category should be produced in India, around 14% of the firms feel that Government support is required to produce/ enhance production, 5% of the firms are producing this item and 5% of the firms believe that there is a potential to further enhance the production in this item.

Articles of stone, plaster, cement……(% of respondents)

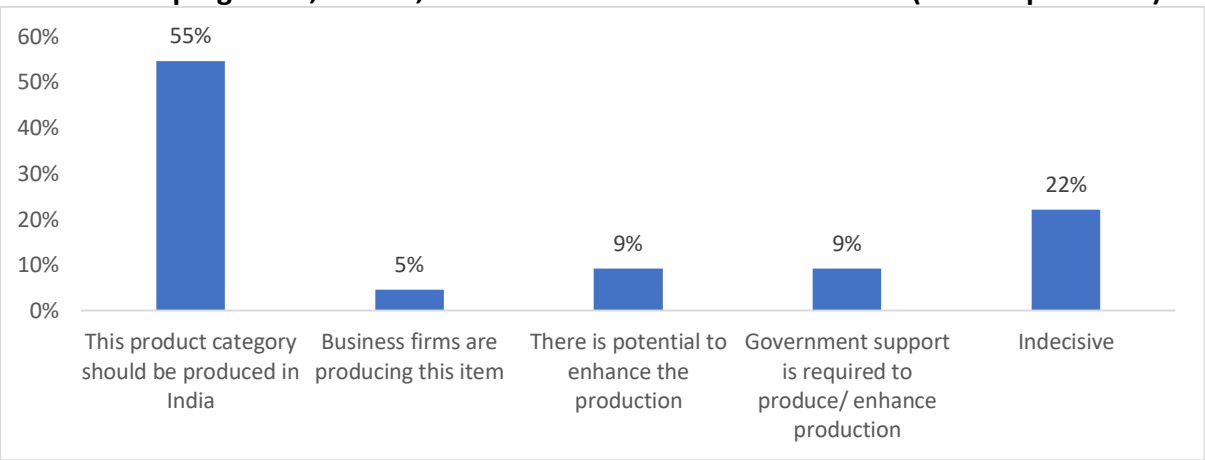


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.18 Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use (HS code 59)

India generally imports synthetic yarn, synthetic fabric, other textile fabrics, etc from China. As per the survey, 55% of the firms believe that this product category should be produced in India by leveraging the large pool of skilled & semi-skilled manpower, around 9% of the firms believe that there is a potential to enhance production, around 9% of the firms feel that Government support/facilitation is required to effectively scale up production capabilities and increase global presence and 5% of the firms are already producing this item.

Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics (% of respondents)



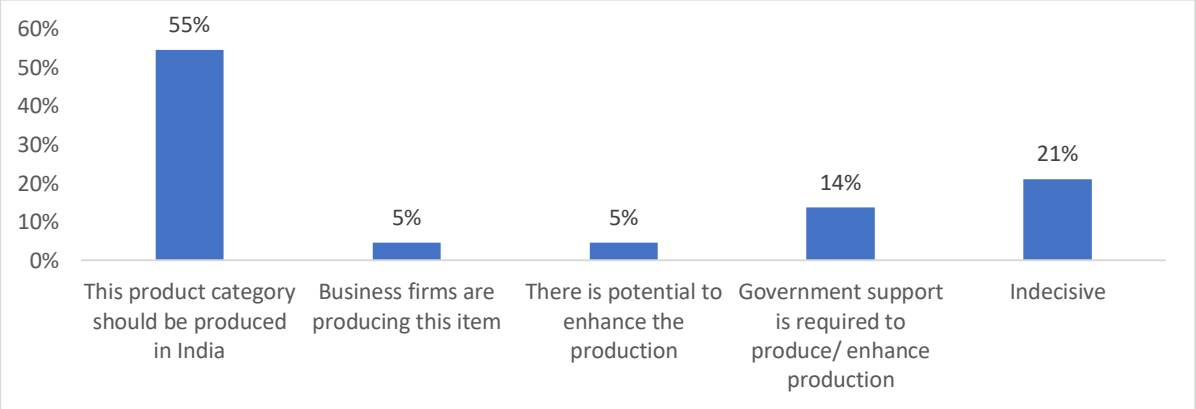
Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.19 Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their deri. Dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and ver; putty and other mastics; inks (HS code 32)

As per the survey, 55% of the firms believe that this product category should be produced in India, around 14% of the firms feel that policy measures should be undertaken to enhance

production, 5% of the firms believe that there is a potential to enhance the production in this product category while another 5% of the firms are already producing this item.

Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins…(% respondents)

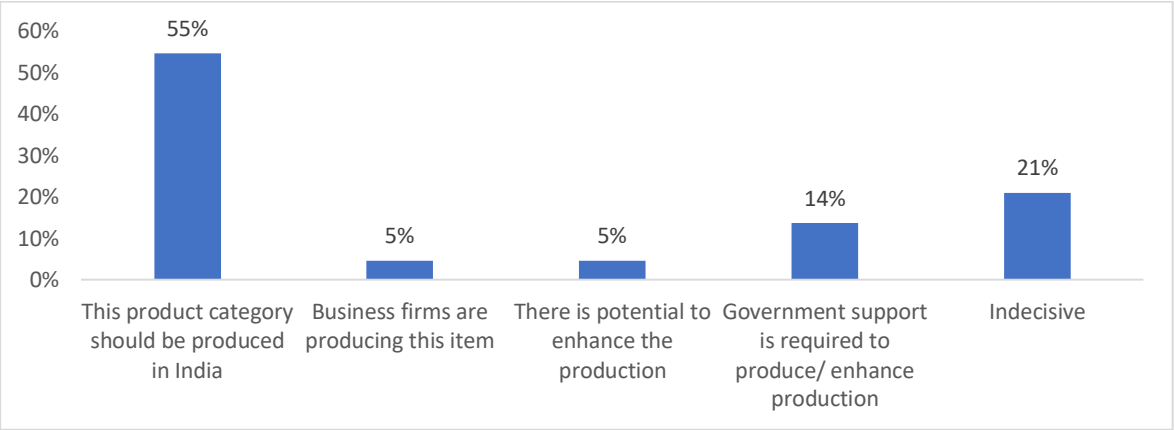


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.20 Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard (HS code 48)

Rising imports of paper products from China make most of the small and medium paper mills in India commercially unviable and also impact the livelihoods of thousands of farmers engaged in agro-forestry and supplying wood to paper mills. As per the survey, 55% of the firms believe that this product category should be produced in India, around 14% of the firms feel that Government support is required to enhance production and protect the interests of the domestic industry, 5% of the firms are already producing this item while another 5% of the firms believe that there is a potential to further enhance domestic production in this product category.

Paper and paperboard… (% of respondents)



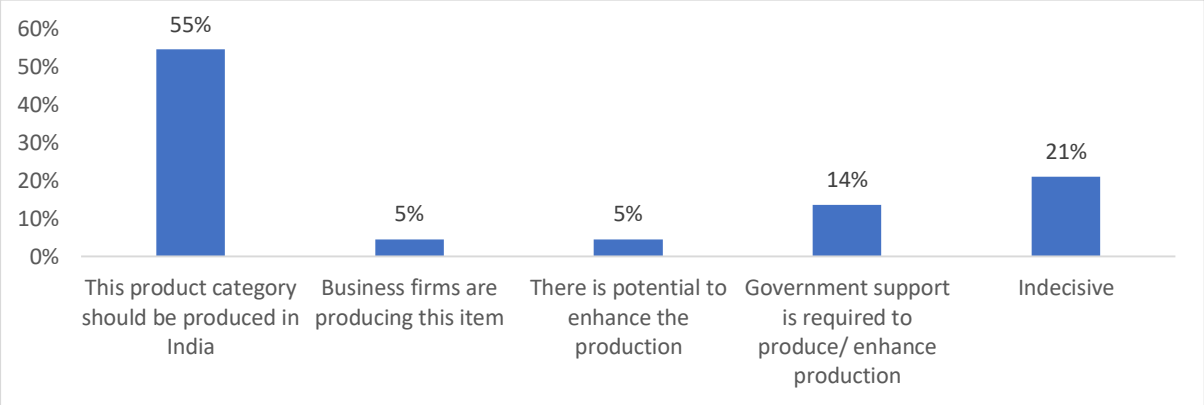
Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.21 Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof (HS code 95)

The Indian toy industry is heavily dependent on China for imports of certain types of toys and games. Further, under invoicing of toys from has severely impacted Indian manufactured toys and also resulted in revenue loss for the Government. As per the survey,

55% of the firms believe that this product category should be produced in India, around 14% of the firms feel that Government support/facilitation is required to undertake investments in manufacturing technology & machines for toys and accessories, around 5% of the firms are presently producing this item while 5% of the firms believe that there is a potential to enhance the production in this product category given the availability of trained skilled manpower for making of toys, games & other requisites.

Toys, games and sports requisites.. (% of respondents)

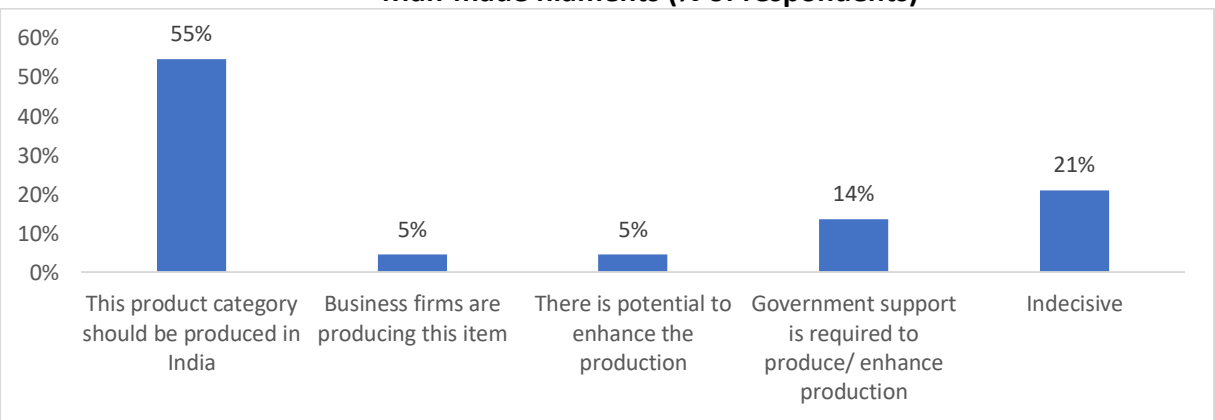


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.22 Man-made filaments (HS code 54)

As per the survey, 55% of the firms believe that man-made filaments product category should be produced in India, around 14% of the firms feel that Government support/facilitation is required to produce/ enhance production in this product category, 5% of the firms are already producing this item while 5% of the firms believe that there is a potential to enhance the production in this product category.

Man-made filaments (% of respondents)



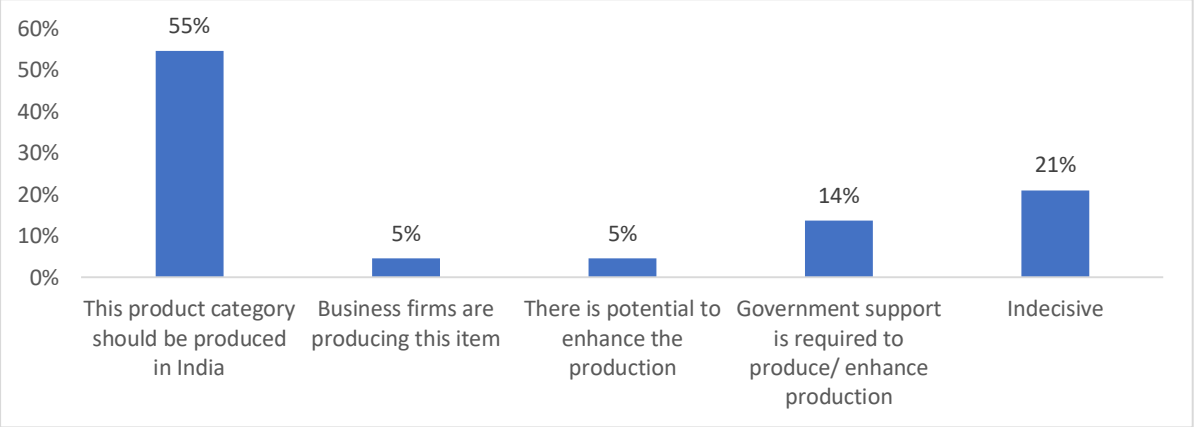
Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.23 Natural or cultured pearls,precious or semiprecious stones,pre.metals,clad with pre.metal and artcls thereof;imit.jewlry;coin (HS code 71)

India imports jewellery products and other related items from China including loose gemstones, loose pearls, synthetic diamonds and gemstones jewellery, costume and fashion jewellery, and jewellery boxes, among others. As per the survey, 55% of the firms believe

that these items should be produced in India, around 14% of the firms feel that Government support/facilitation is required to produce/ enhance production in such products, 5% of the firms are currently producing this item while 5% of the firms believe that there is a potential to further enhance production in this product category.

Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones….(% of respondents)

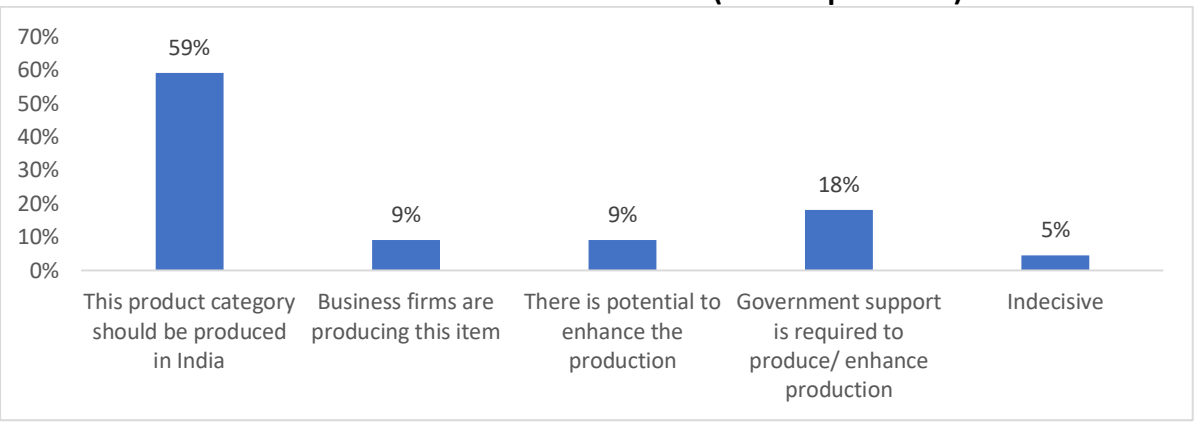


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.24 Knitted or crocheted fabrics (HS code 60)

As per the survey, 59% of the firms believe that knitted or crocheted fabrics should be produced in India, around 18% of the firms feel that Government support/facilitation is required to produce/ enhance production in this product category, 9% of the firms are producing this item and another 9% of the firms believe that there is a potential to enhance the production in this product category.

Knitted or crocheted fabrics (% of respondents)



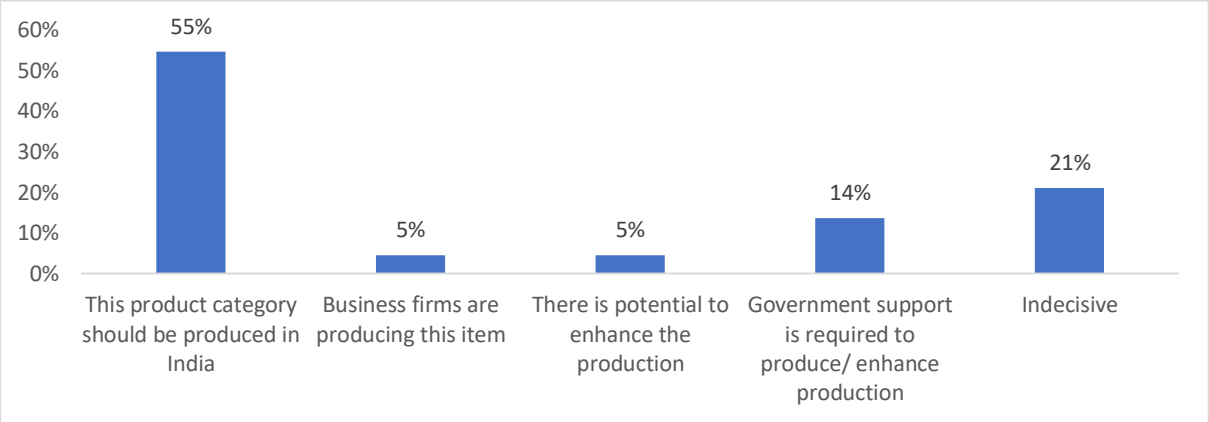
Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

6.13.25 Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles (HS code 64)

Over the years, India's imports of finished leather goods and footwear from China have increased. It has been observed that India is a net importer of footwear and other articles of leather such as handbags, saddlery and harnesses from its neighbour. As per the survey, 59% of the firms believe that this product category should be produced in India, around 14%

of the firms feel that Government support/facilitation is required to produce/ enhance production in this product category, 5% of the firms are in the business of producing this item while 5% of the firms believe that there is a potential to enhance the production in this product category.

Footwear, gaiters…(% of respondents)



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

In a nutshell, the survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry has revealed interesting insights regarding the various aspects of India's imports from China. It has been found that products imported from China are also supplied by domestic market players. Accordingly, low-cost products is one of the major reasons for imports from China even though the quality of the products is not that much adequate as compared with available products in the local markets in India. The survey also talks about the capacity utilization of firms and impact of imports from China on sales, exports & employment creation of firms.

Furthermore, assessment of India's top 25 import items from China reveals that a majority of the surveyed firms unanimously feel that indigenous production should be undertaken in India while some firms are already aggressively producing various items imported from China and planning to enhance production possibility frontiers on the back of recent reforms undertaken by the government such as revised definition of MSMEs. The respondent firms have also indicated that they require Government support/ facilitation to produce/ enhance production of various items with ease of doing business.

At this stage, there is a need to provide continuous facilitation to the domestic industry for becoming globally competitive to meet domestic as well as foreign demand. The time is most opportune for India to devise medium-term to long-term strategy for scaling domestic production of items being imported from China and become a global manufacturing hub. Efforts should be made to upgrade technology & infrastructure, reduce costs, attract significant foreign investments and establish viable supply chains especially for MSMEs to leverage the immense potential of self-reliant India, going forward.

Impact of diverting trade from China to other economies

7. Impact of diverting trade from China to other economies

India has always believed in free & fair trade and rule-based multilateral trading order that works on the principle of complementarity and mutual dependence. However, over the years, China has been resorting to unfair trade practices, dumping low cost products and rerouting such products via various other economies in India's expanding market with large consumer base. As a result, unfair competition from low cost imported products has impacted the sentiments of domestic manufacturers especially MSMEs in terms of production processes and employment creation. At this juncture, India should completely stop the entry of products from China especially in the current difficult time amid pandemic COVID-19 which may hurt the growth prospects of indigenous manufacturers, divert trade towards friendly economies and significantly scale up industrial production.

The analysis in this section attempts to identify other key sources of imports and export destinations that India can consider to divert its trade towards those economies. India's top 150 import items from China and top 150 export items to China have been taken to study the relative positioning of China in each of these items vis-à-vis other available sources of imports and export destinations.

7.1 Diverting India's imports from China to other economies

In FY2020, India's top 150 import items from China include electrical apparatus for line telephony, electric integrated circuits, automatic data processing machines, diodes, transistors, antibiotics, mineral/chemical fertilizers, transmission apparatus, parts and accessories of the motor vehicles, insecticides, organic or inorganic compounds, project goods, tubes, pipes, textile fabrics, furniture and parts, articles of plastics, plates, sheets, foil, measuring or checking instruments among others. The sum of India's top 150 import items from China stands at around USD 53 billion while India's total imports from world of these items stands at around USD 155 billion. Therefore, India's top 150 import items from China at 4-digit level contribute 34% in total imports from world of these items.

It is observed that for a majority of India's top 150 import items from China, India is also importing from other key economies although their contribution is considerably less than that of China. Such economies having strong chances of sources of imports for India are Vietnam, Korea, Singapore, Belgium, Italy, Saudi Arab, Oman, Germany, USA, Japan, Malaysia, Thailand, Russia, Netherlands, Australia, Spain, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Qatar, Taiwan, UAE, Austria, Poland and Switzerland. It is suggested that India should consider shifting away from imports from China and divert its share towards these economies to do away with dependence on China for certain products and raw materials.

Diverting India's imports from China to other economies

India's top 150 items of imports from China FY2020	HS Code	Commodity name	India's total imports from world (USD Million)	India's imports from China		Other key sources of imports		
				India's imports from China of a particular item	Share of import of a particular item from China in India's total imports from world (%)	Country	Value in USD Million	Share in total imports from world (%)
1	8517	Elctrcl aparts fr line telephny/telgrphy, incl telphon sets wth cordls handset carier-curent line systm; videophone	**12941**	5,480	42.3	Vietnam	1955	15.1
						Singapore	660	5.1
						USA	372	2.9
						Korea	286	2.2
						Malaysia	221	1.7
2	8542	Elctrnc integrtd circuits and micro-assmbls	**10106**	3,545	35.1	Korea	1295	12.8
						Singapore	917	9.1
						USA	189	1.9
						Taiwan	187	1.9
						Japan	106	1.0
3	8471	Automatic data processing machines and units	**6493**	3,214	49.5	Singapore	1115	17.2
						USA	397	6.1

						Taiwan	218	3.4
						Thailand	190	2.9
						Malaysia	185	2.9
4	8541	Diodes, transistors and similar semiconductor devices; photosensitive semiconductor devices, including pho	**2738**	1,648	60.2	Singapore	221	8.1
						Vietnam	142	5.2
						Thailand	128	4.7
						Japan	115	4.2
						Germany	49	1.8
5	2933	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen	**1951**	1,345	69.0	Belgium	66	3.4
						Korea	63	3.2
						USA	57	2.9
						Japan	56	2.9
						Germany	56	2.9
6	2941	Antibiotics	**1331**	1,086	81.6	Italy	28	2.1
						Spain	24	1.8
						USA	24	1.8
						Mexico	19	1.4
						Korea	17	1.3
7	3105	Mnrl/chmcl frtlsrs wth two/three of the frtlsng elmnts n,p and k; othr frtlsrs smlr goods in tblts/like frm in pkt of	**2481**	926	37.3	Saudi Arab	851	34.3
						Russia	246	9.9
						Jordan	122	4.9
						USA	68	2.8
						Australia	67	2.7
8	8507	Elctrc accumltrs,incl separators therefor w/n rectangular(incl sq)	**1701**	920	54.1	Vietnam	166	9.8
						Japan	34	2.0
						Korea	31	1.8
						Thailand	31	1.8
						Singapore	20	1.1

9	3102	Mineral or chemical fertilisers, nitrogenous	**3011**	877	29.1	Oman	694	23.0
						UAE	230	7.6
						Indonesia	191	6.3
						Egypt	179	6.0
						Ukraine	141	4.7
10	8525	Trnsmisn aparats fr radio,telephny etc w/n incrprtng reception apprts/sound recording/reprdcng apprts;tv cameras	**2329**	876	37.6	Vietnam	644	27.6
						Japan	90	3.9
						Thailand	78	3.3
						Taiwan	62	2.7
						Singapore	43	1.9
11	8504	Electrical transformers, static converters (for example, rectifiers) and inductors	**2173**	870	40.1	Germany	189	8.7
						Singapore	122	5.6
						Japan	92	4.3
						USA	82	3.8
						UK	77	3.5
12	8529	Prts suitbl fr use solely/prncplly wth apprts of hdgs nos 8525 to 8528	**1408**	855	60.8	Korea	82	5.8
						Malaysia	78	5.5
						Israel	59	4.2
						Vietnam	33	2.4
						Thailand	29	2.1
13	8414	Air/vacuum pumps,air/othr gas comprsrs and fans;vntltng/rcyclng hoods incrprtng a fan,w/n fitted with filters	**1878**	852	45.3	Germany	178	9.5
						Korea	129	6.9
						USA	111	5.9
						Thailand	103	5.5
						Japan	101	5.4
14	8708	Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	**4089**	781	19.1	Korea	966	23.6
						Germany	524	12.8
						Japan	411	10.1

						Thailand	291	7.1
						USA	253	6.2
15	3808	Insctcds,rdntcds,fngcds,hrbcds,antsproutngprdcts and plntgrwth rgltrs-dsinfctnts etc in pckngs/as artcls (slphr-trtd bn	**1289**	634	49.2	USA	161	12.5
						Belgium	70	5.4
						Japan	65	5.1
						Israel	60	4.6
						Germany	53	4.1
16	8528	Reception aparatus,wh/not incorprtng radiobrodcst recivrs/sound/video rcordng/ reproducing aparatus,video monitors	**1883**	631	33.5	Vietnam	575	30.5
						Thailand	155	8.2
						France	147	7.8
						Taiwan	67	3.6
						Singapore	57	3.1
17	8479	Mchns and mchncl applncs hvng indvdl functns,n.e.s.	**2053**	564	27.5	Japan	357	17.4
						Germany	290	14.1
						Korea	199	9.7
						Italy	103	5.0
						USA	91	4.4
18	8518	Mcrophonesandstnds thrfr;loudspkr,w/n mntd headphone,earphone and combnd mcrophone/spkrsets;audio frqncy amplfyr;snd am	**1066**	539	50.5	Vietnam	204	19.1
						Malaysia	54	5.1
						Thailand	25	2.4
						USA	21	1.9
						Singapore	19	1.8
19	2922	Oxygen-function amino-compounds	**758**	538	71.0	Germany	29	3.9
						Korea	23	3.1
						USA	23	3.0
						Italy	21	2.8
						Indonesia	18	2.3
20	8473	Parts and accessories oth thn covers, carrying	**1591**	509	32.0	Malaysia	167	10.5

		cases)suitable for use solely /principally with machines of hdg 8470 to 8472				Vietnam	146	9.2
						Taiwan	118	7.4
						Singapore	117	7.3
						USA	81	5.1
21	3920	Other plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics, non-cellular and not reinforced, laminated, supported or	**1196**	509	42.5	USA	101	8.5
						Thailand	71	5.9
						Korea	71	5.9
						Italy	46	3.9
						Germany	46	3.8
22	7304	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, seamless, of iron (other than cast iron) or steel	**986**	502	50.9	Japan	59	6.0
						Italy	57	5.8
						Mexico	48	4.9
						Spain	44	4.4
						Russia	31	3.1
23	8415	Aircondtng mchns,cmprsng motr-drvn fan and elmnts fr chng tmprtr and humdty ,incl those mchns in whch humdty cannt be s	**1047**	477	45.5	Thailand	354	33.8
						Japan	45	4.3
						Singapore	37	3.5
						Korea	28	2.7
						UK	19	1.8
24	2915	Satrtd acylc monocrboxylic acids and thr anhydrtds,halids,peroxids and peroxy acids; thr halgntd slphntd nitrtd/nitrs	**1171**	446	38.1	Singapore	201	17.2
						Malaysia	151	12.9
						USA	73	6.2
						Saudi Arab	61	5.2
						Taiwan	41	3.5
25	9801	Project goods	**2026**	438	21.6	Russia	460	22.7
						Germany	223	11.0
						Italy	181	8.9
						Japan	179	8.9

						Korea	104	5.1
26	9405	Lmps and lighting fttngs incl search lights and spotlights etc n.e.s.illuminatd signs and the like wth prmnant lght sorc	**547**	436	79.7	Korea	15	2.7
						USA	11	1.9
						Germany	10	1.8
						Italy	9	1.6
						Singapore	7	1.3
27	3907	Polyacetals, other polyethers and epoxide resins,	**1785**	426	23.8	Thailand	274	15.3
						Korea	235	13.2
						Singapore	121	6.8
						USA	117	6.6
						Taiwan	100	5.6
28	8431	Prts suitbl fr use solely/prncply wth the mchnry of hdgs.nos.8425 to 8430	**1178**	417	35.4	Korea	144	12.3
						USA	92	7.8
						Singapore	76	6.5
						Japan	69	5.9
						UAE	60	5.1
29	8443	Printng machnry,incl ink-jet printng mchnsexcl hdng. No 8471; mchns fr uses ancilary to printng.	**1313**	417	31.8	Singapore	218	16.6
						Japan	95	7.2
						Philippines	84	6.4
						Germany	60	4.6
						USA	47	3.6
30	7225	Flt-rlld prdcts of othr alloy stl of wdth 600 mm or more	**1366**	411	30.1	Korea	355	26.0
						Japan	265	19.4
						Taiwan	74	5.4
						Russia	60	4.4
						Belgium	56	4.1
31	2921	Amine- function compounds	**639**	403	63.0	Saudi Arab	49	7.7
						Belgium	31	4.8

						Netherlands	21	3.3
						Japan	19	3.0
						USA	18	2.8
32	8477	Mchnr fr wrkng rubbr/plstcs/fr the mnfctr of prdcts from these mtrls,n.e.s.	**1338**	392	29.3	Germany	250	18.7
						Japan	160	12.0
						Italy	110	8.2
						Taiwan	66	5.0
						USA	48	3.6
33	8482	Ball or roller bearings	**1005**	385	38.3	Germany	183	18.2
						Japan	120	12.0
						Singapore	49	4.9
						USA	42	4.2
						Korea	35	3.4
34	8714	Prts and accssrs of vhcls of hdg 8711-8713	**462**	374	81.0	Thailand	20	4.3
						Japan	18	3.9
						Indonesia	10	2.1
						Italy	7	1.5
						Vietnam	6	1.2
35	2942	Other organic compounds	**491**	353	71.9	USA	29	5.9
						Italy	22	4.4
						Taiwan	14	2.9
						Germany	12	2.5
						Switzerland	8	1.5
36	8536	Elctrcls apprts fr swtchng/prtctng elctrclcircuits etc.(e.g.swtchs relays etc.) For a voltage not excdg 1000 volts	**1573**	346	22.0	Germany	188	11.9
						Korea	149	9.5
						Singapore	146	9.3
						USA	120	7.6
						Japan	115	7.3

37	3926	Other articles of plastics and articles of other materials of headings 3901 to 3914	**914**	342	37.5	USA	81	8.9
						Korea	80	8.8
						Germany	57	6.3
						Japan	45	4.9
						Nepal	31	3.4
38	2916	Unsaturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids, cyclic monocarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and p	**782**	341	43.6	Saudi Arab	105	13.4
						Singapore	80	10.2
						Malaysia	55	7.0
						Korea	49	6.2
						Taiwan	31	4.0
39	7607	Almnm foil(w/n prntd/bckd wth papr paprboard-plstcs etc.)Of thckns(excl any bckng)nt excdng 0.2 mm	**577**	339	58.9	Thailand	73	12.6
						Korea	35	6.0
						Malaysia	30	5.3
						Germany	20	3.5
						Belgium	18	3.1
40	8418	Rfrgrtrs,frzrs and othr rfrgrtng/frzng eqpmnt,elctrc/othr;ht pumps excl air condtng mchns of hdg no.8415	**591**	330	55.9	Thailand	102	17.2
						Indonesia	23	3.9
						USA	19	3.2
						Germany	14	2.4
						Malaysia	14	2.4
41	8483	Trnsmsn shfts and crnks;gears;ball screws; bearing housing andothr plain shft bearings spd chngrs incl torque cnvrtrsff	**1128**	324	28.8	Germany	214	19.0
						Japan	90	8.0
						USA	77	6.8
						Korea	74	6.6
						Italy	70	6.2
42	8501	Elctrc motrs and genrtrs(excl genrtng sets)	**898**	321	35.7	Germany	96	10.7
						Japan	82	9.1
						Korea	63	7.0

						USA	40	4.4
						Vietnam	32	3.6
43	2934	Mucieic acids and their salts w/n chemicallydefined , other	**507**	315	62.1	Netherlands	65	12.9
						Slovenia	24	4.7
						USA	14	2.8
						Hungary	10	2.1
						Belgium	9	1.9
44	8544	Insulated (incl enamelled or anodised) wire, cable (incl co-axial cable) and oth insulated elec conductor	**1006**	314	31.2	Korea	87	8.7
						UK	74	7.3
						USA	73	7.3
						Vietnam	57	5.7
						Germany	54	5.4
45	8481	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats or the like, including pressure-reducin	**1411**	312	22.1	Germany	203	14.4
						USA	141	10.0
						Japan	120	8.5
						Korea	104	7.4
						Italy	104	7.4
46	3206	Othr colourng matter inorganic prdct of kind used as luminphors w/n dfnd chmclly	**824**	311	37.7	Australia	83	10.1
						USA	58	7.1
						Germany	52	6.4
						Mexico	49	6.0
						Malaysia	42	5.1
47	8503	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machines of heading 8501 or 8502	**544**	305	56.1	Spain	47	8.7
						Japan	35	6.4
						Germany	25	4.6
						Korea	18	3.3
						USA	12	2.2
48	4202	Trunks, suit-cases, vanity-cases, executive-cases,	**407**	300	73.7	Bangladesh	34	8.2

		brief-cases, school satchels, spectacle cases, binocular				Singapore	15	3.7
						France	9	2.2
						Italy	5	1.3
						Switzerland	5	1.2
49	8516	Elctrc wtr and imrsn htr ; elctrc spaces and htng aprts;elctro thrmic hair drssng aprtsandhnd dryrs;smlr elctrc aplncs	**393**	297	75.5	Malaysia	29	7.3
						Germany	8	2.0
						Vietnam	8	2.0
						Japan	7	1.9
						USA	7	1.8
50	5903	Txtl fbrcs imprgntd,coatd,cvrd/lamntd wth plastics excl those of hdg no. 5902	**383**	293	76.4	Indonesia	14	3.6
						USA	11	2.8
						Taiwan	9	2.5
						Korea	9	2.3
						Germany	9	2.3
51	2918	Crboxylc acds wth addtnl oxygn fnctn anhydrds halds peroxides and peroxyacsds thrhalgntd slphntd nitrtd/nitrstd	**419**	291	69.4	Italy	25	6.0
						USA	12	2.9
						Germany	11	2.7
						Singapore	11	2.5
						Japan	9	2.1
52	8532	Elctrcl capacitors fixd,variable/ adjustable(pre-set)	**677**	288	42.5	Singapore	107	15.8
						Korea	47	6.9
						Japan	41	6.1
						USA	21	3.2
						Germany	15	2.3
53	8480	Moulding boxes for metal foundry; mould bases; moulding patterns; moulds for metal (other than ingot moulds), metal ca	**796**	281	35.3	Korea	257	32.3
						Malaysia	48	6.0
						Japan	37	4.7
						Taiwan	31	3.9

						Italy	20	2.5
54	9403	Other furniture and parts thereof	**545**	280	51.4	Malaysia	70	12.8
						Italy	41	7.6
						Germany	25	4.6
						Singapore	21	3.9
						Sri Lanka	18	3.2
55	2926	Nitrile-function compounds	**600**	279	46.6	Korea	80	13.3
						Latvia	56	9.4
						USA	54	9.1
						Netherlands	32	5.3
						Taiwan	29	4.8
56	8534	Printed circuits	**617**	271	44.0	Korea	58	9.4
						Thailand	19	3.1
						Taiwan	17	2.8
						Vietnam	17	2.8
						USA	16	2.6
57	6006	Other knitted or crocheted fabrics	**344**	257	74.7	Bangladesh	20	5.9
						Taiwan	18	5.2
						Vietnam	8	2.3
						Sri Lanka	7	2.1
						Korea	6	1.8
58	7606	Almnm plts,shts and strp of thckns>0.2 mm	**433**	251	57.9	Korea	61	14.1
						UK	30	6.9
						Germany	23	5.2
						UAE	18	4.2
						USA	12	2.9
59	9018	Instrmnts and applncs used in mdcl,surgcl, dntl/vtrnry scncs,incl scntgrphc apprts elctro-mdcl	**1768**	248	14.0	USA	354	20.0
						Germany	220	12.5

		apprts and sight-tstng				Singapore	152	8.6
						Netherlands	127	7.2
						Japan	109	6.1
60	9503	Othr toys;rdcd-size(scale)modls and smlr recretnl modls,wrkng/nt;puzls of a	**279**	235	84.3	Sri Lanka	6	2.3
						Malaysia	4	1.4
						UK	2	0.9
						Thailand	2	0.9
						Singapore	2	0.8
61	6815	Artcls of ston/of othr mnrl substncs(incl crbn fibr artcls of crbn fibr and peat)n.e.s	**308**	235	76.5	USA	24	7.8
						France	11	3.4
						Germany	8	2.5
						UK	6	2.0
						Korea	4	1.4
62	2914	Ktns and quinones,w/n wth othr oxygn fnctn, thr halgntd slphntd nitrtd/nitrstd drvtvs	**456**	233	51.1	Japan	31	6.8
						Korea	28	6.0
						Germany	26	5.7
						Taiwan	19	4.1
						Netherlands	18	4.0
63	8421	Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers; filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus, for liquids or gases	**1144**	224	19.6	Germany	162	14.1
						USA	152	13.3
						Korea	101	8.8
						Singapore	83	7.2
						Japan	79	6.9
64	2903	Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons	**1005**	222	22.1	Qatar	308	30.6
						USA	110	10.9
						Saudi Arab	104	10.4
						Japan	80	8.0
						France	42	4.2

65	8302	Base metal mountings, fittings and similar articles suitable for furniture, doors, staircases, windows, blinds, coachwo	**412**	219	53.0	Germany	50	12.2
						Korea	27	6.5
						Taiwan	15	3.6
						USA	12	3.0
						Singapore	9	2.2
66	8428	Other lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery (for example, lifts, escalators, conveyors, teleferics)	**591**	216	36.6	Japan	70	11.8
						Germany	49	8.3
						Korea	42	7.1
						Thailand	40	6.7
						Italy	21	3.6
67	2932	Htrcyclc cmpnds wth oxygn htr-atm(s) only	**353**	212	59.9	Taiwan	21	6.0
						Malaysia	16	4.7
						USA	13	3.7
						Switzerland	13	3.7
						France	13	3.6
68	8447	Kntng mchns,stch-bndng mchns and mchns fr mkng gmpd yrn,tulle,lace,embrdry,trmmng, braid/net and mchns fr tftng	**292**	205	70.1	Germany	30	10.4
						Taiwan	16	5.4
						Japan	10	3.5
						USA	6	2.1
						Korea	3	1.1
69	8419	Mchnry,plnt/laboratory eqpmnt,w/n elctrclyheatd,fr heatng,cookng,etc,excl mchnry fr domstc purps;storg wtr heatrs,non-el	**815**	203	24.9	USA	112	13.8
						Germany	109	13.3
						Italy	73	8.9
						Japan	38	4.7
						Belgium	33	4.1
70	8467	Tools for working in the hand, pneumatic, hydraulic or with self- contained electric or non-electric motor	**319**	197	61.8	Germany	21	6.6
						Belgium	19	5.9
						Japan	18	5.7

						Thailand	11	3.4
						Taiwan	8	2.4
71	3906	Acrylic polymers in primary forms	**560**	193	34.5	Japan	73	13.0
						Korea	61	11.0
						Singapore	38	6.7
						Netherlands	33	5.9
						Belgium	23	4.2
72	8413	Pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted with a	**941**	186	19.8	Germany	146	15.6
						USA	109	11.6
						Japan	78	8.3
						UK	50	5.3
						Italy	45	4.8
73	2917	Plycrboxylc acds,thr anhydrds,halides, peroxides andperoxyacds,othr halgntd slphntdnitrated or nitrosated derivatives	**1178**	183	15.5	Korea	440	37.3
						Taiwan	192	16.3
						Thailand	124	10.5
						Belgium	85	7.2
						Malaysia	52	4.4
74	5402	High tenacity yarn of nylon or other polyamides, whether or not textured	**479**	182	38.1	Vietnam	76	15.8
						Korea	42	8.7
						Indonesia	31	6.5
						Japan	25	5.3
						Taiwan	24	5.1
75	9031	Measuring or checking instruments, appliances and machines, not specified or included elsewhere in this	**1247**	180	14.4	Germany	211	16.9
						Japan	184	14.7
						USA	147	11.8
						Korea	104	8.3
						France	64	5.2
76	2710	Petroleum oilsand oils obtnd frm bitmns	**7866**	180	2.3	UAE	2060	26.2

		mnrlother than crude prpn nes;cntng70% or moreby weight of these oils				Singapore	789	10.0
						Iraq	687	8.7
						Korea	663	8.4
						Malaysia	633	8.0
77	5407	Wovn fbrcs of synthtc filament yarn incl wovn fbrcs obtnd from mtrls of hdg no.5404	**260**	180	68.9	Korea	14	5.3
						Taiwan	11	4.2
						Indonesia	7	2.8
						Malaysia	7	2.7
						Vietnam	5	2.0
78	7326	Other articles of iron or steel	**829**	178	21.5	Korea	66	8.0
						USA	63	7.6
						Japan	62	7.5
						Vietnam	50	6.1
						Italy	50	6.1
79	8455	Metal-rolling mills and rolls therefor	**449**	173	38.6	Japan	67	14.8
						Germany	46	10.2
						USA	32	7.2
						Italy	30	6.7
						Korea	29	6.4
80	8426	Derricks;crns,incl cable crns;mobl lftng frms,strdl crrs and wrks trcks ftd wth a crn	**358**	173	48.2	USA	36	10.1
						Germany	35	9.7
						Vietnam	22	6.2
						Japan	15	4.2
						UAE	15	4.2
81	7318	Scrwes,bolts,nuts,coachscrews,screw hooks rivets,cotters,cotter-pins,washers(incl spring washers)and smlr articles of	**794**	173	21.7	Korea	104	13.1
						Japan	92	11.6
						Germany	87	10.9
						USA	63	8.0

						Singapore	42	5.3
82	2924	Crboxyamide-fnctn cmpnds amide-fnctn compounds of carbonic acid	**226**	172	76.0	Italy	13	5.9
						Japan	7	2.9
						Germany	4	1.8
						USA	2	1.0
						Turkey	2	1.0
83	4810	Papr/paprbord coatd on one/both sides withkaln/othr inorg substs and no otr coatng w/nsurfce colrd/decortd/prntd in	**622**	171	27.5	Korea	90	14.5
						USA	77	12.4
						Japan	67	10.7
						Finland	47	7.5
						Sweden	27	4.4
84	8446	Weaving machines (looms)	**378**	164	43.5	Japan	69	18.3
						Belgium	62	16.4
						Italy	24	6.3
						Turkey	11	2.9
						UAE	9	2.4
85	8538	Prts suitbl fr use solely/principally wth the apprts of hdg no.8535,8536/8537	**797**	162	20.4	Germany	142	17.8
						Korea	66	8.3
						USA	65	8.2
						Japan	59	7.4
						France	58	7.3
86	2937	Hormones, prostaglandins, thromboxanes and leukotrienes, natural or reproduced by synthesis; derivatives and strctral	**313**	160	51.2	Belgium	28	8.9
						Denmark	27	8.6
						Italy	21	6.6
						Germany	20	6.5
						Spain	9	3.0
87	7616	Other articles of aluminium	**319**	159	49.8	Thailand	18	5.5
						Japan	16	4.9

						USA	13	4.1
						Germany	11	3.3
						UK	8	2.6
88	5403	Artificial filament yarn(excl sewing thread),not put up for retail sale,incl artificial monofilament of < 67 deci	**218**	157	72.1	Japan	56	25.82
						UAE	4	1.6
						Germany	1	0.28
						Taiwan	0	0.03
						USA	0	0.03
89	3204	Syntc orgnc colrng matr w/n chmcly dfnd	**337**	155	45.9	Singapore	49	14.4
						Thailand	22	6.5
						Germany	16	4.7
						Korea	13	3.8
						USA	11	3.4
90	2905	Acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	**1812**	152	8.4	Oman	310	17.1
						Saudi Arab	291	16.0
						Kuwait	234	12.9
						Singapore	143	7.9
						USA	110	6.1
91	3921	Other plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	**328**	148	45.1	USA	22	6.7
						Korea	20	6.1
						Lithuania	15	4.6
						Italy	14	4.2
						Germany	13	3.8
92	8450	Household or laundry-type washing machines, including machines which both wash and dry	**228**	147	64.6	Vietnam	26	11.3
						Thailand	20	8.7
						Korea	11	4.8
						Turkey	11	4.7
						Germany	2	1.0

93	8441	Other machinery for making up paper pulp, paper or paperboard, including cutting machines of all kinds	**220**	146	66.1	Italy	14	6.2
						Germany	10	4.5
						Taiwan	6	2.7
						Japan	6	2.5
						France	5	2.4
94	6402	Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	**232**	145	62.5	Vietnam	33	14.3
						Thailand	15	6.3
						Indonesia	7	3.0
						Spain	6	2.6
						Bangladesh	4	1.7
95	3909	Amino-resins, phenolic resins and polyurethanes,	**566**	142	25.0	Korea	78	13.8
						Singapore	77	13.6
						Netherlands	55	9.7
						Japan	34	6.0
						Germany	32	5.6
96	3919	Self-adhesive plates, sheets, film, foil, tape, strip and other flat shapes, of plastics, whether or not in rolls	**441**	141	32.0	Korea	63	14.3
						USA	43	9.8
						Vietnam	38	8.6
						Japan	27	6.0
						Singapore	20	4.5
97	8424	Mchncl applncs (w/n hnd-oprtd)fr prjctng, dsprsng lqds/pwdr;fire extngshr,w/n chrgd;spry guns and like;stm/snd blstngand	**401**	140	34.9	USA	45	11.1
						Germany	34	8.4
						Japan	31	7.7
						Israel	29	7.3
						Russia	19	4.7
98	8462	Mchn-tls fr wrkng mtl by forgn,hammrng/ die-stmpng;fr wrkg mtl by bendng,foldng, etc;prsses fr wrkng mtl/mtl crbds, n	**551**	137	24.9	Japan	127	23.0
						Korea	59	10.7
						Italy	40	7.3

						Germany	40	7.2
						Taiwan	33	5.9
99	8543	Elctrcl mchns and apprts,hvng individual fnctns n.e.s.in this chapter	**732**	137	18.7	Germany	98	13.4
						USA	86	11.8
						France	58	7.9
						Singapore	51	7.0
						Israel	47	6.4
100	2713	Petrolm coke petrolm bitumn and othr resdus of petrlm oils/oils obtnd frm bitmns mnrls	**2318**	136	5.9	USA	849	36.6
						UAE	293	12.6
						Saudi Arab	227	9.8
						UK	209	9.0
						Iraq	208	9.0
101	3818	Chmcl elmnt dopd fr elctrncs in disc-wfrs smlr forms-chmcl cmpnds dopd for elctrncs	**144**	136	93.8	Korea	3	1.9
						USA	2	1.5
						Switzerland	1	0.8
						Singapore	1	0.4
						France	0	0.3
102	7019	Glss fbrs(incl glss wool) and artcl therof (e.g. yarn wovn fbrcs)	**260**	134	51.6	Malaysia	23	8.8
						USA	20	7.6
						Egypt	10	3.8
						Thailand	8	3.1
						Baharain Is	7	2.6
103	9506	Artcls and eqpmnt fr gymnstcs,athltcs,othr sports(incl tabletennis)/outdoor games, n.e.s.;swimming pools and paddling	**206**	134	65.1	Japan	17	8.2
						USA	15	7.5
						Taiwan	10	4.9
						Italy	4	2.0
						Thailand	2	1.1
104	7308	Structrs(excl prefabrictd bldngs of hdg	**356**	134	37.6	Malaysia	66	18.4

		no.9406)and parts e.g.bridges roofs doors tubes etc used in structrs of iron				UAE	39	10.9
						Korea	28	7.8
						Germany	22	6.1
						South Africa	7	2.1
105	6804	Mlstn etc wtht frmwrks fr grndng etc,hnd-shrpng/polshng stn and prts of ntrl stn of agglmrtd ntrl/artfcl abrsvs w/n wt	**211**	133	63.2	Japan	15	7.2
						Italy	12	5.9
						Germany	11	5.1
						Thailand	11	5.0
						Philippines	7	3.3
106	9032	Autmtc regltng/contrlng instrmnts and aprts	**898**	132	14.7	Korea	142	15.8
						Germany	124	13.9
						Singapore	116	12.9
						Japan	81	9.0
						USA	70	7.8
107	8430	Othr movng,grdng,levlng,scrpng,excvtng, tmpng,cmpctng,extrctng/borng mchnry,fr earth,mnrls/ores;pile-drvr;snow-plou	**444**	132	29.6	Malaysia	76	17.2
						Singapore	33	7.3
						Italy	27	6.2
						USA	25	5.6
						Germany	24	5.4
108	9401	Seats (other than those of heading 9402), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof	**401**	131	32.8	Korea	41	10.2
						Malaysia	33	8.3
						Germany	33	8.3
						USA	22	5.5
						Thailand	21	5.3
109	8448	Auxlry mchnry usd wth mchns of hdg 8444, 8445,8446/8447;prts and accssrs usd wth this hdg/of hdg 8444,8445,8446/844	**345**	127	36.9	Germany	74	21.5
						Japan	33	9.5
						Switzerland	26	7.6
						Italy	13	3.6

						Netherlands	11	3.2
110	6902	Refractory bricks, blocks, tiles and similar refractory ceramic constructional goods, other than those of siliceous	**207**	127	61.5	Germany	30	14.5
						Netherlands	9	4.5
						France	9	4.1
						Belgium	6	3.0
						Italy	6	2.7
111	3824	Prpd bndrs fr foundry moulds/cores,chmcl prdcts and prpns,resdual prdcts of chmcl or allied industries n.e.s.	**748**	126	16.8	Korea	84	11.2
						USA	84	11.2
						Germany	75	10.0
						Singapore	66	8.8
						Malaysia	48	6.4
112	2931	Other organo-inorganic compounds	**204**	125	61.1	Thailand	18	8.9
						Germany	15	7.6
						USA	12	5.9
						Belgium	10	4.7
						Japan	7	3.5
113	8452	Sewng mchns,excl book-sewng mchns of hdg no 8440;furntr,bases and covrs spcly dsgnd for sewng mchns;sewng mchns nedls	**238**	121	50.9	Singapore	35	14.8
						Germany	14	6.0
						Vietnam	12	5.2
						Malaysia	10	4.2
						Thailand	8	3.3
114	7312	Stranded wire, ropes, cables, plaited bands, slings and the like, of iron or steel, not electrically	**197**	118	59.9	Thailand	17	8.7
						Malaysia	14	6.9
						Indonesia	8	4.1
						Vietnam	7	3.5
						Singapore	4	2.0
115	6404	Ftwear wth outr soles of rubr-plstcs etc and upprs of txtl matrls	**307**	117	38.0	Vietnam	104	34.0
						Indonesia	18	6.0

						Bangladesh	11	3.7
						UAE	9	3.0
						Nepal	7	2.3
116	8409	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the engines of heading 8407 or 8408	**1003**	115	11.5	Germany	135	13.5
						Korea	130	13.0
						Japan	116	11.6
						Thailand	102	10.2
						Singapore	83	8.3
117	2930	Organo-sulphur compounds	**259**	113	43.4	Singapore	48	18.4
						Japan	27	10.4
						USA	17	6.5
						Belgium	13	5.0
						Malaysia	11	4.3
118	9022	Other appliancesof heading 9021 bta/gma raditions incl radiothrpy apprts,x-ray tubeandgnrtrs,hgh tnsn gnrtrs,s	**772**	112	14.6	USA	178	23.1
						Germany	128	16.6
						UK	66	8.5
						Japan	61	7.9
						Netherlands	43	5.5
119	2907	Phenols; phenol-alcohols	**555**	111	20.1	USA	79	14.2
						Korea	77	13.9
						Thailand	58	10.4
						Japan	55	9.9
						Taiwan	49	8.9
120	8523	Preprd unrecorded media for sound recrdng/smlr recrdng of othr phenomena,othr thn prdcts of ch.37	**1322**	111	8.4	USA	671	50.7
						Singapore	116	8.8
						Malaysia	94	7.1
						Korea	37	2.8
						Germany	35	2.7

121	7210	Flt-rlld prdcts of iron/non-aloy steel of wdth >=600 mm,clad,platd/coatd	**904**	111	12.3	Korea	411	45.4
						Japan	180	19.9
						Belgium	44	4.8
						Vietnam	29	3.2
						USA	20	2.2
122	8512	Elecrcl ligtng/signalling eqpmnt (excl artcls of hd no.8539)wind scrn etc used for cycles/motor vehicles	**364**	110	30.3	Korea	108	29.7
						Germany	33	9.2
						Singapore	23	6.2
						Taiwan	19	5.3
						Japan	16	4.5
123	3812	Prpd rubr acclrtrs-cmpnd plstcsrs-n.e.s antioxdsng prpns and othr cmpnd stblsrs	**287**	110	38.2	USA	27	9.5
						Belgium	27	9.3
						Korea	27	9.3
						Germany	14	4.8
						Japan	14	4.8
124	7018	Gls beads,imtn prlsandprcs stns,smlr artcls excl imtn jwlry;gls eyes;statuettsandothr smlr gls;gls microscopes wth dia	**135**	107	79.1	Austria	8	6.2
						Germany	5	3.8
						UAE	5	3.8
						Czech Republic	2	1.7
						Japan	1	1.1
125	2704	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated; retort carbon	**866**	105	12.2	Poland	275	31.8
						Japan	123	14.2
						Colombia	100	11.6
						Russia	95	11.0
						Singapore	49	5.7
126	8537	Bords panls etc equipd wth two or more apprts of hdg 8535/8536,incl those incorprtng	**659**	105	15.9	Germany	142	21.5
						USA	72	10.9

		instrmnts/apprts of ch 90				Japan	61	9.3
						Korea	60	9.1
						Singapore	55	8.3
127	8474	Mchnry fr sortng,screng,separtng,washng, crshng etc of mnrl substncs,in solid form mchns fr shpng mnrl fuelandfrmng mld	**358**	104	29.0	USA	52	14.5
						Germany	50	14.1
						Italy	19	5.4
						Belgium	17	4.7
						Canada	12	3.5
128	8429	Slf-prpld bulldozers,angledozers,graders levlrs,scrprs,mchncl shovls,excvtrs,shovl loaders,tamping machines and road ro	**288**	101	35.2	Japan	58	20.1
						Germany	27	9.5
						Korea	27	9.3
						Brazil	12	4.2
						Belgium	10	3.4
129	8515	Elctr(incl elctaclly htd gas)laser/othr light/photon beam etc,brzng/sldrng mchns etc fr hot spryng of mtls/cermets	**364**	100	27.5	Japan	96	26.4
						Germany	53	14.5
						Korea	32	8.8
						USA	16	4.5
						Italy	8	2.2
130	2912	Aldhyds,w/n wth othr oxygn fnctn;cyclic polymers of aldehydes;paraformaldehyde	**220**	99	45.3	Switzerland	18	8.3
						Japan	16	7.1
						Germany	13	5.7
						Netherlands	12	5.4
						Singapore	8	3.8
131	5503	Synthetic staple fibres, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning	**232**	99	42.6	Thailand	32	13.7
						Korea	19	8.3
						Indonesia	14	6.0
						Germany	14	5.9
						Taiwan	12	5.0

132	4811	Papr paprbord celulose wading and webs of celulose fibrs coatd imprgntd etc othr thnhdng 4803,4809,4810	**347**	98	28.2	Korea	53	15.3
						USA	41	11.8
						Germany	26	7.4
						Italy	15	4.2
						Japan	14	4.2
133	7228	Othr bars,rods,angls,shps,sctns of othr alloy stl,hollow drill bars and rods of alloy or non-alloy stl	**331**	98	29.5	Japan	65	19.7
						Korea	48	14.5
						Germany	32	9.6
						Italy	13	4.0
						France	12	3.5
134	3904	Polymers of vinyl chloride or of other halogenated olefins, in primary forms	**2227**	96	4.3	Japan	497	22.3
						Taiwan	386	17.3
						Korea	282	12.7
						Thailand	171	7.7
						USA	113	5.1
135	2920	Estrs of othr inorgnc acids(excl estrs of hydrgn halides)and thr slts thr halgntd slphntd nitrtd/nitrstd drvtvs	**117**	95	81.5	Singapore	8	6.6
						Taiwan	5	4.2
						USA	2	2.1
						Germany	1	1.1
						Denmark	1	1.0
136	5002	Raw silk (not thrown)	**162**	95	58.5	Vietnam	64	39.2
						Uzbekistan	3	1.6
						Brazil	0	0.3
						Taiwan	0	0.3
						Russia	0	0.1
137	8202	Hnd saws;bldes for saws of all kinds (incld slitng slotng or tothles saw blades	**134**	95	70.8	Germany	10	7.5
						Italy	10	7.4
						Japan	8	6.3

						Netherlands	2	1.5
						USA	2	1.2
138	2936	Provitamins and vitamins, natural or reproduced by synthesis (including natural concentrates), derivatives thereof	**180**	94	52.3	Singapore	38	21.4
						Germany	9	5.0
						Netherlands	8	4.6
						Switzerland	4	2.4
						Taiwan	3	1.9
139	8607	Prts of rlway/trmway lcmtvs/rollng-stock	**224**	94	42.0	Germany	51	22.6
						USA	23	10.3
						Czech Republic	12	5.4
						Italy	7	3.0
						UAE	5	2.1
140	8539	Electric filament or discharge lamps, including sealed beam lamp units and ultra-violet or infra-red lamps; arc	**170**	93	54.8	Germany	25	14.6
						Korea	10	5.7
						Japan	8	4.8
						Poland	7	4.0
						USA	6	3.5
141	4011	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber	**369**	93	25.2	Thailand	95	25.8
						Japan	49	13.1
						Vietnam	24	6.4
						Indonesia	15	4.1
						Germany	10	2.8
142	9617	Vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels, complete with cases; parts thereof other than glass inners	**93**	91	98.0	Vietnam	0	0.2
						UAE	0	0.1
						Singapore	0	0.1
						USA	0	0.1

						Japan	0	0.1
143	8411	Turbo-jets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines	**4879**	90	1.8	USA	2264	46.4
						Germany	532	10.9
						Singapore	436	8.9
						UK	425	8.7
						France	340	7.0
144	5902	Tyre cord fabric of high tenacity yarn of nylon or other polyamides, polyesters or viscose rayon	**204**	90	43.8	Vietnam	35	17.2
						Thailand	29	14.1
						Taiwan	28	13.7
						Indonesia	7	3.6
						Russia	7	3.5
145	8207	Intrchangbl tools for hnd tools w/n powr operatd or for machin tool(e.g.for presng stamping etc.)Dies fr drilng/borng t	**588**	89	15.1	Korea	205	34.9
						Japan	91	15.5
						Germany	51	8.7
						USA	29	5.0
						Taiwan	14	2.3
146	7306	Other tubes, pipes and hollow profiles (for example, open seam or welded, riveted or similarly closed), of iron or ste	**359**	89	24.8	Vietnam	153	42.6
						Korea	25	6.9
						Italy	19	5.3
						Thailand	11	3.1
						Japan	11	3.0
147	7307	Tube or pipe fittings (for example, couplings, elbow sleeves), of iron or steel	**277**	87	31.5	Korea	37	13.5
						USA	36	13.1
						Germany	20	7.3
						France	16	5.8
						Italy	16	5.6
148	9001	Optcl fibr and optcl fibr bundls etc;shts and plts of polrsng mtrl;lnss;prsms,mirrors and othr optcl	**225**	87	38.5	USA	25	11.2
						Thailand	21	9.4

		elmnts of any mtr				Japan	20	8.9
						Philippines	11	5.1
						Germany	7	3.0
149	3301	Esnl ols (cncrts/abslts);rsnds,extrtd olorgn,cncntrts in fats etc;trpnc by- prdctaqus dstlts/sltn	**566**	85	15.1	UAE	339	59.9
						Indonesia	32	5.6
						USA	20	3.5
						Brazil	12	2.1
						Madagascar	11	1.9
150	8505	Elctro-mgnt;prmnent mgnts and artcls to makeprmnent mgnt;elctro mgntc/prmnent devics elctro mgntc cltchs,brks a	**160**	85	53.3	Germany	13	8.4
						Japan	12	7.3
						Korea	10	6.3
						Thailand	5	3.0
						USA	4	2.8

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

7.2 Diverting India's exports to China to other economies

In FY2020, India's top 150 export items to China include iron ores and concentrates, petroleum oils, polymers, cotton, electrical transformers, vegetable fats and oils, fish, ferro-alloys, copper ores and concentrates, electrical apparatus, paper and paperboard, salt, essential oils, parts and accessories of the motor vehicles, diamonds, unwrought aluminium, articles of iron, ground-nuts, tea, electric motors, among others. The sum of India's top 150 export items to China stands at around USD 16 billion while India's total exports to world of these items stand at around USD 188 billion. Therefore, India's top 150 export items to China at 4-digit level contribute 8% in total exports to world of these items.

It is observed that for a majority of India's top 150 export items to China, India's exports to other economies are considerable and there is further scope to expand India's presence in those markets. The key export destinations for India's top 150 exports to China are Japan, UAE, Saudi Arab, USA, Vietnam, Bangladesh, UK**,** Netherlands, Thailand, Turkey, Malaysia, Nepal, Spain, Korea, Brazil, Nigeria, Jordan, Indonesia, Switzerland, Iran, Tanzania, Russia, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Canada and Israel. It is suggested that India should divert its exports from China towards more liberal economies and target a bigger pie in the market share in such economies.

Diverting India's exports to China to other economies

India's top 150 items of exports to China	HS Code	Commodity name	India's total exports to world (USD Million)	India's exports to China		Other key export destinations		
				India's exports to China of a particular item	Share of export of a particular item to China in India's total exports to world	Country	Value in USD Million	Share in total exports to world (%)
1	2601	Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites iron ores and concentrates, other than roasted iro	**2,625**	2,134	81.3	Japan	181	6.9
						Korea	102	3.9
						Oman	56	2.1
						Turkey	48	1.8
						Malaysia	24	0.9
2	2710	Petroleum oils and oils obtnd frm bitmns mnrlother than crude prpn nes;cntng70% or moreby weight of these oils	**40692**	2,098	5.2	UAE	5565	13.7
						Singapore	4203	10.3
						Netherlands	3902	9.6
						USA	2278	5.6
						Mozambique	1731	4.3
3	2902	Cyclic hydrocarbons	**3412**	1,409	41.3	Saudi Arab	457	13.4
						Malaysia	370	10.8
						Indonesia	326	9.5

						Spain	131	3.8
						Belgium	108	3.2
4	306	Crstcns w/n in shl,live,frsh,chld,frzn,drdsltd/in brine;crstcns,in shl,ckd by stmng or boiling,w/n chld,frzn,drd,sltd/in	**4631**	912	19.7	USA	2104	45.4
						Japan	332	7.2
						UAE	183	4.0
						Vietnam	179	3.9
						UK	116	2.5
5	3901	Polymers of ethylene in primary forms	**938**	600	64.0	Vietnam	54	5.8
						Turkey	44	4.7
						Nepal	42	4.5
						Bangladesh	34	3.6
						Kenya	26	2.7
6	5205	Cotn yrn(othr thn swng thrd)cntng 85% or more by wt of coton nt put up fr retl sale	**2700**	585	21.7	Bangladesh	576	21.3
						Egypt	174	6.5
						Portugal	147	5.5
						Peru	127	4.7
						Vietnam	113	4.2
7	8504	Electrical transformers, static converters (for example, rectifiers) and inductors	**1943**	487	25.1	USA	417	21.4
						France	69	3.5
						Netherlands	64	3.3
						Bangladesh	56	2.9
						Germany	53	2.7
8	2516	Granite prophyry etc and othr monumental/ bldg stone w/n roughly trmmd/merely cut into blcks/slbs of a rectnglr incl	**758**	430	56.7	UK	95	12.5
						Bangladesh	38	5.0
						USA	29	3.8
						Taiwan	17	2.2
						Algeria	14	1.8
9	1515	Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (	**925**	339	36.7	Netherlands	145	15.7

		including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not che				USA	102	11.1
						France	85	9.2
						Japan	26	2.8
						Thailand	24	2.6
10	303	Fish frozen excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading no 0304	**491**	316	64.3	Thailand	55	11.1
						Vietnam	25	5.1
						Tunisia	20	4.1
						USA	7	1.4
						Malaysia	5	1.1
11	7202	Ferro-alloys	**1669**	312	18.7	UAE	239	14.3
						Korea	192	11.5
						Japan	166	10.0
						Taiwan	112	6.7
						Malaysia	59	3.5
12	904	Pepper of the genus piper; dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus capsicum or of the genus pimenta pep	**986**	309	31.3	Thailand	129	13.1
						USA	100	10.1
						Sri Lanka	88	8.9
						Indonesia	65	6.6
						Bangladesh	61	6.2
13	3204	Syntc orgnc colrng matr w/n chmcly dfnd	**2685**	287	10.7	Turkey	221	8.2
						USA	199	7.4
						Bangladesh	148	5.5
						Italy	118	4.4
						Brazil	112	4.2
14	2906	Cyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	**501**	261	52.1	USA	55	11.1
						Singapore	25	5.0
						Netherlands	23	4.6
						Japan	20	4.1

						France	14	2.8
15	7403	Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought	**258**	243	94.2	Bangladesh	6	2.4
						Thailand	2	0.8
						France	1	0.6
						UAE	1	0.3
						Taiwan	1	0.3
16	2603	Copper ores and concertrates	**290**	194	67.0	Malaysia	55	18.9
						Taiwan	38	13.1
						Korea	3	1.0
						Vietnam	0	0.02
						Thailand	0	0.01
17	5201	Cotton, not carded or combed	**995**	186	18.7	Bangladesh	625	62.8
						Vietnam	55	5.6
						Indonesia	52	5.3
						Iran	20	2.0
						Thailand	7	0.7
18	6703	Humn hair drssd thnnd bleachd/othrws workdwool/othr anml hair/othr txtl matrls, for makng wigs/the like	**254**	181	71.1	USA	15	5.7
						Tunisia	12	4.9
						Bangladesh	6	2.2
						UAE	4	1.7
						Vietnam	4	1.5
19	8517	Elctrcl aparts fr line telephny/telgrphy, incl telphon sets wth cordls handset carier-curent line systm; videophone	**4678**	181	3.9	UAE	2081	44.5
						Russia	497	10.6
						USA	299	6.4
						Netherlands	209	4.5
						South Africa	206	4.4
20	8408	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines (diesel or	**889**	150	16.9	Thailand	404	45.5
						USA	48	5.4

		semi-diesel engines)				Italy	46	5.2
						UK	39	4.4
						Brazil	20	2.3
21	2933	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen	**2717**	146	5.4	USA	245	9.0
						Germany	149	5.5
						Switzerland	141	5.2
						Brazil	140	5.1
						Spain	112	4.1
22	909	Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries	**562**	127	22.6	Bangladesh	62	11.0
						USA	46	8.2
						Afghanistantis	28	4.9
						Malaysia	27	4.8
						UAE	25	4.4
23	3902	Polymers of propylene or of other olefins, in primary forms	**554**	123	22.2	Turkey	96	17.3
						Nepal	40	7.2
						Vietnam	40	7.2
						Portugal	28	5.0
						Italy	24	4.4
24	7207	Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel	**1185**	107	9.1	Nepal	430	36.3
						Italy	158	13.3
						Sri Lanka	98	8.2
						Indonesia	91	7.7
						Thailand	88	7.4
25	8481	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats or the like, including pressure-reducin	**1543**	104	6.7	USA	357	23.1
						UAE	116	7.6
						Singapore	71	4.6
						UK	71	4.6

						Germany	61	4.0
26	8411	Turbo-jets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines	**3599**	102	2.8	USA	1530	42.5
						Germany	567	15.8
						UK	421	11.7
						Singapore	305	8.5
						Turkey	125	3.5
27	307	Moluscs w/n shl,live,frsh,chld,frzn, dried,sltd/inbrine;aquatic invrtebrts exclcrstcnsandmoluscs live,frsh,chld,frz	**676**	93	13.8	Spain	125	18.5
						Thailand	109	16.2
						Italy	86	12.7
						Vietnam	76	11.3
						USA	36	5.3
28	5305	Coconut,abaca,ramie and othr vgtbl txtl fbrs n.e.s.or included,raw or prcssd, tow,noils and waste of these fibrs	**272**	90	33.0	USA	36	13.1
						Netherlands	28	10.4
						Korea	24	8.8
						Spain	14	5.1
						Australia	9	3.3
29	2921	Amine- function compounds	**550**	83	15.1	USA	111	20.3
						Japan	37	6.7
						Germany	32	5.8
						Netherlands	28	5.1
						Korea	17	3.2
30	7901	Unwrought zinc	**535**	83	15.5	Korea	94	17.7
						Taiwan	90	16.8
						Singapore	66	12.4
						Nepal	45	8.4
						Thailand	31	5.7
31	4805	Other uncoated paper and paperboard, in rolls or sheets, not further worked or	**139**	78	56.1	UAE	29	20.8
						Sri Lanka	9	6.4

		processed than as specified				Bangladesh	5	3.9
						Korea	3	1.9
						Saudi Arab	3	1.8
32	3808	Insctcds,rdntcds,fngcds,hrbcds,antspro utngprdcts and plntgrwth rgltrs-dsinfctnts etc in pckngs/as artcls (slphr-trtd bn	**3345**	78	2.3	Brazil	662	19.8
						USA	655	19.6
						Argentina	114	3.4
						France	110	3.3
						Belgium	108	3.2
33	2905	Acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	**390**	77	19.9	USA	65	16.7
						Netherlands	18	4.7
						Iran	18	4.5
						Singapore	15	3.9
						Mexico	14	3.6
34	2501	Salt (incl table salt and denatrd salt) and pure sodim chlrde w/n aqs soln sea wtr	**225**	71	31.7	Korea	34	15.1
						Japan	23	10.2
						Qatar	14	6.2
						Indonesia	10	4.5
						Vietnam	9	4.0
35	3301	Esnl ols (cncrts/abslts);rsnds,extrtd olorgn,cncntrts in fats etc;trpnc by-prdctaqus dstlts/sltn	**1073**	66	6.2	USA	231	21.5
						Iran	125	11.7
						France	50	4.7
						Germany	40	3.8
						UK	28	2.6
36	8708	Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	**4830**	65	1.4	USA	1315	27.2
						Turkey	302	6.3
						Germany	288	6.0
						Brazil	251	5.2
						Mexico	197	4.1

37	9018	Instrmnts and applncs used in mdcl,surgcl, dntl/vtrnry scncs,incl scntgrphc apprts elctro-mdcl apprts and sight-tstng	**986**	64	6.5	USA	242	24.5
						Germany	71	7.2
						Brazil	37	3.8
						Singapore	30	3.0
						Iran	29	2.9
38	2909	Ethrs and thr drvtvs ketone peroxides (w/n chmcly dfnd)and thr halgntd slphntd nitrated/nitrosated derivatives	**597**	61	10.2	UAE	130	21.8
						Singapore	76	12.7
						Malaysia	71	12.0
						USA	61	10.3
						Oman	20	3.4
39	7102	Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set	**19785**	60	0.3	USA	6930	35.0
						Belgium	2089	10.6
						UAE	1276	6.4
						Israel	904	4.6
						Thailand	563	2.8
40	2941	Antibiotics	**846**	58	6.9	Bangladesh	73	8.6
						Turkey	64	7.6
						Vietnam	47	5.6
						Egypt	42	4.9
						Brazil	39	4.6
41	2818	Artificial corundum, whether or not chemically defined; aluminium oxide; aluminium hydroxide	**460**	58	12.6	UAE	211	45.9
						Malaysia	66	14.5
						Egypt	38	8.3
						Taiwan	17	3.8
						Iran	13	2.8
42	7601	Unwrought aluminium	**3652**	54	1.5	Malaysia	1269	34.8
						Korea	908	24.9
						USA	274	7.5

						Taiwan	135	3.7
						Japan	133	3.7
43	8419	Mchnry,plnt/laboratory eqpmnt,w/n elctrclyheatd,fr heatng,cookng,etc,excl mchnry fr domstc purps;storg wtr heatrs,non-el	**599**	52	8.7	Nigeria	90	15.1
						USA	45	7.4
						UAE	27	4.5
						Saudi Arab	23	3.8
						Oman	21	3.5
44	8482	Ball or roller bearings	**543**	52	9.5	USA	124	22.8
						Germany	82	15.0
						France	28	5.2
						Italy	15	2.7
						South Africa	14	2.6
45	2942	Other organic compounds	**1182**	51	4.3	USA	77	6.5
						Brazil	61	5.2
						Iran	51	4.3
						Russia	47	4.0
						Spain	47	4.0
46	2914	Ktns and quinones,w/n wth othr oxygn fnctn, thr halgntd slphntd nitrtd/nitrstd drvtvs	**487**	51	10.4	USA	98	20.0
						Switzerland	64	13.1
						Germany	37	7.5
						Belgium	26	5.3
						France	20	4.1
47	4107	Leather further prepared after tanning or crusting, including parchment-dressed leather, of bovine (including buffal	**318**	50	15.6	Vietnam	35	11.0
						Italy	31	9.8
						Malaysia	16	5.0
						Korea	15	4.6
						Indonesia	12	3.6
48	1302	Veg saps and extrcts;pectc substncs	**728**	50	6.8	USA	352	48.3

		pectnatspectts;agar-agr and othr mucilgs and thckenersw/n modified derived from vegi				Russia	45	6.2
						Germany	44	6.0
						Japan	23	3.1
						Korea	23	3.1
49	2901	Acyclic hydrocarbons	**298**	48	16.2	Korea	48	16.2
						Malaysia	47	15.7
						Indonesia	39	13.1
						Qatar	38	12.9
						Taiwan	32	10.8
50	2503	Sulphur of all kinds, other than sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and collodial sulphur	**55**	48	87.6	Jordan	2	4.1
						UAE	2	3.3
						Papua n GNA	2	2.8
						Sri Lanka	0	0.5
						Nepal	0	0.4
51	2934	Mucieic acids and their salts w/n chemicallydefined , other	**539**	48	8.9	Japan	84	15.5
						Germany	41	7.6
						USA	37	6.9
						Singapore	31	5.8
						Brazil	22	4.2
52	1508	Ground-nut oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	**56**	47	85.1	Italy	5	9.6
						Vietnam	1	1.4
						USA	1	1.3
						Singapore	1	0.9
						UAE	0	0.5
53	2915	Satrtd acylc monocrboxylic acids and thr anhydrtds,halids,peroxids and peroxy acids; thr halgntd slphntd nitrtd/nitrs	**645**	46	7.1	USA	89	13.9
						Netherlands	46	7.1
						Mexico	39	6.1
						Belgium	35	5.5

						Singapore	29	4.6
54	4804	Uncotd krft papr and paprbord in rols or sheets othr than hedng no. 4802/4803	**90**	46	50.7	UAE	8	8.9
						Iran	6	6.8
						Nepal	5	5.2
						Sri Lanka	4	4.2
						Bangladesh	3	3.1
55	5504	Artificial staple fibres, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for	**148**	45	30.3	Turkey	27	17.9
						Iran	25	16.7
						Bangladesh	13	8.5
						USA	9	6.0
						Nepal	4	2.7
56	8483	Trnsmsn shfts and crnks;gears;ball screws; bearing housing andothr plain shft bearings spd chngrs incl torque cnvrtrsff	**1192**	45	3.7	USA	505	42.4
						Germany	79	6.6
						Italy	66	5.5
						UK	57	4.8
						Brazil	46	3.9
57	9022	Other appliancesof heading 9021 bta/gma raditions incl radiothrpy apprts,x-ray tubeandgnrtrs,hgh tnsn gnrtrs,s	**280**	44	15.7	USA	67	23.9
						Singapore	49	17.6
						France	31	11.0
						Germany	21	7.4
						Japan	16	5.6
58	2912	Aldhyds,w/n wth othr oxygn fnctn;cyclic polymers of aldehydes;paraformaldehyde	**155**	41	26.6	USA	19	12.6
						Germany	15	9.5
						Spain	10	6.2
						Switzerland	8	5.2
						France	7	4.2
59	2916	Unsaturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids, cyclic monocarboxylic acids, their	**249**	39	15.8	USA	28	11.1
						Netherlands	23	9.0

		anhydrides, halides, peroxides and p				Germany	17	6.7
						Switzerland	15	6.1
						Korea	15	6.0
60	7201	Pig iron and spiegeleisen in pigs, blocks or other primary forms	**75**	38	51.3	Bangladesh	13	17.2
						Thailand	8	10.7
						Nepal	4	4.9
						Saudi Arab	3	4.3
						Bhutan	3	3.6
61	6403	Ftwear wth outr soles of rubr,plstcs, lthr/cmpstn lthr and upprs of lthr	**1814**	37	2.0	USA	344	19.0
						UK	306	16.9
						Germany	244	13.5
						France	129	7.1
						Italy	107	5.9
62	1202	Ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken	**716**	35	4.8	Indonesia	236	32.9
						Vietnam	149	20.9
						Philippines	54	7.5
						Malaysia	40	5.7
						Thailand	35	4.9
63	713	Drid leguminous veg shld w/n skinned/split	**214**	34	15.8	USA	29	13.4
						Algeria	23	10.8
						Bangladesh	23	10.7
						Sri Lanka	15	7.2
						UAE	11	4.9
64	3920	Other plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics, non-cellular and not reinforced, laminated, supported or	**976**	34	3.4	USA	119	12.2
						Germany	47	4.8
						UAE	45	4.6
						Italy	36	3.6
						Nepal	35	3.6

65	3004	Mdcmnts (excl itms of 3002,3005 / 3006) fr thrputc/prphylctc uses in measurd dosesor in pckngs fr rtl sale	**14612**	34	0.2	USA	6084	41.6
						South Africa	549	3.8
						UK	436	3.0
						Russia	430	2.9
						Nigeria	300	2.1
66	2525	Mica including splittings mica waste	**53**	33	63.7	Japan	5	10.2
						Belgium	3	4.9
						USA	2	4.2
						France	1	2.3
						Russia	1	1.7
67	8421	Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers; filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus, for liquids or gases	**704**	33	4.7	USA	63	9.0
						Bangladesh	47	6.7
						UAE	37	5.3
						Indonesia	32	4.6
						Sri Lanka	29	4.2
68	8474	Mchnry fr sortng,screng,separtng,washng, crshng etc of mnrl substncs,in solid form mchns fr shpng mnrl fuelandfrmng mld	**561**	32	5.7	Nepal	81	14.4
						USA	46	8.2
						Australia	29	5.1
						Bangladesh	27	4.8
						Russia	16	2.9
69	8413	Pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted with a	**936**	31	3.4	USA	209	22.4
						Germany	78	8.3
						Nigeria	52	5.5
						UAE	38	4.0
						UK	31	3.3
70	7501	Nickel mattes, nickel oxide sinters and other intermediate products of nickel	**31**	31	100.0	Czech Republic	0	0

		metallurgy				Bangladesh	0	0
						NA	NA	NA
						NA	NA	NA
						NA	NA	NA
71	2928	Orgnc drvtvs of hydrazine/of hydroxylamine	**141**	30	21.4	Switzerland	71	50.3
						Thailand	11	7.5
						Canada	5	3.4
						USA	4	2.5
						Austria	3	1.9
72	902	Tea	**769**	27	3.6	Iran	198	25.8
						Russia	102	13.3
						USA	49	6.3
						UK	41	5.3
						UAE	40	5.2
73	2713	Petrolm coke petrolm bitumn and othr resdus of petrlm oils/oils obtnd frm bitmns mnrls	**158**	27	17.4	Nepal	65	41.3
						Saudi Arab	19	11.8
						UAE	16	10.0
						Qatar	14	9.2
						Bhutan	10	6.3
74	8536	Elctrcls apprts fr swtchng/prtctng elctrclcircuits etc.(e.g.swtchs relays etc.) For a voltage not excdg 1000 volts	**719**	26	3.6	USA	143	19.8
						Singapore	69	9.7
						Germany	48	6.7
						France	42	5.9
						UK	33	4.6
75	2924	Crboxyamide-fnctn cmpnds amide-fnctn compounds of carbonic acid	**505**	26	5.1	USA	98	19.4
						Norway	52	10.4
						Switzerland	28	5.6

						Japan	26	5.1
						France	22	4.3
76	2922	Oxygen-function amino-compounds	**670**	25	3.8	USA	143	21.4
						Switzerland	35	5.2
						Korea	29	4.3
						Germany	23	3.5
						Ireland	22	3.3
77	4003	Reclaimed rubber in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip	**80**	25	31.7	USA	12	15.4
						Sri Lanka	7	9.0
						Thailand	6	6.9
						Japan	3	3.2
						Vietnam	2	3.1
78	2907	Phenols; phenol-alcohols	**267**	25	9.4	USA	72	26.9
						Germany	26	9.9
						Belgium	17	6.3
						Netherlands	15	5.6
						Iran	14	5.2
79	8414	Air/vacuum pumps,air/othr gas comprsrs and fans;vntltng/rcyclng hoods incrprtng a fan,w/n fitted with filters	**848**	25	2.9	USA	163	19.2
						Germany	73	8.6
						UAE	49	5.8
						Thailand	43	5.1
						France	37	4.3
80	7208	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot- rolled, not clad, plated or coated	**2406**	23	0.9	Vietnam	1041	43.3
						UAE	305	12.7
						Italy	254	10.6
						Nepal	239	10.0
						Taiwan	76	3.2

81	8538	Prts suitbl fr use solely/principally wth the apprts of hdg no.8535,8536/8537	**652**	23	3.5	USA	139	21.4
						Germany	70	10.8
						France	44	6.8
						UK	44	6.8
						UAE	40	6.2
82	8501	Elctrc motrs and genrtrs(excl genrtng sets)	**564**	22	4.0	USA	116	20.6
						Germany	55	9.8
						Mexico	41	7.2
						France	30	5.4
						Saudi Arab	19	3.4
83	2903	Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons	**269**	22	8.3	UAE	56	20.8
						USA	43	15.8
						Japan	19	7.1
						Saudi Arab	18	6.6
						Germany	17	6.3
84	8503	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machines of heading 8501 or 8502	**782**	22	2.8	USA	440	56.3
						Mexico	55	7.1
						South Africa	29	3.7
						Germany	20	2.6
						Russia	15	1.9
85	4403	Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared	**21**	20	96.0	Tanzania rep	0	1.1
						Oman	0	0.6
						USA	0	0.5
						UAE	0	0.4
						Mauritius	0	0.4
86	2904	Sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons, whether or not halogenated	**133**	19	14.6	Korea	22	16.8
						Germany	13	9.5
						Taiwan	10	7.4

						Turkey	9	6.8
						Spain	9	6.7
87	3811	Anti-knock preparations, oxidation inhibitors, gum	**338**	19	5.7	Netherlands	47	14.0
						Jordan	41	12.1
						Mozambique	40	11.9
						South Africa	26	7.6
						USA	24	7.1
88	7326	Other articles of iron or steel	**1043**	19	1.8	USA	349	33.5
						Germany	71	6.8
						UK	62	5.9
						Thailand	56	5.3
						UAE	43	4.1
89	8479	Mchns and mchncl applncs hvng indvdl functns,n.e.s.	**915**	19	2.0	Russia	123	13.5
						UAE	90	9.8
						USA	70	7.6
						Oman	55	6.0
						Bangladesh	37	4.1
90	8412	Other engines and motors	**291**	18	6.3	USA	96	33.0
						Germany	42	14.3
						UK	33	11.3
						Poland	11	3.6
						France	10	3.4
91	8409	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the engines of heading 8407 or 8408	**1038**	18	1.7	USA	264	25.4
						Germany	87	8.4
						UK	82	7.9
						France	71	6.8
						Italy	54	5.2
92	9706	Antiques of an age exceeding one	**18**	18	100.0	NA	NA	NA

		hundred years				NA	NA	NA
						NA	NA	NA
						NA	NA	NA
						NA	NA	NA
93	2801	Fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine	**26**	18	70.2	UAE	2	7.6
						Vietnam	1	4.5
						Iran	1	2.1
						Russia	1	2.0
						Germany	0	1.6
94	6404	Ftwear wth outr soles of rubr-plstcs etc and upprs of txtl matrls	**255**	18	7.0	USA	58	22.7
						Germany	30	11.8
						France	22	8.7
						UAE	17	6.6
						Belgium	14	5.4
95	2930	Organo-sulphur compounds	**150**	18	11.7	Germany	42	27.9
						Korea	20	13.0
						USA	15	10.2
						Japan	7	4.8
						Belgium	7	4.6
96	7205	Grnl and pwdr,of pig iron,spglsn,iron/steel	**77**	17	22.4	Bangladesh	47	61.2
						Japan	4	5.3
						USA	3	3.3
						Mexico	1	1.1
						Korea	1	0.8
97	3909	Amino-resins, phenolic resins and polyurethanes,	**146**	17	11.4	USA	11	7.4
						Netherlands	10	7.1
						Indonesia	9	6.4
						Bangladesh	9	5.9

						Nepal	7	5.1
98	2614	Titanium ores and concentrates	**71**	17	23.5	Japan	34	48.1
						Korea	8	11.6
						Belgium	7	10.6
						Malaysia	4	6.2
						Bangladesh	0	0.0
99	6907	Ceramic flgs and paving,hearth or wall tls ceramic mosaic cubes and like, whether or not on a backing; finishing ceramics	**1414**	16	1.2	Saudi Arab	307	21.7
						UAE	74	5.2
						Indonesia	71	5.1
						Mexico	71	5.0
						Iraq	59	4.2
100	7304	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, seamless, of iron (other than cast iron) or steel	**320**	16	5.0	Italy	40	12.6
						Canada	39	12.1
						USA	25	7.9
						Spain	25	7.9
						UAE	24	7.5
101	5902	Tyre cord fabric of high tenacity yarn of nylon or other polyamides, polyesters or viscose rayon	**41**	16	39.3	Mexico	8	20.1
						Japan	6	15.8
						Poland	4	10.0
						Germany	2	5.2
						Sri Lanka	1	2.0
102	8803	Prts of goods of hdg no.8801 or 8802	**1371**	16	1.1	USA	489	35.7
						UK	171	12.5
						Singapore	166	12.1
						France	166	12.1
						Germany	72	5.3
103	8473	Parts and accessories oth thn covers, carrying cases)suitable for use solely	**320**	15	4.8	USA	128	39.9
						Hungary	48	15.0

		/principally with machines of hdg 8470 to 8472				Malaysia	17	5.3
						Netherlands	13	4.1
						Singapore	12	3.8
104	3202	Syntic orgnc tnng substncs inorgnic tnng substncs tnng prptns w/n contg natrl tnng substncs enzymtic preptns for pre-tn	**64**	15	23.6	Brazil	11	16.5
						Mexico	5	7.1
						Korea	3	5.2
						Thailand	3	4.9
						Singapore	3	4.4
105	8448	Auxlry mchnry usd wth mchns of hdg 8444, 8445,8446/8447;prts and accssrs usd wth this hdg/of hdg 8444,8445,8446/844	**150**	15	10.1	Germany	21	14.3
						Netherlands	20	13.3
						Indonesia	9	5.8
						Bangladesh	9	5.8
						Singapore	8	5.1
106	4002	Synthetic rubber and factice derived form oils, in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip; mixtures of any pro	**107**	15	14.0	Thailand	29	27.2
						Sri Lanka	11	10.2
						Turkey	9	8.2
						Vietnam	8	7.0
						Bangladesh	7	6.9
107	1701	Cane/beet sugr chmcly pure sucrse in solid	**1955**	15	0.8	Iran	308	15.7
						Sudan	294	15.1
						Somalia	238	12.2
						Sri Lanka	154	7.9
						Bangladesh	146	7.5
108	8431	Prts suitbl fr use solely/prncply wth the mchnry of hdgs.nos.8425 to 8430	**765**	15	1.9	USA	198	25.8
						UK	115	15.0
						Singapore	45	5.9
						UAE	41	5.3
						Malaysia	23	3.0

109	2936	Provitamins and vitamins, natural or reproduced by synthesis (including natural concentrates), derivatives thereof	**237**	14	6.0	USA	48	20.2
						Norway	15	6.3
						Belgium	14	5.7
						France	13	5.4
						Korea	9	4.0
110	2918	Crboxylc acds wth addtnl oxygn fnctn anhydrds halds peroxides and peroxyacsds thrhalgntd slphntd nitrtd/nitrstd	**411**	14	3.4	USA	93	22.6
						Italy	50	12.1
						Germany	27	6.6
						Spain	26	6.2
						France	25	6.1
111	8537	Bords panls etc equipd wth two or more apprts of hdg 8535/8536,incl those incorprtng instrmnts/apprts of ch 90	**550**	14	2.5	USA	79	14.3
						Nigeria	45	8.1
						UAE	32	5.9
						France	26	4.7
						Japan	25	4.5
112	3815	Reaction initiators, reaction accelerators and catal preparations, not elsewhere specified or included	**163**	14	8.5	USA	40	24.5
						Germany	16	10.0
						UK	12	7.5
						Malaysia	12	7.3
						Saudi Arab	10	6.3
113	3823	Indstrl monocarboxylc faty acids acid oilsfrom refining industrial fatty alcohol	**200**	14	6.8	USA	40	19.9
						Japan	21	10.3
						Sri Lanka	14	7.1
						Brazil	11	5.5
						Iran	9	4.5
114	6203	Mens or boys suits,ensembles,jackets blazers,trousers,bib and brace overalls breeches and shorts(other than	**1068**	14	1.3	USA	289	27.0
						UAE	171	16.1
						UK	59	5.5

		swimwear)				Spain	58	5.5
						Netherlands	47	4.4
115	4203	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of leather or of composition leather	**782**	13	1.7	USA	169	21.6
						Germany	104	13.3
						Spain	82	10.4
						France	63	8.0
						Italy	63	8.0
116	2908	Halgntd,slphntd,nitrtd/nitrstd drvtvs of phenols/phenol-alcohols	**59**	13	22.7	UAE	10	17.5
						USA	8	12.9
						Japan	7	11.6
						Germany	5	8.0
						Indonesia	3	4.5
117	1211	Plnts and prts of plnts incld seds and fruts usd for prfumry phrmacy/insctcidl or smlr pur frsh/drid, chld/froz w/n cut crshd	**284**	13	4.6	USA	78	27.6
						Germany	36	12.6
						Vietnam	20	7.0
						Italy	14	4.9
						Bangladesh	12	4.4
118	7404	Copper waste and scrap	**44**	13	29.7	Korea	5	12.2
						Japan	4	9.4
						UAE	3	7.2
						Germany	3	5.9
						Malaysia	2	4.5
119	7014	Signllng glss ware and optcl elmnts of glss (excl goods of hdg 7015) nt optcly wrkd	**13**	13	98.3	UK	0	0.5
						Germany	0	0.4
						USA	0	0.2
						Netherlands	0	0.1
						UAE	0	0.1
120	9032	Autmtc regltng/contrlng instrmnts and	**284**	12	4.4	USA	50	17.6

		aprts				Nigeria	26	9.1
						Singapore	21	7.3
						France	18	6.3
						Korea	13	4.5
121	8544	Insulated (incl enamelled or anodised) wire, cable (incl co-axial cable) and oth insulated elec conductor	**1172**	12	1.0	Nigeria	206	17.6
						USA	120	10.2
						UAE	105	9.0
						UK	74	6.3
						Bangladesh	47	4.0
122	6109	T-shrts,snglts and othr vests,knttd/crchtd	**2482**	12	0.5	USA	519	20.9
						UAE	407	16.4
						Germany	174	7.0
						UK	164	6.6
						Nigeria	154	6.2
123	5003	Slk wste (incld cocoons nt sutble fr relngyarn wste and garnte stock)	**14**	11	82.8	Italy	1	9.2
						Thailand	1	6.3
						UK	0	0.6
						Bangladesh	0	0.3
						Nepal	0	0.3
124	2610	Chromium ores and concentrates	**12**	11	91.6	Spain	1	7.4
						South Africa	0	1.1
						Nepal	0	0.0
						NA	NA	NA
						NA	NA	NA
125	6204	Women?s or girls? Suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, bib and brace ove	**2534**	11	0.4	USA	697	27.5
						UK	315	12.4
						Spain	165	6.5
						UAE	162	6.4

						Germany	136	5.4
126	2506	Qrtz (othr thn natrl sands) qrtzte w/n roughly trmmd/merely cut by sawing/othrwseinto blks/slbs of rectnglr/sq shape	**86**	11	12.4	Malaysia	12	13.9
						Vietnam	10	11.8
						USA	6	7.0
						Bangladesh	6	6.6
						Korea	6	6.5
127	3923	Artcls for the cnvynce/pckng of goods stoprs lids caps and othr clsrs of plstcs	**859**	11	1.2	USA	176	20.5
						UK	62	7.2
						UAE	54	6.3
						Netherlands	28	3.3
						Sudan	25	2.9
128	6205	Mens or boys shirts	**1020**	11	1.0	USA	285	28.0
						UAE	96	9.4
						Sudan	89	8.7
						UK	81	7.9
						Germany	56	5.5
129	304	Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced), fresh, chilled or frozen	**234**	10	4.5	Japan	70	30.0
						Taiwan	37	15.8
						Thailand	21	8.9
						Korea	16	6.9
						Belarus	12	5.1
130	3907	Polyacetals, other polyethers and epoxide resins,	**234**	10	4.5	Japan	70	30.0
						Taiwan	37	15.8
						Thailand	21	8.9
						Korea	16	6.9
						Belarus	12	5.1
131	6111	Babies? Garments and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	**910**	10	1.1	USA	260	28.6
						UK	164	18.0

						UAE	84	9.2
						Germany	53	5.8
						Saudi Arab	45	4.9
132	2931	Other organo-inorganic compounds	**151**	10	6.8	USA	43	28.3
						Netherlands	16	10.5
						Belgium	10	6.4
						Spain	8	5.5
						Turkey	4	2.8
133	3404	Artificial waxes and prepared waxes	**48**	10	20.4	USA	8	17.0
						Netherlands	3	5.5
						Turkey	2	3.8
						Italy	1	3.1
						Bangladesh	1	3.1
134	8542	Elctrnc integrtd circuits and micro-assmbls	**247**	10	3.9	UAE	79	32.0
						Israel	27	11.1
						Vietnam	12	4.9
						Singapore	12	4.9
						Korea	10	4.2
135	9030	Osclscps and othr instrmnts and aprts fr msrngchkng elctrcl quntts,instrmnts and aprts fr msrng/dtctng alpha,bta,gma,x-r	**110**	10	8.7	USA	27	24.4
						Germany	11	9.6
						Singapore	7	6.7
						Malaysia	7	6.6
						UK	7	6.4
136	7305	Othr tubesandpipes,(e.g.welded,riveted etc) havng circlr crs sctn,the extrnl diametr of whch excds 406.4mm, of iron/stl	**533**	10	1.8	Canada	149	27.9
						Saudi Arab	79	14.8
						Oman	62	11.6
						USA	52	9.8
						Chile	33	6.2

137	910	Ginger, saffron, turmeric (curcuma), thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices	**421**	9	2.2	USA	70	16.6
						Bangladesh	52	12.3
						UAE	24	5.7
						UK	21	5.1
						Morocco	21	5.0
138	4202	Trunks, suit-cases, vanity-cases, executive-cases, brief-cases, school satchels, spectacle cases, binocular	**1414**	9	0.7	USA	368	26.0
						Germany	168	11.9
						UK	164	11.6
						Italy	88	6.2
						Spain	81	5.7
139	8529	Prts suitbl fr use solely/prncplly wth apprts of hdgs nos 8525 to 8528	**171**	9	5.2	Israel	41	23.7
						USA	40	23.3
						Belgium	19	11.3
						France	18	10.6
						UAE	9	5.2
140	7318	Scrwes,bolts,nuts,coachscrews,screw hooks rivets,cotters,cotter-pins,washers(incl spring washers)and smlr articles of	**555**	9	1.6	USA	105	19.0
						Germany	72	13.1
						Netherlands	57	10.3
						UK	46	8.3
						UAE	35	6.3
141	2935	Sulphonamides	**259**	9	3.4	Germany	21	8.2
						Netherlands	18	6.8
						USA	16	6.0
						Brazil	12	4.8
						Korea	10	4.0
142	3824	Prpd bndrs fr foundry moulds/cores,chmcl prdcts and prpns,resdual prdcts of chmcl or allied	**328**	8	2.6	USA	26	7.8
						Egypt	21	6.5
						UAE	19	5.9

		industries n.e.s.				Bangladesh	16	4.9
						Turkey	15	4.7
143	8511	Elctrcl igntn/strtng eqpmnt fr sprk-igntn etc gnrtrs etc and cut outs of a kind used in conjunction wth such engin	**304**	8	2.7	Germany	60	19.8
						USA	37	12.1
						Mexico	17	5.5
						Thailand	16	5.3
						Bangladesh	9	3.1
144	8532	Elctrcl capacitors fixd,variable/ adjustable(pre-set)	**124**	8	6.7	Germany	42	34.1
						USA	11	9.2
						Turkey	7	5.8
						Singapore	6	4.5
						Mexico	4	3.1
145	7019	Glss fbrs(incl glss wool) and artcl therof (e.g. yarn wovn fbrcs)	**104**	8	7.9	USA	21	19.9
						Belgium	12	11.4
						Spain	8	7.8
						UAE	7	7.1
						Germany	6	5.7
146	7507	Nickel tubes, pipes and tube or pipe fittings (for example, couplings, elbows, sleeves)	**17**	8	47.6	Italy	3	17.3
						Saudi Arab	3	15.9
						Germany	1	3.2
						UAE	1	3.1
						USA	0	2.8
147	8406	Steam turbines and other vapour turbines	**199**	8	4.0	USA	36	18.0
						Japan	32	16.1
						Bangladesh	20	10.2
						Syria	15	7.7
						Philippines	9	4.3
148	8471	Automatic data processing machines	**178**	8	4.5	USA	47	26.2

		and units				Singapore	27	15.0
						UAE	11	6.3
						Malaysia	8	4.6
						Bangladesh	6	3.6
149	6307	Other made up articles, including dress patterns	**407**	8	1.9	USA	71	17.5
						UAE	64	15.6
						Nigeria	50	12.3
						UK	22	5.3
						Bangladesh	18	4.5
150	3924	Tableware, kitchenware, other household articles and toilet articles, of plastics	**190**	8	4.1	Nigeria	21	10.9
						UAE	20	10.4
						USA	20	10.3
						UK	16	8.6
						Saudi Arab	10	5.4

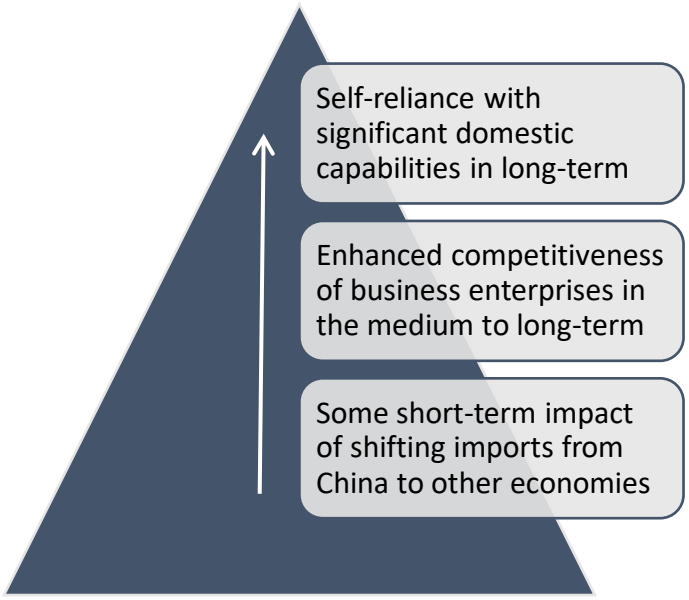
Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

7.3 Impact on industry to shift imports from China

Over the years, China has been dumping low cost products in India's large and attractive market and also re-routing its products through the markets of other countries that India has Free Trade Agreements (FTA) with. Further, in recent years, imports from China have changed from low-value, low-cost products like toys and crackers to high-value items like electronics. Unfair competition from imports from China has had a severe impact on the growth prospects of domestic manufacturers especially small businesses.

As per the survey findings of the study, majority of the firms have indicated that the products imported from China are also supplied by domestic market players and that indigenous production should be undertaken in India. Therefore, India should undertake further measures to stop trade malpractices adopted by China which have been impacting the domestic production possibility frontiers. Although, there would be some short-term impact of shifting imports from China to other economies, the benefits in the medium to long-term are expected to outweigh and bring overall positive results with enhanced competitiveness of Indian businesses along with significant domestic capabilities.

Atmanirbhar Bharat: Domestic Capabilities Pyramid



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI

As low-priced imports affect the manufacturing sector and thereby consumers in the long run, measures should be undertaken to promote "Vocal for Local" even if domestic products are more expensive than the imported items. At this juncture, efforts should be made to make the Indian manufacturing sector deeper and competitive to promote local production and attract significant investments in new units and expansion of capacity and diversification of existing units. India has plenty of resources and offers boundless opportunities to promote economy, trade and industry. Going ahead, the focus should be on reducing the cost of doing business, provision of low-cost credit especially to MSMEs, large-scale investments in infrastructure, increased investments in innovation and research and development (R&D), massive skill development, among others to ensure long-term competitiveness of industry.

India is one of the largest manufacturers of generic drugs, however, the Indian pharma industry is dependent on supply of certain Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) and other intermediates from China. There is significant potential to make India self-sufficient in APIs to meet the emerging needs of the healthcare sector. Greater facilitation measures and production linked benefits including availability of land at reasonable prices, low cost credit flow to the industry, provision of Government subsidy against actual electricity bills and water bills, establishment of a credit insurance agency similar to that of China (SINOSURE), among other would help the country become self-reliant in APIs in near future. Also, setting up of API mega industrial parks can help improve the competitiveness of Indian pharma players significantly.

In a nutshell, India should focus on moving away from imports from China, divert trade towards more liberal economies, build domestic capacities and significantly scale up indigenous production with a thrust towards Self-Reliant India and Make in India. Efforts to boost domestic capacity building, at this juncture, would help in steering domestic demand and consumption and maintain stability of prices in the marketplace. Furthermore, with the shift in taste and preferences for China's products coupled with growing and competitive Indian production capabilities and shift in the consumption patterns of Indian consumers, the presence of China's products in the Indian market will be eliminated completely in the coming years.

Conclusions

8. Conclusions

The size of India's imports from China is worryingly high and is a matter of deep concern. Apart from the problem of high trade deficit, unfair competition from dumping of low-cost products by China into Indian markets is another major concern and has severely impacted domestic industries in India. India has always believed and advocated the principle of free and fair trade and offers a plethora of economic & trade opportunities. The country acts as a catalyst for higher global growth, trade, development and job creation. However, China's skewed policies and use of unfair trade practices have often created barriers for fully realizing the trade complementarities and synergies between the two nations.

At the global level, it has been observed that China's share in total imports of top 10 world importers has increased from 10% in 2001 to 16% in 2011 to 18% in 2019 while India's share in top 10 world importers has increased from 0.6% in 2001 to 1.2% in 2011 to 1.3% in 2019. Further, China's share in total imports of India's top 10 export destinations has increased from 10% in 2001 to 13% in 2001 and 17% in 2019. On the other hand, India's share in total imports of its top 10 export destinations has increased from 8% in 2001 to 10% in 2011 and has remained same at 10% in 2019.

Naturally, the enormous size of India's growing market makes it a soft dumping target by economies such as China for diverting their huge export surpluses at lower rates thereby causing injury to the domestic industry especially MSMEs that provide livelihood opportunities to millions of people in the country. Thus, over the years, the presence of low-cost Chinese products has increased in the Indian market and has impacted the growth prospects of many local producers in terms of expansion of production processes and creation of new employment in their respective factories.

Looking at the the structure of India's imports from China recently, it is observed that the total share of top 25 import items from China (HS 2-digit level) in India's total imports from China stands at around 93% in FY2019. On the other hand, the share of top 150 import items from China (HS 4-digit level) in India's total imports from China stands at around 82% in FY2019. Also, in India's top 150 import items from China, the share of electrical machinery stands at around 28%, followed by Chemicals & fertilizers (17%), Machinery & mechanical appliances (16.6%), Iron & Steel (3.2%), Plastics (3%), Automobiles & parts (1.9%), among others. Thus, Indian industries that import materials from China include electrical machinery, mechanical appliances, electronics & parts (especially mobile phones & parts), chemicals including APIs, textiles & clothing, auto ancillaries, solar power, furniture, toys, among others. These remain key ingredients for products that are made in India.

To understand the real insights of industry, a survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry has been conducted to assess the impact of imported products from China in production processes, capacity utilization of firms, whether products imported from China are also supplied by domestic players, export destinations of firms, reasons for imports from China even if imported products are supplied by domestic players, viewpoint on India's top 25 import items from China, among others. Around 1240 inputs from various industry stakeholders were received on the same. The major highlights of the survey include:

S.No.	Particulars	Findings of the Survey
1	Use of imported products from China in production processes	Around 45% of the business firms were importing products from China to use as raw materials in their production processes.
2	Capacity utilization of firms	Around 40% of the surveyed firms have indicated a capacity utilization rate between 60% and 80%.
3	Whether products imported from China are also supplied by domestic players	More than 50% of the firms indicated that the products imported from China are also supplied by domestic market players.
4	Export destinations of firms	Export destinations of firms include USA, European Union (EU), South Asia, Middle East, among others.
5	Impact on sales of firms after increased imports from China	Around 47% of the firms have said that there has been a drastic decline in their sales due to increased imports from China.
6	Impact on exports of firms after increased imports from China	More than 50% of the firms have indicated that their exports have not been affected due to increased imports from China
7	Impact on commodities imported from elsewhere after increased imports from China	Around 53% of the firms have said that there has been a decline in imports from elsewhere after rise in imports from China.
8	Reasons for imports from China even if imported products are supplied by domestic players	Around 40% of the firms have indicated that low-price products is one of the major reasons for imports from China even though the quality of the products is not that much adequate as compared with available products in the local markets in India.
9	Impact on employment creation in businesses due to increased imports from China	More than 50% of the firms have indicated that rising imports from China have impacted employment creation in their respective businesses.
10	Assessment of India's top 25 import items from China	Majority of the respondents unanimously felt that indigenous production should be increased in India of which 15% of the firms said that they require Government support/ facilitation to produce/ enhance production of various items, 13% of the firms were very aggressive in producing various items in India which are currently imported from China; these firms were planning to enhance production possibility frontiers. However, around 17% of the respondents were indecisive about their import requirements from China.

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI compiled from Survey on impact of imports from China on Indian industry

In a nutshell, although, there have been a lot of economic and trade complementarities between India and China, the adoption of unfair trade practices and imposition of market access barriers by China has undermined the trade potential between the two economies. It is seen that China's share in India's imports from world stands at around 14% while its share in India's exports to world stands at around 5%. At this juncture, it is crucial for India to shift away all imports from China, divert trade towards more liberal and friendly economies and thrive for self-reliance by significantly boosting local production at competitive costs.

It has been observed that the sum of India's top 150 import items at 4-digit level from China stands at around USD 53 billion while India's total imports from world of these items stands at around USD 155 billion. Therefore, India's top 150 import items from China contribute 34% in total imports from world of these items. It is observed that for a majority of India's top 150 import items from China, India is also importing from other key economies although their contribution is considerably less than that of China. Such economies having strong chances of sources of imports for India are Vietnam, Korea, Singapore, Belgium, Italy, Saudi Arab, Oman, Germany, USA, Japan, Malaysia, Thailand, Russia, Netherlands, Australia, Spain, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Qatar, Taiwan, UAE, Austria, Poland and Switzerland. It is suggested that India should consider shifting away from imports from China and divert its share towards other economies.

On the hand, the sum of India's top 150 export items to China at 4-digit level stands at around USD 16 billion while India's total exports to world of these items stand at around USD 188 billion. Therefore, India's top 150 export items to China contribute 8% in total exports to world of these items. It is observed that for a majority of India's top 150 export items to China, India's exports to other economies are considerable and there is further scope to expand India's presence in those markets. The key export destinations for India's top 150 exports to China are Japan, UAE, Saudi Arab, USA, Vietnam, Bangladesh, UK, Netherlands, Thailand, Turkey, Malaysia, Nepal, Spain, Korea, Brazil, Nigeria, Jordan, Indonesia, Switzerland, Iran, Tanzania, Russia, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Canada and Israel. It is suggested that India should divert its exports from China towards more liberal economies and target a bigger share of market share in such economies.

The spread of pandemic COVID-19 and the associated global supply chain disruptions have created the need to focus on local supply chains and boosting domestic manufacturing. At this juncture, India should eliminate import dependence on China and diversify its trade towards more liberal and friendly economies. Although, there would be some short-term impact of shifting imports from China to other economies, the benefits in the medium to long-term are expected to outweigh and bring overall positive results with enhanced competitiveness of Indian businesses along with significant domestic capabilities.

Furthermore, efforts should be made to promote Make in India, use indigenous resources and skilled manpower, produce quality products and use the economies of scale to deliver affordable products. The "AtmaNirbhar Bharat Abhiyan" announced by the Government should be leveraged to identify the manufacturing and services sectors which contribute most to domestic value addition. Huge scope and potential exists in sectors such as pharma, electronics, automobiles, machinery, textiles & garments, among others not only to become self-reliant but also capture a bigger share in the international market in the coming times.

Going forward, deeper facilitation measures should be undertaken including improved ease of doing business at ground level, boost domestic capacity building to become Atmanirbhar Bharat with reduced costs of doing business; exploring domestic production possibilities with a level playing field; diversify the portfolio of our export products; build up a well-integrated and competitive supply chain logistics; greater support for MSMEs and making them more structurally competent and linked with global value chains, among others.

Recommendations & Way Forward

9. Recommendations & Way Forward

The skewed trade pattern in favour of China with India is a serious matter of concern. Although, there have been a lot of economic and trade complementarities between the two fastest moving emerging market economies, higher imports from China than India's exports to China have resulted in unbalanced trade relations. More importantly, China often indulges in unfair trade practices along with imposition of various non-tariff barriers for most of India's products. Therefore, the adoption of restrictive and unfair trade policies by China has undermined the growth potential between the two economies.

At this backdrop, a dedicated export-import strategy assumes critical importance, given the rapidly changing global landscape and shifting of global value chains. It is suggested that India should work towards completely reducing its imports from China, divert trade towards friendly economies and boost indigenous production to build self-reliance. Although, there would be some short-term impact of shifting imports from China to other economies, the benefits in the medium to long-term are expected to outweigh and bring overall positive results with enhanced competitiveness of Indian businesses along with significant domestic capabilities. Some of the recommendations to further boost domestic industry and enhance cost competitiveness of our business firms are as follows:

- The **Make in India and Self-Reliant India** mission should be agressively promoted in the country and move away from imports from China while focusing on enhancing indigenous production and domestic capacity building.
- **Bolstering manufacturing at competitive costs** should be a key focus area for the Government. India should take advantage of the global supply chain disruptions and become a global manufacturing and exporting hub, going forward.
- At this juncture, **the Government should focus on further reducing the cost of doing business** in the country including the costs of capital, costs of compliances, costs of logistics, costs of land and availability of land and costs of labour.
- **Higher import duties and anti-dumping duties** should be imposed on China's products wherever necessary, to protect the domestic industry and boost the competitiveness of our business enterprises. Thus, timely amendments in trade remedial measures to protect and strengthen the domestic industry would provide a significant support to India's manufacturing sector.
- India should consider **reviewing and reset it's Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)** signed during the last many years including those that have brought few economic benefits to the country and hurt the sentiments of the domestic industry.
- **Circumvention of Rules of Origin should be strictly dealt** with by the appropriate authorities. It is suggested that all imports should carry a 'made in country' tag declaring their place of origin to address large scale dumping and entry of sub-standard goods especially from China thereby boosting local manufacturing.
- **Quality assurance should be focussed** to prevent the import of counterfeit products in India by strengthening domestic laws, inspection and quality rules, technical specifications, environment & safety norms, testing labs & facilities, among others.
- Over the years, India's dependence on China for essential raw materials and intermediates has only slightly decreased. India is now assembling products and developing a competitive environment to enter global supply chains. To further

stimulate manufacturing activities in India, the **Government should further enhance the domestic manufacturing ecosystem** to cater to domestic as well as international markets.

- **Smartphones:** The market size for mobile phone segment/ smartphones is around Rs 1-2 lakh crores and the share of China's products stands at around 70%. Thus, the Indian smartphones market is currently dominated by Chinese brands. Going forward, steps should be taken by the Government to promote mobile handset manufacturing ecosystem in the country including financial support for creation of state-of-art infrastructure for electronics manufacturing units and hence remove imports from China.
- **Telecom Equipments:** The market size for telecom equipments is around Rs 10000 crores and the share of China's products stands at around 20%. Efforts should be made to promote Research & Development (R&D) in manufacturing to meet the demand of quality telecom and electronic equipments domestically. A vibrant electronic components manufacturing ecosystem would be vital for reducing imports from China and long-term sustainable growth of electronics & equipment sector in India.
- **Television**: The market size for television is between Rs 20000-25000 crores and the share of China's products stands at around 40% for smart TVs and around 7% for non-smart TVs. It has been observed that alternatives to Chinese smart TVs are 20-40% costlier. Local production of LCD and LED TVs should be encouraged in India and remove our dependence on imports from China.
- **Auto Components**: The market size for auto components industry is around USD 55 billion and the share of China's products stands at around 25%. India is the 5th largest car manufacturer, 7th largest commercial vehicle manufacturer and largest manufacturer of two wheelers in the world. Going ahead, efforts should be made to locally manufacturing auto ancillaries and bring the Indian Automotive Industry among the top three of the world in engineering, manufacture and exports of vehicles & components.
- **Solar Power**: The market size for solar power industry is around 37000 MW and the share of China's products stands at around 90%. There is a need for boosting domestic production along with import substitution to replace foreign imports majorly from China supported. India still imports energy efficient solar panels and efforts should be made to encourage local manufacturers to make India self-reliant with the help of "Make in India" products.
- **Steel:** The market size for steel is more than 100 MT and the share of China's products stands at around 20%. India should cut down dependence on imports from China for steel products by encouraging the domestic manufacturing of such products. It is opportune time for the Indian industry to create an action plan for production of value added steel for fulfillment of domestic demand as well as international demand, going forward.
- **Pharma/API**: The market size for pharma/API is around USD 2 billion and the share of China's products stands at around 60%. India is highly dependent on China for certain APIs and other intermediates that give medicines their therapeutic value. Greater facilitation measures and production linked benefits would help India become self-reliant in APIs in near future. Land should be made available at

reasonable prices, interest rate to Indian industry should be reduced, Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPS) should be maintained and paid by the Government. Further, significant investments should be undertaken to create mega industrial parks and promote research & development.

- India is one of the **largest manufacturers of generic drugs**. However, it has not been able to export to China because of **China's protectionist policies**. While Indian pharmaceutical companies export generic drugs to the US and Europe, as most of the drugs have received Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and EU (European Union) approval, the difficulty for Indian pharmaceutical exports arises from the **complicated regulatory approvals process in China**. Thus, India should divert its trade towards friendly import sources as well as export destinations and move away from dependence on China.
- At this juncture, the **Atmanirbhar Bharat** mission is very timely and will pave a way for eliminating our import dependence while simultaneously encouraging local manufacturing and increased investments.
- **Ease of doing business** is crucial for the overall growth and development of trade and industry as it attracts foreign investments and provides a considerable boost to the domestic businesses. Presence of multiple departments for approvals or licenses for various industrial projects and business expansion tends to be cumbersome and time consuming.
- **To attract global investments**, it is suggested that the Government should further streamline the procedures and processes and ensure fast-track clearances for establishing manufacturing units, Special Economic Zones (SEZs) units, dedicated industrial parks, among others. Thus, **one single window service** should be set up for clearances to ensure faster and efficient action on decision-making. This would help India to position itself as an attractive manufacturing destination for global companies.
- The **State Governments must scale their efforts** to provide greater facilitation to domestic manufacturers in terms of grants and approvals, necessary paperwork, implementation of labour laws, among others. Efforts to reduce the cost of doing business would help the domestic industry to unleash higher capacity utilization rates and increase production.
- It is suggested that the **Government should build up a well-integrated and competitive supply chain logistics network** including increased number of cargo containers to meet the growing global demand of Indian products including spices, ceramics, home-ware, fashion and lifestyle goods, textiles, engineering goods and furniture, among others.
- With the **shift in taste and preferences for China's products** coupled with growing and competitive Indian production capabilities and shift in the consumption patterns of Indian consumers, the presence of China's products in the Indian market will be eliminated completely in the coming years.
- The **movement of global companies away from China** to other emerging and market-oriented economies would lead to a new wave of industrialisation. Thus, **India's promising sectors** such as automobiles, pharmaceuticals, gems & jewellery, agri & food processing, furniture, among others can reap significant benefits by

enhancing indigenous production and becoming global manufacturing hubs linked with global supply chains.

- **MSMEs are the backbone of the Indian economy** and contribute significantly in India's economic growth. The revised and broadened definition of MSMEs will enhance the production possibility frontiers of MSMEs, increase their competitiveness and create a level playing field for them to tap new opportunities in the domestic and international markets.
- **To support self-reliant and make in India**, the decision for disallowing global tenders in Government procurement tenders upto Rs 200 crores will go a long way in increasing the business of MSMEs and strengthen the vision of our Hon'ble Prime Minister and help us live by **our Motto of "Being Vocal to promote Local and become Global".**
- **Further, efforts should be made to boost the competitiveness of MSMEs** through increased investments, adoption of innovative technologies and promoting their growth through building sustainable and significant global partnerships.

In a nutshell, India should do away with imports from China, divert trade towards more liberal economies, build domestic capacities and significantly scale up indigenous production with a thrust to Self-Reliant India and Make in India. Domestic capacity building at this juncture will not only mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on import demand but will also provide an opportunity to increase our presence in global exports.

Strategy to move away from imports from China: Indigenous production capacities with more and more deployment of labour, capital & technology should be focussed. The emphasis of domestic production should move forward from labour intensive to capital intensive to high end technology products in the coming times. Therefore, the focus firstly should be on labour intensive sectors while building capacity for capital intensive sectors and then gradually moving towards technological driven sectors. In the 2nd phase, India should move towards capital intensive and then to high technology products. This will eliminate imports from China and provide tremendous employment opportunities to unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workforce in India.

Furthermore, the MSMEs are very crucial for the economy to rejuvenate from the daunting impact of pandemic COVID-19. Efforts should be made to develop the value chains of MSMEs and making them more structurally competent and linked with global value chains. Strengthening of MSMEs to compete with imported products will enhance contribution of MSMEs in manufacturing and thereby in overall economic growth and will help India to become Atma Nirbhar in the coming times.

Going ahead, India should eliminate import dependency on China, look for more liberal and friendly import sources as well as export destinations and significantly enhance domestic capabilities. Efforts should be made to build scale and size and enhance our contribution in global trade. Also, greater facilitation measures to promote ease of doing business, attract foreign investments, availability of world class infrastructure, skill development & entrepreneurship, among others would go a long way in strengthening the Indian manufacturing ecosystem and establish self-reliance.

ANNEXURE

Survey on Impact of Imports from China on Indian industry

Questionnaire

Name of the Company: _____

Sector(s) of operation: _____

Email address: _____

1. What is the size of your enterprise?

- ☐ Large Enterprise
- ☐ Medium Enterprise
- ☐ Small Enterprise
- ☐ Micro Enterprise

2. What is the nature of your business? (You may tick more than one option)

- ☐ Manufacturer
- ☐ Trader
- ☐ Exporter
- ☐ Importer

3. What is the sector of your organization?

4. The products that are imported by your firm from China are used as:

- ☐ Raw Material
- ☐ Intermediate good on which value addition is done
- ☐ Final Good (domestic supply)
- ☐ Exports

5. What is the capacity utilization of your enterprise?

6. Are the products imported from China are also supplied by domestic players?
    - Yes
    - No

7. What is/are the destination country/countries for your exports?

8. What is the impact on the sales of your enterprise after increased imports from China?
    - Increase
    - Decrease
    - No change

9. What is the impact on the exports of your enterprise after increased imports from China?
    - Increase
    - Decrease
    - No change

10. What is the impact on commodities imported from elsewhere after increased imports from China?
    - Increase
    - Decrease
    - No change

11. If the products imported by your firm are supplied by domestic players also, then what are the reasons for importing from China?
    - Limited availability of desired quality products locally
    - Reduced price-cost margins
    - Limited availability of technical expertise
    - Transaction costs
    - Others (Delays in delivery, complex regulatory procedures, etc)

12. Has the imported products from China impacted the creation of employment in your business?

13. Assessment of India's top 25 import items from China: For each of the following product category, please indicate whether you strongly recommend that product category should be produced in India, your business firm is producing this item, there is potential to enhance the production, government support is required to produce/ enhance production:

I. 85- Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts
II. 84- Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.
III. 29- Organic chemicals
IV. 39- Plastic and articles thereof
V. 31- Fertilisers
VI. 73- Articles of iron or steel
VII. 90- Optical, photographic cinematographic measuring, checking precision, medical or surgical inst. And apparatus parts and accessories thereof
VIII. 87- Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof
IX. 72- Iron and steel
X. 38- Miscellaneous chemical products
XI. 76- Aluminium and articles thereof
XII. 28- Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, or radi. Elem. Or of isotopes.
XIII. 27- Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes
XIV. 94- Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishing; lamps and lighting fittings not elsewhere specified or inc
XV. 70- Glass and glassware
XVI. 98- Project goods; some special uses
XVII. 68- Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials
XVIII. 59- Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use
XIX. 32- Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their deri. Dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and ver; putty and other mastics; inks
XX. 48- Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard
XXI. 95- Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof
XXII. 54- Man-made filaments
XXIII. 71- Natural or cultured pearls,precious or semiprecious stones,pre.metals,clad with pre.metal and artcls thereof;imit.jewlry;coin
XXIV. 60- Knitted or crocheted fabrics
XXV. 64- Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles

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Department of Commerce, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi

Shortly after independence, a group of visionaries led by Prof. V. K.R.V. Rao and supported by the then Prime Minister Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru were driven by an ambition to create a center for advanced learning and research in social sciences comparable to the best in the world and worthy of an independent subcontinent. Thus, in 1948 the Delhi School of Economics (DSE) was conceived on the lines of the London School of Economics. Subsequently, when Prof. Rao became the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the process of setting up four new departments, namely, Sociology, Geography, Business management and Commerce, was initiated.

Guided by the vision of its founders, the school lays highest importance on maintaining excellence in teaching, both as an end in itself and as a basis for creativity and for sustaining excellence in research. The pioneering works of personalities like Prof. Amartya Sen, Prof. B.N. Ganguly, Prof. Jagdigh Bhagwati, Prof. Sukhamoy Chakraborty, Prof. K.N. Raj, Prof. Manmohan Singh, Prof. P.K. Ghosh and Prof. L.C. Gupta have contributed to the social and economic development of the country.

The Department of Commerce, formally set up as a separate entity in 1967, has imbibed the DSE tradition of exploring new frontiers of knowledge and innovation in academics. In its history spanning over five decades, it has redefined commerce education in the country. The Department has the legitimate claim and pride of being the premier institution in India for course curriculum development, teaching and researches in Commerce discipline. The rapid growth of the Department of Commerce is reflected in its expansion as well as novelty in its academic programmes. This has led to the commencement of master level professional programmers, in addition to the traditional M. Phil., Ph.D. and their flagship M.Com. Programmes.

PHD Research Bureau

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The Research Bureau has been instrumental in forecasting various lead economic indicators national and sub-national. Many of its research reports have been widely covered by media and leading newspapers. The Research Bureau has undertaken various policy studies for Government of India and State Governments.

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• State Profiles	• India's Economic Developments	• Global Economic Monitor (GEM)	
• Impact Assessments	• States' Economic Developments	• Trade & Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS) Newsletter	
• Thematic Research Reports	• International Developments	• State Development Monitor (SDM)	
• Releases on Economic Developments	• Financial Markets		
	• Foreign exchange market		
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25.The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2013-14 (November 2014)
26.Participated in a survey to audit SEZs in India with CAG Office of India (November 2014)
27.Role of MSMEs in Make in India with reference to Ease of Doing Business in Ghaziabad (Nov 2014)
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94.Mitigating the Impact of Pandemic COVID-19 on Trade & Industry: PHDCCI Representations to Government of India and State Governments (April 2020)
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B: State profiles

104.Rajasthan: The State Profile (April 2011)
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