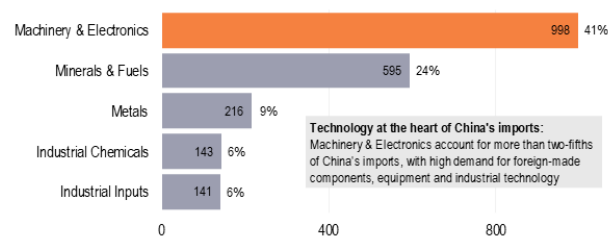


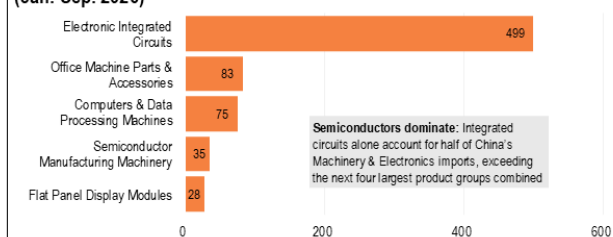
China's Manufacturing Strength Is Underpinned by Vast Technology Imports

Machinery & Electronics account for 41% of China's imports, led by nearly USD 500 billion in integrated circuits, as demand for semiconductors and computer-related components accelerates

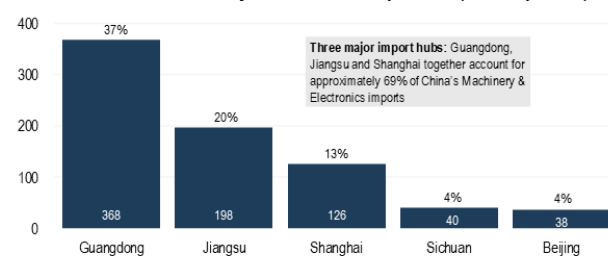
China Imports by Leading Product Categories, USD bn (Jan.-Sep. 2026)



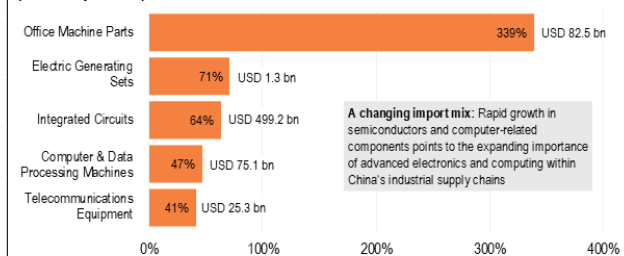
China Largest Machinery & Electronics Import Products, USD bn (Jan.-Sep. 2026)



China Machinery & Electronics Imports by Provincial-level Region, USD bn and Share of Total Machinery & Electronics Imports, % (Jan.-Sep. 2026)



China's Fastest-Growing Major Machinery & Electronics Imports, % YoY (Jan.-Sep. 2026)



Note: Machinery & Electronics comprise HS chapters 84, 85 and 90. Product-level figures are based on HS 4-digit classifications. Growth rates compare Jan.-Sep. 2026 with Jan.-Sep. 2025. Provincial figures refer to recorded imports, not necessarily final consumption. Source: China Customs, ANDAMAN PARTNERS Analysis

China is the world's largest manufacturing economy, but its industrial strength also relies on an enormous flow of imported technology. In the first nine months of 2026, Machinery & Electronics accounted for USD 998 billion, or 41% of China's total goods imports, comfortably exceeding Minerals & Fuels. Integrated circuits alone represented nearly USD 500 billion, roughly half of all Machinery & Electronics imports, and rose 64% year on year.

The figures reveal an important dimension of China's manufacturing economy: its vast domestic production capabilities coexist with substantial demand for internationally sourced semiconductors, components and specialised equipment. Imports of office machine parts surged 339%, while computers and data-processing machines also grew strongly. Guangdong, Jiangsu and Shanghai together accounted for approximately 69% of Machinery & Electronics imports, highlighting the concentration of these trade flows in China's leading industrial and commercial centres.

The broader picture shows deep integration into global technology supply chains. China is not simply a major supplier of manufactured goods to the world; it is also a major market for the technologies and components that sustain its industrial production. Import growth points to

changing demand within this ecosystem, although higher import values do not necessarily translate directly into equivalent increases in physical volumes or domestic consumption.

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Also by ANDAMAN PARTNERS:

- [China's Trade Growth Is Accelerating for Both Exports and Imports](#)
- [China's Trade Engine Accelerates in 2026 on Industrial Strength and Global Breadth](#)
- [China's Imports Hit Record Levels in Early 2026, Led by Tech and Industrial Inputs](#)

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