

*India's Foreign Trade: 2009-10 (April-November) **

This article reviews India's merchandise trade performance during April-November 2009 on the basis of data released by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S); disaggregated commodity-wise details for the period April-June 2009 are also analysed.

Highlights

- India's merchandise exports during November 2009 at US\$ 13.2 billion recorded a growth of 18.2 per cent as compared with a decline of 13.5 per cent registered in November 2008. This turnaround in exports occurred after a continuous decline during past thirteen months.
- During April-November 2009 exports stood at US\$ 104.2 billion, posting a decline of 22.4 per cent as against a growth of 32.7 per cent during the corresponding period of 2008.
- Imports during November 2009 at US\$ 22.9 billion showed a decline of 2.6 per cent as against a growth of 6.3 per cent recorded in November 2008 due to decline in non-oil imports. This was the twelfth successive month that imports showed decline since December 2008. However, the rate of fall in imports during November 2009 was the lowest so far.
- During April-November 2009, imports at US\$ 170.2 billion recorded a decline of 27.4 per cent as against a high growth of 43.6 per cent a year ago.
- Petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL) imports at US\$ 50.1 billion during April-November 2009 showed a decline of 34.5 per cent, as against a high growth of 60.8 per cent a year ago, primarily due

* Prepared in the Division of International Trade, Department of Economic Analysis and Policy. The previous issue of the article was published in RBI Bulletin, January 2010.

to reduction in international crude oil prices over the period. The average price of Indian basket of crude oil during April-November 2009 stood at US\$ 66.3 per barrel (ranged between US\$ 50.1 – 77.4 per barrel), which was lower by 35.2 per cent than US\$ 102.3 per barrel (ranged between US\$ 50.9 – 132.5 per barrel) during April-November 2008.

- Non-POL imports during April-November 2009 at US\$ 120.1 billion showed a decline of 23.9 per cent as against a growth of 36.5 per cent a year ago.
- Trade deficit during April-November 2009 amounted to US\$ 66.1 billion, thereby showing a decline of US\$ 34.1 billion (34.0 per cent) over US\$ 100.2 billion during April-November 2008, mainly due to larger decline in oil imports.

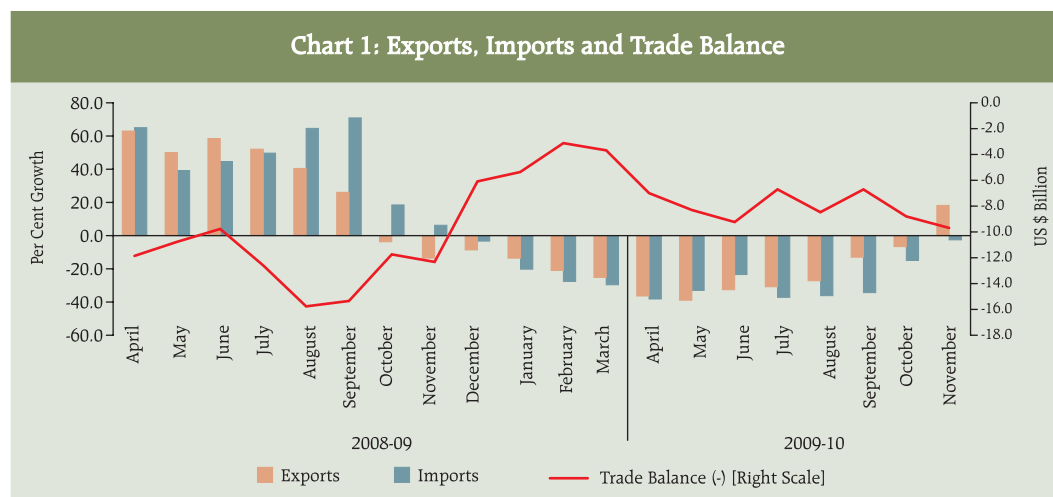
India's Merchandise Trade during 2009-10 (April-November)

Exports

India's merchandise exports during November 2009 at US\$ 13.2 billion recorded

a growth of 18.2 per cent as compared with a decline of 13.5 per cent registered in November 2008 (Statement 1). The decline in exports which began since October 2008 continued for thirteen consecutive months up to October 2009. The rates of decline in exports showed persistent moderation since June 2009 and in November 2009, exports turned around by exhibiting an increase which was in tune with the rise in world commodity prices during the month. This trend indicated consistent revival and rebound in exports (Chart 1). Cumulatively, exports during April-November 2009 stood at US\$ 104.2 billion, posting a decline of 22.4 per cent as against a growth of 32.7 per cent during April-November 2008 (Table 1 and Statement 2).

The latest commodity-wise exports data released by DGCI&S for April-June 2009 revealed that manufactured goods maintained the largest share at 70.9 per cent, followed by primary products (14.4 per cent) and petroleum products (12.1 per cent). Moreover, the share of manufactured goods has increased along with decrease in the share of petroleum products (Table 2).



**Table 1: India's Merchandise Trade:
April-November**

(US \$ billion)		
Items	2008-09 R	2009-10 P
	April-November	
1	2	3
Exports	134.2 (32.7)	104.2 (-22.4)
Oil Exports	21.7 (25.7)	..
Non-Oil Exports	112.5 (34.1)	..
Imports	234.4 (43.6)	170.2 (-27.4)
Oil Imports	76.5 (60.8)	50.1 (-34.5)
Non-Oil Imports	157.8 (36.5)	120.1 (-23.9)
Trade Balance	-100.2	-66.1
Oil Trade Balance	-54.8	..
Non-Oil Trade Balance	-45.3	..

R : Revised. P : Provisional. .. Not available.

Note : Figures in parentheses show percentage change over the corresponding period of the previous year.**Source** : Compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry and DGCI&S data.

During April-June 2009, exports of all major commodity groups declined (Statement 3). Exports of primary products during April-June 2009 showed a sharp

decline of 36.8 per cent as against a high growth of 72.3 per cent a year ago, due to decline in its major components. Within primary products, agricultural and allied products exports at US\$ 3.7 billion showed a decline of 34.7 per cent (growth of 95.4 per cent during the corresponding period of previous year). This was due to decline in most of its components. Ores and minerals exports declined by 41.5 per cent as against a growth of 34.9 per cent a year ago, mainly due to decline in iron ore and processed minerals.

Exports of manufactured goods during April-June 2009 at US\$ 25.6 billion exhibited decline of 29.0 per cent in contrast with a high growth of 58.8 per cent a year ago, due to decline in its major components. Within manufactured goods, exports of engineering goods, which is the largest item in India's exports, at US\$ 9.4 billion declined by 31.7 per cent against a high growth of 71.6 per cent a year ago. This was due to decline in all its major constituents such as transport

Table 2: India's Exports of Principal Commodities

(Percentage Shares)				
Commodity Group	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09	2009-10
	April-March		April-June	
1	2	3	4	5
I. Primary Products	16.9	13.7	14.5	14.4
Agriculture and Allied Products	11.3	9.5	10.2	10.4
Ores and Minerals	5.6	4.2	4.4	4.0
II. Manufactured Goods	63.2	66.5	63.9	70.9
Leather and Manufactures	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.9
Chemicals and Related Products	13.0	12.3	10.9	12.9
Engineering Goods	22.9	25.5	24.5	26.2
Textiles and Textile Products	11.9	10.8	9.9	11.9
Gems and Jewellery	12.1	15.1	16.2	17.0
III. Petroleum Products	17.4	14.5	16.3	12.1
IV. Others	2.5	5.3	5.3	2.6
Total Exports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from DGCI&S data.

equipments, machinery and instruments, electronic goods and iron and steel.

Gems and jewellery exports during April-June 2009 at US\$ 6.1 billion recorded a sharp decline of 32.7 per cent as against a strong growth of 102.4 per cent during the corresponding period of the previous year. Chemicals and related products exports during April-June 2009 at US\$ 4.7 billion showed a decline of 23.9 per cent (a growth of 33.6 per cent during April-June 2008). The decline in the exports of chemicals and related products was led by fall in exports of its largest component, *viz.*, 'basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics' as also in other components. Exports of textiles and textile products during April-June 2009 at US\$ 4.3 billion exhibited a decline of 22.5 per cent as against a growth of 28.2 per cent a year ago. This was because of decrease in all

its major components such as readymade garments, manmade yarn, fabrics, made-ups and cotton yarn, fabrics and made-ups.

Exports of petroleum products at US\$ 4.4 billion during April-June 2009 registered a decline of 52.4 per cent as against a growth of 42.8 per cent a year ago. This occurred in the aftermath of sharp decline in world oil prices during April-June 2009 over April-June 2008 (Chart 3). The volume of these exports declined by 6.0 per cent during the period as compared with a decline of 44.2 per cent during April-June 2008.

Destination-wise, during April-June 2009, among the regions, developing countries and OECD countries were the major markets for India's exports with these groups accounting for 37.7 per cent and 36.9 per cent shares, respectively (Table 3).

Table 3: India's Exports to Principal Regions

Region/Country	(Percentage Shares)			
	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09	2009-10
	April-March		April-June	
1	2	3	4	5
I. OECD Countries	39.5	36.9	34.8	36.9
EU	21.2	21.0	20.5	20.4
North America	13.5	12.1	10.6	12.1
USA	12.7	11.3	9.9	11.4
Asia and Oceania	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.9
Other OECD Countries	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5
II. OPEC	16.6	21.0	22.0	24.1
III. Eastern Europe	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
IV. Developing Countries	42.5	37.0	38.6	37.7
Asia	31.6	27.7	29.0	28.9
SAARC	5.9	4.6	4.7	4.8
Other Asian Developing Countries	25.7	23.1	24.3	24.1
Africa	7.5	6.2	6.8	5.9
Latin America	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.8
V. Others / Unspecified	0.3	4.0	3.5	0.3
Total Exports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from DGCI&S data.

Another major contributor was OPEC with the share of 24.1 per cent. During April-June 2009, the shares of OECD and OPEC increased while that of developing countries declined. Country-wise, the UAE was the largest destination for India in April-June 2009, with a share of 14.0 per cent in India's total exports. It was followed by the US (11.4 per cent), China (5.6 per cent), Singapore (5.4 per cent), Hong Kong (3.8 per cent), the UK (3.7 per cent), the Netherlands (3.5 per cent) and Germany (3.2 per cent). Direction of India's exports during April-June 2009 indicated that the exports to all major markets, such as the EU, OPEC and developing countries declined (Statement 4).

Imports

Imports during November 2009 at US\$ 22.9 billion showed a decline of 2.6 per cent as against a growth of 6.3 per cent recorded in November 2008. This was due to decline in non-oil imports, while oil imports showed a growth during the month mainly due to rise in international crude oil prices (Statement 1). Imports which started falling since December 2008 witnessed consistently lower rates of decline since August 2009 and the rate of decrease in imports in November 2009 was the lowest since December 2008 (Chart 1). During April-November 2009, imports at US\$ 170.2 billion registered a decline of 27.4 per cent (43.6 per cent growth a year ago) [Table 1 and Statement 2].

POL imports at US\$ 50.1 billion during April-November 2009 showed a substantial decline of 34.5 per cent, as against a high growth of 60.8 per cent a year ago, primarily due to reduction in international crude oil prices over the period. The average price of

Indian basket of crude oil during April-November 2009 stood at US\$ 66.3 per barrel (ranged between US\$ 50.1 – 77.4 per barrel), which was lower by 35.2 per cent than US\$ 102.3 per barrel (ranged between US\$ 50.9 – 132.5 per barrel) during April-November 2008 (Table 4). Non-POL imports at US\$ 120.1 billion recorded a decrease of 23.9 per cent during April-November 2009 as against a growth of 36.5 per cent in April-November 2008.

The commodity-wise imports data for April-June 2009 indicated that POL imports at US\$ 16.6 billion showed a decline of 43.9 per cent as against a high growth of 74.1 per cent a year ago, mainly due to sharp reduction in international crude oil prices over the period (Statement 5). The volume of POL imports, however, showed a growth of 9.7 per cent which was higher than the growth of 5.2 per cent a year ago.

Table 4: Trends in Crude Oil Prices

(US \$/barrel)				
Period	Dubai	Brent	WTI*	Indian Basket**
1	2	3	4	5
2000-01	25.9	28.1	30.3	26.8
2001-02	21.8	23.2	24.1	22.4
2002-03	25.9	27.6	29.2	26.6
2003-04	26.9	29.0	31.4	27.8
2004-05	36.4	42.2	45.0	39.2
2005-06	53.4	58.0	59.9	55.7
2006-07	60.9	64.4	64.7	62.4
2007-08	77.3	82.4	82.3	79.5
2008-09	82.1	84.7	85.8	82.7
November 2008	51.4	53.2	57.3	50.9
November 2009	77.6	77.0	78.0	77.4

* West Texas Intermediate.

** The composition of Indian basket of crude represents average of Oman and Dubai for sour grades and Brent (dated) for sweet grade in the ratio of 63.5:36.5 w.e.f. April 1, 2009.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*; World Bank's Commodity Price Pink Sheet for December 2009; Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India.

Non-POL imports during April-June 2009 at US\$ 44.6 billion witnessed a decline of 24.5 per cent as against a high growth of 38.8 per cent during the corresponding period of 2008. Slowdown in non-POL imports was mainly due to sharp decline in imports of capital goods (decline of 24.4 per cent as against a growth of 60.0 per cent in April-June 2008), pearls, precious and semi-precious stones (fall of 49.2 per cent in comparison with a growth of 145.6 per cent during April-June 2008), gold and silver (fall of 14.5 per cent against a decline of 9.1 per cent during April-June 2008), chemicals and coal, coke and briquettes. However, imports of edible oil showed a substantial growth. During April-June 2009 the shares of capital goods, coal, coke and briquettes, gold and silver, iron and steel, organic and inorganic chemicals and metalliferous ores and metal scrap in total imports went up, while those of petroleum, crude and products, fertilisers and pearls, precious and semi-precious stones came down (Table 5).

Source-wise, during April-June 2009, OECD countries had the highest share in

India's imports (34.1 per cent), followed by developing countries (34.0 per cent) and OPEC (28.8 per cent) [Table 6]. The shares of developing countries and OECD countries increased, while that of OPEC declined during the period. Country-wise, China continued to be the single largest source of imports with the share of 12.1 per cent in total imports, followed by the US (6.3 per cent), the UAE (5.6 per cent), Saudi Arabia (5.6 per cent), Australia (5.0 per cent), Iran (4.3 per cent), Switzerland (4.2 per cent) and Germany (3.7 per cent). Direction of India's imports during April-June 2009 indicated that imports from most of the main regions declined (Statement 6).

Trade Deficit

The trade deficit during April-November 2009 amounted to US\$ 66.1 billion, which was lower by US\$ 34.1 billion (34.0 per cent) than US\$ 100.2 billion a year ago, due to relatively larger decline in imports than exports during the period (Statement 2 and Chart 1).

Table 5: Imports of Principal Commodities

Commodity/Group	(Percentage Shares)			
	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09	2009-10
	April-March		April-June	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Petroleum, Crude and Products	31.7	30.1	33.4	27.1
2. Capital Goods	27.9	23.6	22.3	24.5
3. Gold and Silver	7.1	7.2	7.4	9.1
4. Organic and Inorganic Chemicals	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.8
5. Coal, Coke and Briquettes, etc.	2.6	3.3	3.1	3.6
6. Fertilisers	2.2	4.5	2.9	2.7
7. Metalliferous Ores, Metal Scrap, etc.	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.8
8. Iron and Steel	3.5	3.1	2.7	3.0
9. Pearls, Precious and Semi - Precious Stones	3.2	5.5	6.4	4.7
10. Others	14.8	16.1	15.1	17.7
Total Imports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from DGCIS data.

Table 6: Shares of Groups/Countries in India's Imports

(Percentage Shares)				
Region/Country	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09	2009-10
	April-March		April-June	
1	2	3	4	5
I. OECD Countries	35.4	31.7	31.2	34.1
EU	15.3	13.9	13.9	13.7
France	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.2
Germany	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7
UK	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
North America	9.1	6.9	5.9	6.9
USA	8.4	6.1	5.3	6.3
Asia and Oceania	5.8	6.3	5.9	7.8
Other OECD Countries	5.2	4.6	5.4	5.7
II. OPEC	30.7	32.1	35.1	28.8
III. Eastern Europe	1.5	2.2	1.6	2.4
IV. Developing Countries	31.5	31.9	31.6	34.0
Asia	25.5	25.9	26.0	27.2
SAARC	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6
Other Asian Developing Countries	24.7	25.3	25.5	26.7
<i>of which :</i>				
People's Republic of China	10.8	10.6	10.9	12.1
Africa	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.7
Latin America	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.1
V. Others / Unspecified	0.9	2.1	0.5	0.7
Total Imports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from DGCI&S data.

Trade deficit on oil account during April-June 2009 stood at US\$ 12.2 billion, which was lower by US\$ 8.2 billion than US\$ 20.4 billion a year ago. Trade deficit on non-oil account during this period stood at US\$ 12.9 billion, which was higher by US\$ 1.0 billion than US\$ 11.9 billion in April-June 2008.

Global Trade

World merchandise exports which started declining since November 2008 as an outcome of global economic crisis, subsequently witnessed much larger rates of decline. According to the latest monthly data from International Monetary Fund's (IMF) International Financial Statistics (IFS), in September 2009 the decline in world exports was 16.6 per cent which was lower than that in August 2009, and as such lowest

since January 2009 so far. This was in line with the recovery in world commodity prices. The trend showed that world exports and exports of advanced economies and emerging and developing economies moved in tandem with each other in 2008 and their rates of decline have exhibited convergence during 2009 so far (Chart 2). Cumulatively, world merchandise exports during January-September 2009, in dollar terms, showed a decline of 27.1 per cent as against a growth of 24.2 per cent a year ago (Table 7). During the same period, exports of advanced economies declined by 28.1 per cent in contrast with a growth of 19.5 per cent a year back, and the exports of emerging and developing economies declined by 25.7 per cent as against a growth of 33.1 per cent a year ago.

Table 7: Growth in Exports - Global Scenario

Region/Country	(Per cent)			
	2007	2008	2008	2009
	January-December		January-September	
1	2	3	4	5
World	14.1	15.8	24.2	-27.1
Advanced Economies	13.5	11.0	19.5	-28.1
USA	12.0	11.9	17.8	-23.0
France	12.3	10.1	19.4	-28.5
Germany	18.0	10.8	18.9	-29.5
Japan	7.8	12.3	18.6	-33.4
Emerging and Developing Economies	15.3	24.6	33.1	-25.7
Singapore	10.1	13.0	22.9	-28.5
China	25.6	17.3	22.3	-21.2
India	23.3	29.7	33.9 *	-22.8 *
Indonesia	14.7	24.4	27.6	-23.4
Korea	14.1	13.6	22.6	-20.9
Malaysia	9.6	19.1	23.3	-29.5
Thailand	17.1	12.9	24.7	-21.0

* : January-November over corresponding period of previous year.

Sources: 1. IMF (www.imfststatistics.org).

2. DGCIS for India.

World Commodity Prices

According to IMF's IFS, the world commodity prices which started falling since October 2008 witnessed substantially higher rates of decline during subsequent months. However, the rate of decline in prices

progressively moderated since August 2009 and in November 2009, the prices in fact showed a rise of 20.4 per cent (Chart 3). The prices of energy, food and metals increased by 23.5 per cent, 12.0 per cent and 22.3 per cent, respectively.

Chart 2: Trends in World Export Growth

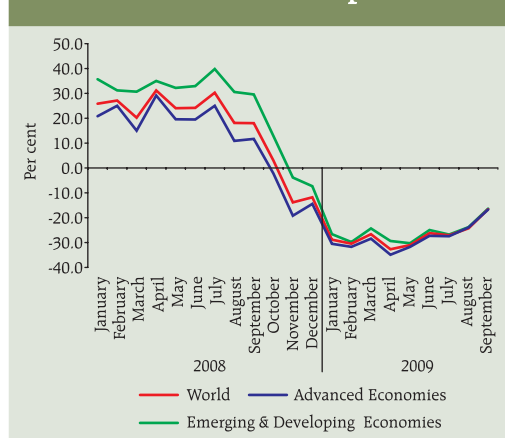
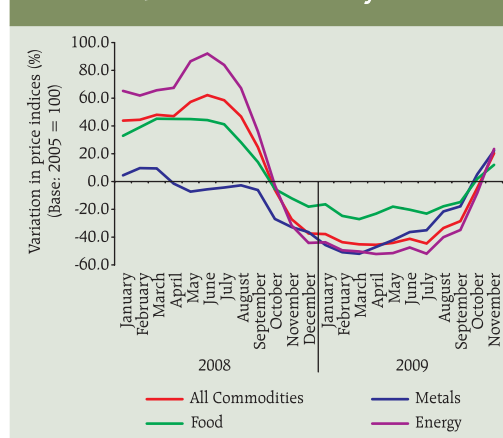


Chart 3: World Commodity Prices



Statement 1 : India's Foreign Trade - November 2009									
Year	Exports			Imports			Trade Balance		
	Total	Oil	Non-Oil	Total	Oil	Non-Oil	Total	Oil	Non-Oil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rupees crore									
2007-08	50,910 (13.7)	8,388 (38.0)	42,521 (9.9)	87,171 (18.6)	25,566 (33.5)	61,604 (13.4)	-36,261 (26.3)	-17,178	-19,083
2008-09 R	54,699 (7.4)	6,329 (-24.5)	48,370 (13.8)	115,091 (32.0)	29,010 (13.5)	86,081 (39.7)	-60,392 (66.5)	-22,680	-37,712
2009-10 P	61,462 (12.4)	..	..	106,584 (-7.4)	29,750 (2.6)	76,834 (-10.7)	-45,122 (-25.3)		
US dollar million									
2007-08	12,909 (29.4)	2,127 (56.9)	10,782 (25.0)	22,104 (34.9)	6,483 (51.9)	15,621 (29.0)	-9,195 (43.6)	-4,356	-4,839
2008-09 R	11,163 (-13.5)	1,292 (-39.3)	9,871 (-8.4)	23,488 (6.3)	5,954 (-8.2)	17,534 (12.2)	-12,325 (34.0)	-4,662	-7,663
2009-10 P	13,199 (18.2)	..	..	22,888 (-2.6)	6389 (7.3)	16,499 (-5.9)	-9,690 (-21.4)		

P : Provisional. R : Revised. .. Not available.

Note : Figures in brackets relate to percentage variation over the corresponding previous period.

Source : Press Release, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

Statement 2 : India's Foreign Trade									
Year	Exports			Imports			Trade Balance		
	Total	Oil	Non-Oil	Total	Oil	Non-Oil	Total	Oil	Non-Oil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
April-March									
Rupees crore									
2006-07	5,71,779 (25.3)	84,520 (64.0)	4,87,259 (20.3)	8,40,506 (27.3)	2,58,572 (32.8)	5,81,935 (24.9)	-2,68,727	-1,74,052	-94,675
2007-08 R	6,55,864 (14.7)	1,14,192 (35.1)	5,41,672 (11.2)	10,12,312 (20.4)	3,20,655 (24.0)	6,91,657 (18.9)	-3,56,448	-2,06,463	-1,49,985
2008-09 P	8,40,755 (28.2)	1,23,398 (8.1)	7,17,357 (32.4)	13,74,436 (35.8)	4,19,946 (31.0)	9,54,490 (38.0)	-5,33,680	-2,96,548	-2,37,133
US dollar million									
2006-07	126,414 (22.6)	18,635 (60.1)	107,780 (17.9)	185,735 (24.5)	56,945 (29.5)	128,790 (22.4)	-59,321 (28.7)	-38,311	-21,010
2007-08 R	162,904 (28.9)	28,363 (52.2)	134,541 (24.8)	251,439 (35.4)	79,645 (39.9)	171,795 (33.4)	-88,535 (49.2)	-51,281	-37,254
2008-09 P	185,295 (13.7)	26,830 (-5.4)	158,466 (17.8)	303,696 (20.8)	91,306 (14.6)	212,390 (23.6)	-118,401 (33.7)	-64,476	-53,924
April-November									
Rupees crore									
2007-08	4,09,451 (10.2)	69,888 (19.1)	3,39,563 (8.5)	6,60,740 (16.5)	1,92,985 (7.1)	4,67,755 (20.9)	-2,51,289 (28.5)	-1,23,096	-1,28,192
2008-09 R	5,87,904 (43.6)	95,931 (37.3)	4,91,973 (44.9)	10,31,574 (56.1)	3,34,821 (73.5)	6,96,753 (49.0)	-4,43,670 (76.6)	-2,38,890	-2,04,780
2009-10 P	5,01,297 (-14.7)	..	..	8,19,107 (-20.6)	2,41,105 (-28.0)	5,78,002 (-17.0)	-3,17,810 (-28.4)		
US dollar million									
2007-08	101,143 (24.6)	17,252 (34.8)	83,891 (22.7)	163,185 (31.6)	47,597 (21.0)	115,588 (36.6)	-62,042 (45.0)	-30,345	-31,697
2008-09 R	134,201 (32.7)	21,682 (25.7)	112,519 (34.1)	234,353 (43.6)	76,524 (60.8)	157,829 (36.5)	-100,152 (61.4)	-54,842	-45,310
2009-10 P	104,191 (-22.4)	..	..	170,245 (-27.4)	50,112 (-34.5)	120,133 (-23.9)	-66,054 (-34.0)		

P : Provisional.

R : Revised.

.. : Not available.

Note : Figures in brackets relate to percentage variation over the corresponding period of the previous year.**Source** : Press Release, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

Statement 3 : India's Exports of Principal Commodities

(US\$ million)					
Commodity/Group	April-June			Percentage Variation	
	2007-08	2008-09 R	2009-10 P	(3)/(2)	(4)/(3)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Primary Products	4,757.2	8,196.2	5,182.7	72.3	-36.8
A. Agricultural & Allied Products	2,939.5	5,744.0	3,748.5	95.4	-34.7
<i>of which :</i>	(8.2)	(10.2)	(10.4)		
1. Tea	72.6	115.2	86.9	58.7	-24.6
2. Coffee	116.8	162.4	108.8	39.0	-33.0
3. Rice	525.0	816.3	830.5	55.5	1.7
4. Wheat	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
5. Cotton Raw incl. Waste	116.7	356.5	212.1	205.5	-40.5
6. Tobacco	105.5	174.5	210.1	65.5	20.4
7. Cashew incl. CNSL	125.4	191.0	136.0	52.3	-28.8
8. Spices	235.2	422.2	265.3	79.5	-37.2
9. Oil Meal	208.3	646.8	315.9	210.5	-51.2
10. Marine Products	288.5	327.0	288.8	13.3	-11.7
11. Sugar & Molasses	325.6	582.7	7.3	79.0	-98.7
B. Ores & Minerals	1,817.7	2,452.1	1,434.3	34.9	-41.5
<i>of which :</i>	(5.1)	(4.4)	(4.0)		
1. Iron Ore	985.1	1,507.7	857.5	53.0	-43.1
2. Processed Minerals	320.1	416.8	283.4	30.2	-32.0
II. Manufactured Goods	22,693.8	36,027.0	25,590.1	58.8	-29.0
<i>of which :</i>	(63.2)	(63.9)	(70.9)		
A. Leather & Manufactures	779.9	946.4	676.2	21.4	-28.5
B. Chemicals & Related Products	4,587.2	6,128.4	4,666.7	33.6	-23.9
1. Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics	3,062.0	4,143.4	3,253.0	35.3	-21.5
2. Plastic & Linoleum	755.3	890.0	639.2	17.8	-28.2
3. Rubber, Glass, Paints & Enamels, etc.	600.1	785.6	572.4	30.9	-27.1
4. Residual Chemicals & Allied Products	169.9	309.4	202.0	82.1	-34.7
C. Engineering Goods	8,055.4	13,822.7	9,437.4	71.6	-31.7
<i>of which :</i>					
1. Manufactures of Metals	1,335.6	1,899.6	1,456.3	42.2	-23.3
2. Machinery & Instruments	1,939.9	2,963.3	2,105.9	52.8	-28.9
3. Transport Equipments	1,615.4	3,820.0	3,231.4	136.5	-15.4
4. Iron & Steel	1,304.8	1,797.4	543.5	37.7	-69.8
5. Electronic Goods	724.6	1,668.6	1,403.3	130.3	-15.9
D. Textiles and Textile Products	4,341.5	5,565.1	4,310.2	28.2	-22.5
1. Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, etc.	975.2	1,215.6	663.3	24.7	-45.4
2. Natural Silk Yarn, Fabrics Madeups, etc. (incl. silk waste)	105.3	100.9	67.5	-4.2	-33.1
3. Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, etc.	575.7	879.9	760.0	52.8	-13.6
4. Manmade Staple Fibre	59.8	77.6	64.0	29.8	-17.5
5. Woolen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups, etc.	21.9	29.2	20.8	33.4	-28.8
6. Readymade Garments	2,295.6	2,878.4	2,508.2	25.4	-12.9
7. Jute & Jute Manufactures	70.5	86.9	50.3	23.4	-42.1
8. Coir & Coir Manufactures	32.5	38.5	33.9	18.8	-12.0
9. Carpets	205.2	258.0	142.2	25.7	-44.9
(a) Carpet Handmade	200.8	256.1	140.1	27.5	-45.3
(b) Carpet Millmade	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
(c) Silk Carpets	4.3	1.8	2.2	-57.3	17.0
E. Gems & Jewellery	4,499.9	9,106.5	6,124.1	102.4	-32.7
F. Handicrafts	144.5	74.5	44.3	-48.5	-40.5
III. Petroleum Products	6,426.5	9,178.8	4,371.3	42.8	-52.4
	(17.9)	(16.3)	(12.1)	-9.0	-25.6
IV. Others	2,006.1	2,948.6	935.2	47.0	-68.3
	(5.6)	(5.2)	(2.6)		
Total Exports	35,883.5	56,350.5	36,079.3	57.0	-36.0

P : Provisional. R : Revised.

Note : Figures in brackets relate to percentage to total exports for the period.

Source : DGCI&S.

Statement 4 : Direction of India's Foreign Trade- Exports

(US\$ million)					
Group/Country	April-June			Percentage Variation	
	2007-08	2008-09 R	2009-10 P	(3)/(2)	(4)/(3)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. O E C D Countries	13,881.0	19,592.4	13,318.4	41.1	-32.0
A. E U	7,339.0	11,534.0	7,370.0	57.2	-36.1
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Belgium	1,020.8	1,336.6	758.5	30.9	-43.3
2. France	551.6	908.6	683.9	64.7	-24.7
3. Germany	1,109.3	1,792.2	1,156.2	61.6	-35.5
4. Italy	925.0	1,158.5	722.6	25.2	-37.6
5. Netherlands	798.6	1,887.9	1,273.3	136.4	-32.6
6. U K	1,444.1	2,014.3	1,323.0	39.5	-34.3
B. North America	4,954.8	5,946.3	4,363.3	20.0	-26.6
1. Canada	277.0	360.5	261.4	30.1	-27.5
2. U S A	4,677.8	5,585.8	4,102.0	19.4	-26.6
C. Asia and Oceania	1,035.2	1,230.0	1,058.1	18.8	-14.0
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Australia	202.7	367.2	244.0	81.2	-33.6
2. Japan	803.2	811.9	764.6	1.1	-5.8
D. Other O E C D Countries	552.0	882.0	526.9	59.8	-40.3
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Switzerland	146.9	218.7	109.6	48.8	-49.9
II. O P E C	6,501.5	12,397.0	8,712.1	90.7	-29.7
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Indonesia	420.9	789.2	948.1	87.5	20.1
2. Iran	674.2	639.9	582.7	-5.1	-8.9
3. Iraq	55.7	134.8	100.9	142.1	-25.1
4. Kuwait	153.3	237.4	197.9	54.8	-16.6
5. Saudi Arabia	826.6	1,553.7	955.5	88.0	-38.5
6. U A E	3,804.1	8,097.4	5,051.5	112.9	-37.6
III. Eastern Europe	374.6	610.8	348.3	63.1	-43.0
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Russia	191.4	358.6	184.8	87.3	-48.5
IV. Developing Countries	14,179.4	21,754.0	13,585.8	53.4	-37.5
<i>of which:</i>					
A. Asia	10,271.0	16,349.0	10,431.6	59.2	-36.2
a) S A A R C	1,927.4	2,658.4	1,721.8	37.9	-35.2
1. Afghanistan	47.7	85.4	101.1	79.0	18.4
2. Bangladesh	475.1	813.7	444.6	71.3	-45.4
3. Bhutan	18.3	30.5	20.0	66.9	-34.5
4. Maldives	17.4	28.8	18.6	66.1	-35.3
5. Nepal	318.0	447.5	335.4	40.7	-25.0
6. Pakistan	406.5	460.0	404.3	13.2	-12.1
7. Sri Lanka	644.5	792.4	397.7	23.0	-49.8
b) Other Asian Developing Countries	8,343.7	13,690.6	8,709.8	64.1	-36.4
<i>of which:</i>					
1. People's Republic of China	1,926.5	2,872.3	2,018.8	49.1	-29.7
2. Hong Kong	1,289.9	1,777.4	1,364.3	37.8	-23.2
3. South Korea	517.8	978.3	536.8	88.9	-45.1
4. Malaysia	377.4	829.2	684.2	119.7	-17.5
5. Singapore	1,625.5	3,523.3	1,948.2	116.8	-44.7
6. Thailand	300.7	592.9	293.2	97.2	-50.6
B. Africa	3,119.8	3,836.8	2,126.8	23.0	-44.6
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Benin	48.9	52.5	39.2	7.4	-25.4
2. The Arab Republic of Egypt	283.7	704.6	270.2	148.3	-61.7
3. Kenya	298.5	415.0	401.0	39.0	-3.4
4. South Africa	745.2	636.7	333.6	-14.6	-47.6
5. Sudan	78.7	132.8	101.4	68.8	-23.7
6. Tanzania	105.7	346.1	191.5	227.4	-44.7
7. Zambia	40.6	28.7	17.5	-29.2	-39.3
C. Latin American Countries	788.5	1,568.2	1,027.5	98.9	-34.5
V. Others	860.2	136.4	Neg.	-84.1	-
VI. Unspecified	86.8	1,860.1	114.8	2,041.8	-93.8
Total Exports	35,883.5	56,350.5	36,079.3	57.0	-36.0

P : Provisional. R : Revised. Neg: Negligible.

Source : DGCI & S.

Statement 5 : India's Imports of Principal Commodities

(US\$ million)					
Commodity/Group	April-June			Percentage Variation	
	2007-08	2008-09 R	2009-10 P	(3)/(2)	(4)/(3)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Bulk Imports	24,984.6	42,259.4	24,899.0	69.1	-41.1
	(42.0)	(47.7)	(40.7)		
A. Petroleum, Petroleum Products & Related Material	16,996.0	29,596.15	16,599.55	74.1	-43.9
	(28.5)	(33.4)	(27.1)		
B. Bulk Consumption Goods	993.9	917.0	1,739.0	-7.7	89.6
1. Wheat	12.1	0.0	0.0	-	-
2. Cereals & Cereal Preparations	8.8	9.5	9.6	8.6	1.3
3. Edible Oil	684.5	614.0	1,225.8	-10.3	99.6
4. Pulses	288.3	293.1	383.3	1.6	30.8
5. Sugar	0.2	0.4	120.3	133.5	-
C. Other Bulk Items	6,994.7	11,746.2	6,560.5	67.9	-44.1
1. Fertilisers	720.4	2,573.3	1,641.4	257.2	-36.2
a) Crude	127.0	200.0	214.2	57.5	7.1
b) Sulphur & Unroasted Iron Pyrites	40.6	167.3	27.6	312.1	-83.5
c) Manufactured	552.9	2,206.1	1,399.6	299.0	-36.6
2. Non-Ferrous Metals	766.2	3,363.8	686.5	339.0	-79.6
3. Paper, Paperboard & Mfgd. incl. Newsprint	332.0	461.3	317.6	39.0	-31.1
4. Crude Rubber, incl. Synthetic & Reclaimed	181.3	283.2	210.7	56.2	-25.6
5. Pulp & Waste Paper	183.0	232.8	191.8	27.2	-17.6
6. Metalliferrous Ores & Metal Scrap	2,493.7	2,394.0	1,695.7	-4.0	-29.2
7. Iron & Steel	2,318.1	2,437.7	1,816.7	5.2	-25.5
II. Non-Bulk Imports	34,551.5	46,403.6	36,317.0	34.3	-21.7
	(58.0)	(52.3)	(59.3)		
A. Capital Goods	12,381.9	19,810.8	14,985.8	60.0	-24.4
1. Manufactures of Metals	459.8	900.3	548.1	95.8	-39.1
2. Machine Tools	416.3	746.9	407.8	79.4	-45.4
3. Machinery except Electrical & Electronics	4,081.5	6,587.4	4,920.1	61.4	-25.3
4. Electrical Machinery except Electronics	588.0	1,122.9	719.0	91.0	-36.0
5. Electronic Goods incl. Computer Software	5,029.7	6,741.4	5,618.1	34.0	-16.7
6. Transport Equipments	1,488.8	2,942.9	1,621.1	97.7	-44.9
7. Project Goods	317.8	769.1	1,151.6	142.0	49.7
B. Mainly Export Related Items	5,342.6	10,148.8	6,642.4	90.0	-34.6
1. Pearls, Precious & Semi-Precious Stones	2,313.1	5,681.9	2,887.8	145.6	-49.2
2. Chemicals, Organic & Inorganic	2,376.4	3,584.4	2,968.7	50.8	-17.2
3. Textile Yarn, Fabric, etc.	560.6	714.5	604.8	27.5	-15.3
4. Cashew Nuts, raw	92.5	168.0	181.1	81.5	7.8
C. Others	16,827.0	16,444.0	14,688.8	-2.3	-10.7
<i>of which :</i>					
1. Gold & Silver	7,176.8	6,522.0	5,577.5	-9.1	-14.5
2. Artificial Resins & Plastic Materials	847.3	1,097.0	1,259.1	29.5	14.8
3. Professional Instruments etc. except electrical	697.2	1,174.7	974.9	68.5	-17.0
4. Coal, Coke & Briquettes etc.	1,487.7	2,704.9	2,212.6	81.8	-18.2
5. Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Products	382.7	508.8	481.8	33.0	-5.3
6. Chemical Materials & Products	359.5	588.4	513.4	63.7	-12.7
7. Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	207.4	327.3	244.6	57.8	-25.3
Total Imports	59,536.1	88,663.0	61,215.9	48.9	-31.0
<i>Memo Items</i>					
Non-Oil Imports	42,540.1	59,066.8	44,616.4	38.8	-24.5
Non-Oil Imports excl. Gold & Silver	35,363.2	52,544.8	39,038.9	48.6	-25.7
Mainly Industrial Inputs*	33,119.2	48,247.0	34,925.4	45.7	-27.6

P : Provisional. R : Revised.

* : Non oil imports net of gold and silver, bulk consumption goods, manufactured fertilisers and professional instruments.

Note : Figures in brackets relate to percentage to total imports for the period.

Source : DGCI & S.

Statement 6: Direction of India's Foreign Trade - Imports

(US\$ million)					
Group / Country	April-June			Percentage Variation	
	2007-08	2008-09 R	2009-10 P	(3)/(2)	(4)/(3)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. O E C D Countries	19,890.6	27,675.5	20,892.0	39.1	-24.5
A. E U	8,100.6	12,330.1	8,389.8	52.2	-32.0
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Belgium	1,294.8	1,973.5	1,383.2	52.4	-29.9
2. France	524.4	1,128.0	736.5	115.1	-34.7
3. Germany	2,180.9	3,290.7	2,294.3	50.9	-30.3
4. Italy	801.4	1,550.8	820.7	93.5	-47.1
5. Netherlands	402.1	607.4	420.7	51.1	-30.7
6. U K	1,226.0	1,602.8	1,066.0	30.7	-33.5
B. North America	3,098.7	5,272.5	4,254.1	70.2	-19.3
1. Canada	337.3	608.7	422.2	80.5	-30.7
2. U S A	2,761.5	4,663.8	3,832.0	68.9	-17.8
C. Asia and Oceania	4,167.4	5,248.4	4,768.7	25.9	-9.1
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Australia	2,586.8	2,778.2	3,087.6	7.4	11.1
2. Japan	1,493.4	2,369.6	1,561.5	58.7	-34.1
D. Other O E C D Countries	4,523.8	4,824.5	3,479.4	6.6	-27.9
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Switzerland	4,024.1	3,888.3	2,587.3	-3.4	-33.5
II. O P E C	17,027.1	31,130.0	17,636.5	82.8	-43.3
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Indonesia	1,247.2	1,483.1	2,099.7	18.9	41.6
2. Iran	2,426.7	3,133.9	2,640.1	29.1	-15.8
3. Iraq	1,476.3	2,602.2	1,428.8	76.3	-45.1
4. Kuwait	1,470.6	2,927.9	1,888.8	99.1	-35.5
5. Saudi Arabia	3,287.0	5,483.2	3,417.3	66.8	-37.7
6. U A E	3,408.6	10,149.4	3,443.4	197.8	-66.1
III. Eastern Europe	877.3	1,389.8	1,469.4	58.4	5.7
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Russia	471.7	864.4	846.3	83.3	-2.1
IV. Developing Countries	18,585.2	27,998.8	20,793.7	50.7	-25.7
<i>of which:</i>					
A. Asia	14,641.4	23,030.7	16,679.2	57.3	-27.6
a) S A A R C	402.0	464.1	360.8	15.5	-22.3
1. Afghanistan	15.1	15.3	20.6	1.4	34.4
2. Bangladesh	75.5	80.9	55.5	7.2	-31.4
3. Bhutan	47.0	56.8	30.6	20.9	-46.2
4. Maldives	1.0	1.2	0.6	24.3	-50.2
5. Nepal	96.8	147.5	109.2	52.3	-25.9
6. Pakistan	68.9	58.9	58.4	-14.5	-0.9
7. Sri Lanka	97.7	103.5	85.9	5.9	-16.9
b) Other Asian Developing Countries	14,239.4	22,566.6	16,318.4	58.5	-27.7
<i>of which:</i>					
1. People's Republic of China	6,094.0	9,662.7	7,386.5	58.6	-23.6
2. Hong Kong	709.6	1,507.5	960.4	112.5	-36.3
3. South Korea	1,385.2	2,104.6	1,771.6	51.9	-15.8
4. Malaysia	1,348.6	1,940.8	1,142.9	43.9	-41.1
5. Singapore	1,766.6	2,552.3	1,797.4	44.5	-29.6
6. Thailand	547.2	709.0	698.8	29.6	-1.4
B. Africa	2,566.9	3,541.5	2,856.8	38.0	-19.3
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Benin	30.8	64.7	85.5	110.0	32.1
2. The Arab Republic of Egypt	454.4	465.7	484.2	2.5	4.0
3. Kenya	17.8	24.0	26.6	35.3	10.7
4. South Africa	1,009.0	1,473.6	1,371.7	46.1	-6.9
5. Sudan	110.3	123.8	89.7	12.3	-27.6
6. Tanzania	14.0	11.3	54.1	-19.6	380.2
7. Zambia	46.9	28.1	19.7	-40.2	-29.8
C. Latin American Countries	1,376.9	1,426.6	1,257.7	3.6	-11.8
V. Others	3,014.7	18.6	33.9	-99.4	81.8
VI. Unspecified	141.2	450.3	390.6	218.9	-13.3
Total Imports	59,536.1	88,663.0	61,215.9	48.9	-31.0

P : Provisional. R : Revised.

Source : DGCI & S.