

## *India's Foreign Trade: 2010-11 (April-June)\**

This article reviews India's merchandise trade performance during 2010-11 (April-June) on the basis of data released by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S); disaggregated commodity-wise and direction-wise details for the period 2009-10 (April-January) are also analysed.

### Highlights

- India's merchandise exports during June 2010 at US\$ 17.7 billion recorded a growth of 30.4 per cent as compared with a decline of 29.1 per cent registered in June 2009. For the ninth successive month, the exports have registered a positive growth.
- During April-June 2010 exports stood at US\$ 50.8 billion, posting an increase of 32.3 per cent as against a decline of 31.8 per cent during April-June 2009.
- India's merchandise imports during June 2010 at US\$ 28.3 billion showed a growth of 23.0 per cent as against a decline of 20.5 per cent recorded in June 2009. This was due to growth in both petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL) and non-POL imports. The rise in POL imports has been sharper than that of non-POL imports. This is the eighth successive month that imports have registered a positive growth. However, the growth rate registered in June 2010 is the lowest since December 2009.
- During April-June 2010, imports at US\$ 83.0 billion registered a rise of 34.4 per cent (30.4 per cent decline a year ago).
- Petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL) imports at US\$ 25.3 billion during April-June 2010 showed a high growth of 51.8

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per cent, as against a decline of 43.7 per cent a year ago, primarily due to increase in international crude oil prices over the period. The average price of Indian basket of crude oil during April-June 2010 stood at US\$ 78.2 per barrel (ranging between US\$ 74.3–84.1 per barrel), which was higher by 32.3 per cent than US\$ 59.1 per barrel (ranged between US\$ 50.1–69.1 per barrel) during April-June 2009.

- Non-POL imports during April-June 2010 at US\$ 57.8 billion recorded a growth of 28.0 per cent as against a decline of 23.7 per cent in April-June 2009.
- Trade deficit during April-June 2010 amounted to US\$ 32.3 billion, which was higher by US\$ 8.9 billion (37.9 per cent) than US\$ 23.4 billion during April-June 2009 due to relatively larger increase in imports than exports during the period.
- The disaggregated data on commodity-wise merchandise trade as well as direction of trade reveal that trade of all

major commodity groups and with major trading partners registered a decline during 2009-10 (April-January) over the corresponding period of preceding year.

## India's Merchandise Trade during April-June 2010

### Exports

India's merchandise exports during June 2010 at US\$ 17.7 billion recorded a growth of 30.4 per cent as compared with a decline of 29.1 per cent registered in June 2009 (Statement 1). For the ninth successive month, the exports have registered a positive growth after declining for a year since October 2008 (Chart 1). However, still the exports have not reached the 2008-09 levels as the exports value in June 2010 is lower than the exports value of US\$ 19.2 billion recorded during June 2008.

Cumulatively, exports during April-June 2010 stood at US\$ 50.8 billion, posting an increase of 32.3 per cent as against a decline of 31.8 per cent during April-June 2009 (Table 1 and Statement 2).

Chart 1: Exports, Imports and Trade Balance

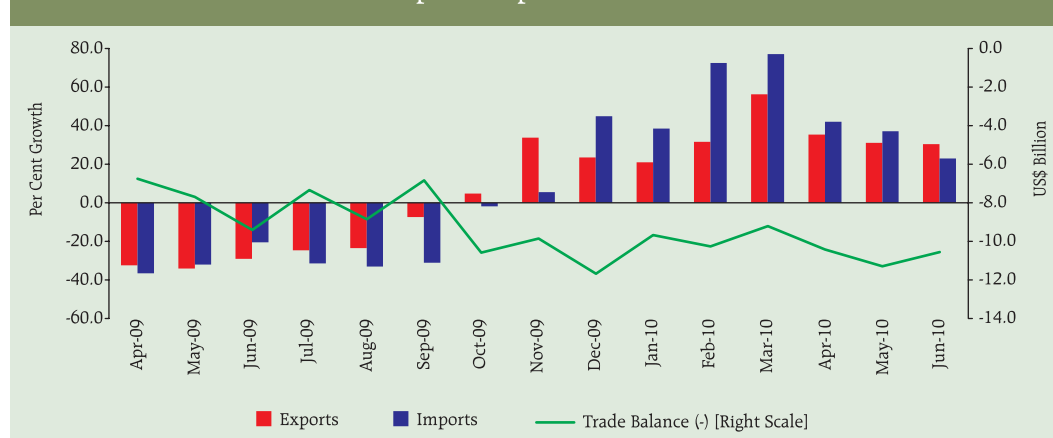


Table 1: India's Merchandise Trade: April-June		
(US\$ billion)		
Items	2009-10 R	2010-11 P
	April-June	
1	2	3
<b>Exports</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>50.8</b>
	(-31.8)	(32.3)
Oil Exports	4.4	..
	(-51.6)	..
Non-oil Exports	34.0	..
	(-28.0)	..
<b>Imports</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>83.0</b>
	(-30.4)	(34.4)
Oil Imports	16.6	25.3
	(-43.7)	(51.8)
Non-oil Imports	45.1	57.8
	(-23.7)	(28.0)
<b>Trade Balance</b>	<b>-23.4</b>	<b>-32.3</b>
Oil Trade Balance	-12.2	..
Non-oil Trade Balance	-11.2	..

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.

The commodity-wise exports data released by DGCI&S for 2009-10 (April-January) revealed that manufactured goods

continued to maintain the largest share at 64.8 per cent, followed by petroleum products (15.4 per cent) and primary products (14.4 per cent). Within manufactured goods, engineering goods contributed the most (Table 2).

During 2009-10 (April-January), exports of all major commodity groups declined with engineering goods registering the sharpest decline of about 24 per cent followed by petroleum products (-11.3 per cent), leather and manufacture (-11.0 per cent) and gems and jewellery (-7.1 per cent) (Statement 3).

The overall decline in exports of engineering goods, which accounted for almost one-fourth of India's total exports, was caused mainly by fall in exports of manufacture of metals, iron and steel and machinery and instruments. More than 65 per cent of the contraction in exports of engineering goods was brought about by these components. As per the information available for exports of commodities destined for different countries, much of

Table 2: India's Exports of Principal Commodities				
(Percentage Shares)				
Commodity Group	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09	2009-10
	April-March		April-January	
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I. Primary Products</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>
Agriculture and Allied Products	11.3	9.5	9.2	9.8
Ores and Minerals	5.6	4.2	4.1	4.6
<b>II. Manufactured Goods</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>64.8</b>
Leather and Manufactures	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
Chemicals and Related Products	13.0	12.3	12.3	12.9
Engineering Goods	22.9	25.5	25.7	22.0
Textiles and Textile Products	11.9	10.8	10.4	11.3
Gems and Jewellery	12.1	15.1	15.0	15.7
<b>III. Petroleum Products</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>
<b>IV. Others</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Compiled from DGCI&S data.

the contraction in engineering goods exports was attributable to the decline of these exports to the US, the UAE, and Singapore that together constituted around 24 per cent of India's engineering goods exports. However, India's exports of engineering goods to China grew during the period leading to almost three-fold increase in China's share.

The decline in oil exports was mainly on account of fall in world oil prices. Otherwise, during the period there was a growth of 20.3 per cent in volume of oil exports as against a decline of 6.0 per cent during 2008-09 (April-January) [Chart 3].

Destination-wise, during 2009-10 (April-January), developing countries and OECD countries, respectively, accounted for 38.7 per cent and 36.3 per cent of India's total exports (Table 3). Another major destination was OPEC with the share of 20.9 per cent.

During the period, the share of developing countries increased while those of OECD and OPEC declined. Country-wise, during 2009-10 (April-January), the UAE emerged as the largest importer of Indian goods with a share of 12.9 per cent, followed by the US, China, Hong Kong and Singapore. These five countries together accounted for 38.3 per cent of India's total exports. In terms of direction of India's exports during 2009-10 (April-January) decline in exports spread across all major markets, such as the EU, OPEC and developing countries (Statement 4).

### Imports

India's merchandise imports during June 2010 at US\$ 28.3 billion showed a growth of 23.0 per cent as against a decline of 20.5 per cent recorded in June 2009. This was due to growth in both petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL) and non-POL imports (Statement 1). However, the rise in POL

Table 3: India's Exports to Principal Regions

Region/Country	(Percentage Shares)			
	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09	2009-10
	April-March		April-January	
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I. OECD Countries</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>36.3</b>
EU	21.2	21.0	20.9	20.6
North America	13.5	12.1	12.1	11.5
USA	12.7	11.3	11.4	10.8
Asia and Oceania	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.9
Other OECD Countries	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3
<b>II. OPEC</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>20.9</b>
<b>III. Eastern Europe</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>IV. Developing Countries</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>38.7</b>
Asia	31.6	27.7	27.2	29.4
SAARC	5.9	4.6	4.6	4.7
Other Asian Developing Countries	25.7	23.1	22.6	24.7
People's Republic of China	6.6	5.0	4.7	6.1
Africa	7.5	6.2	6.4	5.9
Latin America	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.4
<b>V. Others/Unspecified</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Compiled from DGCI&S data.

imports is sharper than that of non-POL imports. After a continuous decline for eleven months, imports turned around in November 2009. This is the eighth successive month that POL imports have registered a positive growth (Chart 1). During April-June 2010, imports at US\$ 83.0 billion registered a rise of 34.4 per cent (30.4 per cent decline a year ago) [Table 1 and Statement 2].

Petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL) imports at US\$ 25.3 billion during April-June 2010 showed a high growth 51.8 per cent, as against a decline of 43.7 per cent a year ago, primarily due to increase in international crude oil prices over the period. The average price of Indian basket of crude oil during April-June 2010 stood at US\$ 78.2 per barrel (ranging between US\$ 74.3–84.1 per barrel), which was higher by 32.3 per cent than US\$ 59.1 per barrel (ranging between US\$ 50.1 – 69.1 per barrel) during April-June 2009 (Table 4). Non-POL imports during April-June 2010 at US\$ 57.8 billion recorded a growth of 28.0 per cent as against a decline of 23.7 per cent in April-June 2009.

The commodity-wise imports data for 2009-10 (April-January) indicated that POL imports at US\$ 70.2 billion showed a decline of 18.1 per cent as against a high growth of 36.1 per cent a year ago, mainly due to reduction in international crude oil prices over the period (Statement 5). The volume of POL imports, however, showed a growth of 12.5 per cent as against a growth of 10.8 per cent during 2008-09 (April-January).

Non-POL imports during 2009-10 (April-January) at US\$ 161.3 billion witnessed a decline of 13.5 per cent as against a growth of 30.2 per cent during the corresponding period of 2008-09.

Table 4: Trends in Crude Oil Prices

(US\$/barrel)				
Period	Dubai	Brent	WTI*	Indian Basket**
1	2	3	4	5
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
2009-10	69.6	69.8	70.6	69.6
(April-June) 2009	58.9	59.1	59.5	59.0
(April-June) 2010	78.0	78.7	77.9	78.2

\* 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.

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics; World Bank's Commodity Price Pink Sheet for July 2010; Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India.

The slowdown in non-POL imports was mainly due to decline in imports of capital goods, pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, fertilisers, iron and steel and non-ferrous metals. Within capital goods, the imports of machinery and transport equipments witnessed a larger decline than other components of capital goods. However, imports of bulk consumption goods (wheat, cereals, edible oil, pulses, sugar) showed a high growth of 77.7 per cent during the period as against a growth of 5.7 per cent during 2008-09 (April-January) (Statement 5). During 2009-10 (April-January) the shares of gold and silver and chemicals in total imports went up, while those of petroleum, crude and products, iron and steel and fertilisers came down (Table 5).

Source-wise, during 2009-10 (April-January), OECD countries had the highest

Table 5: Imports of Principal Commodities

(Percentage Shares)				
Commodity/Group	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09	2009-10
	April-March		April-January	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Petroleum, Crude and Products	31.7	30.8	31.5	30.3
2. Capital Goods	27.9	23.6	23.1	23.1
3. Gold and Silver	7.1	7.2	8.0	9.7
4. Organic and Inorganic Chemicals	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2
5. Coal, Coke and Briquettes, etc.	2.6	3.3	3.2	3.2
6. Fertilisers	2.2	4.5	4.8	2.6
7. Metalliferrous Ores, Metal Scrap, etc.	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.6
8. Iron and Steel	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.9
9. Pearls, Precious and Semi-Precious Stones	3.2	5.5	5.2	5.2
10. Others	14.8	15.4	14.5	16.2
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Compiled from DGCIS data.

share in India's total imports (33.1 per cent), followed by developing countries and OPEC (Table 6). The shares of

developing countries and OECD countries increased, while that of OPEC declined during the period. Country-wise, China

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-January	
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I. OECD Countries</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>33.1</b>
EU	15.3	13.9	13.8	13.6
France	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
Germany	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7
UK	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.5
North America	9.1	6.9	6.9	7.0
USA	8.4	6.1	6.1	6.2
Asia and Oceania	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.8
Other OECD Countries	5.2	4.6	4.9	5.6
<b>II. OPEC</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>31.5</b>
<b>III. Eastern Europe</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>IV. Developing Countries</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>32.5</b>
Asia	25.5	25.9	25.6	25.5
SAARC	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other Asian Developing Countries	24.7	25.3	25.0	25.0
<i>of which:</i>				
People's Republic of China	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.9
Africa	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.4
Latin America	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.5
<b>V. Others/Unspecified</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Compiled from DGCIS data.

continued to be the largest source of imports with the share of 10.9 per cent in total imports, followed by the US, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Switzerland. These five countries together constituted around 33.9 per cent of India's imports.

### Trade Deficit

The deficit in merchandise trade stood at US\$ 10.6 billion in June 2010 as against a level of US\$ 9.4 billion in June 2009 (Chart 1). Trade deficit during April-June 2010 amounted to US\$ 32.3 billion, which was higher by US\$ 8.9 billion (37.9 per cent) than US\$ 23.4 billion during April-June 2009 due to relatively larger increase in imports than exports during the period (Statement 2).

During 2009-10 (April-January) trade deficit on oil account stood at US\$ 48.2

billion, which was lower by US\$ 12.6 billion than US\$ 60.8 billion a year ago. Trade deficit on non-oil account during this period amounted to US\$ 40.5 billion, which was also lower by US\$ 10.3 billion than US\$ 50.8 billion in 2008-09 (April-January).

### Global Trade

World merchandise exports after declining for a year witnessed a turnaround in November 2009. According to the latest monthly data available from International Monetary Fund's (IMF) International Financial Statistics (IFS), after following a continuous rising trend during November 2009 to March 2010, the growth in exports of world economy and of advanced economies has marginally slowed down during April 2010 (Chart 2 and Table 7).

Table 7: Growth in Exports – Global Scenario

(Per cent)				
Region/Country	2008	2009	2009	2010
	January-December		January-April	
1	2	3	4	5
<b>World</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>-22.8</b>	<b>-30.6</b>	<b>24.9</b>
<b>Advanced Economies</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>-21.7</b>	<b>-31.5</b>	<b>22.8</b>
USA	11.9	-18.8	-22.9	22.0
France	10.5	-22.0	-33.0	15.8
Germany	9.6	-22.3	-33.2	17.7
Japan	12.3	-26.1	-40.6	44.4 *
<b>Emerging and Developing Economies</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>-24.5</b>	<b>-28.9</b>	<b>18.6 **</b>
Singapore	13.0	-20.2	-32.8	39.2
China	17.3	-15.9	-20.5	21.0 **
India	29.7	-15.4	-26.5 ***	34.3 ***
Indonesia	18.3	-14.4	-28.7	44.1
Korea	13.6	-14.3	-23.7	34.3
Malaysia	19.1	-24.9	-30.7	41.2
Thailand	12.9	-12.0	-23.8	34.4

\* January-February 2010 over corresponding period of previous year.

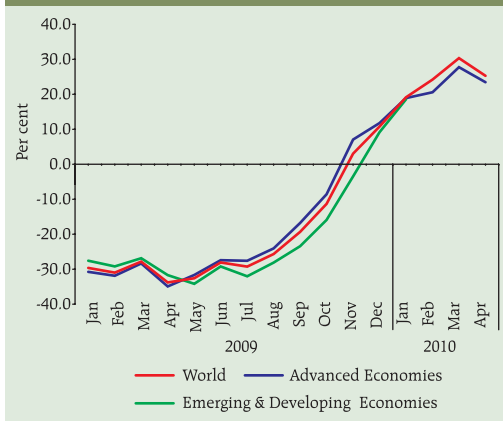
\*\* January 2010 over January 2009.

\*\*\* January-June over corresponding period of previous year.

Sources: 1. IMF ([www.imfstatistics.org](http://www.imfstatistics.org)).

2. DGCIS for India.

Chart 2: Trends in World Export Growth

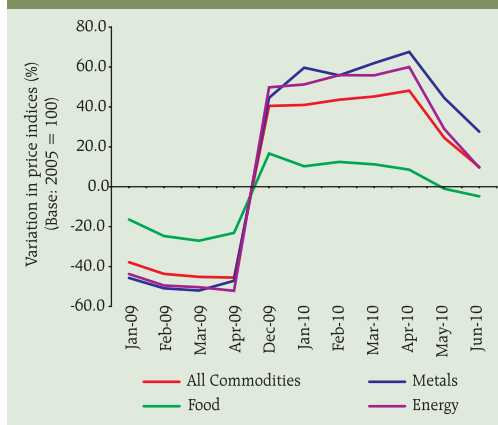


### World Commodity Prices

According to IMF's IFS, after following a continuous rising trend for six months since November 2009, the pace of rise in world commodity prices slowed down to 24.5 per cent in May 2010 and further to

9.9 per cent in June 2010. During June 2010, the prices of metals and energy increased by 27.6 per cent and 9.6 per cent, respectively. However, the food prices showed a decline of 4.8 per cent during June 2010 over June 2009 (Chart 3).

Chart 3: World Commodity Prices





Statement 1: India's Foreign Trade – June 2010									
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
<b>Rupees crore</b>									
2008-09	82,133 (66.5)	15,361 (78.6)	66,772 (63.9)	1,23,967 (51.9)	43,332 (80.4)	80,635 (40.0)	-41,834	-27,971	-13,863
2009-10 R	64,996 (-20.9)	6,773 (-55.9)	58,223 (-12.8)	1,09,937 (-11.3)	31,535 (-27.2)	78,402 (-2.8)	-44,941	-24,763	-20,178
2010-11 P	82,632 (27.1)	..	..	1,31,781 (19.9)	38,900 (23.4)	92,881 (18.5)	-49,149	..	..
<b>US dollar million</b>									
2008-09	19,181 (58.5)	3,587 (70.0)	15,594 (56.1)	28,951 (44.6)	10,120 (71.8)	18,831 (33.3)	-9,770	-6,532	-3,237
2009-10 R	13,606 (-29.1)	1,418 (-60.5)	12,188 (-21.8)	23,013 (-20.5)	6,601 (-34.8)	16,412 (-12.8)	-9,408	-5,184	-4,224
2010-11 P	17,745 (30.4)	..	..	28,299 (23.0)	8,354 (26.5)	19,946 (21.5)	-10,554	..	..

P: Provisional.

R: Revised.

.. Not available.

**Source:** DGCI & S.

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
<b>April-March</b>									
<b>Rupees crore</b>									
2007-08	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 R	8,40,755 (28.2)	1,23,398 (8.1)	7,17,357 (32.4)	13,74,436 (35.8)	4,19,968 (31.0)	9,54,468 (38.0)	-5,33,680	-2,96,570	-2,37,111
2009-10 P	8,45,125 (0.5)	1,32,616 (7.5)	7,12,509 (-0.7)	13,56,469 (-1.3)	4,11,579 (-2.0)	9,44,890 (-1.0)	-5,11,343	-2,78,963	-2,32,381
<b>US dollar million</b>									
2007-08	1,62,904 (28.9)	28,363 (52.2)	1,34,541 (24.8)	2,51,439 (35.4)	79,645 (39.9)	1,71,795 (33.4)	-88,535	-51,281	-37,254
2008-09 R	1,85,295 (13.7)	27,547 (-2.9)	1,57,748 (17.2)	3,03,696 (20.8)	93,672 (17.6)	2,10,025 (22.3)	-1,18,401	-66,125	-52,277
2009-10 P	1,78,662 (-3.6)	28,131 (2.1)	1,50,531 (-4.6)	2,86,823 (-5.6)	87,121 (-7.0)	1,99,702 (-4.9)	-1,08,161	-58,990	-49,171
<b>April-June</b>									
<b>Rupees crore</b>									
2008-09	2,34,733 (58.7)	38,235 (44.3)	1,96,498 (61.9)	3,69,334 (50.6)	1,23,285 (76.0)	2,46,048 (40.4)	-1,34,600	-85,051	-49,550
2009-10 R	1,87,219 (-20.2)	21,646 (-43.4)	1,65,573 (-15.7)	3,01,439 (-18.4)	81,014 (-34.3)	2,20,425 (-10.4)	-1,14,220	-59,368	-54,852
2010-11 P	2,31,744 (23.8)	..	..	3,78,992 (25.7)	1,15,365 (42.4)	2,63,627 (19.6)	-1,47,248	..	..
<b>US dollar million</b>									
2008-09	56,328 (57.0)	9,159 (42.5)	47,169 (60.1)	88,711 (49.0)	29,545 (73.8)	59,166 (39.1)	-32,383	-20,386	-11,997
2009-10 R	38,396 (-31.8)	4,435 (-51.6)	33,962 (-28.0)	61,785 (-30.4)	16,647 (-43.7)	45,138 (-23.7)	-23,388	-12,213	-11,176
2010-11 P	50,792 (32.3)	..	..	83,044 (34.4)	25,276 (51.8)	57,768 (28.0)	-32,252	..	..

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

**Notes:** 1. Figures in brackets relate to percentage variation over the corresponding period of the previous year.  
2. Data conversion has been done using period average exchange rate.

**Source:** DGCIS.

Statement 3: India's Exports of Principal Commodities

(US\$ million)					
Commodity/Group	April-January			Percentage Variation	
	2007-08	2008-09 R	2009-10 P	(3)/(2)	(4)/(3)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. Primary Products</b>	<b>20,620.4</b>	<b>21,356.5</b>	<b>20,535.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>-3.8</b>
<b>A. Agricultural &amp; Allied Products</b>	<b>14,091.8</b>	<b>14,838.0</b>	<b>14,027.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>-5.5</b>
<i>of which :</i>	<b>(10.8)</b>	<b>(9.2)</b>	<b>(9.8)</b>		
1. Tea	427.9	506.6	507.7	18.4	0.2
2. Coffee	325.2	399.1	321.9	22.8	-19.3
3. Rice	2,249.9	1,847.1	1,980.2	-17.9	7.2
4. Wheat	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	-
5. Cotton Raw incl. Waste	1,334.0	500.5	1,314.1	-62.5	162.6
6. Tobacco	383.8	589.3	750.8	53.5	27.4
7. Cashew incl. CNSL	443.5	556.7	506.3	25.5	-9.0
8. Spices	1,045.6	1,179.5	1,047.2	12.8	-11.2
9. Oil Meal	1,373.3	1,943.9	1,350.4	41.5	-30.5
10. Marine Products	1,484.0	1,338.1	1,754.8	-9.8	31.1
11. Sugar & Molasses	1,058.4	991.3	22.7	-6.3	-97.7
<b>B. Ores &amp; Minerals</b>	<b>6,528.6</b>	<b>6,518.5</b>	<b>6,507.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<i>of which :</i>	<b>(5.0)</b>	<b>(4.1)</b>	<b>(4.6)</b>		
1. Iron Ore	3,859.8	3,803.6	4,416.3	-1.5	16.1
2. Processed Minerals	997.9	1,184.3	988.4	18.7	-16.5
<b>II. Manufactured Goods</b>	<b>82,335.8</b>	<b>106,196.5</b>	<b>92,544.6</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>-12.9</b>
<i>of which :</i>	<b>(63.0)</b>	<b>(66.2)</b>	<b>(64.8)</b>		
<b>A. Leather &amp; Manufactures</b>	<b>2,884.6</b>	<b>3,102.4</b>	<b>2,759.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>-11.0</b>
<b>B. Chemicals &amp; Related Products</b>	<b>16,686.1</b>	<b>19,654.9</b>	<b>18,379.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>-6.5</b>
1. Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics	10,943.6	13,426.6	12,691.2	22.7	-5.5
2. Plastic & Linoleum	2,666.5	2,660.8	2,630.3	-0.2	-1.1
3. Rubber, Glass, Paints & Enamels, etc.	2,334.7	2,606.6	2,237.2	11.6	-14.2
4. Residual Chemicals & Allied Products	741.3	961.0	820.4	29.6	-14.6
<b>C. Engineering Goods</b>	<b>29,306.5</b>	<b>41,186.1</b>	<b>31,476.9</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>-23.6</b>
<i>of which :</i>					
1. Manufactures of Metals	5,675.3	6,463.3	4,445.4	13.9	-31.2
2. Machinery & Instruments	7,300.6	9,365.3	7,690.2	28.3	-17.9
3. Transport Equipments	5,169.7	9,672.8	8,273.6	87.1	-14.5
4. Iron & Steel	4,284.2	5,303.1	2,924.2	23.8	-44.9
5. Electronic Goods	2,666.2	5,813.2	4,680.8	118.0	-19.5
<b>D. Textiles and Textile Products</b>	<b>15,668.5</b>	<b>16,711.7</b>	<b>16,061.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>-3.9</b>
1. Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, etc.	3,694.5	3,603.9	2,882.2	-2.5	-20.0
2. Natural Silk Yarn, Fabrics Made-ups, etc. (incl. silk waste)	313.0	314.0	251.5	0.3	-19.9
3. Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, etc.	2,378.8	2,629.4	2,910.9	10.5	10.7
4. Manmade Staple Fibre	218.3	225.0	287.5	3.1	27.8
5. Woollen Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, etc.	74.5	86.2	72.0	15.6	-16.4
6. Readymade Garments	7,770.0	8,779.0	8,749.8	13.0	-0.3
7. Jute & Jute Manufactures	274.9	266.3	177.5	-3.1	-33.3
8. Coir & Coir Manufactures	130.8	123.4	133.5	-5.6	8.2
9. Carpets	813.7	684.5	596.4	-15.9	-12.9
(a) Carpet Handmade	797.9	676.3	588.4	-15.2	-13.0
(b) Carpet Millmade	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
(c) Silk Carpets	15.8	8.2	8.0	-47.9	-3.1
<b>E. Gems &amp; Jewellery</b>	<b>16,280.4</b>	<b>24,129.2</b>	<b>22,426.9</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>-7.1</b>
<b>F. Handicrafts</b>	<b>440.6</b>	<b>271.0</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>-38.5</b>	<b>-38.0</b>
<b>III. Petroleum Products</b>	<b>21,929.4</b>	<b>24,822.7</b>	<b>22,007.8</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>-11.3</b>
	<b>(16.8)</b>	<b>(15.5)</b>	<b>(15.4)</b>		
<b>IV. Others</b>	<b>5,771.8</b>	<b>8,062.3</b>	<b>7,676.7</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>-4.8</b>
	<b>(4.4)</b>	<b>(5.0)</b>	<b>(5.4)</b>		
<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>130,657.4</b>	<b>160,438.1</b>	<b>142,764.5</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>-11.0</b>

P: Provisional. R: Revised.

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

Source: DGCI&amp;S.

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

(US\$ million)					
Group/Country	April-January			Percentage Variation	
	2007-08	2008-09 R	2009-10 P	(3)/(2)	(4)/(3)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. OECD Countries</b>	<b>51,651.3</b>	<b>59,160.3</b>	<b>51,758.2</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>-12.5</b>
<b>A. EU</b>	<b>27,549.2</b>	<b>33,528.9</b>	<b>29,340.3</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>-12.5</b>
<i>Of which:</i>					
1. Belgium	3,346.9	3,872.8	2,967.9	15.7	-23.4
2. France	2,062.4	2,518.1	2,949.6	22.1	17.1
3. Germany	4,101.2	5,353.3	4,368.7	30.5	-18.4
4. Italy	3,157.0	3,267.7	2,724.7	3.5	-16.6
5. Netherlands	4,100.4	5,411.2	5,458.4	32.0	0.9
6. UK	5,456.2	5,598.9	5,151.1	2.6	-8.0
<b>B. North America</b>	<b>18,084.9</b>	<b>19,442.3</b>	<b>16,381.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>-15.7</b>
1. Canada	1,027.2	1,152.4	914.1	12.2	-20.7
2. USA	17,057.7	18,289.9	15,467.3	7.2	-15.4
<b>C. Asia and Oceania</b>	<b>3,920.4</b>	<b>3,979.4</b>	<b>4,192.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<i>Of which:</i>					
1. Australia	935.8	1,248.6	1,133.0	33.4	-9.3
2. Japan	2,869.1	2,567.4	2,831.5	-10.5	10.3
<b>D. Other OECD Countries</b>	<b>2,096.7</b>	<b>2,209.7</b>	<b>1,844.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>-16.5</b>
<i>Of which:</i>					
1. Switzerland	476.5	626.8	470.2	31.6	-25.0
<b>II. OPEC</b>	<b>21,626.2</b>	<b>34,082.4</b>	<b>29,793.8</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>-12.6</b>
<i>Of which:</i>					
1. Indonesia	1,542.8	2,160.4	2,519.7	40.0	16.6
2. Iran	1,767.2	2,179.6	1,562.6	23.3	-28.3
3. Iraq	188.3	364.6	395.6	93.6	8.5
4. Kuwait	531.2	678.3	626.9	27.7	-7.6
5. Saudi Arabia	2,759.6	4,452.3	3,210.5	61.3	-27.9
6. UAE	12,697.3	21,218.6	18,380.5	67.1	-13.4
<b>III. Eastern Europe</b>	<b>1,451.0</b>	<b>1,757.4</b>	<b>1,445.7</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>-17.7</b>
<i>Of which:</i>					
1. Russia	735.1	934.7	781.0	27.2	-16.4
<b>IV. Developing Countries</b>	<b>53,014.3</b>	<b>59,286.5</b>	<b>55,192.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>-6.9</b>
<i>Of which:</i>					
<b>A. Asia</b>	<b>39,196.8</b>	<b>43,672.6</b>	<b>41,965.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>-3.9</b>
<b>a) SAARC</b>	<b>7,148.5</b>	<b>7,338.4</b>	<b>6,655.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-9.3</b>
1. Afghanistan	195.1	325.7	398.4	67.0	22.3
2. Bangladesh	1,935.7	2,148.0	1,935.1	11.0	-9.9
3. Bhutan	70.6	89.4	92.1	26.6	3.0
4. Maldives	72.9	86.5	66.1	18.7	-23.5
5. Nepal	1,181.0	1,347.2	1,260.8	14.1	-6.4
6. Pakistan	1,470.5	1,191.6	1,229.1	-19.0	3.1
7. Sri Lanka	2,222.9	2,150.1	1,673.7	-3.3	-22.2
<b>b) Other Asian Developing Countries</b>	<b>32,048.3</b>	<b>36,334.1</b>	<b>35,310.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
<i>Of which:</i>					
1. People's Republic of China	7,869.0	7,582.9	8,750.0	-3.6	15.4
2. Hong Kong	5,047.8	5,540.7	6,102.7	9.8	10.1
3. South Korea	2,212.2	2,746.6	2,803.6	24.2	2.1
4. Malaysia	1,873.1	3,145.0	2,383.1	67.9	-24.2
5. Singapore	5,544.2	7,353.4	5,939.5	32.6	-19.2
6. Thailand	1,425.2	1,692.9	1,403.7	18.8	-17.1
<b>B. Africa</b>	<b>9,778.4</b>	<b>10,340.9</b>	<b>8,425.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>-18.5</b>
<i>Of which:</i>					
1. Benin	209.7	179.1	173.2	-14.6	-3.3
2. Egypt Arab Republic	1,078.0	1,491.6	1,128.5	38.4	-24.3
3. Kenya	1,175.0	1,197.5	1,200.3	1.9	0.2
4. South Africa	1,978.5	1,749.9	1,701.4	-11.6	-2.8
5. Sudan	310.1	407.4	355.7	31.4	-12.7
6. Tanzania	457.4	954.5	746.4	108.7	-21.8
7. Zambia	114.8	92.6	74.5	-19.3	-19.6
<b>C. Latin American Countries</b>	<b>4,039.1</b>	<b>5,273.0</b>	<b>4,801.7</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>-8.9</b>
<b>V. Others</b>	<b>2,746.2</b>	<b>2,312.9</b>	<b>587.1</b>	<b>-15.8</b>	<b>-74.6</b>
<b>VI. Unspecified</b>	<b>168.4</b>	<b>3,838.6</b>	<b>3,986.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>130,657.4</b>	<b>160,438.1</b>	<b>142,764.5</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>-11.0</b>

P: Provisional.

R: Revised.

Source: DGCI &amp; S.

Statement 5: India's Imports of Principal Commodities

(US\$ million)

Commodity/Group	April-January			Percentage Variation	
	2007-08	2008-09 R	2009-10 P	(3)/(2)	(4)/(3)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. Bulk Imports</b>	<b>90,567.0</b>	<b>127,107.3</b>	<b>101,415.7</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>-20.2</b>
	(43.9)	(46.7)	(43.8)		
<b>A. Petroleum, Petroleum Products &amp; Related Material</b>	<b>62,926.0</b>	<b>85,627.9</b>	<b>70,161.3</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>-18.1</b>
	(30.5)	(31.5)	(30.3)		
<b>B. Bulk Consumption Goods</b>	<b>3,883.2</b>	<b>4,105.7</b>	<b>7,294.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>77.7</b>
1. Wheat	597.6	0.0	19.4	-	-
2. Cereals & Cereal Preparations	37.6	39.2	40.9	4.1	4.3
3. Edible Oil	2,164.2	2,863.6	4,506.3	32.3	57.4
4. Pulses	1,082.5	1,160.5	1,770.9	7.2	52.6
5. Sugar	1.3	42.4	957.2	-	-
<b>C. Other Bulk Items</b>	<b>23,757.8</b>	<b>37,373.7</b>	<b>23,959.8</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>-35.9</b>
1. Fertilisers	4,711.2	13,113.4	6,059.8	178.3	-53.8
a) Crude	378.2	928.2	550.7	145.4	-40.7
b) Sulphur & Unroasted Iron Pyrites	245.5	655.7	87.9	167.0	-86.6
c) Manufactured	4,087.4	11,529.5	5,421.1	182.1	-53.0
2. Non-Ferrous Metals	2,847.4	5,470.4	2,460.3	92.1	-55.0
3. Paper, Paperboard & Mfgd. incl. Newsprint	1,165.5	1,619.5	1,225.2	39.0	-24.3
4. Crude Rubber, incl. Synthetic & Reclaimed	642.5	816.6	802.7	27.1	-1.7
5. Pulp & Waste Paper	648.1	711.4	705.8	9.8	-0.8
6. Metalliferous Ores & Metal Scrap	6,411.1	7,170.0	5,974.1	11.8	-16.7
7. Iron & Steel	7,332.1	8,472.3	6,731.8	15.6	-20.5
<b>II. Non-Bulk Imports</b>	<b>115,579.0</b>	<b>144,930.2</b>	<b>130,036.1</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>-10.3</b>
	(56.1)	(53.3)	(56.2)		
<b>A. Capital Goods</b>	<b>46,540.2</b>	<b>62,973.1</b>	<b>53,551.1</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>-15.0</b>
1. Manufactures of Metals	2,152.1	2,877.0	1,970.4	33.7	-31.5
2. Machine Tools	1,813.9	2,063.9	1,337.1	13.8	-35.2
3. Machinery except Electrical & Electronics	15,734.6	18,869.7	15,970.6	19.9	-15.4
4. Electrical Machinery except Electronics	2,301.0	3,263.4	2,549.8	41.8	-21.9
5. Electronic Goods incl. Computer Software	17,501.0	21,210.0	19,088.4	21.2	-10.0
6. Transport Equipments	6,011.3	11,970.2	9,153.1	99.1	-23.5
7. Project Goods	1,026.4	2,719.0	3,481.5	164.9	28.0
<b>B. Mainly Export-Related Items</b>	<b>17,856.1</b>	<b>27,688.5</b>	<b>24,461.6</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>-11.7</b>
1. Pearls, Precious & Semi-Precious Stones	7,201.8	14,023.1	12,147.5	94.7	-13.4
2. Chemicals, Organic & Inorganic	8,250.0	10,871.3	9,632.8	31.8	-11.4
3. Textile Yarn, Fabric, etc.	2,074.8	2,271.5	2,112.7	9.5	-7.0
4. Cashewnuts, raw	329.5	522.6	568.5	58.6	8.8
<b>C. Others</b>	<b>51,182.6</b>	<b>54,268.5</b>	<b>52,023.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>-4.1</b>
<i>of which :</i>					
1. Gold & Silver	15,236.2	21,680.6	22,378.8	42.3	3.2
2. Artificial Resins & Plastic Materials	3,032.9	3,370.0	3,991.3	11.1	18.4
3. Professional Instruments etc. except electrical	3,145.8	3,745.6	2,941.2	19.1	-21.5
4. Coal, Coke & Briquettes etc.	5,259.2	8,823.4	7,376.8	67.8	-16.4
5. Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Products	1,378.3	1,559.4	1,733.3	13.1	11.2
6. Chemical Materials & Products	1,318.6	1,825.9	1,879.3	38.5	2.9
7. Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	846.4	1,048.0	882.1	23.8	-15.8
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>206,146.0</b>	<b>272,037.5</b>	<b>231,451.8</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>-14.9</b>
<i>Memo Items</i>					
<b>Non-Oil Imports</b>	<b>143,220.0</b>	<b>186,409.5</b>	<b>161,290.5</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>-13.5</b>
<b>Non-Oil Imports excl. Gold &amp; Silver</b>	<b>127,983.7</b>	<b>164,729.0</b>	<b>138,911.6</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>-15.7</b>
<b>Mainly Industrial Inputs*</b>	<b>116,867.3</b>	<b>145,348.1</b>	<b>123,254.7</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>-15.2</b>

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: DGC &amp; S.

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

(US\$ million)					
Group/Country	April-January			Percentage Variation	
	2007-08	2008-09 R	2009-10 P	(3)/(2)	(4)/(3)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. OECD Countries</b>	<b>64,034.0</b>	<b>86,820.5</b>	<b>76,570.0</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>-11.8</b>
<b>A. EU</b>	<b>28,673.8</b>	<b>37,607.4</b>	<b>31,541.8</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>-16.1</b>
<i>Of which:</i>					
1. Belgium	4,084.1	5,165.5	5,053.3	26.5	-2.2
2. France	2,254.9	3,914.8	3,406.4	73.6	-13.0
3. Germany	7,751.5	10,497.5	8,521.4	35.4	-18.8
4. Italy	3,100.8	3,838.8	3,096.7	23.8	-19.3
5. Netherlands	1,637.8	1,681.4	1,616.2	2.7	-3.9
6. UK	4,221.8	5,421.1	3,523.7	28.4	-35.0
<b>B. North America</b>	<b>12,818.1</b>	<b>18,728.2</b>	<b>16,314.5</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>-12.9</b>
1. Canada	1,594.9	2,253.9	1,856.1	41.3	-17.6
2. USA	11,223.2	16,474.3	14,458.3	46.8	-12.2
<b>C. Asia and Oceania</b>	<b>11,955.8</b>	<b>17,040.4</b>	<b>15,803.5</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>-7.3</b>
<i>Of which:</i>					
1. Australia	6,492.2	9,682.4	10,020.6	49.1	3.5
2. Japan	5,181.8	6,969.7	5,367.5	34.5	-23.0
<b>D. Other OECD Countries</b>	<b>10,586.3</b>	<b>13,444.5</b>	<b>12,910.2</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>-4.0</b>
<i>Of which:</i>					
1. Switzerland	8,292.0	11,125.5	10,829.7	34.2	-2.7
<b>II. OPEC</b>	<b>61,724.2</b>	<b>89,500.6</b>	<b>73,000.4</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>-18.4</b>
<i>Of which:</i>					
1. Indonesia	3,957.5	5,607.1	6,936.1	41.7	23.7
2. Iran	8,863.2	10,821.7	9,361.8	22.1	-13.5
3. Iraq	5,028.7	7,346.1	5,965.1	46.1	-18.8
4. Kuwait	5,730.6	8,537.7	6,857.1	49.0	-19.7
5. Saudi Arabia	15,453.3	17,788.1	13,671.9	15.1	-23.1
6. UAE	11,064.1	21,297.4	14,217.9	92.5	-33.2
<b>III. Eastern Europe</b>	<b>3,340.9</b>	<b>6,028.5</b>	<b>5,190.4</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>-13.9</b>
<i>Of which:</i>					
1. Russia	2,123.9	4,015.8	3,143.6	89.1	-21.7
<b>IV. Developing Countries</b>	<b>64,923.1</b>	<b>85,663.7</b>	<b>75,154.6</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>-12.3</b>
<i>Of which:</i>					
<b>A. Asia</b>	<b>52,671.0</b>	<b>69,578.4</b>	<b>59,120.4</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>-15.0</b>
<b>a) SAARC</b>	<b>1,617.8</b>	<b>1,584.3</b>	<b>1,317.1</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-16.9</b>
1. Afghanistan	84.4	106.0	100.5	25.5	-5.2
2. Bangladesh	223.5	277.8	206.7	24.3	-25.6
3. Bhutan	165.7	129.9	124.4	-21.6	-4.2
4. Maldives	3.2	3.5	2.9	9.5	-17.2
5. Nepal	516.8	452.2	384.7	-12.5	-14.9
6. Pakistan	228.1	325.1	226.3	42.5	-30.4
7. Sri Lanka	396.1	289.8	271.6	-26.8	-6.3
<b>b) Other Asian Developing Countries</b>	<b>51,053.2</b>	<b>67,994.2</b>	<b>57,803.4</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>-15.0</b>
<i>Of which:</i>					
1. People's Republic of China	22,583.1	28,492.4	25,174.1	26.2	-11.6
2. Hong Kong	2,379.5	5,293.6	3,679.5	122.5	-30.5
3. South Korea	4,846.5	7,694.3	6,836.4	58.8	-11.1
4. Malaysia	5,056.5	6,513.8	4,081.1	28.8	-37.3
5. Singapore	6,304.5	6,709.3	4,933.4	6.4	-26.5
6. Thailand	1,918.7	2,340.6	2,328.1	22.0	-0.5
<b>B. Africa</b>	<b>7,655.1</b>	<b>11,424.4</b>	<b>10,199.8</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>-10.7</b>
<i>Of which:</i>					
1. Benin	66.6	107.3	117.9	61.2	9.9
2. Egypt Arab Republic	1,732.1	1,731.2	1,454.7	-0.1	-16.0
3. Kenya	70.2	71.5	59.5	1.8	-16.8
4. South Africa	2,920.6	5,088.2	4,738.9	74.2	-6.9
5. Sudan	293.0	378.5	333.0	29.1	-12.0
6. Tanzania	111.7	134.7	196.0	20.5	45.5
7. Zambia	71.0	173.8	96.7	144.9	-44.3
<b>C. Latin American Countries</b>	<b>4,597.0</b>	<b>4,660.8</b>	<b>5,834.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>25.2</b>
<b>V. Others</b>	<b>11,551.9</b>	<b>2,902.6</b>	<b>695.9</b>	<b>-74.9</b>	<b>-76.0</b>
<b>VI. Unspecified</b>	<b>571.8</b>	<b>1,121.6</b>	<b>840.4</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>-25.1</b>
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>206,146.0</b>	<b>272,037.5</b>	<b>231,451.8</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>-14.9</b>

P: Provisional. R: Revised.

Source: DGCI &amp; S.