

*India's Foreign Trade: 2010-11 (April-May) **

This article reviews India's merchandise trade performance during 2010-11 (April-May) 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-December 2009 are also analysed.

Highlights

- India's merchandise exports during May 2010 at US\$ 16.1 billion recorded a growth of 31.1 per cent as compared with a decline of 34.1 per cent registered in May 2009. This is the eighth successive month that exports have shown a positive growth since October 2009.
- During April-May 2010 exports stood at US\$ 33.0 billion, posting an increase of 33.2 per cent as against a decline of 33.3 per cent during April-May 2009.
- India's merchandise imports during May 2010 at US\$ 27.4 billion showed a growth of 37.1 per cent as against a decline of 32.0 per cent recorded in May 2009. This was due to growth in both petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL) and non-POL imports. The rise in POL imports is sharper than that of non-POL imports. This is the seventh successive month that imports have registered a positive growth.
- During April-May 2010, imports at US\$ 54.7 billion registered a rise of 39.5 per cent (34.3 per cent decline a year ago).
- POL imports at US\$ 16.9 billion during April-May 2010 showed a high growth of 68.5 per cent, as against a decline of 48.3 per cent a year ago, primarily due to increase in international crude oil prices

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over the period. The average price of Indian basket of crude oil during April-May 2010 stood at US\$ 80.1 per barrel (ranging between US\$ 76.1–84.1 per barrel), which was higher by 48.2 per cent than US\$ 54.1 per barrel (ranging between US\$ 50.1–58.0 per barrel) during April-May 2009.

- Non-POL imports during April-May 2010 at US\$ 37.8 billion recorded a growth of 29.6 per cent as against a decline of 27.6 per cent in April-May 2009.
- Trade deficit during April-May 2010 amounted to US\$ 21.7 billion, which was higher by US\$ 7.3 billion (50.3 per cent) than US\$ 14.4 billion during April-May 2009 due to relatively larger increase in imports than exports during the period.
- The disaggregated data on commodity-wise merchandise trade as well as source and direction of exports and imports reveal that trade of all major commodity groups and with major trading partners registered a decline during April-December 2009 over the corresponding period of previous year.

India's Merchandise Trade during 2010-11 (April-May)

Exports

India's merchandise exports during May 2010 at US\$ 16.1 billion recorded a growth of 31.1 per cent as compared with a decline of 34.1 per cent registered in May 2009 (Statement 1). This is the eighth successive month that exports have shown 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 May 2010 is lower than the exports value of US\$ 18.7 billion recorded during May 2008.

Cumulatively, exports during April-May 2010 stood at US\$ 33.0 billion, posting an increase of 33.2 per cent as against a decline of 33.3 per cent during April-May 2009 (Table 1 and Statement 2).

The commodity-wise exports data released by DGCI&S for April-December 2009 revealed that manufactured goods maintained the largest share at 64.9 per cent, followed by petroleum products (15.5 per cent) and primary products (13.9 per cent). Moreover,



Table 1: India's Merchandise Trade: April-May		
(US\$ billion)		
Items	2009-10 R	2010-11 P
	April-May	
1	2	3
Exports	24.8 (-33.3)	33.0 (33.2)
Oil Exports	3.0 (-45.9)	..
Non-oil Exports	21.8 (-31.0)	..
Imports	39.2 (-34.3)	54.7 (39.5)
Oil Imports	10.0 (-48.3)	16.9 (68.5)
Non-oil Imports	29.2 (-27.6)	37.8 (29.6)
Trade Balance	-14.4	-21.7
Oil Trade Balance	-7.0	..
Non-oil Trade Balance	-7.4	..

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 share of primary products has increased while those of manufactured goods and petroleum products have witnessed a decline (Table 2).

During April-December 2009, exports of all major commodity groups declined (Statement 3). While, the decline was evident across all major commodity groups, engineering goods registered the sharpest decline of about 25 per cent followed by petroleum products (-17.6 per cent), agricultural and allied products (-15.5 per cent) and gems and jewellery (-13.2 per cent). However, the sectors which were recovering, though still in the negative zone, consisted of ores and minerals and textiles.

The significant decline in oil exports was mainly on account of fall in world oil prices (Chart 3). Otherwise, the volume of these exports grew by 19.5 per cent during the period as compared with a decline of 7.1 per cent during April-December 2008.

As per the data available for exports of commodities destined for different countries, it can be highlighted that the fall in exports of agriculture and allied products was brought about mainly by the fall in exports of these products to the US, the UAE,

Table 2: India's Exports of Principal Commodities				
(Percentage Shares)				
Commodity Group	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09	2009-10
	April-March		April-December	
1	2	3	4	5
I. Primary Products	16.9	13.7	13.3	13.9
Agriculture and Allied Products	11.3	9.5	9.4	9.4
Ores and Minerals	5.6	4.2	3.9	4.5
II. Manufactured Goods	63.2	66.5	65.9	64.9
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	25.3	22.5
Textiles and Textile Products	11.9	10.8	10.2	11.1
Gems and Jewellery	12.1	15.1	15.2	15.6
III. Petroleum Products	17.4	14.5	15.9	15.5
IV. Others	2.5	5.3	4.9	5.7
Total Exports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from DGCI&S data.

Bangladesh and Japan, which together constituted around 24 per cent of India's agriculture and allied products exports. Similarly, the decline in chemicals exports was mainly on account of decline of these exports to Germany, Brazil and the UAE. The decline in gems and jewellery exports was mainly attributable to the decline of these exports to the UK, the US and Belgium, which together constituted around one-fourth of India's gems and jewellery exports. 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 manufactures of metals, iron and steel and machinery and instruments. Much of the contraction in these exports was attributable to the decline of these exports to the UAE, the US and Singapore that together constituted about 24 per cent of India's engineering goods exports. The overall contraction in textiles exports

was largely attributable to fall in exports of cotton yarn, fabrics, made-ups, *etc.* and natural silk yarn fabrics made-up, *etc.*

Destination-wise, during April-December 2009, developing countries and OECD countries, respectively, accounted for 38.3 per cent and 36.3 per cent of India's total exports (Table 3). Another major contributor was OPEC with the share of 21.3 per cent. During April-December 2009, the share of developing countries increased while those of OECD and OPEC declined. Country-wise, the UAE, with a share of 13.0 per cent, was the largest destination for India's exports in April-December 2009, followed by the US, China, Hong Kong, Singapore and the Netherlands. These six countries together accounted for 42.2 per cent of India's total exports. Direction of India's exports during April-December 2009 indicated that exports to all major markets, such as the EU, OPEC and developing countries declined (Statement 4).

Table 3: India's Exports to Principal Regions

(Percentage Shares)				
Region/Country	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09	2009-10
	April-March		April-December	
1	2	3	4	5
I. OECD Countries	39.5	36.9	36.6	36.3
EU	21.2	21.0	20.6	20.5
North America	13.5	12.1	12.1	11.6
US	12.7	11.3	11.4	11.0
Asia and Oceania	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.9
Other OECD Countries	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3
II. OPEC	16.6	21.0	21.7	21.3
III. Eastern Europe	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
IV. Developing Countries	42.5	37.0	37.0	38.3
Asia	31.6	27.7	27.0	28.9
SAARC	5.9	4.6	4.6	4.4
Other Asian Developing Countries	25.7	23.1	22.4	24.5
People's Republic of China	6.6	5.0	4.5	5.8
Africa	7.5	6.2	6.5	6.1
Latin America	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.3
V. Others/Unspecified	0.3	4.0	3.6	3.1
Total Exports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from DGCI&S data.

Imports

India's merchandise imports during May 2010 at US\$ 27.4 billion showed a growth of 37.1 per cent as against a decline of 32.0 per cent recorded in May 2009. This was due to growth in both petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL) and non-POL imports (Statement 1). However, the rise in POL 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 seventh successive month that imports have registered a positive growth (Chart 1). During April-May 2010, imports at US\$ 54.7 billion registered a rise of 39.5 per cent (34.3 per cent decline a year ago) [Table 1 and Statement 2].

POL imports at US\$ 16.9 billion during April-May 2010 showed a high growth of 68.5 per cent, as against a decline of 48.3 per cent a year ago, primarily due to the increase in international crude oil prices over the period. The average price of Indian basket of crude oil during April-May 2010 stood at US\$ 80.1 per barrel (ranging between US\$ 76.1–84.1 per barrel), which was higher by 48.2 per cent than US\$ 54.1 per barrel (ranging between US\$ 50.1–58.0 per barrel) during April-May 2009 (Table 4). Non-POL imports during April-May 2010 at US\$ 37.8 billion recorded a growth of 29.6 per cent as against a decline of 27.6 per cent in April-May 2009.

The commodity-wise imports data for April-December 2009 indicated that POL imports at US\$ 59.8 billion showed a decline of 26.3 per cent as against a high growth of 49.0 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 9.6 per cent as against a growth of 10.1 per cent during April-December 2008.

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
May 2009	57.4	57.9	59.1	58.0
May 2010	76.9	76.3	73.7	76.1

* 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 June 2010; Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India.

Non-POL imports during April-December 2009 at US\$ 139.4 billion witnessed a decline of 19.3 per cent as against a growth of 34.0 per cent during the corresponding period of 2008.

The slowdown in non-POL imports was mainly due to decline in imports of capital goods, pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, gold and silver, fertilisers 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 showed a high growth of 74.7 per cent during the period as against a growth of 6.5 per cent during April-December 2008 (Statement 5). During April-December 2009, the shares of gold and silver and chemicals in total imports went up, while those of petroleum, crude and products, metalliferous ores, metal scrap, etc., and fertilisers came down (Table 5).

Table 5: Imports of Principal Commodities

(Percentage Shares)				
Commodity/Group	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09	2009-10
	April-March		April-December	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Petroleum, Crude and Products	31.7	30.8	32.0	30.0
2. Capital Goods	27.9	23.6	22.5	22.5
3. Gold and Silver	7.1	7.2	8.2	9.1
4. Organic and Inorganic Chemicals	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.4
5. Coal, Coke and Briquettes, etc.	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.3
6. Fertilisers	2.2	4.5	4.9	2.8
7. Metalliferous Ores, Metal Scrap, etc.	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.5
8. Iron and Steel	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.0
9. Pearls, Precious and Semi-Precious Stones	3.2	5.5	5.2	5.2
10. Others	14.8	15.4	14.2	17.2
Total Imports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from DGCI&S data.

Source-wise, during April-December 2009, developing countries had the highest share in India's total imports (33.3 per cent), followed by OECD countries and OPEC countries and OECD countries increased,

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-December	
1	2	3	4	5
I. OECD Countries	35.4	31.7	31.8	32.7
EU	15.3	13.9	13.6	13.6
France	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.1
Germany	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.7
UK	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.6
North America	9.1	6.9	6.9	6.5
US	8.4	6.1	6.0	5.7
Asia and Oceania	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.9
Other OECD Countries	5.2	4.6	5.2	5.7
II. OPEC	30.7	32.1	33.4	31.3
III. Eastern Europe	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.3
IV. Developing Countries	31.5	31.9	31.3	33.3
Asia	25.5	25.9	25.3	26.4
SAARC	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other Asian Developing Countries	24.7	25.3	24.7	25.9
<i>of which:</i>				
People's Republic of China	10.8	10.6	10.3	11.3
Africa	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.4
Latin America	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.5
V. Others/Unspecified	0.9	2.1	1.3	0.4
Total Imports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from DGCI&S data.

while that of OPEC declined during the period. Country-wise, China continued to be the single largest source of imports with the share of 11.3 per cent in total imports, followed by the UAE, Saudi Arabia, the US and Switzerland. These five countries together constituted around 33.6 per cent of India's imports. Direction of India's imports during April-December 2009 indicated that imports from all the major regions declined (Statement 6).

Trade Deficit

Trade deficit during April-May 2010 amounted to US\$ 21.7 billion, which was higher by US\$ 7.3 billion (50.3 per cent) than US\$ 14.4 billion during April-May 2009 due to relatively larger increase in imports than exports during the period (Table 1 and Chart 1).

Trade deficit on oil account during April-December 2009 stood at US\$ 40.5 billion, which was lower by US\$ 17.1 billion than US\$ 57.6 billion a year ago. Trade deficit on non-oil account during this period amounted to US\$ 33.8 billion, which was also lower by US\$ 14.8 billion than US\$ 48.6 billion in April-December 2008.

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), since November 2009, the exports of world, emerging and developing economies and advanced economies have been following a continuous rising trend (Chart 2 and Table 7).

Table 7: Growth in Exports – Global Scenario

(Per cent)				
Region/Country	2008	2009	2009	2010
	January-December		January-March	
1	2	3	4	5
World	16.1	-21.4	-29.3	24.7
Advanced Economies	10.9	-21.2	-30.1	22.8
US	11.9	-18.8	-21.6	20.5
France	10.1	-22.2	-30.0	16.8
Germany	9.6	-22.3	-30.8	17.1
Japan	12.3	-26.1	-41.8	44.4*
Emerging and Developing Economies	25.6	-21.9	-27.9	18.0**
Singapore	13.0	-20.2	-32.7	38.3
China	17.3	-15.9	-19.7	21.0**
India	29.7	-16.5	-25.9***	35.2***
Indonesia	24.4	-19.4	-29.6	43.0
Korea	13.6	-14.3	-25.2	36.2
Malaysia	19.1	-24.9	-28.9	40.8
Thailand	12.9	-12.0	-23.4	34.2

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

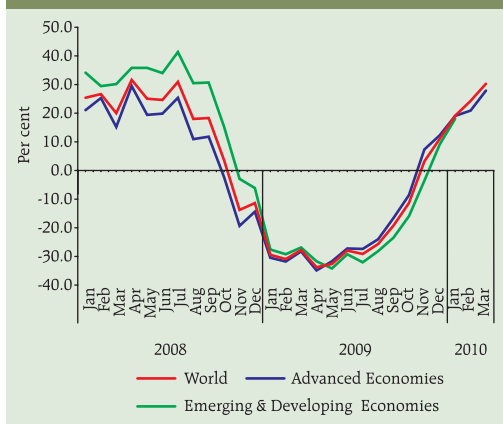
** January 2010 over January 2009.

*** January-May over corresponding period of previous year.

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

2. DGCIS for India.

Chart 2: Trends in World Export Growth

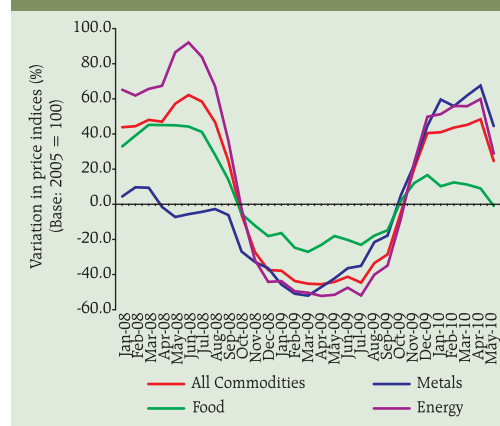


World Commodity Prices

According to the IMF's IFS, after following a continuous rising trend for six months since November 2009, the pace of rise in world commodity prices has slowed

down to 24.6 per cent in May 2010. During this month, the prices of metals and energy increased by 44.5 per cent and 28.9 per cent, respectively. However, the food prices showed a decline of 0.9 per cent during May 2010 over May 2009 (Chart 3).

Chart 3: World Commodity Prices



Statement 1: India's Foreign Trade – May 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
Rupees crore									
2008-09	78,717 (55.0)	11,498 (26.4)	67,220 (61.2)	124,031 (43.8)	44,211 (93.1)	79,820 (26.0)	-45,314	-32,713	-12,601
2009-10 R	59,771 (-24.1)	7,281 (-36.7)	52,490 (-21.9)	97,118 (-21.7)	25,752 (-41.8)	71,365 (-10.6)	-37,346	-18,471	-18,875
2010-11 P	73,964 (23.7)	..	..	125,694 (29.4)	40,515 (57.3)	85,179 (19.4)	-51,730	..	..
US dollar million									
2008-09	18,687 (50.0)	2,729 (22.4)	15,957 (56.0)	29,444 (39.2)	10,495 (87.0)	18,948 (22.0)	-10,757	-7,766	-2,991
2009-10 R	12,316 (-34.1)	1,500 (-45.0)	10,815 (-32.2)	20,011 (-32.0)	5,306 (-49.4)	14,705 (-22.4)	-7,695	-3,806	-3,889
2010-11 P	16,145 (31.1)	..	..	27,437 (37.1)	8,844 (66.7)	18,593 (26.4)	-11,292	..	..

P: Provisional.

R: Revised.

.. Not available.

Notes: Figures in brackets relate to percentage variation over the corresponding previous period.**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
April-March									
Rupees crore									
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
US dollar million									
2007-08	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	-51,281	-37,254
2008-09 R	185,295 (13.7)	27,547 (-2.9)	157,748 (17.2)	303,696 (20.8)	93,672 (17.6)	210,025 (22.3)	-118,401	-66,125	-52,277
2009-10 P	178,662 (-3.6)	28,131 (2.1)	150,531 (-4.6)	286,823 (-5.6)	87,121 (-7.0)	199,702 (-4.9)	-108,161	-58,990	-49,171
April-May									
Rupees crore									
2008-09	1,52,600 (54.9)	22,874 (27.9)	1,29,726 (60.9)	2,45,367 (49.9)	79,953 (73.6)	1,65,413 (40.6)	-92,766	-57,079	-35,687
2009-10 R	1,22,223 (-19.9)	14,873 (-35.0)	1,07,349 (-17.2)	1,93,376 (-21.2)	49,478 (-38.1)	1,43,897 (-13.0)	-71,153	-34,605	-36,548
2010-11 P	1,49,111 (22.0)	..	..	2,47,211 (27.8)	76,465 (54.5)	1,70,746 (18.7)	-98,100	..	..
US dollar million									
2008-09	37,147 (56.2)	5,572 (29.1)	31,575 (62.2)	59,761 (51.2)	19,426 (74.9)	40,335 (42.0)	-22,614	-13,854	-8,760
2009-10 R	24,790 (-33.3)	3,017 (-45.9)	21,774 (-31.0)	39,238 (-34.3)	10,045 (-48.3)	29,193 (-27.6)	-14,448	-7,028	-7,420
2010-11 P	33,032 (33.2)	..	..	54,745 (39.5)	16,923 (68.5)	37,822 (29.6)	-21,712	..	..

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

Note: 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: DGCI&S.

Statement 3: India's Exports of Principal Commodities

(US\$ million)					
Commodity/Group	April-December			Percentage Variation	
	2007-08	2008-09 R	2009-10 P	(3)/(2)	(4)/(3)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Primary Products	17,657.2	19,655.8	17,403.1	11.3	-11.5
	(15.3)	(13.3)	(13.9)		
A. Agricultural & Allied Products	11,960.4	13,906.5	11,755.3	16.3	-15.5
<i>of which :</i>	(10.3)	(9.4)	(9.4)		
1. Tea	383.7	473.5	446.8	23.4	-5.6
2. Coffee	298.9	376.0	287.6	25.8	-23.5
3. Rice	1,881.7	1,811.2	1,766.0	-3.7	-2.5
4. Wheat	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	-
5. Cotton Raw incl. Waste	951.4	473.9	875.5	-50.2	84.8
6. Tobacco	353.8	546.8	684.7	54.6	25.2
7. Cashew incl. CNSL	398.2	511.5	453.4	28.4	-11.3
8. Spices	942.5	1,073.5	935.1	13.9	-12.9
9. Oil Meal	1,061.9	1,772.9	1,198.6	67.0	-32.4
10. Marine Products	1,376.3	1,238.8	1,305.1	-10.0	5.3
11. Sugar & Molasses	906.7	993.6	19.8	9.6	-98.0
B. Ores & Minerals	5,696.8	5,749.3	5,647.7	0.9	-1.8
<i>of which :</i>	(4.9)	(3.9)	(4.5)		
1. Iron Ore	3,295.4	3,182.3	3,774.1	-3.4	18.6
2. Processed Minerals	904.2	1,103.1	884.0	22.0	-19.9
II. Manufactured Goods	73,327.9	97,189.4	81,153.7	32.5	-16.5
<i>of which :</i>	(63.3)	(65.9)	(64.9)		
A. Leather & Manufactures	2,539.1	2,803.8	2,417.4	10.4	-13.8
B. Chemicals & Related Products	14,867.8	18,169.7	16,095.7	22.2	-11.4
1. Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics	9,726.0	12,372.3	11,155.6	27.2	-9.8
2. Plastic & Linoleum	2,395.8	2,487.8	2,269.2	3.8	-8.8
3. Rubber, Glass, Paints & Enamels, etc.	2,086.0	2,413.7	1,939.7	15.7	-19.6
4. Residual Chemicals & Allied Products	660.0	895.9	731.2	35.7	-18.4
C. Engineering Goods	26,068.4	37,370.5	28,077.3	43.4	-24.9
<i>of which :</i>					
1. Manufactures of Metals	4,889.2	5,984.7	4,034.1	22.4	-32.6
2. Machinery & Instruments	6,446.2	8,596.0	6,917.5	33.4	-19.5
3. Transport Equipments	4,679.3	8,125.3	7,262.3	73.6	-10.6
4. Iron & Steel	3,870.7	5,024.0	2,526.2	29.8	-49.7
5. Electronic Goods	2,379.1	5,320.3	4,309.7	123.6	-19.0
D. Textiles and Textile Products	13,882.3	15,066.9	13,823.1	8.5	-8.3
1. Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, etc.	3,297.6	3,312.2	2,478.4	0.4	-25.2
2. Natural Silk Yarn, Fabrics Made-ups, etc. (incl. silk waste)	279.0	289.0	222.0	3.6	-23.2
3. Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, etc.	2,114.1	2,418.7	2,552.5	14.4	5.5
4. Manmade Staple Fibre	190.1	212.1	245.3	11.6	15.7
5. Woollen Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, etc.	65.5	78.4	64.4	19.7	-17.8
6. Readymade Garments	6,851.2	7,769.6	7,441.1	13.4	-4.2
7. Jute & Jute Manufactures	247.6	245.9	165.4	-0.7	-32.7
8. Coir & Coir Manufactures	116.1	110.6	119.8	-4.8	8.3
9. Carpets	721.1	630.4	534.2	-12.6	-15.3
(a) Carpet Handmade	708.2	623.1	527.4	-12.0	-15.4
(b) Carpet Millmade	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
(c) Silk Carpets	13.0	7.3	6.8	-44.0	-6.3
E. Gems & Jewellery	14,600.7	22,463.4	19,495.5	53.9	-13.2
F. Handicrafts	417.7	255.6	148.7	-38.8	-41.8
III. Petroleum Products	19,535.7	23,464.5	19,345.0	20.1	-17.6
	(16.9)	(15.9)	(15.5)		
IV. Others	5,247.6	7,259.3	7,075.2	38.3	-2.5
	(4.5)	(4.9)	(5.7)		
Total Exports	115,768.4	147,569.0	124,976.9	27.5	-15.3

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-December			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	45,808.2	54,024.3	45,406.7	17.9	-16.0
A. E U	24,347.1	30,471.1	25,558.5	25.2	-16.1
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Belgium	2,998.4	3,596.7	2,575.4	20.0	-28.4
2. France	1,835.4	2,297.9	2,429.5	25.2	5.7
3. Germany	3,626.1	4,832.6	3,738.3	33.3	-22.6
4. Italy	2,781.7	2,960.4	2,352.4	6.4	-20.5
5. The Netherlands	3,576.0	4,949.7	4,984.1	38.4	0.7
6. U K	4,826.5	5,116.4	4,528.2	6.0	-11.5
B. North America	16,159.7	17,849.0	14,527.3	10.5	-18.6
1. Canada	904.2	1,047.6	817.8	15.9	-21.9
2. U S A	15,255.5	16,801.5	13,709.5	10.1	-18.4
C. Asia and Oceania	3,428.5	3,623.0	3,685.2	5.7	1.7
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Australia	842.2	1,137.8	1,003.5	35.1	-11.8
2. Japan	2,482.8	2,331.9	2,473.7	-6.1	6.1
D. Other O E C D Countries	1,872.9	2,081.1	1,635.7	11.1	-21.4
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Switzerland	427.7	572.9	419.4	33.9	-26.8
II. O P E C	19,366.2	31,959.1	26,662.5	65.0	-16.6
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Indonesia	1,325.4	1,995.6	2,292.4	50.6	14.9
2. Iran	1,655.7	2,005.6	1,408.2	21.1	-29.8
3. Iraq	162.1	335.7	374.1	107.1	11.4
4. Kuwait	472.6	631.1	562.9	33.5	-10.8
5. Saudi Arabia	2,490.2	4,257.3	2,930.1	71.0	-31.2
6. U A E	11,365.8	19,939.4	16,295.5	75.4	-18.3
III. Eastern Europe	1,321.1	1,643.3	1,269.5	24.4	-22.7
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Russia	664.6	869.4	688.5	30.8	-20.8
IV. Developing Countries	46,612.3	54,543.3	47,849.1	17.0	-12.3
<i>of which:</i>					
A. Asia	34,304.2	39,836.1	36,117.9	16.1	-9.3
a) S A A R C	6,238.0	6,821.6	5,508.1	9.4	-19.3
1. Afghanistan	175.6	289.5	362.0	64.9	25.0
2. Bangladesh	1,658.7	2,014.9	1,692.9	21.5	-16.0
3. Bhutan	62.7	84.7	78.6	35.0	-7.1
4. Maldives	61.9	81.0	61.0	30.7	-24.7
5. Nepal	1,022.1	1,230.7	860.3	20.4	-30.1
6. Pakistan	1,246.7	1,093.3	1,116.9	-12.3	2.2
7. Sri Lanka	2,010.2	2,027.5	1,336.4	0.9	-34.1
b) Other Asian Developing Countries	28,066.2	33,014.5	30,609.8	17.6	-7.3
<i>of which:</i>					
1. People's Republic of China	6,805.2	6,713.3	7,265.0	-1.4	8.2
2. Hong Kong	4,450.5	5,133.0	5,402.0	15.3	5.2
3. South Korea	1,726.4	2,656.0	2,423.9	53.8	-8.7
4. Malaysia	1,566.8	2,118.2	2,182.8	35.2	3.1
5. Singapore	5,141.6	6,969.7	5,123.4	35.6	-26.5
6. Thailand	1,258.1	1,589.1	1,247.1	26.3	-21.5
B. Africa	8,760.0	9,650.3	7,623.1	10.2	-21.0
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Benin	189.8	160.9	150.5	-15.2	-6.5
2. Egypt Arab Republic	961.5	1,413.1	1,022.5	47.0	-27.6
3. Kenya	1,041.5	1,137.3	1,109.2	9.2	-2.5
4. South Africa	1,725.3	1,652.6	1,543.6	-4.2	-6.6
5. Sudan	277.1	360.1	314.0	30.0	-12.8
6. Tanzania	391.1	864.1	700.2	120.9	-19.0
7. Zambia	108.3	86.8	62.7	-19.9	-27.8
C. Latin American Countries	3,548.1	5,057.0	4,108.0	42.5	-18.8
V. Others	2,510.6	2,021.7	573.1	-19.5	-71.7
VI. Unspecified	150.0	3,377.5	3,216.1	-	-4.8
Total Exports	115,768.4	147,569.0	124,976.9	27.5	-15.3

P: Provisional. R: Revised.

Source: DGCI & S.

Statement 5: India's Imports of Principal Commodities

(US\$ million)					
Commodity/Group	April-December			Percentage Variation	
	2007-08	2008-09 R	2009-10 P	(3)/(2)	(4)/(3)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Bulk Imports	78,911.0	119,904.2	87,467.2	51.9	-27.1
	(43.0)	(47.2)	(43.9)		
A. Petroleum, Petroleum Products & Related Material	54,421.0	81,104.2	59,795.6	49.0	-26.3
	(29.7)	(32.0)	(30.0)		
B. Bulk Consumption Goods	3,324.3	3,541.7	6,187.6	6.5	74.7
1. Wheat	372.3	0.0	2.7	-	-
2. Cereals & Cereal Preparations	28.5	36.3	35.0	27.1	-3.4
3. Edible Oil	1,979.2	2,454.8	3,909.6	24.0	59.3
4. Pulses	943.8	1,014.0	1,455.5	7.4	43.5
5. Sugar	0.5	36.5	784.8	-	-
C. Other Bulk Items	21,165.7	35,258.3	21,484.1	66.6	-39.1
1. Fertilisers	4,123.4	12,516.0	5,495.2	203.5	-56.1
a) Crude	336.4	844.4	473.0	151.0	-44.0
b) Sulphur & Unroasted Iron Pyrites	200.0	632.9	78.2	216.4	-87.6
c) Manufactured	3,587.0	11,038.7	4,944.0	207.7	-55.2
2. Non-ferrous Metals	2,521.5	5,329.4	2,497.0	111.4	-53.1
3. Paper, paperboard & Mfgd. incl. Newsprint	1,031.9	1,508.3	1,112.0	46.2	-26.3
4. Crude Rubber, incl. Synthetic & Reclaimed	565.4	783.3	736.1	38.5	-6.0
5. Pulp & Waste Paper	575.8	666.1	615.3	15.7	-7.6
6. Metalliferrous Ores & Metal Scrap	5,810.4	6,753.3	4,954.3	16.2	-26.6
7. Iron & Steel	6,537.3	7,702.0	6,074.2	17.8	-21.1
II. Non-Bulk Imports	104,390.6	133,905.1	111,739.8	28.3	-16.6
	(57.0)	(52.8)	(56.1)		
A. Capital Goods	41,056.4	57,028.4	44,887.3	38.9	-21.3
1. Manufactures of Metals	1,875.0	2,637.5	1,803.0	40.7	-31.6
2. Machine Tools	1,538.9	1,909.3	1,186.7	24.1	-37.8
3. Machinery except Electrical & Electronics	13,485.5	17,276.4	14,202.5	28.1	-17.8
4. Electrical Machinery except Electronics	2,067.5	3,044.4	2,338.2	47.2	-23.2
5. Electronic Goods incl. Computer Software	16,068.1	19,382.6	17,413.3	20.6	-10.2
6. Transport Equipments	5,114.1	10,383.3	4,827.4	103.0	-53.5
7. Project Goods	907.3	2,394.9	3,116.2	164.0	30.1
B. Mainly Export-Related Items	16,588.7	26,023.7	21,538.3	56.9	-17.2
1. Pearls, Precious & Semi-Precious Stones	7,137.2	13,193.8	10,453.3	84.9	-20.8
2. Chemicals, Organic & Inorganic	7,327.2	10,244.2	8,722.9	39.8	-14.9
3. Textile Yarn, Fabric, etc.	1,835.6	2,083.5	1,906.8	13.5	-8.5
4. Cashew Nuts, raw	288.7	502.2	455.3	74.0	-9.3
C. Others	46,745.5	50,853.0	45,314.2	8.8	-10.9
<i>of which :</i>					
1. Gold & Silver	14,410.0	20,874.8	18,164.2	44.9	-13.0
2. Artificial Resins & Plastic Materials	2,670.2	3,072.8	3,624.8	15.1	18.0
3. Professional Instruments, etc. except electrical	2,222.9	3,427.4	2,689.9	54.2	-21.5
4. Coal, Coke & Briquettes, etc.	4,597.8	8,404.9	6,475.4	82.8	-23.0
5. Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Products	1,201.7	1,421.8	1,547.5	18.3	8.8
6. Chemical Materials & Products	1,161.5	1,695.5	1,686.6	46.0	-0.5
7. Non-metallic Mineral Manufactures	742.3	968.2	798.8	30.4	-17.5
Total Imports	183,301.6	253,809.3	199,207.0	38.5	-21.5
<i>Memo Items</i>					
Non-oil Imports	128,880.6	172,705.1	139,411.4	34.0	-19.3
Non-oil Imports excl. Gold & Silver	114,470.6	151,830.3	121,247.2	32.6	-20.1
Mainly Industrial Inputs*	105,336.4	133,822.6	107,425.8	27.0	-19.7

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-December			Percentage Variation	
	2007-08	2008-09 R	2009-10 P	(3)/(2)	(4)/(3)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. OECD Countries	57,619.0	80,825.4	65,155.0	40.3	-19.4
A. EU	25,634.5	34,418.8	27,101.0	34.3	-21.3
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Belgium	3,933.1	4,969.2	4,511.5	26.3	-9.2
2. France	1,989.3	3,673.0	2,184.0	84.6	-40.5
3. Germany	6,760.2	8,973.1	7,319.8	32.7	-18.4
4. Italy	2,751.5	3,583.2	2,721.9	30.2	-24.0
5. The Netherlands	1,425.5	1,585.6	1,475.9	11.2	-6.9
6. U K	3,810.6	5,158.8	3,173.5	35.4	-38.5
B. North America	11,486.3	17,432.6	12,968.6	51.8	-25.6
1. Canada	1,432.8	2,087.6	1,620.3	45.7	-22.4
2. U S A	10,053.5	15,345.0	11,348.3	52.6	-26.0
C. Asia and Oceania	10,731.3	15,891.6	13,816.0	48.1	-13.1
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Australia	5,930.9	9,181.5	8,626.3	54.8	-6.0
2. Japan	4,551.3	6,333.2	4,821.4	39.2	-23.9
D. Other OECD Countries	9,767.0	13,082.4	11,269.4	33.9	-13.9
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Switzerland	7,837.8	10,864.2	9,351.0	38.6	-13.9
II. OPEC	53,924.0	84,872.6	62,275.8	57.4	-26.6
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Indonesia	3,484.2	5,057.6	5,933.5	45.2	17.3
2. Iran	7,254.1	10,158.6	8,435.2	40.0	-17.0
3. Iraq	4,397.4	7,042.5	5,215.3	60.1	-25.9
4. Kuwait	4,883.8	8,028.2	5,801.8	64.4	-27.7
5. Saudi Arabia	13,511.8	17,036.2	11,579.6	26.1	-32.0
6. U A E	9,691.0	20,183.5	12,009.4	108.3	-40.5
III. Eastern Europe	2,872.3	5,635.1	4,601.9	96.2	-18.3
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Russia	1,858.5	3,785.4	2,850.9	103.7	-24.7
IV. Developing Countries	57,116.7	79,369.5	66,346.8	39.0	-16.4
<i>of which:</i>					
A. Asia	46,429.7	64,145.4	52,676.0	38.2	-17.9
a) SAARC	1,368.0	1,462.4	1,154.2	6.9	-21.1
1. Afghanistan	74.0	97.7	88.7	32.1	-9.2
2. Bangladesh	192.6	262.8	184.8	36.4	-29.7
3. Bhutan	154.0	119.1	109.4	-22.7	-8.2
4. Maldives	2.8	3.3	1.7	18.3	-47.6
5. Nepal	402.5	413.9	333.6	2.8	-19.4
6. Pakistan	211.9	296.0	199.2	39.7	-32.7
7. Sri Lanka	330.3	269.6	236.8	-18.4	-12.2
b) Other Asian Developing Countries	45,061.7	62,683.0	51,521.8	39.1	-17.8
<i>of which:</i>					
1. People's Republic of China	19,854.7	26,149.3	22,554.8	31.7	-13.7
2. Hong Kong	2,192.0	4,712.3	3,239.6	115.0	-31.3
3. South Korea	4,288.5	7,139.8	6,105.3	66.5	-14.5
4. Malaysia	4,464.5	5,978.4	3,692.3	33.9	-38.2
5. Singapore	5,620.2	6,215.6	4,408.1	10.6	-29.1
6. Thailand	1,719.4	2,169.5	2,140.9	26.2	-1.3
B. Africa	6,802.5	10,842.5	8,672.6	59.4	-20.0
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Benin	62.7	106.5	114.4	69.9	7.5
2. Egypt Arab Republic	1,525.8	1,612.1	1,128.5	5.7	-30.0
3. Kenya	65.3	61.2	56.0	-6.2	-8.6
4. South Africa	2,679.7	4,807.1	4,121.0	79.4	-14.3
5. Sudan	241.6	359.3	330.2	48.7	-8.1
6. Tanzania	73.1	109.2	152.1	49.3	39.3
7. Zambia	66.2	127.6	67.7	92.8	-46.9
C. Latin American Countries	3,884.5	4,381.6	4,998.2	12.8	14.1
V. Others	11,234.2	2,101.7	48.2	-81.3	-97.7
VI. Unspecified	535.4	1,005.1	779.3	87.7	-22.5
Total Imports	183,301.6	253,809.3	199,207.0	38.5	-21.5

P: Provisional. R: Revised.

Source: DGCI & S.