

*India's Foreign Trade during 2008-09 (April-March)**

Provisional data on India's merchandise trade for 2008-09 (April-March) and commodity-wise details for April 2008 - January 2009 have been recently released by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S). This article reviews India's merchandise trade on the basis of these data.

Highlights

- India's merchandise exports during March 2009 at US\$ 11.5 billion recorded a sharp decline of 33.3 per cent as against a substantial increase of 34.1 per cent registered in the corresponding month of the previous year. With exports recording a steady decline since October 2008, the growth in the overall exports during 2008-09 (April-March) at US\$ 166.7 billion decelerated to 2.4 per cent (as against an increase of 28.9 per cent in 2007-08). This sharp deceleration was on account of deceleration/ decline in the export of textiles and textile products, gems and jewellery, leather products and agriculture and allied products and iron ore and minerals as these sectors have been adversely affected under the impact of demand recession, mainly in the developed regions.
- Imports during March 2009 at US\$ 15.6 billion also showed substantial decline by 34.0 per cent as against a sharp increase of 37.6 per cent in March 2008, due to decline in both oil and non-oil imports, with the decline in oil imports being more pronounced. Imports have recorded a steady decline since December 2008 and the overall imports

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during 2008-09 at US\$ 283.8 billion, experienced a growth of 12.9 per cent, much lower than that registered during the previous year (35.4 per cent) on account of deceleration in both oil and non-oil imports.

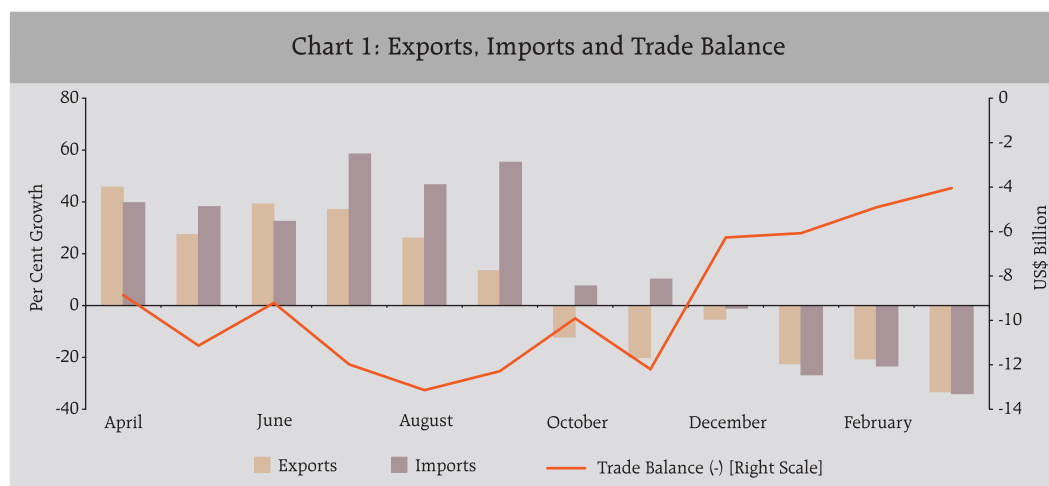
- Petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL) imports during 2008-09 at US\$ 90.8 billion, grew by 14.0 per cent (as against an increase of 39.4 per cent during 2007-08). However, the average price of Indian basket of crude oil during 2008-09 remained higher at US\$ 83.1 per barrel than US\$ 79.2 per barrel during 2007-08 due to the impact of higher international crude oil prices that prevailed during the first half of 2008-09.
- Non-oil imports during 2008-09 at US\$ 193.1 billion registered a lower growth of 12.4 per cent than that of 33.6 per cent a year ago, mainly due to deceleration in the growth in non-bulk imports, viz., capital goods and gold and silver.

- Trade deficit during 2008-09 widened to US\$ 117.1 billion, an increase of US\$ 28.6 billion (32.3 per cent) over the corresponding period of the previous year.

India's Merchandise Trade during 2008-09 (April-March)

Exports

India's merchandise exports, after recording a steady growth of 33.7 per cent during April-August 2008, showed deceleration in September 2008. Subsequently, exports recorded decline, viz., (-12.2 per cent in October), (-20.1 per cent in November), (-5.2 per cent in December), (-22.4 per cent in January 2009), February 2009 (-21.7 per cent) and the highest decline in the month of March 2009 (-33.3 per cent) mainly exhibiting the impact of global financial turmoil and economic slowdown (Chart 1). Consequently, the growth in overall exports during 2008-09 (April -March) at US\$ 166.7 billion was sharply lower by 2.4 per cent than 28.9 per



cent during the year 2007-08 (Table 1 and Statements 1 and 2). Exports of labour intensive sectors such as, gems and jewellery, and ores and minerals witnessed a decline, whereas exports of textiles and textile products, and agricultural and allied products have registered a decelerated growth as these sectors have been adversely affected under the impact of demand recession, mainly in the developed regions, *viz.*, the US and the EU.

The detailed commodity-wise exports data released by DGCI&S for the period April 2008-January 2009 revealed that the shares of engineering goods and chemicals and related products in total exports increased, while those of agricultural and allied products, ores and minerals, leather and manufactures, textiles and textile products, gems and jewellery and petroleum products declined

(US \$ billion)		
Items	2007-08 R	2008-09 P
1	2	3
Exports	162.9 (28.9)	166.7 (2.4)
Oil Exports	28.4 (51.8)	24.0* (9.4)*
Non-Oil Exports	134.5 (24.9)	118.1* (11.2)*
Imports	251.4 (35.4)	283.8 (12.9)
Oil Imports	79.6 (39.4)	90.8 (14.0)
Non-Oil Imports	171.8 (33.6)	193.1 (12.4)
Trade Balance	-88.5	-117.1
Oil Trade Balance	-51.3	-59.5*
Non-Oil Trade Balance	-37.3	-49.4*

* : Figures pertain to April-January.
R : Revised. P : Provisional.
Note : Figures in parentheses show percentage change over the corresponding period of the previous year.
Source : Compiled from DGCI&S data.

Table 2: India's Exports of Principal Commodities

(Percentage Shares)				
Commodity	2006-07	2007-08	2007-08	2008-09
	April-March		April-January	
1	2	3	4	5
I. Primary products	15.6	16.9	16.1	14.9
Agriculture and allied products	10.0	11.3	11.0	10.3
Ores and minerals	5.5	5.6	5.1	4.6
II. Manufactured goods	67.2	63.2	64.3	65.6
Leather and manufactures	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1
Chemicals and Related products	13.7	13.0	13.0	13.4
Engineering goods	23.4	22.9	22.9	26.6
Textile and textile products	13.7	11.9	12.2	11.4
Gems and jewellery	12.6	12.1	12.7	11.1
III. Petroleum products	14.8	17.4	17.1	16.9
IV. Others	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Total Exports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Compiled from DGCI&S data.

(Table 2). Sector-wise, manufactured goods continued to maintain largest share at 65.6 per cent, followed by petroleum products (16.9 per cent) and primary products (14.9 per cent).

Growth in exports of primary products during April 2008-January 2009 at US\$ 21.1 billion decelerated sharply to 2.3 per cent from 34.0 per cent during the corresponding period of the previous year. Within primary products, agricultural and allied products witnessed a sharp deceleration in growth from 42.3 per cent to 3.8 per cent, while the exports of ores and minerals declined by 0.9 per cent from the growth of 19.0 per cent a year ago. Among agricultural and allied products, while tea and tobacco showed higher growth, exports of rice, cotton, coffee, oil meal, spices, sugar and molasses and marine products exhibited deceleration in growth/decline (Statement 3).

Exports of manufactured goods during April 2008-January 2009 at US\$ 93.2 billion recorded a lower growth of 13.2 per cent than 19.3 per cent a year ago. Within manufactured products, engineering goods exhibited higher growth, while other major items, *viz.*, chemicals and related products, leather and manufactures, textiles and textile products witnessed a deceleration in growth. Exports of gems and jewellery declined during the period under review.

Engineering goods exports during April 2008-January 2009 at US\$ 37.8 billion, which constituted more than one-fourth of total exports of India, continued to accelerate with 29.1 per cent growth, on top of 22.9 per cent growth recorded during the corresponding period of 2007-08, largely contributed by transport equipments, iron and steel and electronic goods. Exports of transport equipments to the major markets, such as Singapore, the US and the UK increased substantially on the back of strong export performance during the first half of the year.

Chemicals and related products exports during April 2008-January 2009 at US\$ 19.1 billion registered a lower growth of 14.2 per cent than 18.6 per cent during the corresponding period of the previous year. All the constituents barring residual chemicals and allied products experienced a deceleration/decline.

Growth in exports of textiles and textile products, during April 2008-January 2009 at US\$ 16.1 billion sharply slowed down to 3.0 per cent (10.0 per cent a year ago). All the major components, including the readymade garments, which accounted for about 50 per cent share in textiles and

textile products exports witnessed a slowdown in growth.

Growth in the gems and jewellery exports, at US\$ 15.8 billion recorded a sharp decline to 3.1 per cent during April 2008-January 2009 from 24.8 per cent growth a year ago, reflecting the recessionary conditions in the major export destinations for India's gems and jewellery, *viz.*, Hong Kong, the US and the UAE.

Petroleum products at US\$ 24.0 billion, which constituted the second largest components of India's exports, witnessed a sharp deceleration in growth to 9.4 per cent during April 2008-January 2009 from 39.1 per cent during the corresponding period of the previous year (Statement 3).

Destination-wise, during April 2008-January 2009, developing countries constituted highest share of 39.6 per cent of India's exports, closely followed by OECD countries (39.1 per cent) and OPEC (19.3 per cent). The US with a share of 12.0 per cent continued to be the single largest market for India's exports, even while its share has declined over the previous year (13.3 per cent) [Table 3 and Statement 4]. The other major markets for India's exports were the UAE (10.8 per cent), China (4.9 per cent), Singapore (4.8 per cent) and Hong Kong (3.7 per cent).

Imports

India's merchandise imports witnessed a growth of 44.8 per cent during April-September 2008, and thereafter it showed a deceleration in the month of October (7.6 per cent) and November (10.2 per cent) and it declined in December (-1.0 per cent), January 2009 (-27.3 per cent),

(Percentage Shares)				
Region	2006-07		2007-08	
	April-March		April-January	
1	2	3	4	5
I. OECD countries	41.2	38.5	40.3	39.1
EU	20.4	20.2	21.5	22.1
North America	15.8	13.5	14.1	12.8
U.S.	14.9	12.7	13.3	12.0
Asia and Oceania	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.7
Other OECD countries	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
II. OPEC	16.4	16.4	16.9	19.3
III. Eastern Europe	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.2
IV. Developing countries	40.2	42.7	41.4	39.6
Asia	29.8	31.6	30.6	29.1
SAARC	5.1	5.9	5.6	5.0
Other Asian developing countries	24.6	25.7	25.0	24.1
Africa	7.0	7.7	7.6	6.9
Latin American countries	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.6
V. Others / unspecified	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8
Total Exports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Compiled from DGCI&S data.

February 2009 (-23.3 per cent) and in March 2009 (-34.0 per cent) reflecting the slowdown in industrial activities due to global economic crisis. The overall imports during 2008-09 (April–March) at US\$ 283.8 billion, recorded a lower growth of 12.9 per cent than 35.4 per cent recorded a year ago. POL imports during 2008-09 at US\$ 90.8 billion, also recorded a lower growth of 14.0 per cent (39.4 per cent a year ago) [Statement 2]. The average price of Indian basket of crude oil during 2008-09 was at US\$ 83.1 per barrel (ranged between US\$ 41.2 – 132.2 per barrel) was higher by 4.9 per cent than US\$ 79.2 per barrel (ranged between US\$ 65.2 – 99.3 per barrel) during 2007-08 (Table 4). Growth in non-oil imports during 2008-09 also decelerated considerably to 12.4 per cent from 33.6 per cent a year ago.

(US \$/barrel)				
Year	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	79.2
2008-09	82.1	84.7	85.8	83.1
March 2008	96.8	103.3	105.5	99.3
March 2009	45.6	46.8	47.5	46.1

* : 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 62.3:37.7 for 2008-09.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, World Bank's Commodity Price Pink Sheet, April 2009.

Commodity-wise imports data for the period April 2008-January 2009 indicated 32.8 per cent growth in POL imports (31.9 per cent a year ago) under the impact of high crude oil prices which prevailed in the first half of 2008-09. During April 2008-January 2009, growth in POL imports in terms of volume, however, moderated to 7.5 per cent from 41.8 per cent growth during the corresponding period of the previous year. Non-POL imports witnessed a moderation in growth (from 30.9 per cent to 27.1 per cent), mainly due to deceleration in imports of items such as capital goods and gold and silver (Statement 5). In terms of percentage share, POL imports increased to 33.3 per cent from 32.3 per cent, while the share of capital goods, gold and silver showed decline (Table 5).

Table 5: Imports of Principal Commodities

(Percentage Shares)				
Commodity	2006-07	2007-08	2007-08	2008-09
	(April- March)	(April- March)	(April-January)	(April-January)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Petroleum, crude and products	30.8	31.7	32.3	33.3
2. Capital goods	25.3	28.2	23.9	21.6
3. Gold and silver	7.9	7.1	7.8	7.2
4. Organic and inorganic chemicals	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.3
5. Coal, coke and briquettes, etc.	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.5
6. Fertilizers	1.7	2.2	2.4	5.2
7. Metalliferrous ores, metal scrap, etc.	4.5	3.1	3.3	2.9
8. Iron and steel	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.3
9. Pearls, precious and semi precious stone	4.0	3.2	3.7	4.8
10. Others	19.6	18.7	20.4	19.6
Total Imports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from DGCI&S data.

Source-wise, during April 2008-January 2009, OPEC had the highest share in India's imports (33.5 per cent), followed by developing countries (32.4 per cent) and OECD countries (31.3 per cent) [Table 6]. China continued to be the single largest source of imports, with a share of 10.5 per cent in total imports, followed by Saudi Arabia (7.1 per cent), the UAE (6.6 per cent), the US (6.0 per cent), Switzerland (4.4 per cent) and Iran (4.3 per cent)[Statement 6].

Trade Deficit

The overall trade deficit during 2008-09 (April-March) at US\$ 117.1 billion, was higher by US\$ 28.6 billion (32.3 per cent) than the trade deficit of US\$ 88.5 billion during 2007-08. Trade deficit on oil account during April 2008-January 2009 at US\$ 59.5

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

(Percentage Shares)				
Group/Country	2006-07	2007-08	2007-08	2008-09
	April-March	April-March	April-January	April-January
1	2	3	4	5
I. OECD Countries	34.5	34.8	32.9	31.3
E U	15.3	14.6	14.7	13.4
France	2.3	2.5	1.2	1.0
Germany	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.6
U K	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1
North America	7.3	9.1	6.6	6.7
U S	6.3	8.4	5.8	6.0
Asia and Oceania	6.4	5.8	6.1	5.9
Other OECD Countries	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.3
II. OPEC	30.2	30.3	31.7	33.5
III. Eastern Europe	2.7	2.1	1.7	2.4
IV. Developing Countries	32.2	32.1	33.4	32.4
Asia	25.5	25.5	27.1	26.1
S A A R C	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6
Other Asian				
Developing Countries	24.7	24.7	26.2	25.5
of which:				
People's Rep of China	9.4	10.8	11.6	10.5
Africa	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.4
Latin American Countries	3.0	2.4	2.4	1.8
Total Imports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from DGCI&S data.

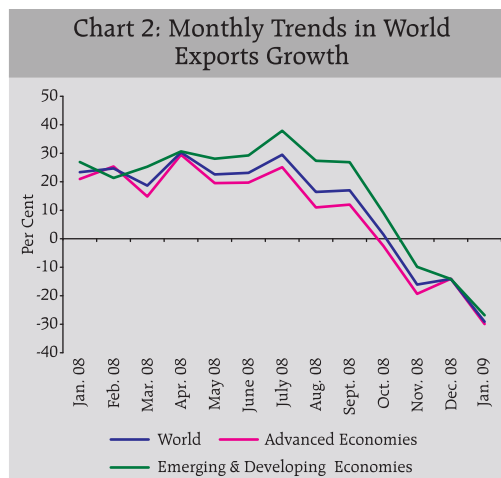
billion, was higher by US\$ 18.6 billion (45.3 per cent) than US\$ 40.9 billion a year ago. Trade deficit on non-oil account during this period amounted to US\$ 49.4 billion, higher by US\$ 23.9 billion (93.3 per cent) than US\$ 25.6 billion a year back. Thus the increase in the overall trade deficit was due to increase in both oil and non-oil trade deficit (Statements 1 & 2).

Global Trade

According to the *World Economic Outlook (WEO) [April 2009]* world output in 2009 is projected to decline by 1.3 per cent. Growth is projected to reemerge only in 2010, at just 1.9 per cent. The current

outlook is exceptionally uncertain, with risks still weighing on the downside. A recent analysis by Asian Development Bank (ADB) in its Asian Development Outlook (ADO) 2009 is also of the view that, uncertainty clouds the outlook for the global economy and accordingly, ADO 2009 projects GDP in the G3 economies (US, Eurozone, and Japan) in 2009 to contract by 2.6 per cent and world trade volume to decline by 3.5 per cent in 2009 as against a growth of 6.2 per cent in 2008. A mild economic recovery is foreseen in late 2010, with growth in major industrial countries expected to average 1.1 per cent and trade volume to rise by 1.9 per cent.

Based on the provisional data from IMF's International Financial Statistics (IFS), world merchandise exports, in dollar terms, which grew on an average 22.6 per cent during January-September 2008, declined by 1.1 per cent in October 2008 and the declining trend continued in the subsequent months as well, *viz.*, November (-15.0 per cent) and December (-13.6 per cent) (Chart 2). The declining trend witnessed during the later part of 2008 continued during January 2009. Accordingly, the world's merchandise exports, showed a sharp decline of 29.1 per cent as against a growth of 23.4 per cent during January 2008. Exports from emerging and developing economies also sharply declined by 26.8 per cent (as against a growth of 26.9 per cent a year ago). Similarly, advanced economies exports



also declined substantially by 29.9 per cent (as against a growth of 21.0 per cent) (Table 7).

Table 7: Growth in Exports-Global Scenario

(Per cent)			
Region/Country	2007*	2008*	2009*
1	2	3	4
World	15.9	23.4	-29.1
Advanced Economies	15.5	21.0	-29.9
US	14.3	15.8	-21.3
France	-9.5	24.3	-32.7
Germany	-51.1	23.7	NA
Japan	13.8	31.3	-40.6
Emerging and Developing Economies	16.8	26.9	-26.8
Singapore	22.3	22.2	-40.2
China	23.3	26.6	17.5
India	19.0	34.9	-22.4
Indonesia	11.0	32.4	-36.3
Korea	20.8	14.9	-34.2
Malaysia	19.1	18.5	-33.8
Thailand	13.5	38.5	-28.3

* : Data relates to the month of January of the respective year.

Sources : 1. IMF (www.imfstatistics.org).
2. DGCI&S for India.

ARTICLE

India's
Foreign Trade
during 2008-09
(April-March)

Statement 1 : India's Foreign Trade – March 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									
2006-07	56628 (10.1)	7212 (59.7)	49416 (5.3)	75445 (18.5)	21522 (15.1)	53923 (19.9)	-18817	-14310	-4507
2007-08 R	69630 (23.0)	10474 (45.2)	59156 (19.7)	95134 (26.1)	36625 (70.2)	58509 (8.5)	-25504	-26152	648
2008-09 P	58997 (-15.3)	..	..	79717 (-16.2)	19500 (-46.8)	60217 (2.9)	-20720		
US dollar million									
2006-07	12862 (11.3)	1638 (61.3)	11224 (6.4)	17137 (19.7)	4889 (16.3)	12248 (21.1)	-4274	-3250	-1024
2007-08 R	17254 (34.1)	2595 (58.4)	14659 (30.6)	23574 (37.6)	9076 (85.6)	14498 (18.4)	-6320 (47.9)	-6480	160
2008-09 P	11516 (-33.3)	..	..	15561 (-34.0)	3806 (-58.1)	11755 (-18.9)	-4045 (-36.0)		
SDR million									
2006-07	8534 (6.2)	1087 (54.0)	7447 (1.6)	11370 (14.3)	3243 (11.0)	8126 (15.6)	-2836	-2157	-679
2007-08 R	10563 (23.8)	1589 (46.2)	8974 (20.5)	14432 (26.9)	5556 (71.3)	8876 (9.2)	-3869	-3967	98
2008-09 P	7760 (-26.5)	..	..	10485 (-27.3)	2565 (-53.8)	7921 (-10.8)	-2725		
P : Provisional. R : Revised. .. : Not available.									
Note: 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									
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)	6,91,658 (18.9)	-3,56,448	-2,06,463	-1,49,985
2008-09 P	7,66,934 (16.9)	..	..	13,05,503 (29.0)	4,17,472 (30.2)	8,88,031 (28.4)	-5,38,569		
US dollar million									
2006-07	1,26,361 (22.6)	18,679 (60.5)	1,07,683 (17.7)	1,85,749 (24.5)	57,144 (30.0)	1,28,606 (22.2)	-59,388	-38,465	-20,923
2007-08 R	1,62,904 (28.9)	28,363 (51.8)	1,34,541 (24.9)	2,51,439 (35.4)	79,645 (39.4)	1,71,795 (33.6)	-88,535 (49.1)	-51,281	-37,253
2008-09 P	1,66,749 (2.4)	23,973* (9.4)	1,18,100* (11.2)	2,83,846 (12.9)	90,768 (14.0)	1,93,078 (12.4)	-1,17,097 (32.3)		
SDR million									
2006-07	85,018 (20.1)	12,567 (57.3)	72,451 (15.4)	1,24,975 (22.0)	38,447 (27.4)	86,528 (19.8)	-39,957	-25,880	-14,077
2007-08 R	1,04,686 (23.1)	18,227 (45.0)	86,459 (19.3)	1,61,581 (29.3)	51,181 (33.1)	1,10,399 (27.6)	-56,895	-32,955	-23,940
2008-09 P	1,07,599 (2.8)	..	..	1,83,159 (13.4)	58,570 (14.4)	1,24,589 (12.9)	-75,560		

P : Provisional. R : Revised. .. : Not available. * : Figures pertain to the period of April-January.

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 rates.

Source : DGCI & S.

Statement 3 : India's Exports of Principal Commodities

(US\$ million)					
Commodity/Group	April-January			Percentage Variation	
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 P	(3)/(2)	(4)/(3)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Primary Products	15,386.9	20,620.4	21,099.2	34.0	2.3
A. Agricultural & Allied Products	9,900.3	14,091.8	14,627.4	42.3	3.8
<i>of which :</i>	(9.7)	(11.0)	(10.3)		
1. Tea	383.2	427.9	487.8	11.6	14.0
2. Coffee	343.3	325.2	398.6	-5.3	22.6
3. Rice	1,214.5	2,249.9	1,846.5	85.2	-17.9
4. Wheat	7.7	0.1	0.1	-99.3	150.6
5. Cotton Raw incl. Waste	904.0	1,334.0	500.2	47.6	-62.5
6. Tobacco	298.3	383.8	578.6	28.7	50.8
7. Cashew incl. CNSL	462.6	443.5	556.7	-4.1	25.5
8. Spices	541.9	1,045.6	1,170.7	92.9	12.0
9. Oil Meal	868.2	1,373.3	1,941.9	58.2	41.4
10. Marine Products	1,507.1	1,484.0	1,326.3	-1.5	-10.6
11. Sugar & Mollases	566.1	1,058.4	990.9	87.0	-6.4
B. Ores & Minerals	5,486.6	6,528.7	6,471.8	19.0	-0.9
<i>of which :</i>	(5.3)	(5.1)	(4.6)		
1. Iron Ore	3,083.8	3,859.8	3,793.3	25.2	-1.7
2. Processed Minerals	1,067.6	997.9	1,176.5	-6.5	17.9
II. Manufactured Goods	68,987.6	82,335.9	93,234.9	19.3	13.2
<i>of which :</i>	(67.2)	(64.3)	(65.6)		
A. Leather & Manufactures	2,479.1	2,884.6	3,046.9	16.4	5.6
B. Chemicals & Related Products	14,069.8	16,686.1	19,063.1	18.6	14.2
1. Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics	8,821.8	10,943.6	13,003.7	24.1	18.8
2. Plastic & Linoleum	2,699.9	2,666.5	2,580.0	-1.2	-3.2
3. Rubber, Glass, Paints & Enamels etc.,	1,949.2	2,334.7	2,529.6	19.8	8.3
4. Residual Chemicals & Allied Products	598.9	741.3	949.8	23.8	28.1
C. Engineering Goods	23,844.0	29,306.6	37,841.7	22.9	29.1
<i>of which :</i>					
1. Manufactures of metals	4,123.4	5,675.3	6,400.5	37.6	12.8
2. Machinery & Instruments	5,420.0	7,300.6	9,028.2	34.7	23.7
3. Transport equipments	3,770.6	5,169.7	9,317.5	37.1	80.2
4. Iron & steel	4,330.0	4,284.2	5,100.3	-1.1	19.0
5. Electronic goods	2,341.7	2,666.2	3,628.2	13.9	36.1
D. Textiles and Textile Products	14,245.4	15,668.5	16,132.7	10.0	3.0
1. Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, etc.,	3,499.9	3,694.5	3,578.1	5.6	-3.2
2. Natural Silk Yarn, Fabrics Madeups etc. (incl. silk waste)	373.8	313.0	313.6	-16.2	0.2
3. Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups, etc.,	1,794.7	2,378.8	2,578.7	32.5	8.4
4. Manmade Staple Fibre	150.7	218.3	223.0	44.8	2.2
5. Woolen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups etc.	70.7	74.5	86.0	5.4	15.4
6. Readymade Garments	7,221.7	7,770.0	8,302.7	7.6	6.9
7. Jute & Jute Manufactures	234.7	274.9	261.4	17.1	-4.9
8. Coir & Coir Manufactures	118.1	130.8	121.8	10.7	-6.9
9. Carpets	781.0	813.7	667.4	4.2	-18.0
(a) Carpet Handmade	754.1	797.9	659.4	5.8	-17.4
(b) Carpet Millmade	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
(c) Silk Carpets	26.9	15.8	8.0	-41.0	-49.4
E. Gems & Jewellery	13,043.2	16,280.4	15,778.7	24.8	-3.1
F. Handicrafts	368.6	440.6	256.7	19.5	-41.7
III. Petroleum Products	15,756.6	21,919.6	23,973.4	39.1	9.4
	(15.4)	(17.1)	(16.9)		
IV. Others	2,456.8	3,268.7	3,765.5	33.0	15.2
	(2.4)	(2.6)	(2.7)		
Total Exports	1,02,587.9	1,28,144.6	1,42,072.9	24.9	10.9

P : Provisional.

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-January			Percentage Variation	
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 P	(3)/(2)	(4)/(3)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. O E C D Countries	43,119.8	51,651.3	55,532.9	19.8	7.5
A. E U	21,663.5	27,549.2	31,467.7	27.2	14.2
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Belgium	2,809.4	3,346.9	3,735.4	19.1	11.6
2. France	1,692.0	2,062.4	2,391.1	21.9	15.9
3. Germany	3,163.8	4,101.2	4,851.2	29.6	18.3
4. Italy	2,926.1	3,157.0	3,148.3	7.9	-0.3
5. Netherland	2,136.6	4,100.4	5,219.3	91.9	27.3
6. U K	4,543.8	5,456.2	5,145.8	20.1	-5.7
B. North America	16,422.2	18,085.0	18,190.7	10.1	0.6
1. Canada	913.7	1,027.2	1,110.4	12.4	8.1
2. U S A	15,508.5	17,057.8	17,080.4	10.0	0.1
C. Asia and Oceania	3,506.9	3,920.4	3,782.2	11.8	-3.5
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Australia	748.9	935.8	1,132.8	25.0	21.1
2. Japan	2,275.4	2,869.1	2,492.9	26.1	-13.1
D. Other O E C D Countries	1,527.2	2,096.7	2,092.2	37.3	-0.2
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Switzerland	362.2	476.5	559.7	31.5	17.5
II. O P E C	17,163.1	21,626.2	27,486.4	26.0	27.1
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Indonesia	1,642.2	1,542.8	1,973.1	-6.1	27.9
2. Iran	1,260.0	1,767.2	2,164.9	40.3	22.5
3. Iraq	180.1	188.3	290.3	4.5	54.1
4. Kuwait	509.5	531.2	646.9	4.3	21.8
5. Saudi Arabia	2,039.1	2,759.6	4,280.4	35.3	55.1
6. U A E	9,887.1	12,697.3	15,385.2	28.4	21.2
III. Eastern Europe	1,255.0	1,451.0	1,666.1	15.6	14.8
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Russia	727.8	735.1	870.3	1.0	18.4
IV. Developing Countries	40,766.2	53,014.3	56,227.7	30.0	6.1
<i>of which:</i>					
A. Asia	30,382.6	39,196.8	41,322.0	29.0	5.4
a) S A A R C	5,204.4	7,148.5	7,128.1	37.4	-0.3
1. Afghanistan	149.4	195.1	320.4	30.6	64.2
2. Bangladesh	1,313.0	1,935.7	2,103.2	47.4	8.7
3. Bhutan	45.2	70.6	84.7	56.0	20.0
4. Maldives	55.9	72.9	85.7	30.4	17.6
5. Nepal	768.9	1,181.0	1,224.0	53.6	3.6
6. Pakistan	1,121.5	1,470.5	1,182.0	31.1	-19.6
7. Sri Lanka	1,750.5	2,222.9	2,128.2	27.0	-4.3
b) Other Asian Developing Countries	25,178.1	32,048.3	34,193.9	27.3	6.7
<i>of which:</i>					
1. People's Rep of China	6,572.8	7,869.0	6,917.6	19.7	-12.1
2. Hong Kong	3,679.2	5,047.8	5,234.6	37.2	3.7
3. South Korea	2,103.9	2,212.2	2,704.1	5.1	22.2
4. Malaysia	1,095.1	1,873.1	3,034.6	71.0	62.0
5. Singapore	5,000.2	5,544.2	6,861.5	10.9	23.8
6. Thailand	1,180.7	1,425.2	1,530.0	20.7	7.4
B. Africa	6,961.4	9,778.4	9,769.7	40.5	-0.1
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Benin	123.6	209.7	177.1	69.7	-15.5
2. Egypt Arab Republic	584.3	1,078.0	1,371.6	84.5	27.2
3. Kenya	1,120.0	1,175.0	1,152.4	4.9	-1.9
4. South Africa	1,801.6	1,978.5	1,636.8	9.8	-17.3
5. Sudan	330.6	310.1	379.1	-6.2	22.3
6. Tanzania	238.2	457.4	939.7	92.0	105.4
7. Zambia	89.2	114.8	84.4	28.7	-26.5
C. Latin American Countries	3,422.2	4,039.1	5,136.0	18.0	27.2
V. Others	104.0	233.3	420.7	124.2	80.3
VI. Unspecified	179.8	168.4	739.1	-6.3	338.8
Total Exports	102,587.9	128,144.6	142,072.9	24.9	10.9

P : Provisional.

Source : DGCI & S.

Statement 5: India's Imports of Principal Commodities

(US\$ million)					
Commodity/Group	April-January			Percentage Variation	
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 P	(3)/(2)	(4)/(3)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Bulk Imports	69,342.7	90,509.5	1,21,947.3	30.5	34.7
	(46.8)	(46.5)	(48.6)		
A. Petroleum, Petroleum Products & Related Material	47,657.1	62,868.5	83,458.0	31.9	32.8
	(32.1)	(32.3)	(33.3)		
B. Bulk Consumption Goods	2,819.6	3,883.2	4,043.1	37.7	4.1
1. Wheat	311.6	597.6	0.0	91.8	—
2. Cereals & Cereal Preparations	27.9	37.6	38.6	34.8	2.6
3. Edible Oil	1,797.6	2,164.2	2,861.4	20.4	32.2
4. Pulses	681.7	1,082.5	1,108.3	58.8	2.4
5. Sugar	0.7	1.3	34.8	77.0	2664.3
C. Other Bulk Items	18,866.0	23,757.8	34,446.2	25.9	45.0
1. Fertilisers	2,822.0	4,711.2	13,070.3	66.9	177.4
a) Crude	296.3	378.2	925.2	27.7	144.6
b) Sulphur & Unroasted Iron Pyrites	90.1	245.5	654.5	172.4	166.6
c) Manufactured	2,435.6	4,087.4	11,490.5	67.8	181.1
2. Non-Ferrous Metals	2,142.5	2,847.4	2,824.6	32.9	-0.8
3. Paper, Paperboard & Mfgd. incl. Newsprint	1,024.4	1,165.5	1,604.1	13.8	37.6
4. Crude Rubber, incl. Synthetic & Reclaimed	493.4	642.5	815.1	30.2	26.9
5. Pulp & Waste Paper	517.1	648.1	704.7	25.3	8.7
6. Metalliferous Ores & Metal Scrap	6,822.3	6,411.1	7,155.1	-6.0	11.6
7. Iron & Steel	5,044.2	7,332.1	8,272.3	45.4	12.8
II. Non-Bulk Imports	78,964.4	1,04,141.6	1,29,022.8	31.9	23.9
	(53.2)	(53.5)	(51.4)		
A. Capital Goods	34,358.7	46,540.3	54,320.6	35.5	16.7
1. Manufactures of Metals	1,276.2	2,152.1	2,785.3	68.6	29.4
2. Machine Tools	1,206.8	1,813.9	2,032.9	50.3	12.1
3. Machinery except Electrical & Electronics	11,125.1	15,734.6	17,865.8	41.4	13.5
4. Electrical Machinery except Electronics	1,595.5	2,301.0	2,791.1	44.2	21.3
5. Electronic Goods incl. Computer Software	13,926.6	17,501.0	19,179.8	25.7	9.6
6. Transport Equipments	3,706.2	6,011.3	7,021.3	62.2	16.8
7. Project Goods	1,522.2	1,026.4	2,644.3	-32.6	157.6
B. Mainly Export Related Items	14,602.4	17,856.2	25,537.4	22.3	43.0
1. Pearls, Precious & Semi-Precious Stones	5,967.3	7,201.8	12,094.1	20.7	67.9
2. Chemicals, Organic & Inorganic	6,460.3	8,250.0	10,789.7	27.7	30.8
3. Textile Yarn, Fabric, etc.	1,816.2	2,074.8	2,131.2	14.2	2.7
4. Cashew Nuts, raw	358.6	329.5	522.5	-8.1	58.5
C. Others	30,003.3	39,745.2	49,164.7	32.5	23.7
<i>of which :</i>					
1. Gold & Silver	12,417.2	15,236.2	18,188.5	22.7	19.4
2. Artificial Resins & Plastic Materials	2,114.1	3,032.9	3,210.5	43.5	5.9
3. Professional Instruments etc. except electrical	1,888.3	3,145.8	3,431.6	66.6	9.1
4. Coal, Coke & Briquettes etc.	3,663.6	5,259.2	8,802.7	43.6	67.4
5. Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Products	1,031.7	1,378.3	1,530.0	33.6	11.0
6. Chemical Materials & Products	1,106.8	1,318.6	1,699.4	19.1	28.9
7. Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	644.8	846.4	1,016.7	31.3	20.1
Total Imports	1,48,307.1	1,94,651.1	2,50,970.1	31.2	28.9
<i>Memo items :</i>					
Non-Oil Imports	1,00,650.0	1,31,782.6	1,67,512.1	30.9	27.1
Non-Oil Imports excl. Gold & Silver	88,232.8	1,16,546.4	1,49,323.6	32.1	28.1
Mainly Industrial Inputs*	81,089.3	1,05,429.9	1,30,358.3	30.0	23.6

P : Provisional.

* : Non oil imports net of gold and silver, bulk consumption goods, manufactured fertilizers 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-January			Percentage Variation	
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 P	(3)/(2)	(4)/(3)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. O E C D Countries	49,408.4	64,034.1	78,558.5	29.6	22.7
A. E U	21,948.9	28,673.8	33,548.1	30.6	17.0
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Belgium	3,259.0	4,084.1	4,931.4	25.3	20.7
2. France	1,782.4	2,254.9	2,565.5	26.5	13.8
3. Germany	6,063.1	7,751.5	8,970.3	27.8	15.7
4. Italy	2,149.7	3,100.8	3,669.0	44.2	18.3
5. Netherland	908.2	1,637.8	1,469.1	80.3	-10.3
6. U K	3,358.8	4,221.8	5,273.8	25.7	24.9
B. North America	9,534.1	12,818.2	16,896.5	34.4	31.8
1. Canada	1,117.8	1,594.9	1,947.1	42.7	22.1
2. U S A	8,416.3	11,223.2	14,949.4	33.4	33.2
C. Asia and Oceania	9,621.5	11,955.8	14,805.3	24.3	23.8
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Australia	5,748.2	6,492.2	7,903.5	12.9	21.7
2. Japan	3,655.1	5,181.8	6,513.8	41.8	25.7
D. Other O E C D Countries	8,304.0	10,586.3	13,308.6	27.5	25.7
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Switzerland	7,499.5	8,292.0	11,022.9	10.6	32.9
II. O P E C	46,696.7	61,724.3	84,187.3	32.2	36.4
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Indonesia	3,282.9	3,957.6	5,572.1	20.6	40.8
2. Iran	6,008.0	8,863.2	10,710.1	47.5	20.8
3. Iraq	4,638.5	5,028.7	7,346.1	8.4	46.1
4. Kuwait	4,947.4	5,730.6	8,425.9	15.8	47.0
5. Saudi Arabia	11,285.7	15,453.3	17,778.1	36.9	15.0
6. U A E	7,134.9	11,064.1	16,449.5	55.1	48.7
III. Eastern Europe	2,994.9	3,340.9	5,999.2	11.6	79.6
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Russia	1,686.6	2,123.9	4,004.6	25.9	88.6
IV. Developing Countries	48,563.8	64,923.1	81,198.3	33.7	25.1
<i>of which:</i>					
A. Asia	38,772.8	52,671.0	65,570.8	35.8	24.5
a) S A A R C	1,240.2	1,617.8	1,541.6	30.4	-4.7
1. Afghanistan	31.5	84.4	105.8	168.2	25.3
2. Bangladesh	193.6	223.5	265.8	15.4	18.9
3. Bhutan	107.5	165.7	129.9	54.1	-21.6
4. Maldives	2.6	3.2	3.5	25.4	9.1
5. Nepal	252.9	516.8	432.1	104.3	-16.4
6. Pakistan	268.9	228.1	322.0	-15.1	41.2
7. Sri Lanka	383.3	396.1	282.5	3.3	-28.7
b) Other Asian Developing Countries	37,532.5	51,053.2	64,029.2	36.0	25.4
<i>of which:</i>					
1. People's Rep of China	14,108.0	22,583.1	26,434.6	60.1	17.1
2. Hong Kong	1,975.7	2,379.5	4,970.1	20.4	108.9
3. South Korea	3,909.1	4,846.5	7,088.4	24.0	46.3
4. Malaysia	4,403.7	5,056.5	6,392.2	14.8	26.4
5. Singapore	4,581.7	6,304.5	6,294.3	37.6	-0.2
6. Thailand	1,378.6	1,918.7	2,236.8	39.2	16.6
B. Africa	5,556.2	7,655.1	11,117.0	37.8	45.2
<i>of which:</i>					
1. Benin	75.4	66.6	107.2	-11.7	61.0
2. Egypt Arab Republic	1,471.0	1,732.1	1,731.1	17.7	-0.1
3. Kenya	45.5	70.2	70.9	54.4	1.0
4. South Africa	2,194.6	2,920.6	4,826.5	33.1	65.3
5. Sudan	85.8	293.0	378.3	241.6	29.1
6. Tanzania	77.5	111.7	134.5	44.2	20.3
7. Zambia	77.0	71.0	173.7	-7.9	144.8
C. Latin American Countries	4,234.9	4,597.0	4,510.4	8.6	-1.9
V. Others	57.5	56.9	53.7	-1.1	-5.6
VI. Unspecified	585.8	571.8	973.2	-2.4	70.2
Total Imports	1,48,307.1	1,94,651.1	2,50,970.1	31.2	28.9

P : Provisional.

Note : The figures for 2006-07, which include country-wise distribution of petroleum imports, are not strictly comparable with the data for previous years.

Source : DGCI & S.