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External trade sector by Charan d. Wadhva*

I. Introduction

A very large number of external economic factors influence the performance of India's economic transactions with the rest of the world. Internal economic and non-economic factors also undoubtedly influence the changing dynamics of India's external trade in an increasingly competitive and inter-dependent and more open global economy. In this book on projecting the shape of things to come for India in the year 2025, other chapters have at length dealt with the impact of several internal economic and non-economic factors.

I.1: Focus Areas:

This chapter deals with India's foreign trade and excludes other elements of its external economic relations in the global context. It surveys trends in India's exports and imports during 1970-2000 and examines its positioning in world trade. It builds alternative scenarios for India's foreign trade for the period 2000-2025 in the global context. To sharpen the focus on the comparative positioning of India in global trade, we have selected thirty countries (including India) for indepth analysis. These includes countries from both the developed world and the developing world - especially those developing countries which are India's competitors.

We would like to mention at the outset that due to lack of systematic data on trade in services, our analysis and projections are restricted to India's merchandise trade (exports; and imports).

* I Thank Dr. Nawal K. Paswan for the painstaking statistical help and bibliographical references provided by him for writing this chapter.

I.2: The Country Coverage:

The Thirty countries selected by us (see Tables 1 to 4) include 17 major trading nations from the developed world constituting nearly 60.0 percent of world trade in the baseline scenario of the year 1999. These 17 countries are: 1. Australia; 2. Austria; 3. Canada; 4. Denmark; 5. Finland; 6. France; 7. Germany; 8. Greece; 9. Ireland; 10. Italy; 11. Japan; 12. Spain; 13. Sweden; 14. New Zealand; 15. Netherlands; 16. United Kingdom; and 17. U.S.A. The developing 13 countries (including India) have been somewhat arbitrarily chosen so that we can include India and its major competitor developing countries in our calculations. To be sure, these 13 developing countries include major developing trading nations of the world in the year 1999. The 13 developing countries selected by us are : 1. China; 2. India; 3. Indonesia; 4. Malaysia; 5. Mauritius; 6. Pakistan; 7. Peru; 8. Philippines; 9. South Korea; 10. Singapore; 11. South Africa; 12. Sri Lanka; and 13. Thailand.

I.3: The Coverage of Regional Trading Blocs (RTBs):

In view of the growing importance of the regionalisation of the world trade in recent years through the various Regional Trading Blocs (RTBs) organisations, we have included selected major trading blocs organizations relevant to India's interest. These include: 1. Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum (currently with 21 member countries); 2. The European Union (EU - currently with 15 member countries); 3. North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA - currently with 3 member countries); and 4. The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN - currently with 10 member countries); 5. Bangladesh-India-Myanmar-Sri Lanka-Thailand Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) forum with five members; and 6. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). India is a member of only one regional grouping (SAARC). SAARC currently operates scheme of preferential trading arrangement among its members. It is looking forward to the establishment of a full fledged free trade area in the coming decade among its 7 member countries.

I.4: Building Alternative Scenarios:

Three alternative scenarios viz, Optimistic, pessimistic; and realistic are built for our projections presented in this chapter. The methodology employed for this purpose is explained at relevant places.

For global projections of key economic parameters like Gross Domestic Output; we have relied on the World Scan Model (Core Version) produced by the CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis.¹

I.5 : The Scheme of this Chapter:

Besides this introductory section (Section-I), the rest of this chapter is organized around the following other six sections:

- II. Some Major Global Economic and Financial Developments
- III. Highlights of the World Scan Model for Global Projections
- IV. Trends and Projections for Global Trade and India's Exports and Imports
- V. Trends in the Commodity Composition of India's Trade and Projections
- VI. Trends and Projections in India's Direction of Trade
- VII. Formulation of Strategic Trade Policy for India upto 2025.

We now precede to deal with each of the above-mentioned six new sections.

II

Some Major Global Economic and Financial Developments

Before getting into the tricky and hazardous issue of building futuristic scenarios of growth of India's trade with the world and India's likely market shares in world trade vis-à-vis leading competitor nations, it would be useful to provide a short backgrounder on the recent economic difficulties experienced by the world and the regional economies. Some of these developments came as a complete surprise to the international community. It would, therefore, be important to bear these negative developments in mind so that a more moderate and more realistic future scenario of growth of world trade can be prepared.

The following major setbacks to the global, regional and individual economies (belonging to both the developed and developing countries) need to be recounted in the above context:

- Longer than expected slowing down of the global economy especially the growth in the developed OCED countries throughout the 1990's leading to slower growth rate of world trade in volume terms in the 1990's compared to the 1980's and the 1970's. The world economy faced recession in 1999 and recovery did not continue beyond 2000 with 2001 also being a relatively depressed year for the growth of the world economy and world trade. What is worse is that the periods of recession in the economies of several developed countries coincided at the same time leaving little scope for offsetting growth in other developed economies.²
- Totally unpredicted economic and financial crisis (including unprecedented fall in the exchange value of the currencies) in East Asia and Southeast Asia with contagion effect during 1997-1998. This crisis is still lingering on in some of these countries due to the weak world demand for imports led by the slowing down of the US economy since

¹ CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis, World Scan: the Core Version, Netherlands, December 1999 (ISBN 90 5833 020 6)

² For documentary evidence of the contents of these observations, see International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook, May 2000; and the World Bank, Annual Report 2000, Washington D.C. predicting lowest growth rates for developing countries since the debt crisis of Latin American Countries of the 1980's.

1999.³ The group of 8 (G-8) developed countries are yet to jointly evolve policies to prevent a deeper global downturn and the most affected countries of East Asia (including Japan and South Korea) and the South East Asia (especially Indonesia) are yet to effectively restructure their financial sectors so as to substantially reduce the size of their Non-Performing Assets (NPAs).

- Japan, one of the earlier leading engines of growth in the world economy and most certainly of the economies of Southeast Asia has been in the throes of its worst ever decade long recession. What is worse, this downturn seems to be structural in nature and is refusing to respond to the medicine of fiscal stimuli.
- Despite faster pace of trade liberalization through cuts in tariff on and progressive opening up of the markets of both the developed and more so of the developing countries, the gains from trade liberalization envisaged in both the Uruguay Round and the World Trade order being evolved since 1995 under the auspices of the World Trade Organization have in reality been vastly over-estimated. In several cases, new Non-Tariff Barriers (in the forms of physio-sanitary standards; environmental standards; restrictions on the imports of carpets produced by child labour in the developing countries and frequent resort to anti-dumping duties by several developed countries on the manufactured products originating from the developing countries and increase (rather than cuts) in subsidies by the developed countries for their agricultural products have belied the hopes of many developing countries (including India) regarding the actual increase in market access by the developing countries in the markets of the developed countries. The Political Economy factors are unlikely to allow many countries (developed and developing) to pursue the path of trade liberalization across the board.
- In the relatively gloomy global scenario (despite recent clear pick-up in the economic activity after overcoming the adverse economic effects of the terrorist attacks on USA of September 11, 2001, China and India are emerging as the high growth countries. However, the growth rate (and growth of exports) in the Indian economy has slowed down during the last three years. The much hoped for strong economic recovery by India is yet to fructify.
- The environment for the flows of Foreign Investment both of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and more so of the Foreign Portfolio Investment Variety in post-1997 (post Southeast Asian Crisis) period has been relatively volatile and full of uncertainties. While China has been

³ See World Bank's Report: Global Economic Prospects and the Developing Countries 1998/99.

solid gainer in attracting much larger inflows of FDI, other Asian countries (including India) have not reaped adequate dividends from the slowing down of FDI inflows into some of the most affected countries of Southeast Asia from the 1997-98 economic and financial crisis.

- Energy Security is becoming an urgent policy imperative for most Asian Countries (including India) which are highly dependent on oil supplies from the middle east Asia and the Gulf countries. The importance of tapping vast energy (including gas) reserves of the countries based around the Caspian Sea will generate competitive pressures among several developed and developing countries. The uncertainty regarding international oil prices would grow if USA after is anti-terrorist attacks on Afghanistan decides to again attack Iraq.

III

Highlights of the World Scan Model for Global Projections

Amongst many economic and econometric models available in the literature projecting behaviour of the world economy and regions in the next ten to twenty years (i.e. by 2010 and 2020), we have preferred the World Scan Model (referred to earlier) formulated by the CPB Netherlands Bureau of Economic Policy Analysis. This model appears to be most relevant for the policy makers in the developing countries (like India) since it emphasizes that the rate of economic growth in the developing countries can be definitely accelerated by intensifying capital accumulation; technological progress; skill formation among labour abundant economies; and reallocation of labour from less skilled to higher skilled and higher value added economic activities raising real wages of more skilled labour in a sustainable manner. Due to these features of substantial relevance to the developing countries like India, we believe that the World Scan Model provides more realistic projections of world-wide economic growth and its sectoral composition among agricultural sector; industrial sector; and the services sector as well as of world trade in goods and services originating from specified regions and specified developed and developing economies.

We highlight here the main characteristics of the World Scan Model which forms the basis of our vision of the global economy and world trade and provides an analytical framework for our policy recommendations modified by us, where necessary, to suit Indian conditions.⁴

At the heart of the World Scan Model lie the modern version of the neo-classical theories of economic growth and international trade. The main characteristics of this techno-economic model can be summarized as follows:

- (i) An ‘Armington trade specification’⁵ allowing market power to determine trade patterns in the medium run, while allowing Heckscher-Ohlin mechanisms in the long run for explaining the pattern of two-way trade;
- (ii) Assumption of imperfect financial capital mobility;
- (iii) Consumption patterns determined by per capita income and developing towards a universal pattern;
- (iv) The existence of Lewis⁶ type low-productivity sector(s) in developing regions from which the high-productivity (higher value added) economy (sector(s)) may draw labour by offering higher real wages enabling high(er) growth in the concerned economy for a long period;
- (v) The availability of two types of labour in the economy: low skilled and high skilled. This enables the policy makers to devote economic resources for improving skills; knowledge; and productivity of labour (human resources) and for capital accumulation and technological progress so that more skilled labour

⁴ This description of the World Scan Model, of necessity, is sketchy. For further details, see the full text of the publication : World Scan: The Core Version, op. cit.

⁵ P.S. Armington, “A Theory of Demand for Products distinguished by place of Production”, IMF Staff Papers, Vol. 16 (1969), pp. 159-177.

can be shifted to higher productivity sector(s) thus raising (real) per capita income in the concerned economy in a sustained manner. This view appears to fit Indian conditions well.

The World Scan model distinguishes twelve regions of the world; seven sectors; and two types of productive factors as illustrated in Box 1.

BOX : 1		
THE MODEL DISTINGUISHES THE FOLLOWING TWELVE REGIONS, SEVEN SECTORS AND TWO TYPES OF PRODUCTIVE FACTORS:		
Regions (12)	Sectors (7)	Productive Factors (2 Types)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. United States 2. Western Europe 3. Japan 4. Pacific OECD 5. Eastern Europe 6. Former Soviet Union 7. Sub-Saharan Africa 8. Middle East & N. Africa 9. Latin America 10. China 11. South-East Asia 12. South Asia + Rest 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture 2. Raw Materials 3. Intermediate Goods 4. Consumer Goods 5. Capital Goods 6. Trade & Transport 7. Services 	<p>PRIMARY INPUTS</p> <p>Low Skilled Labour High Skilled Labour Capital Fixed Factors</p> <p>INTERMEDIATE INPUTS</p> <p>All Sectors</p>

This model focuses on three major sources of sustained growth of per capital real income under modern neo-classical models of economic growth. These are exhibited in Box 2.

⁶ W.A. Lewis, "Economic Development with unlimited supply of labour", the Manchester School, 22, Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 139-191.

BOX : 2

THREE MAJOR SOURCES OF SUSTAINED GROWTH OF PER CAPITA REAL INCOME UNDER MODERN NEO-CLASSICAL MODELS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

1. **TECHNOLOGICAL FACTORS : WORLD-SCAN MODEL ALLOWS OVERALL TECHNOLOGY TO DIFFER ACROSS COUNTRIES.**
2. **DIFFERENTIATED LABOUR SKILLS:**
 - (I) HIGH SKILLED
 - (II) LOW SKILLEDCOUNTRIES CAN RAISE PER CAPITA GROWTH BY EDUCATION INCLUDING TRAINING; AND MOVING LABOUR FORCE FROM UNSKILLED TO SKILLED AND FURTHER TO KNOWLEDGE INTENSIVE SECTORS OF PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES THEREBY ENSURING SUSTAINED RISE IN VALUE ADDED BY "LABOUR SKILLS" AND SIMILARLY MOVING MORE SKILLED LABOUR TO EXPORT FOR EXPLAINING PATTERNS OF TRADE (EXPORTS) USING THE PRINCIPLE OF COOPERATIVE ADVANTAGE.
3. **RELOCATING AND MOVING SKILLED LABOUR FROM LOW PRODUCTIVITY TO HIGHER PRODUCTIVITY ACTIVITIES USING TOTAL FACTORY PRODUCTIVITY APPROACH.**

The underlying assumptions/mechanisms of the World Scan model for determining the pattern of international trade are listed in Box 3.

BOX : 3

ASSUMPTIONS OF WORLD-SCAN MODEL OF DETERMINANT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

(CPB NETHERLANDS BUREAU FOR ECONOMIC POLICY ANALYSIS)

1. TO ACCOUNT FOR TRANSITION DYNAMICS, WORLD-SCAN MODELS INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN A SPECIAL MODEL USING THE SO-CALLED ARMINGTON APPROACH ARMINGTON (1969) ASSUMES THAT INTERNATIONALLY TRADE PRODUCTS DIFFER BETWEEN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN USING FINITE CROSS-PRICE ELASTICITIES IN DEMAND EQUATIONS TO EXPLAIN INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE AND TO AVOID ABRUPT CHANGES IN SPECIALIZATION PATTERNS.
2. HOWEVER THE COMPOSITION OF GOODS CHANGES GRADUALLY OVER TIME.
3. RELATIVELY FAST-GROWING COUNTRIES MAY BROADEN THEIR PRODUCT

- MIX WHILE CONQUERING WORLD MARKETS WITHOUT BEING FORCED TO LOWER THE RELATIVE PRICE OF THEIR PRODUCTS (QUALITY; BRANDING; CREDIT LINES; ETC.).
4. COUNTRIES CAN GAIN MARKET SHARE BY TEMPORARILY OFFERING THEIR PRODUCTS AT LOWER PRICE THAN COMPETITORS. ONCE THE MARKET SHARE ARE CONQUERED, BRAND LOYALTY FOR THE NEW PRODUCTS IS ESTABLISHED GRADUALLY, AND PRICES CAN RETURN TO THE LEVEL OF COMPETITORS PRICES.
 5. THIS GIVES THE MODEL HECKSCHER-OHLIN LIKE LONG-TERM PROPERTIES.

The Political Economy framework underlying the World Scan model's characterization of the ongoing globalization scenario is stated in Box 4.

BOX : 4 WORLD-SCAN MODEL'S CHARACTERISATION OF GLOBALIZATION SCENARIO		
1	ECONOMY	HIGH ECONOMIC GROWTH RATES
2	POLITICS	INCREASING MARKET-ORIENTED POLICIES TRADE LIBERALIZATION
3	TECHNOLOGY	STRONG TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT CONVERGENCE OF THE NON-OECD
4	LABOUR	MORE EDUCATION REALLOCATION FROM LOW-PRODUCTIVITY SECTORS IN THE NON-OECD
5	CONSUMER PREFERENCES	CONVERGENCE OF CONSUMER PATTERNS

The World Scan model's projections of differences of in the values of the selected macro-economic variables in the year 2020 (compared to the situation prevailing in the year 1995) for the world's 12 specified regions are presented in Box 5. Clearly, the developing Asian countries are seen to be dynamic economies and today's developed OECD countries the declining power centers for economic growth by the year 2020.

BOX : 5
WORLD-SCAN MODEL'S PROJECTIONS OF
DIFFERENCES OF MACROECONOMIC VARIABLES IN 2020 COMPARED TO 1995*

	INVESTMENT RATIO	SAVINGS RATIO	SHARE OF WORLD GDP	CONS. SHARE SERVICES	INFORMAL SECTOR	RELATIVE WAGE RATIO	GDP CAPITA
UNITED STATES	-1.7	-1.8	-4.8	0.0	0.0	-0.3	2.0
JAPAN	-5.5	-6.0	-4.2	2.6	0.0	-3.8	2.5
WESTERN EUROPE	-2.7	-5.3	-6.7	4.0	0.0	-2.2	2.6
PACIFIC OECD	-2.1	-5.0	-0.8	-1.1	0.0	-0.5	1.4
EASTERN EUROPE	-0.9	2.1	0.3	27.4	0.0	-10.6	4.9
FORMER SOVIET UNION	-0.9	-3.5	1.0	5.5	0.0	-3.0	5.4
MIDDLE EAST AND N.A.	-2.7	-1.0	1.8	13.0	-15.0	14.2	4.0
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	-2.4	-4.5	0.5	15.8	-10.1	8.4	2.7
LATIN AMERICA	-3.6	-4.2	2.3	15.2	-15.3	16.7	4.1
CHINA	1.0	4.3	4.1	27.8	-28.2	-60.1	7.5
SOUTH-EAST ASIA	-2.2	1.5	4.7	16.4	-22.3	19.4	5.9
SOUTH ASIA & REST (INCLUDING INDIA)	1.4	5.0	1.7	29.8	-20.5	-14.3	5.5

* All variables are ratios, except GDP per capita (measured at reference point as average growth from 1995 to 2000).

The summary view of the World Scan model's projections of the relative contribution of five specified sources of economic growth (real GDP) in each of the world's 12 specified regions for the period from 1995 to 2020 can be seen from Box 6.

BOX : 6
WORLD-SCAN MODEL'S PROJECTIONS OF
SOURCES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH FROM 1995 TO 2020

Country	Western Europe	United States	Japan	Pacific OECD	Eastern Europe	Former Soviet Union
Employment High-Skilled	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Employment Low-Skilled	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Labour Reallocation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Capital Accumulation	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.3
Total Factor Productivity	1.6	1.2	1.5	0.9	3.0	3.0
Gross Domestic Product	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.4	4.9	5.6
Country	Middle East & N.A.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Latin America	China	South- East Asia	South Asia & Rest
Employment High-Skilled	1.7	1.9	1.3	0.5	1.3	1.1
Employment Low-Skilled	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Labour Reallocation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.6
Capital Accumulation	2.5	2.2	2.3	3.2	2.8	2.7
Total Factor Productivity	1.0	0.3	1.4	3.5	2.3	2.0
Gross Domestic Product	5.9	5.4	5.4	8.0	7.0	6.8

IV

Trends and Projections for Global Trade and India's Exports and Imports

In this section, we survey the trends for global trade (exports and imports) for three decades (1970-79; 1980-89; and 1990-1999). We have selected 30 trading nations of the world for this study. These include 17 developed countries and 13 developing countries listed in Section I. These 17 developed countries had accounted for around 60.0 percent of global trade turnover for the year 2000. Together these 13 developing countries had accounted for around 15.0 percent share in global trade in the year 2000. Altogether, the 30 countries included in our study had accounted for around 75.0 percent share of global trade turnover in the year 2000.

Our projections of world trade and selected 30 countries are based upon the decadal annual trend rates of growth of trade in volume (real) terms. We have computed the decadal trend rates of growth of rates of exports and imports in volume terms for the

world and selected countries for three decades specified earlier.⁷ We explain below the methodology adopted by us for making projections for exports and imports under these alternative scenarios.

Methodology of Scenario Building for Projections

In projecting external trade for the thirty selected countries including India (exports and imports of goods) upto the year 2025, we have used the baseline scenario of the actual situation in the year 2000 and reviewed the annual average decadal growth rate (in volume terms to the maximum extent possible) of each country's global exports and imports for the three decades of 1970-79; and 1980-89; and 1990-1999 which have led to the actual scenario in the year 2000 as already known to us. We have constructed three scenarios for the period 2000 to 2025. These include (i) Optimistic scenario; (ii) pessimistic scenario; and (iii) realistic scenario.

For simplifying projections, we have extrapolated the growth of each country's exports and imports during the period 2000 to 2025 by using an average trend growth rate of exports (or imports as the case may be) relevant to the assumptions made (weightages given) in the optimistic; the pessimistic; and the realistic scenario.

We have separately calculated average annual decadal trend rate of growth of exports and imports for each of the three decades mentioned above (namely: 1970-79; 1980-89; and 1990-1999). For projecting optimistic scenario, we have uniformly selected the highest average annual trend growth rate among the three decades of our study period. Conversely, for building the pessimistic scenario for our projections, we have uniformly used the lowest average annual growth rate of our three decades. For projecting realistic scenario, we have attached equal weights of 0.33, 0.33 and 0.33 for each of the three decades.

⁷ We have been constrained in the choice of the 30 countries by the availability of data which could provide us the readily available or calculable rates of growth of exports and imports in volume terms. We have excluded all countries for which it was not possible to calculate growth in trade in volume terms.

It may be mentioned here that most studies available today in the literature converge on the fact that most of the growth of output and trade in the world will come from emerging developing country markets (including the Newly Industrialising countries of Asia despite South East Asian crisis of 1997-98) and not from the mature developed countries of the world.⁸

Projections for Global Exports and Imports and Market Shares of Our Selected 30 Countries: 2002 to 2025

The trends in the actual global exports and imports (in US\$ billion) for the world (including India) during the period 1970 to 2000 can be reviewed with the help of Tables 1 to 4. Our projections for global exports and imports and for 30 selected countries (including India appearing under Serial No. 2 in the group of Developing Countries) in US\$ million (in real terms) for the period 2000-2025 under three alternative scenarios are presented in Tables 5 to 16. These tables are self-explanatory. However, some of the findings from the selected Tables are highlighted below:

Table 2 shows the declining trend in the share of our 17 selected developed countries in world exports (down from 71.2 percent in 1970 to 57.6 percent in the year 2000). In contrast, the 13 developing countries including India (notably China, Singapore and Malaysia) have experienced steeply rising trend in their market share of global exports collectively rising from 5.0 percent in 1970 to 14.3 percent in 2000. Roughly similar (though a little less dramatic) picture appears from the trends and respective market shares for imports of selected 17 developed and 13 developing countries (Table 4).

⁸ See the example, Jeffrey E. Garten, The Big Ten: The Big Emerging Markets and How They will change our Lives, New York: Basic Books, 1997.

The projections for the realistic scenario for global exports and imports and relative market shares for our 30 selected countries (including India) for the period 2000 to 2025 are presented in Tables 13 to 16. All countries covered in our study show declining market shares in world exports throughout 2000-2025 period (although marginally lesser for most developing countries). However, the opposite generally/upward trend in market shares in global imports can be witnessed from the side of imports for our selected 30 countries (including India). Thus, both the group of selected 17 developed countries (to a larger extent) and the group of selected developing countries (to a smaller extent) would become markets for larger imports from rest of the world. Global trade liberalization would seem to lead to this important conclusion if our projection turn out to be valid over time.

V

Trends in the Commodity Composition of India's Trade and Projections

We now focus on the trends for India's Commodity Composition of trade separately for exports and imports for the principal commodities for the period 1993-94 to 1999-2000 and for projecting their growth during the years 2000-2001 to 2025-2026.

Trends in India's Commodity Exports

Tables 17 and 18 present the trends in India's exports of major commodities for the years 1993-94 to 1999-2000 based on Indian official statistics. Table 18 shows that during the year 1999-2000 (the latest year for which data is available), the following commodities constituted India's principal exports (with their percentage share in India's global exports in parenthesis): (i) Gems and Jewellery (20.3 percent); (ii) Agricultural and allied products (14.09 percent); (iii) Engineering goods (13.6 percent); (iv) Textiles (excluding garments) (13.4 percents); (v) Readymade garments (11.0 percent); (vi) Chemicals and allied products (9.0 percent); (vii) Leather and leather manufacturers (4.1 percent); and (viii) Marine products (3.1 percent).

Projections

Tables 19 and 20 provide projections for growth of exports of the same principal commodities (as covered in Tables 17 and 18) for the period 2000-2001 to 2025-2026. The picture which emerges these calculations show noticeable rise in 2025-2026 in the share of the following export commodities (i) Gems and Jewellery (37.6 percent); (ii) Agricultural and allied products (21.9 percent); (iii) Engineering goods (15.3 percent); (iv) Chemicals etc. (9.1 percent); (v) Leather and leather manufacturers (6.34 percent); (vi) Drugs and pharmaceuticals (4.4 percent); and (vii) Marine products (3.8 percent). These projections in India's exports seem to be in line with the emerging picture of India's likely international competitiveness in merchandise exports under the new regime of the World Trade Organisation.

A serious omission in our analysis and projections of India's current exports and projection is the export of services especially skill-intensive services like the software. It is estimated that India's share in global software exports will go up from present less than 1.0 percent to over 15.0 percent by the year 2025. From a survey of literature (not cited here) and from our field level experience, the exports of following other services (besides software) hold high potential for India's export earnings during the period 2000-2001 to 2025-2026:-

- (i) Tourism;
- (ii) Information Technology Services in broad spectrum;
- (iii) Management of Consultancy Services;
- (iv) Yoga and Stress Management education/practices;
- (v) Advising/Managerial Contracting for Turn Around of sick industries;
- (vi) Export of low to mediam skilled manpower;
- (vii) Export of high skilled and scientific, technical, medical, educational, cultural and managerial manpower.

Trends in India's Commodity Imports

Tables 21 and 22 present comparable picture for India's actual imports by principal commodities for the period 1993-94 to 1999-2000. As table 20 shows, the following commodities (with percentage share in India's total imports in the year 1999-2000) constituted principal imports of India: (i) Petroleum, crude and products (22.2 percent); (ii) Capital Goods (12.3 percent); (iii) Pearls (precious) and semi-precious stones for exports of gem and jewellery (11.4 percent); (iv) Gold and Silver (9.3 percent); (v) Non-electrical machinery (5.9 percent); (vi) Electrical goods (5.6 percent); and (vii) Food and related items (edible oil etc.) (5.1 percent).

Projections for India's Commodity Imports:

Tables 23 and 24 present the projections for India's imports by principal commodities for the period 2000-2001 to 2025-2026. The presentation in percentage from (Table 24) is easier to comprehend. Table 24 clearly brings out the dramatic increase in energy insecurity through a very substantive increase in import dependence of India on petroleum, crude and products rising from 22.2 percent of India's global imports to 36.9 percent in the year 2025-2026. India seriously needs to formulate a more comprehensive energy security policy including diversifying its imports of gas through pipelines from Russia and from the Central Asian Republics around the Caspian sea and from the neighbouring Bangladesh and Myanmar and investing in the security of sea lanes for carrying petroleum and products and ensuring safety of gas pipelines over land and under sea.

Among other major imports items (not related to processing for exports) showing very significant growth in their share of India's total imports during the period 2000-2001 to 2025-2026 are the following: (i) Capital goods (up from 12.3 percent in 1999-2000 to 26.1 percent in the year 2025-26); (ii) Gold and silver (up to 12.9

percent in 2025-2026); and (iii) Non-electrical machinery from 5.9 percent to 10.3 percent.

India has to formulate policies for efficient import substitution for optimizing the outgo of its hard earned foreign exchange for the horizon upto the year 2025-2026. This is especially relevant if India is aiming to sustain growth rate of its national output at the rate of 7 to 8 percent per annum for the next 25 years as initially the import intensity of its production and exports of products and selected services (such as most modern financial services) is most likely to rise.

VI

Trends and Projections in India's Direction of Trade

In this section, we present trends in India's direction of trade (exports and imports separately) by major country destinations and by major regional trading blocs/organizations of relevance to India (based on the intensity of its trade relations with them).⁹ The trends are based on the actual value of exports and imports (in US\$ billion) for the period 1980 to 1997 for which data for all member countries of our selected regional trading blocs/organizations is available. We have also projected the direction of India's exports and imports for the period 2000 to 2025 in US dollar terms on the basis of the average annual trend rate of growth (and termed this as realistic scenario) for the period 1980 to 1997. The trends during 1980 to 1997 and the projections for the period 2000 to 2025 relating to the direction of India's trade by major regional trading blocs/organizations and their member countries are presented in Tables 25 to 32. Once again, as in the case of commodity-wise projections presented in Section IV, our projections on the direction of India's trade termed "realistic scenario" are based on the annual trend rate of growth of relevant exports in US\$ terms for the period 1980 to 1997.

⁹ My previous attempt at projecting India's direction of trade with various regional trading blocs/organizations is presented in Charan D. Wadhva, et.al. "India-2014" in V A Pai Panandiker (ed.), Fifty Years of Swaraj : Highlits and Shadows, New Delh: Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd. 1998, Ch. 13.

It can be seen from the summary Tables 25 and 26 that as far as trends in India's exports are concerned, the ranking of selected regional trading blocs (with overlapping membership of our selected countries) represented in alphabetical order of their share in India's global exports in the year 1997 was as follows: (i) Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC-21) forum with 21 member countries (48.0 percent); (ii) ASEAN-10 (6.8 percent); (iii) Bangladesh-India-Myanmar-Sri Lanka-Thailand Economic Cooperation forum (BIMSTEC-4) with 4 member countries (4.5 percent); (iv) The European Union (EU-15) currently with 15 member countries (24.7 percent); (v) Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC-6) with 6 member countries (7.1 percent); (vi) the nascent Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC-18) currently with 18 member countries (18.9 percent); (vii) North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA-3) with three member countries (20.3 percent); and (viii) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) with 7 member countries (4.1 percent).

The detailed projections (2000-2025) on "realistic" basis for India's direction of exports with each regional trading bloc (or organization) selected by us are provided in summary form at bloc level in Tables 25 and 26 and in disaggregated form for each member country of each selected bloc/organization in Tables 29 and 30. It can be seen from these tables that except for the ranking IOR-ARC-18 overtaking the rank of the NAFTA-3 in 2025, the relative importance of each of our selected regional trading blocs/organizations in India's global exports by and large remains the same as in the year 1997.

Similar statistics and comparable projections (based on similar methodology) for the relative importance of each of our selected regional trading blocs/organizations in India's global imports for periods 1980-1997 and projections for the period 2000 to 2025 are presented in Tables 27, 28, 31 and 32. The reader can refer to the concerned country source of imports for more disaggregated picture in these tables.

A look at Table 27 brings out the relative contribution of each selected regional trading bloc/organization in India's actual global imports in 1997 as follows : (i) APEC-21 (58.9 percent); (ii) EU-15 (26.0 percent); (iii) IOR-ARC-18 (19.8 percent); (iv) GCC-6 (19.7 percent); (v) NAFTA-3 (10.0 percent); (vi) ASEAN-10 (7.0 percent); (vii) BIMSTEC-4 (1.3 percent); and (viii) SAARC-6 excluding India (0.5 percent).

The projections presented in the Summary Tables 28 bring out the following ranking (in descending order) of regional blocs as the source of Indian imports in its global imports in the year 2025 : (i) APEC-21 (57.1 percent); (ii) GCC-6 (36.3 percent again reflecting very significant rise in India's import bill for petroleum and gas causing growing concerns regarding India's energy security in future); IOR-ARC-18 (33.9 percent).

VII

Formulation of Strategic Trade Policy for India upto 2025

To conclude, the projections presented above under realistic scenario for India's merchandise exports and imports upto the year 2025 based on our performance during the last thirty years (1970-1999) leading at most to 1.0 percent share in global trade turnover do not inspire sufficient confidence for India to emerge as significant player in global trade. As pointed out earlier, the picture would be significantly altered if we were to include trade in services (especially India's dynamic exports of selected services such as Information Technology related services). Even so, the projected growth of India's exports of goods and services by the year 2025 would not come about automatically. Nor can the envisioned growth of India's exports be sustained at high growth level without designing and efficiently implementing necessary strategic policy measures and simultaneously and continuously taking necessary corrective measures to reorient our policies to meet the challenges posed by the evolving WTO-order in the twenty first century.

India also needs to formulate a strategic policy framework for continuously ensuring efficient import substitution ultimately leading to efficient export promotion in niche products and services and niche markets among the regional trading blocs/organizations of greater relevance to India. Thus, India needs to formulate and to effectively implement a holistic natural strategic policy to ensure that India emerges as a significant trading nation in the world accounting for a market share in the world trade by 2025 not too much below China's share in world trade. The holistic policy must also reconcile growth of India's trade with the country's sustainable ecological environment-friendly development.

We list below the major elements which could constitute critical elements of India's long term strategic trade policy focused on generation of continuing surpluses on the balance of trade/current account through the simultaneous pursuit of an efficient export promotion policy as well as an efficient import substitution policy.

- (i) India should, like China, plan to maintain a high enough rate of growth of India's national income in real terms (in the not infeasible range of 7 percent to 8 percent annual growth rate) and to simultaneously achieve stabilization of its population latest by the year 2025. The Tenth Five Year Plan of India (2002-2007) has incorporated the goal of achieving 8 percent annual growth rate. This is also not going to be achieved automatically given the growth performance of the Indian economy during the last four years (1997-2000). Sustaining India's growth rate in the range of 7 to 8 percent level will require a special push for raising Total Factor Productivity (TFP) especially of labour. An aggressive drive at enhancing TFP will help to achieve a cutting edge in international competitiveness for India's carefully selected niche products and services and the niche markets. It can be seen from the contents of this chapter that India's niche markets are mostly located in the Asian region (including Central Asian Republics and the Middle East). An aggressive and refurbished

“Look East” trade policy will enable India to actually achieve its realistic positioning in the competitive and dynamic world economy.

- (ii) India would do well to pursue sound economic policies and policies based on people-oriented governance provided these are backed by adequate amount of “political will”. The experience of post-1991 economic reforms shows that India has been overcautious and slow implementer of its harder second generation of economic reforms. Globalization is an irreversible phenomenon and India should calibrate its response to globalization for suiting its particular conditions. India must continue to further open up its economy and to further intensify its linkages with the global economy as well as the relevant regional trading blocs/ organizations identified above. This approach will help India to sustain higher growth of its exports in the long run compared to pursuing policy of protectionism across the board.
- (iii) The Government must create most favourable and attractive conditions for market-based development free of bureaucratic hassels and corruption for encouraging both domestic and foreign investment especially Foreign Direct Investment.
- (iv) The Government must also promote (at least not discourage) domestic private savings and make every effort to improve savings from the public enterprises at all levels.
- (v) The public and the private sectors must be motivated through appropriate set of policies to invest in ‘profitable’ infra-structural activities of both traditional hard variety (power; roads; telecom; etc.) and soft variety (human resource and skill development). The Government of India must seriously prepare itself for the provision of efficient basic social services such as primary health and

primary education especially of the girl child. This policy approach will add to the productivity of Indian labour.

- (vi) Government (at all levels) must curb its fiscal profligacy and particularly its revenue deficit. It must also control its large and ballooning public debt (both external and internal) to more prudent levels. Pursuit of sound macro-economic policies will permit India to achieve sustained high growth with relative price stability and ensure manageable balance of payments situation without ever having the need to go to knock at the doors the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to bail it out of potentially unmanageable balance of payments situation. Only merit and targeted subsidies should be permitted.

- (vii) India must make moves at micro level to stimulate productivity aimed at raising both Total Factor Productivity (TFP) and at raising the productivity of labour through appropriate training and education. This will allow labour to be shifted from lower real wage rate areas of employment in India to sectors providing higher real wage rates. India needs to reorient the pattern of its exports to switch to more skill-intensive and more knowledge-intensive goods and services of competitive international quality. Improving work culture and adopting appropriate labour sector reforms across the board - especially for export-oriented activities - hold the key to unleashing the productivity and competitiveness revolutions in the Indian economy.

Table : 1
Global Exports of Selected Countries (1970-2000)
Values in US Billion Dollars

Sl.No.	Countries :	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000
#	World :	282.64	791.39	1875.10	1811.20	3386.10	5069.00	5669.50	6368.70
Developed Countries:									
1	Australia	4.79	11.90	22.03	22.61	38.97	52.98	56.00	63.62
2	Austria	2.86	7.52	17.51	17.23	41.39	57.53	65.95	67.46
3	Canada	16.75	33.99	67.73	90.78	126.45	190.19	237.34	275.18
4	Denmark	3.36	8.71	16.98	17.07	34.03	47.49	49.35	50.75
5	Finland	2.31	5.50	14.16	13.64	26.57	39.57	42.36	45.87
6	France	18.10	53.12	116.02	101.67	216.40	286.74	323.87	323.53
7	Germany	34.23	90.11	192.86	183.91	409.24	509.03	535.49	548.79
8	Greece	0.64	2.29	5.18	4.56	8.07	10.95	10.48	10.75
9	Ireland	1.04	3.18	8.50	10.32	23.77	43.68	71.60	76.34
10	Italy	13.19	34.83	77.68	79.02	170.43	234.01	235.01	236.57
11	Japan	19.32	55.73	130.44	177.19	287.66	443.01	419.21	477.33
12	NewZealand	1.21	2.16	5.41	5.71	9.43	13.73	12.21	12.71
13	Netherlandss	11.76	35.04	73.94	68.22	130.71	177.37	220.14	229.74
14	Spain	2.39	7.67	20.72	24.25	55.73	91.61	104.31	108.85
15	Sweden	6.78	17.34	30.89	30.20	56.94	79.60	84.79	85.16
16	U.Kingdom	19.35	44.10	110.09	101.25	185.10	239.38	289.47	282.80
17	USA	43.23	107.59	220.78	213.15	393.11	582.53	690.69	771.99
Total Developed Countries :		201.30	520.77	1130.90	1160.77	2213.97	3099.39	3448.25	3667.42
Developing Countries :									
1	China	1.42	5.29	19.14	27.33	62.88	148.89	194.93	249.20
2	India	0.15	0.31	8.00	8.27	17.81	30.54	38.58	44.30
3	Indonesia	1.11	7.10	21.91	18.60	25.68	44.00	48.65	62.10
4	Malaysia	1.69	3.81	12.96	25.41	29.42	73.72	84.55	98.15
5	Mauritius	0.07	0.30	0.44	0.43	1.20	1.54	1.56	1.49
6	Pakistan	0.72	1.05	2.61	2.74	5.59	7.99	8.44	9.16
7	Peru	1.05	1.25	3.91	2.98	3.28	5.51	6.02	6.92
8	Philippines	1.04	2.27	5.79	4.61	8.19	17.37	35.47	38.21
9	S.Korea	0.84	5.08	17.51	30.29	65.03	125.37	143.65	171.83
10	Singapore	1.55	5.38	19.38	22.81	52.75	118.19	114.73	137.93
11	South Africa	3.33	8.86	25.68	16.41	24.74	28.21	24.64	21.69
12	Sri Lanka	0.34	0.49	1.04	1.26	1.90	3.81	4.62	5.46
13	Thailand	0.71	2.21	6.50	7.12	23.07	56.43	61.80	65.16
Total Developing Countries :		14.02	43.40	144.86	168.26	321.53	661.57	767.64	911.59
Grand Total 30 Countries :		215.32	564.17	1275.76	1329.03	2535.50	3760.97	4215.89	4579.01

Source: International Monetary Fund (MF) ; *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*- Various Issues.

Table : 2

Global Exports of Selected Countries (1970-2000)
Values in Percentage of Total World Exports

Sl.No.	Countries :	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000
#	World :	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Developed Countries:									
1	Australia	1.69	1.50	1.17	1.25	1.15	1.05	0.99	1.00
2	Austria	1.01	0.95	0.93	0.95	1.22	1.13	1.16	1.06
3	Canada	5.93	4.29	3.61	5.01	3.73	3.75	4.19	4.32
4	Denmark	1.19	1.10	0.91	0.94	1.00	0.94	0.87	0.80
5	Finland	0.82	0.69	0.76	0.75	0.78	0.78	0.75	0.72
6	France	6.40	6.71	6.19	5.61	6.39	5.66	5.71	5.08
7	Germany	12.11	11.39	10.29	10.15	12.09	10.04	9.45	8.62
8	Greece	0.23	0.29	0.28	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.18	0.17
9	Ireland	0.37	0.40	0.45	0.57	0.70	0.86	1.26	1.20
10	Italy	4.66	4.40	4.14	4.36	5.03	4.62	4.15	3.71
11	Japan	6.83	7.04	6.96	9.78	8.50	8.74	7.39	7.49
12	NewZealand	0.43	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.28	0.27	0.22	0.20
13	Netherlands	4.16	4.43	3.94	3.77	3.86	3.50	3.88	3.61
14	Spain	0.85	0.97	1.10	1.34	1.65	1.81	1.84	1.71
15	Sweden	2.40	2.19	1.65	1.67	1.68	1.57	1.50	1.34
16	U.Kingdom	6.85	5.57	5.87	5.59	5.47	4.72	5.11	4.44
17	USA	15.30	13.59	11.77	11.77	11.61	11.49	12.18	12.12
Total Developed Countries :		71.22	65.80	60.31	64.09	65.38	61.14	60.82	57.59
Developing Countries :									
1	China	0.50	0.67	1.02	1.51	1.86	2.94	3.44	3.91
2	India	0.05	0.04	0.43	0.46	0.53	0.60	0.68	0.70
3	Indonesia	0.39	0.90	1.17	1.03	0.76	0.87	0.86	0.98
4	Malaysia	0.60	0.48	0.69	1.40	0.87	1.45	1.49	1.54
5	Mauritius	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02
6	Pakistan	0.26	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.14
7	Peru	0.37	0.16	0.21	0.16	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11
8	Philippines	0.37	0.29	0.31	0.25	0.24	0.34	0.63	0.60
9	S.Korea	0.30	0.64	0.93	1.67	1.92	2.47	2.53	2.70
10	Singapore	0.55	0.68	1.03	1.26	1.56	2.33	2.02	2.17
11	South Africa	1.18	1.12	1.37	0.91	0.73	0.56	0.43	0.34
12	Sri Lanka	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.09
13	Thailand	0.25	0.28	0.35	0.39	0.68	1.11	1.09	1.02
Total Developing Countries :		4.96	5.48	7.73	9.29	9.50	13.05	13.54	14.31
Grand Total 30 Countries :		76.18	71.29	68.04	73.38	74.88	74.20	74.36	71.90

Source: International Monetary Fund (MF) ; *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*- Various Issues.

Table : 3

Global Imports of Selected Countries (1970-2000)
Values in US Billion Dollars

Sl.No.	Countries :	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000
#	World :	297.08	816.14	1928.70	1890.20	3510.90	5140.70	6823.30	6608.70
Developed Countries:									
1	Australia	4.54	9.99	20.34	23.50	39.14	57.48	65.39	67.72
2	Austria	3.55	9.39	24.45	20.97	49.29	66.26	71.26	72.12
3	Canada	13.80	35.14	61.00	78.67	119.67	163.29	214.16	238.84
4	Denmark	4.40	10.37	19.41	18.22	81.37	42.23	44.61	45.53
5	Finland	2.65	7.61	15.62	13.24	26.94	28.11	32.41	34.31
6	France	19.13	53.99	134.87	108.25	234.44	275.28	313.48	331.84
7	Germany	29.96	74.92	188.00	158.49	346.46	443.69	464.28	500.28
8	Greece	1.96	5.32	10.58	10.14	19.76	25.94	28.01	27.84
9	Ireland	1.56	3.77	11.14	10.02	20.83	32.20	47.53	50.64
10	Italy	14.93	38.36	99.47	91.04	181.75	205.72	220.20	235.28
11	Japan	18.88	57.85	141.28	130.52	235.29	335.94	310.73	377.15
12	NewZealand	1.25	0.31	5.47	5.94	9.56	13.79	14.37	13.97
13	Netherlands	13.39	35.58	78.04	65.07	123.38	157.68	207.94	215.72
14	Spain	4.75	16.23	34.08	29.96	87.80	114.83	135.08	144.69
15	Sweden	7.01	18.03	33.43	28.29	53.38	64.57	62.70	69.35
16	U.Kingdom	21.73	53.57	115.73	109.00	223.04	262.50	321.07	334.97
17	USA	42.45	103.42	256.96	361.62	517.02	770.95	1048.44	1238.20
Total Developed Countries :		205.94	533.86	1249.88	1262.93	2369.13	3060.46	3601.66	3998.44
Developing Countries :									
1	China	1.52	5.91	19.51	42.48	53.92	132.06	165.72	225.10
2	India	0.16	0.48	13.18	16.33	23.99	34.46	45.04	49.72
3	Indonesia	1.00	4.77	10.84	10.28	22.01	40.24	157.84	172.40
4	Malaysia	1.40	3.53	10.82	12.30	29.17	77.61	65.49	82.20
5	Mauritius	0.07	0.33	0.61	0.52	1.62	1.98	2.25	2.09
6	Pakistan	1.10	2.13	5.35	5.89	7.38	11.46	10.30	11.05
7	Peru	0.62	2.43	2.61	1.42	2.88	7.54	6.66	7.20
8	Philippines	1.21	3.70	8.29	5.35	12.99	28.28	31.37	31.69
9	S.Korea	1.98	7.27	22.29	31.06	69.86	135.15	119.74	160.48
10	Singapore	2.46	8.13	24.01	26.24	60.95	124.39	111.07	134.63
11	South Africa	3.57	7.59	18.33	10.34	17.42	26.82	23.41	24.82
12	Sri Lanka	0.39	0.68	2.03	1.83	2.64	4.77	6.26	6.69
13	Thailand	1.30	3.19	9.21	9.26	33.41	70.38	53.21	56.92
Total Developing Countries :		16.78	50.16	147.08	173.30	338.24	695.14	798.34	964.98
Grand Total 30 Countries :		222.72	584.01	1396.97	1436.23	2707.37	3755.60	4400.00	4963.42

Source: International Monetary Fund (MF) ; *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*- Various Issues.

Table : 4
Global Imports of Selected Countries (1970-2000)
Values in Percentage of Total World Imports

Sl.No.	Countries :	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000
#	World :	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Developed Countries:									
1	Australia	1.53	1.22	1.05	1.24	1.11	1.12	0.96	1.02
2	Austria	1.19	1.15	1.27	1.11	1.40	1.29	1.04	1.09
3	Canada	4.65	4.31	3.16	4.16	3.41	3.18	3.14	3.61
4	Denmark	1.48	1.27	1.01	0.96	2.32	0.82	0.65	0.69
5	Finland	0.89	0.93	0.81	0.70	0.77	0.55	0.48	0.52
6	France	6.44	6.62	6.99	5.73	6.68	5.35	4.59	5.02
7	Germany	10.08	9.18	9.75	8.38	9.87	8.63	6.80	7.57
8	Greece	0.66	0.65	0.55	0.54	0.56	0.50	0.41	0.42
9	Ireland	0.53	0.46	0.58	0.53	0.59	0.63	0.70	0.77
10	Italy	5.03	4.70	5.16	4.82	5.18	4.00	3.23	3.56
11	Japan	6.36	7.09	7.33	6.90	6.70	6.53	4.55	5.71
12	NewZealand	0.42	0.04	0.28	0.31	0.27	0.27	0.21	0.21
13	Netherlands	4.51	4.36	4.05	3.44	3.51	3.07	3.05	3.26
14	Spain	1.60	1.99	1.77	1.59	2.50	2.23	1.98	2.19
15	Sweden	2.36	2.21	1.73	1.50	1.52	1.26	0.92	1.05
16	U.Kingdom	7.31	6.56	6.00	5.77	6.35	5.11	4.71	5.07
17	USA	14.29	12.67	13.32	19.13	14.73	15.00	15.37	18.74
Total Developed Countries :		69.32	65.41	64.80	66.81	67.48	59.53	52.78	60.50
Developing Countries :									
1	China	0.51	0.72	1.01	2.25	1.54	2.57	2.43	3.41
2	India	0.05	0.06	0.68	0.86	0.68	0.67	0.66	0.75
3	Indonesia	0.34	0.58	0.56	0.54	0.63	0.78	2.31	2.61
4	Malaysia	0.47	0.43	0.56	0.65	0.83	1.51	0.96	1.24
5	Mauritius	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03
6	Pakistan	0.37	0.26	0.28	0.31	0.21	0.22	0.15	0.17
7	Peru	0.21	0.30	0.14	0.08	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.11
8	Philippines	0.41	0.45	0.43	0.28	0.37	0.55	0.46	0.48
9	S.Korea	0.67	0.89	1.16	1.64	1.99	2.63	1.75	2.43
10	Singapore	0.83	1.00	1.25	1.39	1.74	2.42	1.63	2.04
11	South Africa	1.20	0.93	0.95	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.34	0.38
12	Sri Lanka	0.13	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10
13	Thailand	0.44	0.39	0.48	0.49	0.95	1.37	0.78	0.86
Total Developing Countries :		5.65	6.15	7.63	9.17	9.63	13.52	11.70	14.60
Grand Total 30 Countries :		74.97	71.56	72.43	75.98	77.11	73.06	64.48	75.10

Source: International Monetary Fund (MF) ; *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*- Various Issues.

Table : 5
OPTIMISTIC SCENARIO
Projections for Global Exports of Selected Countries (2000-2025)
(Values in US Billion Dollars)

Sl.No.	Countries :	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
#	World :	6001.40	7976.08	10600.51	14088.48	18724.13	24885.08
Developed Countries :							
1	Australia	57.21	63.63	70.77	78.71	87.55	97.37
2	Austria (1994)	51.07	56.73	63.01	69.99	77.73	86.34
3	Canada	241.99	266.63	293.79	323.71	356.68	393.00
4	Denmark	50.07	53.85	57.91	62.28	66.98	72.03
5	Finland (1997)	42.67	48.90	56.04	64.23	73.62	84.37
6	France (1998)	322.90	369.17	422.07	482.55	551.71	630.77
7	Germany	551.18	636.75	735.61	849.82	981.77	1134.19
8	Greece (1997)	12.60	15.51	19.08	23.47	28.88	35.54
9	Ireland	73.28	82.30	92.43	103.80	116.57	130.92
10	Italy (1998)	251.70	276.00	302.65	331.88	363.92	399.06
11	Japan	429.42	484.32	546.24	616.09	694.86	783.70
12	Malaysia (1997)	92.80	121.61	159.36	208.82	273.63	358.56
13	Netherlands (1996)	195.10	219.67	247.33	278.49	313.56	353.05
14	Newzealand	12.61	14.81	17.40	20.43	24.00	28.19
15	Spain	109.16	137.00	171.95	215.81	270.86	339.96
16	Sweden	88.02	106.15	128.00	154.36	186.15	224.48
17	U.Kingdom	275.77	309.55	347.47	390.03	437.81	491.44
18	USA	731.17	972.07	1292.33	1718.11	2284.17	3036.73
Total Developed Countries :		3588.71	4234.64	5023.45	5992.58	7190.44	8679.71
Developing Countries :							
1	China	198.41	216.75	236.79	258.68	282.59	308.71
2	India (1997)	37.59	46.12	56.59	69.44	85.21	104.55
3	Indonesia (1998)	54.22	70.39	91.40	118.66	154.06	200.02
4	Mauritius (1998)	1.89	2.45	3.17	4.11	5.33	6.91
5	Pakistan	8.49	8.74	9.00	9.27	9.55	9.84
6	Peru	6.36	8.42	11.13	14.71	19.45	25.71
7	Philippines (1992)	11.63	12.91	14.34	15.93	17.69	19.65
8	S.Korea (1998)	139.60	158.46	179.87	204.17	231.75	263.06
9	Singapore	118.20	137.18	159.21	184.77	214.45	248.88
10	South Africa (1996)	43.54	55.84	71.61	91.83	117.77	151.03
11	Sri Lanka	4.82	5.97	7.39	9.14	11.31	14.00
12	Thailand	63.54	73.01	83.89	96.39	110.76	127.26
Total Developing Countries :		688.29	796.24	924.38	1077.11	1259.91	1479.63
Grand Total of 30 Countries :		4277.00	5030.88	5947.83	7069.70	8450.35	10159.33

Note : Years in parenthesis indicate the base year for projections.

Source: International Monetary Fund (MF) ; *Financial Trade Statistics Yearbook and Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*.

Table 6
OPTIMISTIC SCENARIO
Projections for Global Exports of Selected Countries (2000-2025)
(Values in Percentage of Total World Exports)

Sl.No.	Countries :	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
#	World :	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Developed Countries :							
1	Australia	0.71	0.61	0.53	0.46	0.39	0.34
2	Austria (1994)	0.83	0.68	0.55	0.44	0.36	0.29
3	Canada	3.25	2.75	2.33	1.98	1.67	1.42
4	Denmark	0.85	0.71	0.59	0.50	0.42	0.35
5	Finland (1997)	4.03	3.34	2.77	2.30	1.90	1.58
6	France (1998)	9.18	7.98	6.94	6.03	5.24	4.56
7	Germany	4.60	3.88	3.28	2.77	2.34	1.97
8	Greece (1997)	0.95	0.80	0.67	0.56	0.47	0.39
9	Ireland	1.22	1.03	0.87	0.74	0.62	0.53
10	Italy (1998)	0.21	0.19	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.11
11	Japan	1.47	1.33	1.21	1.10	0.99	0.90
12	Malaysia (1997)	1.55	1.52	1.50	1.48	1.46	1.44
13	Netherlands (1996)	7.16	6.07	5.15	4.37	3.71	3.15
14	Newzealand	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.14
15	Spain	5.38	4.63	3.98	3.43	2.95	2.53
16	Sweden	4.19	3.46	2.86	2.36	1.94	1.60
17	U.Kingdom	1.82	1.72	1.62	1.53	1.45	1.37
18	USA	12.18	12.19	12.19	12.20	12.20	12.20
Total Developed Countries :		59.80	53.09	47.39	42.54	38.40	34.88
Developing Countries :							
1	China	3.31	2.72	2.23	1.84	1.51	1.24
2	India (1997)	0.63	0.58	0.53	0.49	0.46	0.42
3	Indonesia (1998)	0.90	0.88	0.86	0.84	0.82	0.80
4	Mauritius (1998)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
5	Pakistan	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.04
6	Peru	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
7	Philippines (1992)	0.19	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.08
8	S.Korea (1998)	2.33	1.99	1.70	1.45	1.24	1.06
9	Singapore	1.97	1.72	1.50	1.31	1.15	1.00
10	South Africa (1996)	0.73	0.70	0.68	0.65	0.63	0.61
11	Sri Lanka	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06
12	Thailand	1.06	0.92	0.79	0.68	0.59	0.51
Total Developing Countries :		11.47	9.98	8.72	7.65	6.73	5.95
Grand Total of 30 Countries :		71.27	63.07	56.11	50.18	45.13	40.83

Note : Same as Table : 5.

Source: International Monetary Fund (MF) ; *Financial Trade Statistics Yearbook and Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook.*

Table : 7
OPTIMISTIC SCENARIO

Projections for Global Imports of Selected Countries (2000-2025)
(Values in US Billion Dollars)

Sl.No.	Countries :	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
	World :	6026.48	7153.82	8492.05	10080.60	11966.32	14204.79
Developed Countries :							
1	Australia	67.38	78.27	90.92	105.62	122.70	142.54
2	Austria (1993)	60.17	70.67	83.01	97.50	114.52	134.52
3	Belgium (1997)	177.05	215.66	262.69	319.97	389.75	474.74
4	Canada	221.03	258.84	303.11	354.96	415.68	486.78
5	Denmark	45.91	52.97	61.13	70.54	81.40	93.94
6	Finland (1997)	34.43	43.82	55.79	71.02	90.42	115.11
7	France (1997)	303.53	364.61	437.99	526.12	632.00	759.17
8	Germany	479.71	564.91	665.24	783.40	922.54	1086.39
9	Greece (1997)	29.03	32.66	36.75	41.36	46.54	52.36
10	Ireland	48.95	56.72	65.71	76.13	88.20	102.19
11	Italy (1998)	319.24	385.91	466.51	563.94	681.73	824.11
12	Japan	321.46	380.91	451.36	534.84	633.76	750.97
13	Netherlands (1996)	187.02	225.55	272.01	328.05	395.64	477.14
14	Newzealand	14.96	18.28	22.35	27.32	33.40	40.82
15	Spain	141.52	178.63	225.46	284.57	359.19	453.36
16	Sweden	65.48	81.35	101.07	125.58	156.02	193.85
17	U.Kingdom	331.08	385.96	449.94	524.53	611.48	712.85
18	USA	1072.55	1201.70	1346.40	1508.52	1690.17	1893.69
Total Developed Countries :		3920.48	4597.44	5397.46	6344.00	7465.12	8794.53
Developing Countries :							
1	China	170.34	195.49	224.35	257.46	295.47	339.08
2	India (1997)	43.61	52.34	62.83	75.42	90.53	108.67
3	Kenya (1998)	3.67	4.80	6.28	8.20	10.72	14.01
4	Malaysia (1987)	92.38	119.77	155.28	201.33	261.03	338.43
5	Mauritius (1998)	2.36	2.85	3.44	4.15	5.02	6.06
6	Pakistan	10.58	12.08	13.81	15.78	18.03	20.61
7	Philippines (1992)	16.91	18.57	20.39	22.39	24.58	26.99
8	S.Korea	122.53	137.51	154.33	173.19	194.37	218.13
9	Singapore	114.78	135.27	159.41	187.87	221.40	260.92
10	South Africa (1996)	34.84	45.75	60.06	78.85	103.51	135.90
11	Sri Lanka	6.62	8.78	11.66	15.47	20.53	27.25
12	Thailand	54.83	63.73	74.07	86.08	100.05	116.28
Total Developing Countries :		673.45	796.94	945.89	1126.20	1345.24	1612.33
Grand Total of 30 Countries :		4593.93	5394.38	6343.36	7470.19	8810.37	10406.86

Note : Same as Table : 5.

Source: International Monetary Fund (MF) ; *Financial Trade Statistics Yearbook and Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*.

Table : 8
OPTIMISTIC SCENARIO

Projections for Global Imports of Selected Countries (2000-2025)
(Values in Percentage of Total World Imports)

SL.No.	Countries :	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
	World :	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Developed Countries :							
1	Australia	1.12	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.03	1.00
2	Austria (1993)	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.95
3	Belgium (1997)	2.94	3.01	3.09	3.17	3.26	3.34
4	Canada	3.67	3.62	3.57	3.52	3.47	3.43
5	Denmark	0.76	0.74	0.72	0.70	0.68	0.66
6	Finland (1997)	0.57	0.61	0.66	0.70	0.76	0.81
7	France (1997)	5.04	5.10	5.16	5.22	5.28	5.34
8	Germany	7.96	7.90	7.83	7.77	7.71	7.65
9	Greece (1997)	0.48	0.46	0.43	0.41	0.39	0.37
10	Ireland	0.81	0.79	0.77	0.76	0.74	0.72
11	Italy (1998)	5.30	5.39	5.49	5.59	5.70	5.80
12	Japan	5.33	5.32	5.32	5.31	5.30	5.29
13	Netherlands (1996)	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.25	3.31	3.36
14	Newzealand	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29
15	Spain	2.35	2.50	2.65	2.82	3.00	3.19
16	Sweden	1.09	1.14	1.19	1.25	1.30	1.36
17	U.Kingdom	5.49	5.40	5.30	5.20	5.11	5.02
18	USA	17.80	16.80	15.85	14.96	14.12	13.33
Total Developed Countries :		65.05	64.27	63.56	62.93	62.38	61.91
Developing Countries :							
1	China	2.83	2.73	2.64	2.55	2.47	2.39
2	India (1997)	0.72	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.77
3	Kenya (1998)	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10
4	Malaysia (1987)	1.53	1.67	1.83	2.00	2.18	2.38
5	Mauritius (1998)	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
6	Pakistan	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15
7	Philippines (1992)	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.19
8	S.Korea	2.03	1.92	1.82	1.72	1.62	1.54
9	Singapore	1.90	1.89	1.88	1.86	1.85	1.84
10	South Africa (1996)	0.58	0.64	0.71	0.78	0.87	0.96
11	Sri Lanka	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.19
12	Thailand	0.91	0.89	0.87	0.85	0.84	0.82
Total Developing Countries :		11.17	11.14	11.14	11.17	11.24	11.35
Grand Total of 30 Countries :		76.23	75.41	74.70	74.10	73.63	73.26

Note : Same as Table : 5.

Source: International Monetary Fund (MF) ; *Financial Trade Statistics Yearbook and Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook.*

Table : 9
PESSIMISTIC SCENARIO

Projections for Global Exports of Selected Countries (2000-2025)
(Values in US Billion Dollars)

Sl.No.	Countries :	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
#	<i>World :</i>	<i>5771.15</i>	<i>6307.39</i>	<i>6893.47</i>	<i>7533.99</i>	<i>8234.04</i>	<i>8999.13</i>
Developed Countries :							
1	Australia	56.72	60.41	64.34	68.53	72.99	77.75
2	Austria (1994)	48.04	50.71	53.53	56.50	59.64	62.95
3	Canada	241.15	261.19	282.88	306.38	331.82	359.38
4	Denmark	49.82	52.26	54.81	57.48	60.29	63.23
5	Finland (1997)	41.45	45.26	49.42	53.96	58.92	64.34
6	France (1998)	311.72	326.34	341.65	357.68	374.45	392.02
7	Germany	542.84	581.12	622.10	665.96	712.92	763.19
8	Greece (1997)	11.38	11.83	12.29	12.76	13.26	13.77
9	Ireland	72.98	80.25	88.25	97.04	106.71	117.34
10	Italy (1998)	250.37	270.93	293.18	317.26	343.32	371.52
11	Japan	423.53	445.85	469.35	494.08	520.11	547.52
12	Netherlands (1996)	182.95	190.10	197.53	205.24	213.26	221.59
13	Newzealand	12.40	13.43	14.55	15.75	17.05	18.47
14	Spain	104.88	107.81	110.83	113.92	117.11	120.38
15	Sweden	85.68	90.28	95.12	100.22	105.60	111.27
16	U.Kingdom	273.10	291.99	312.19	333.78	356.87	381.55
17	USA	701.59	758.70	820.47	887.27	959.50	1037.61
<i>Total Developed Countries :</i>		<i>3410.61</i>	<i>3638.45</i>	<i>3882.45</i>	<i>4143.82</i>	<i>4423.83</i>	<i>4723.89</i>
Developing Countries :							
1	China	197.61	211.54	226.46	242.44	259.54	277.84
2	India (1997)	35.18	38.65	42.46	46.65	51.25	56.30
3	Indonesia (1998)	49.68	51.84	54.10	56.45	58.90	61.46
4	Malaysia (1997)	82.19	87.97	94.16	100.78	107.86	115.45
5	Mauritius (1998)	1.76	1.89	2.04	2.20	2.37	2.56
6	Pakistan	8.52	8.94	9.39	9.86	10.34	10.86
7	Peru	6.09	6.48	6.89	7.33	7.79	8.28
8	Philippines (1992)	10.64	11.19	11.76	12.36	12.99	13.65
9	S.Korea (1998)	137.22	149.18	162.19	176.33	191.70	208.42
10	Singapore	116.24	124.12	132.52	141.50	151.09	161.32
11	South Africa (1996)	38.82	43.14	47.93	53.26	59.18	65.76
12	Sri Lanka	4.69	5.03	5.40	5.79	6.22	6.67
13	Thailand	62.59	66.71	71.10	75.78	80.76	86.08
<i>Total Developing Countries :</i>		<i>751.23</i>	<i>806.68</i>	<i>866.39</i>	<i>930.70</i>	<i>999.99</i>	<i>1074.64</i>
Grand Total of 30 Countries :		4161.84	4445.13	4748.84	5074.52	5423.82	5798.53

Note : Same as Table : 5.

Source: International Monetary Fund (MF) ; *Financial Trade Statistics Yearbook and Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook.*

Table : 10
PESSIMISTIC SCENARIO

Projections for Global Exports of Selected Countries (2000-2025)
(Values in US Billion Dollars)

Sl.No.	Countries :	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
#	World :	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Developed Countries :							
1	Australia	0.98	0.96	0.93	0.91	0.89	0.86
2	Austria (1994)	0.83	0.80	0.78	0.75	0.72	0.70
3	Canada	4.18	4.14	4.10	4.07	4.03	3.99
4	Denmark	0.86	0.83	0.80	0.76	0.73	0.70
5	Finland (1997)	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.71
6	France (1998)	5.40	5.17	4.96	4.75	4.55	4.36
7	Germany	9.41	9.21	9.02	8.84	8.66	8.48
8	Greece (1997)	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.15
9	Ireland	1.26	1.27	1.28	1.29	1.30	1.30
10	Italy (1998)	4.34	4.30	4.25	4.21	4.17	4.13
11	Japan	7.34	7.07	6.81	6.56	6.32	6.08
12	Netherlands (1996)	3.17	3.01	2.87	2.72	2.59	2.46
13	Newzealand	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
14	Spain	1.82	1.71	1.61	1.51	1.42	1.34
15	Sweden	1.48	1.43	1.38	1.33	1.28	1.24
16	U.Kingdom	4.73	4.63	4.53	4.43	4.33	4.24
17	USA	12.16	12.03	11.90	11.78	11.65	11.53
<i>Total Developed Countries :</i>		59.10	57.69	56.32	55.00	53.73	52.49
Developing Countries :							
1	China	3.42	3.67	3.92	4.20	4.50	4.81
2	India (1997)	0.61	0.67	0.74	0.81	0.89	0.98
3	Indonesia (1998)	0.86	0.90	0.94	0.98	1.02	1.07
4	Malaysia (1997)	1.42	1.52	1.63	1.75	1.87	2.00
5	Mauritius (1998)	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
6	Pakistan	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19
7	Peru	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14
8	Philippines (1992)	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.24
9	S.Korea (1998)	2.38	2.58	2.81	3.06	3.32	3.61
10	Singapore	2.01	2.15	2.30	2.45	2.62	2.80
11	South Africa (1996)	0.67	0.75	0.83	0.92	1.03	1.14
12	Sri Lanka	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12
13	Thailand	1.08	1.16	1.23	1.31	1.40	1.49
<i>Total Developing Countries :</i>		13.02	13.98	15.01	16.13	17.33	18.62
Grand Total of 30 Countries :		72.11	71.66	71.33	71.13	71.05	71.11

Note : Same as Table : 5.

Source: International Monetary Fund (MF) ; *Financial Trade Statistics Yearbook and Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook.*

Table : 11
PESSIMISTIC SCENARIO

Projections for Global Imports of Selected Countries (2000-2025)
(Values in US Billion Dollars)

Sl.No.	Countries :	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
	World :	5895.15	6267.91	6664.23	7085.62	7533.66	8010.02
Developed Countries :							
1	Australia	66.97	75.49	85.09	95.91	108.10	121.85
2	Austria (1993)	52.32	55.61	59.11	62.84	66.79	71.00
3	Belgium (1997)	160.73	166.62	172.73	179.07	185.64	192.45
4	Canada	215.35	221.36	227.55	233.91	240.45	247.17
5	Denmark	45.46	49.97	54.93	60.38	66.38	72.96
6	Finland (1997)	33.27	40.00	48.10	57.85	69.56	83.65
7	France (1997)	280.85	296.40	312.80	330.12	348.40	367.68
8	Germany	471.57	509.79	551.10	595.76	644.04	696.24
9	Greece (1997)	27.69	28.80	29.95	31.14	32.39	33.68
10	Ireland	48.68	54.86	61.82	69.67	78.51	88.48
11	Italy (1998)	311.00	352.18	398.80	451.60	511.40	579.10
12	Japan	315.73	341.92	370.30	401.02	434.30	470.33
13	Netherlands (1996)	171.57	185.77	201.16	217.81	235.85	255.37
14	Newzealand	14.68	16.37	18.24	20.34	22.67	25.27
15	Spain	136.55	144.13	152.14	160.59	169.50	178.92
16	Sweden	64.18	72.13	81.07	91.12	102.41	115.10
17	U.Kingdom	326.80	357.03	390.05	426.12	465.54	508.59
18	USA	1066.36	1160.71	1263.40	1375.18	1496.85	1629.28
Total Developed Countries :		3809.75	4129.15	4478.36	4860.43	5278.76	5737.12
Developing Countries :							
1	China	167.11	174.27	181.73	189.51	197.63	206.09
2	India (1997)	41.37	45.49	50.03	55.01	60.49	66.52
3	Kenya (1998)	3.50	4.06	4.70	5.45	6.31	7.31
4	Malaysia (1987)	82.87	89.67	97.02	104.98	113.58	122.90
5	Mauritius (1998)	2.23	2.36	2.49	2.63	2.78	2.93
6	Pakistan	10.46	11.32	12.26	13.27	14.36	15.55
7	Philippines (1992)	15.77	16.57	17.42	18.31	19.24	20.22
8	S.Korea	121.82	132.76	144.68	157.68	171.84	187.28
9	Singapore	112.49	119.85	127.70	136.06	144.97	154.47
10	South Africa (1996)	30.71	34.42	38.58	43.25	48.48	54.35
11	Sri Lanka	6.30	6.52	6.74	6.98	7.22	7.47
12	Thailand	53.87	57.34	61.02	64.94	69.12	73.56
Total Developing Countries :		648.51	694.63	744.38	798.07	856.03	918.64
Grand Total of 30 Countries :		4458.26	4823.78	5222.74	5658.50	6134.79	6655.76

Note : Same as Table : 5.

Source: International Monetary Fund (MF) ; *Financial Trade Statistics Yearbook and Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook.*

Table : 12
PESSIMISTIC SCENARIO

Projections for Global Imports of Selected Countries (2000-2025)
(Values in US Billion Dollars)

Sl.No.	Countries :	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
	<i>World :</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Developed Countries :							
1	Australia	1.14	1.20	1.28	1.35	1.43	1.52
2	Austria (1993)	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89
3	Belgium (1997)	2.73	2.66	2.59	2.53	2.46	2.40
4	Canada	3.65	3.53	3.41	3.30	3.19	3.09
5	Denmark	0.77	0.80	0.82	0.85	0.88	0.91
6	Finland (1997)	0.56	0.64	0.72	0.82	0.92	1.04
7	France (1997)	4.76	4.73	4.69	4.66	4.62	4.59
8	Germany	8.00	8.13	8.27	8.41	8.55	8.69
9	Greece (1997)	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.42
10	Ireland	0.83	0.88	0.93	0.98	1.04	1.10
11	Italy (1998)	5.28	5.62	5.98	6.37	6.79	7.23
12	Japan	5.36	5.46	5.56	5.66	5.76	5.87
13	Netherlands (1996)	2.91	2.96	3.02	3.07	3.13	3.19
14	Newzealand	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.32
15	Spain	2.32	2.30	2.28	2.27	2.25	2.23
16	Sweden	1.09	1.15	1.22	1.29	1.36	1.44
17	U.Kingdom	5.54	5.70	5.85	6.01	6.18	6.35
18	USA	18.09	18.52	18.96	19.41	19.87	20.34
<i>Total Developed Countries :</i>		64.63	65.88	67.20	68.60	70.07	71.62
Developing Countries :							
1	China	2.83	2.78	2.73	2.67	2.62	2.57
2	India (1997)	0.70	0.73	0.75	0.78	0.80	0.83
3	Kenya (1998)	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09
4	Malaysia (1987)	1.41	1.43	1.46	1.48	1.51	1.53
5	Mauritius (1998)	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
6	Pakistan	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19
7	Philippines (1992)	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.25
8	S.Korea	2.07	2.12	2.17	2.23	2.28	2.34
9	Singapore	1.91	1.91	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.93
10	South Africa (1996)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.68
11	Sri Lanka	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09
12	Thailand	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
<i>Total Developing Countries :</i>		11.00	11.08	11.17	11.26	11.36	11.47
Grand Total of 30 Countries :		75.63	76.96	78.37	79.86	81.43	83.09

Note : Same as Table : 5.

Source: International Monetary Fund (MF) ; *Financial Trade Statistics Yearbook and Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook.*

Table : 13
REALISTIC SCENARIO

Projections for Global Exports of Selected Countries (2000-2025)
(Values in US Billion Dollars)

Sl.No.	Countries :	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
#	<i>World :</i>	<i>5876.37</i>	<i>7029.63</i>	<i>8409.22</i>	<i>10059.56</i>	<i>12033.79</i>	<i>14395.46</i>
Developed Countries							
1	Australia	57.02	62.35	68.19	74.57	81.55	89.18
2	Austria (1994)	45.76	49.62	53.80	58.34	63.26	68.59
3	Canada	241.63	264.28	289.06	316.15	345.79	378.21
4	Denmark	49.93	52.95	56.15	59.54	63.14	66.96
5	Finland (1997)	40.22	45.05	50.47	56.53	63.33	70.94
6	France (1998)	311.64	341.16	373.47	408.84	447.56	489.94
7	Germany	545.69	599.63	658.91	724.05	795.62	874.28
8	Greece (1997)	11.36	12.60	13.98	15.51	17.21	19.09
9	Ireland	73.11	81.14	90.05	99.94	110.91	123.09
10	Italy (1998)	246.76	268.76	292.71	318.80	347.21	378.16
11	Japan	425.60	459.09	495.21	534.17	576.19	621.52
12	Netherlands (1996)	180.25	195.05	211.05	228.37	247.11	267.39
13	Newzealand	12.42	13.55	14.77	16.10	17.56	19.15
14	Spain	106.66	119.23	133.28	148.99	166.55	186.19
15	Sweden	86.54	95.87	106.21	117.66	130.35	144.41
16	U.Kingdom	274.84	303.33	334.78	369.49	407.80	450.08
17	USA	711.59	825.96	958.71	1112.80	1291.66	1499.26
Total Developed Countries:		3421.03	3789.62	4200.80	4659.87	5172.82	5746.44
Developing Countries							
1	China	197.97	213.86	231.03	249.59	269.63	291.28
2	India (1997)	34.24	39.67	45.96	53.25	61.70	71.48
3	Indonesia (1998)	50.40	58.96	68.97	80.68	94.37	110.40
4	Malaysia (1997)	81.41	95.16	111.23	130.01	151.96	177.62
5	Mauritius (1998)	1.76	2.04	2.36	2.74	3.18	3.69
6	Pakistan	8.72	10.26	12.07	14.21	16.72	19.68
7	Peru	6.27	7.69	9.43	11.57	14.19	17.40
8	Philippines (1992)	9.99	10.81	11.70	12.67	13.72	14.85
9	S.Korea (1998)	135.36	149.43	164.98	182.14	201.08	221.99
10	Singapore	116.95	128.69	141.61	155.83	171.48	188.70
11	South Africa (1996)	36.87	43.44	51.17	60.29	71.03	83.67
12	Sri Lanka	4.73	5.33	6.00	6.76	7.61	8.57
13	Thailand	62.96	69.12	75.88	83.31	91.46	100.41
Total Developing Countries:		747.61	834.46	932.41	1043.03	1168.11	1309.73
Grand Total of 30 Countries :		4168.64	4624.07	5133.21	5702.90	6340.93	7056.18

Note : Same as Table : 5.

Source: International Monetary Fund (MF) ; *Financial Trade Statistics Yearbook and Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook..*

Table : 14
REALISTIC SCENARIO
Projections for Global Exports of Selected Countries (2000-2025)
(Values in Percentage of Total World Exports)

Sl.No.	Countries :	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
#	<i>World :</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
	Developed Countries						
1	Australia	0.970	0.887	0.811	0.741	0.678	0.620
2	Austria (1994)	0.779	0.706	0.640	0.580	0.526	0.476
3	Canada	4.112	3.760	3.437	3.143	2.874	2.627
4	Denmark	0.850	0.753	0.668	0.592	0.525	0.465
5	Finland (1997)	0.684	0.641	0.600	0.562	0.526	0.493
6	France (1998)	5.303	4.853	4.441	4.064	3.719	3.403
7	Germany	9.286	8.530	7.836	7.198	6.612	6.073
8	Greece (1997)	0.193	0.179	0.166	0.154	0.143	0.133
9	Ireland	1.244	1.154	1.071	0.993	0.922	0.855
10	Italy (1998)	4.199	3.823	3.481	3.169	2.885	2.627
11	Japan	7.243	6.531	5.889	5.310	4.788	4.318
12	Netherlands (1996)	3.067	2.775	2.510	2.270	2.053	1.857
13	Newzealand	0.211	0.193	0.176	0.160	0.146	0.133
14	Spain	1.815	1.696	1.585	1.481	1.384	1.293
15	Sweden	1.473	1.364	1.263	1.170	1.083	1.003
16	U.Kingdom	4.677	4.315	3.981	3.673	3.389	3.127
17	USA	12.109	11.750	11.401	11.062	10.734	10.415
Total Developed Countries:		58.217	53.909	49.955	46.323	42.986	39.918
Developing Countries							
1	China	3.369	3.042	2.747	2.481	2.241	2.023
2	India (1997)	0.583	0.564	0.547	0.529	0.513	0.497
3	Indonesia (1998)	0.858	0.839	0.820	0.802	0.784	0.767
4	Malaysia (1997)	1.385	1.354	1.323	1.292	1.263	1.234
5	Mauritius (1998)	0.030	0.029	0.028	0.027	0.026	0.026
6	Pakistan	0.148	0.146	0.144	0.141	0.139	0.137
7	Peru	0.107	0.109	0.112	0.115	0.118	0.121
8	Philippines (1992)	0.170	0.154	0.139	0.126	0.114	0.103
9	S.Korea (1998)	2.303	2.126	1.962	1.811	1.671	1.542
10	Singapore	1.990	1.831	1.684	1.549	1.425	1.311
11	South Africa (1996)	0.627	0.618	0.609	0.599	0.590	0.581
12	Sri Lanka	0.081	0.076	0.071	0.067	0.063	0.060
13	Thailand	1.071	0.983	0.902	0.828	0.760	0.697
Total Developing Countries:		12.722	11.871	11.088	10.369	9.707	9.098
Grand Total of 30 Countries :		70.94	65.78	61.04	56.69	52.69	49.02

Note : Same as Table : 5.

Source: International Monetary Fund (MF) ; *Financial Trade Statistics Yearbook and Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*.

Table : 15
REALISTIC SCENARIO

Projections for Global Imports of Selected Countries (2000-2025)
(Values in US Billion Dollars)

Sl.No.	Countries :	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
	World :	5947.63	6610.26	7346.72	8165.23	9074.93	10085.97
	Developed Countries :						
1	Australia	67.15	76.68	87.56	100.00	114.19	130.41
2	Austria (1993)	48.95	53.85	59.24	65.17	71.69	78.87
3	Belgium (1997)	160.82	179.67	200.72	224.25	250.53	279.90
4	Canada	218.33	240.45	264.80	291.62	321.16	353.69
5	Denmark	45.74	51.85	58.78	66.63	75.53	85.62
6	Finland (1997)	31.04	38.20	47.01	57.84	71.17	87.58
7	France (1997)	278.14	311.48	348.82	390.64	437.46	489.90
8	Germany	475.11	533.20	598.39	671.54	753.64	845.78
9	Greece (1997)	27.42	29.34	31.41	33.61	35.98	38.50
10	Ireland	48.80	55.64	63.45	72.34	82.49	94.06
11	Italy (1998)	304.85	353.73	410.46	476.28	552.65	641.28
12	Japan	317.94	356.54	399.83	448.37	502.81	563.85
13	Netherlands (1996)	164.92	186.04	209.86	236.74	267.06	301.26
14	Newzealand	14.80	17.13	19.82	22.95	26.56	30.74
15	Spain	139.58	164.41	193.67	228.13	268.72	316.53
16	Sweden	64.76	76.14	89.52	105.25	123.75	145.50
17	U.Kingdom	329.31	373.77	424.23	481.50	546.50	620.28
18	USA	1070.67	1189.15	1320.74	1466.89	1629.21	1809.49
Total Developed Countries:		3808.32	4287.27	4828.30	5439.74	6131.11	6913.24
	Developing Countries						
1	China	169.03	186.59	205.97	227.37	250.99	277.07
2	India (1997)	40.16	46.03	52.76	60.47	69.31	79.44
3	Kenya (1998)	3.45	4.27	5.30	6.57	8.15	10.10
4	Malaysia (1987)	81.78	96.94	114.91	136.22	161.47	191.40
5	Mauritius (1998)	2.24	2.55	2.91	3.31	3.77	4.29
6	Pakistan	10.59	12.19	14.03	16.14	18.58	21.38
7	Philippines (1992)	14.79	15.97	17.25	18.62	20.11	21.72
8	S.Korea	122.26	135.69	150.59	167.13	185.48	205.85
9	Singapore	113.38	125.69	139.32	154.44	171.20	189.78
10	South Africa (1996)	29.23	36.05	44.46	54.84	67.63	83.42
11	Sri Lanka	6.50	7.85	9.49	11.46	13.85	16.74
12	Thailand	54.31	60.20	66.72	73.95	81.97	90.85
Total Developing Countries:		647.72	730.01	823.70	930.52	1052.50	1192.03
Grand Total of 30 Countries :		4456.04	5017.28	5652.00	6370.27	7183.61	8105.27

Note : Same as Table : 5.

Source: International Monetary Fund (MF) ; *Financial Trade Statistics Yearbook and Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*.

Table : 16
REALISTIC SCENARIO

Projections for Global Imports of Selected Countries (2000-2025)
(Values in Percentage of Total World Imports)

Sl.No.	Countries :	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
	<i>World :</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Developed Countries :							
1	Australia	1.129	1.160	1.192	1.225	1.258	1.293
2	Austria (1993)	0.823	0.815	0.806	0.798	0.790	0.782
3	Belgium (1997)	2.704	2.718	2.732	2.746	2.761	2.775
4	Canada	3.671	3.637	3.604	3.572	3.539	3.507
5	Denmark	0.769	0.784	0.800	0.816	0.832	0.849
6	Finland (1997)	0.522	0.578	0.640	0.708	0.784	0.868
7	France (1997)	4.677	4.712	4.748	4.784	4.821	4.857
8	Germany	7.988	8.066	8.145	8.224	8.305	8.386
9	Greece (1997)	0.461	0.444	0.427	0.412	0.396	0.382
10	Ireland	0.820	0.842	0.864	0.886	0.909	0.933
11	Italy (1998)	5.125	5.351	5.587	5.833	6.090	6.358
12	Japan	5.346	5.394	5.442	5.491	5.541	5.590
13	Netherlands (1996)	2.773	2.814	2.857	2.899	2.943	2.987
14	Newzealand	0.249	0.259	0.270	0.281	0.293	0.305
15	Spain	2.347	2.487	2.636	2.794	2.961	3.138
16	Sweden	1.089	1.152	1.218	1.289	1.364	1.443
17	U.Kingdom	5.537	5.654	5.774	5.897	6.022	6.150
18	USA	18.002	17.989	17.977	17.965	17.953	17.941
Total Developed Countries:		64.031	64.858	65.720	66.621	67.561	68.543
Developing Countries							
1	China	2.842	2.823	2.804	2.785	2.766	2.747
2	India (1997)	0.675	0.696	0.718	0.741	0.764	0.788
3	Kenya (1998)	0.058	0.065	0.072	0.080	0.090	0.100
4	Malaysia (1987)	1.375	1.467	1.564	1.668	1.779	1.898
5	Mauritius (1998)	0.038	0.039	0.040	0.041	0.042	0.043
6	Pakistan	0.178	0.184	0.191	0.198	0.205	0.212
7	Philippines (1992)	0.249	0.242	0.235	0.228	0.222	0.215
8	S.Korea	2.056	2.053	2.050	2.047	2.044	2.041
9	Singapore	1.906	1.901	1.896	1.891	1.887	1.882
10	South Africa (1996)	0.491	0.545	0.605	0.672	0.745	0.827
11	Sri Lanka	0.109	0.119	0.129	0.140	0.153	0.166
12	Thailand	0.913	0.911	0.908	0.906	0.903	0.901
Total Developing Countries:		10.890	11.044	11.212	11.396	11.598	11.819
Grand Total of 30 Countries :		74.92	75.90	76.93	78.02	79.16	80.36

Note : Same as Table : 5.

Source: International Monetary Fund (MF) ; *Financial Trade Statistics Yearbook and Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook.*

Table :17
India's Major Exports Items to the World (1993-94 to 1999-2000)
(Values in US Million Dollars)

Sl.No.	COMMODITIES	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
	<i>All Commodities :</i>	22213.01	26337.50	31841.87	31497.97	35048.67	33210.97	37644.39
1	Agricultural & allied products	4023.10	4227.28	6120.01	6808.50	6634.20	6033.11	5304.60
2	Basmati Rice	337.98	275.67	254.69	351.74	454.10	446.03	401.10
3	Marine products	812.70	1126.68	1012.31	1129.86	1208.72	1038.15	1181.55
4	Spices	181.18	195.04	237.58	338.92	379.76	387.96	393.23
5	Other ores & minerals	208.23	276.36	294.47	322.75	213.75	212.42	374.87
6	Manufactured goods	16636.93	20410.02	23782.44	24634.16	24634.16	25785.69	29509.85
7	Leather & leather manufacturers	1298.10	1611.07	1754.84	1607.17	1658.69	1660.34	1540.27
8	Finished leather	269.99	382.72	371.85	301.32	296.19	268.38	239.08
9	Footwear of Leather	457.19	549.62	340.92	337.74	282.24	324.74	331.20
10	Leather Goods	570.91	378.73	363.14	294.49	387.79	411.07	385.25
11	Footwear component	0.00	0.00	414.21	424.73	425.72	381.94	318.94
12	Chemicals & related products	1575.69	2081.14	2487.26	2841.85	3335.47	3057.24	3379.56
13	Drugs, pharm & fine chemicals	640.03	800.36	1020.57	1224.08	1459.94	1486.71	1532.22
14	Dyes, intermediates etc.	366.70	479.78	487.19	562.42	601.16	468.72	581.13
15	Engineering goods	3018.82	3479.59	4363.89	4928.60	5274.82	4432.61	4918.07
16	Electronic goods	303.23	412.30	671.12	784.33	760.49	502.64	567.09
17	Machinery & instruments	638.16	726.89	831.06	1057.99	1197.11	1154.59	1157.52
18	Manufacturers of metals	662.43	706.41	827.65	914.28	1024.42	1039.79	1244.20
19	Prim. & semin-fin. Iron & steel	452.24	426.14	526.18	615.58	757.59	495.96	754.00
20	Transport equipment	591.27	771.47	926.29	969.53	930.22	761.60	773.48
21	Textiles (encl. RMG)	2870.61	3811.23	4341.35	4867.80	5162.57	4480.75	5030.45
22	Carpet Handmade	453.24	441.60	421.05	436.67	411.11	409.16	509.40
23	Cotton yarn fab. Madeups etc.	1535.43	2234.38	2580.43	3124.36	3268.22	2771.27	3142.76
24	Manmade yarn fab. Madeups	425.22	614.12	751.90	703.26	805.85	699.87	821.33
25	Readymade garments (RMG)	2583.41	3282.83	3681.04	3756.45	3880.85	4363.96	4807.92
26	RMG of cotton and accessories	1965.83	2502.73	2830.64	2943.08	2878.02	3146.72	3524.59
27	RMG of manmade fibres	388.78	457.37	520.95	530.31	691.87	923.34	696.03
28	Other manufactured goods	5290.31	6144.17	7154.05	6632.30	7266.17	7790.78	9833.57
29	Footwear of rubber/canvas etc.	40.16	14.06	10.64	12.46	15.23	17.77	37.77
30	Gems & jewellery	3991.20	4501.60	5282.70	4756.72	5351.97	5928.02	7645.33
31	Handicrafts encl. Handmade carpets	318.18	386.42	434.57	476.07	526.49	632.97	671.11
32	Plastic & linoleum products	335.51	478.39	586.31	539.88	514.95	471.58	587.74
33	Petroleum & crude products	397.39	417.01	454.01	482.20	353.18	89.41	30.02
34	Other commodities	268.4	294.6	308.33	339.75	420.3	409.53	1692.13

Source : Computed from CMIE; *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments* - July 2000.

Table : 18
India's Major Exports Items to the World (1993-94 to 1999-2000)
(Values in Percentage of India's Total Exports)

Sl.No.	COMMODITIES	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
	<i>All Commodities :</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
1	Agricultural & allied products	18.11	16.05	19.22	21.62	18.93	18.17	14.09
2	Basmati Rice	1.52	1.05	0.80	1.12	1.30	1.34	1.07
3	Marine products	3.66	4.28	3.18	3.59	3.45	3.13	3.14
4	Spices	0.82	0.74	0.75	1.08	1.08	1.17	1.04
5	Other ores & minerals	0.94	1.05	0.92	1.02	0.61	0.64	1.00
6	manufactured goods	74.90	77.49	74.69	78.21	70.29	77.64	78.39
7	Leather & leather manufacturers	5.84	6.12	5.51	5.10	4.73	5.00	4.09
8	Finished leather	1.22	1.45	1.17	0.96	0.85	0.81	0.64
9	Footwear of Leather	2.06	2.09	1.07	1.07	0.81	0.98	0.88
10	Leather Goods	2.57	1.44	1.14	0.93	1.11	1.24	1.02
11	Footwear component	0.00	0.00	1.30	1.35	1.21	1.15	0.85
12	Chemicals & related products	7.09	7.90	7.81	9.02	9.52	9.21	8.98
13	Drugs, pharm & fine chemicals	2.88	3.04	3.21	3.89	4.17	4.48	4.07
14	Dyes, intermediates etc.	1.65	1.82	1.53	1.79	1.72	1.41	1.54
15	Engineering goods	13.59	13.21	13.70	15.65	15.05	13.35	13.06
16	Electronic goods	1.37	1.57	2.11	2.49	2.17	1.51	1.51
17	Machinery & instruments	2.87	2.76	2.61	3.36	3.42	3.48	3.07
18	Manufacturers of metals	2.98	2.68	2.60	2.90	2.92	3.13	3.31
19	Prim. & semin-fin. Iron & steel	2.04	1.62	1.65	1.95	2.16	1.49	2.00
20	Transport equipment	2.66	2.93	2.91	3.08	2.65	2.29	2.05
21	Textiles (encl. RMG)	12.92	14.47	13.63	15.45	14.73	13.49	13.36
22	Carpet Handmade	2.04	1.68	1.32	1.39	1.17	1.23	1.35
23	Cotton yarn fab. Madeups etc.	6.91	8.48	8.10	9.92	9.32	8.34	8.35
24	Manmade yarn fab. Madeups	1.91	2.33	2.36	2.23	2.30	2.11	2.18
25	Readymade garments (RMG)	11.63	12.46	11.56	11.93	11.07	13.14	12.77
26	RMG of cotton and accessories	8.85	9.50	8.89	9.34	8.21	9.47	9.36
27	RMG of manmade fibres	1.75	1.74	1.64	1.68	1.97	2.78	1.85
28	Other manufactured goods	23.82	23.33	22.47	21.06	20.73	23.46	26.12
29	Footwear of rubber/canvas etc.	0.18	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.10
30	Gems & jewellery	17.97	17.09	16.59	15.10	15.27	17.85	20.31
31	Handicrafts encl. Handmade carpets	1.43	1.47	1.36	1.51	1.50	1.91	1.78
32	Plastic & linoleum products	1.51	1.82	1.84	1.71	1.47	1.42	1.56
33	Petroleum & crude products	1.79	1.58	1.43	1.53	1.01	0.27	0.08
34	Other commodities	1.21	1.12	0.97	1.08	1.20	1.23	4.50

Source : Computed from CMIE; *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments* - July 2000.

Table : 19
Projections for India's Major Exports Items to the World (1999-2000 to 2025-2026)
(Values in US Million Dollars)

Sl.No.	COMMODITIES	1999-00	2000-01	2010-11	2020-21	2025-26
		<i>Actual</i>	<i>Projected</i>	<i>Projected</i>	<i>Projected</i>	<i>Projected</i>
	<i>All Commodities :</i>	37644	37868	40175	42624	43903
1	Agricultural & allied products	5305	5428	6826	8586	9629
2	Basmati Rice	401	415	589	836	996
3	Marine products	1182	1197	1364	1554	1658
4	Spices	393	399	456	522	559
5	Other ores & minerals	375	387	533	734	861
6	manufactured goods	29510	29660	31200	32821	33663
7	Leather & leather manufacturers	1540	1576	1978	2484	2783
8	Finished leather	239	250	399	637	804
9	Footwear of Leather	331	340	440	570	649
10	Leather Goods	385	393	485	597	663
11	Footwear component	319	325	391	471	517
12	Chemicals & related products	3380	3401	3627	3869	3995
13	Drugs, pharm & fine chemicals	1532	1546	1688	1844	1927
14	Dyes, intermediates etc.	581	589	678	779	836
15	Engineering goods	4918	4978	5614	6332	6725
16	Electronic goods	567	581	746	957	1084
17	Machinery & instruments	1158	1171	1309	1464	1548
18	Manufacturers of metals	1244	1261	1442	1650	1764
19	Prim. & semin-fin. Iron & steel	754	774	1001	1295	1472
20	Transport equipment	773	796	1055	1400	1613
21	Textiles (encl. RMG)	5030	5064	5416	5793	5990
22	Carpet Handmade	509	531	798	1201	1473
23	Cotton yarn fab. Madeups etc.	3143	3166	3409	3670	3809
24	Manmade yarn fab. Madeups	821	827	880	937	967
25	Readymade garments (RMG)	4808	4834	5107	5395	5546
26	RMG of cotton and accessories	3525	3540	3696	3859	3943
27	RMG of manmade fibres	696	709	850	1019	1115
28	Other manufactured goods	9834	9974	11490	13237	14208
29	Footwear of rubber/canvas etc.	38	39	59	88	107
30	Gems & jewellery	7645	7782	9288	11086	12112
31	Handicrafts encl. Handmade carpets	671	678	755	841	888
32	Plastic & linoleum products	588	597	694	808	872
33	Petroleum & crude products	30	31	43	59	69
34	Other commodities	1692	1747	2400	3299	3867

Source : Computed from CMIE; *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments* - July 2000.

Table : 20
Projections for India's Major Exports Items to the World (1999-2000 to 2025-2026)
(Values in Percentage of India's Total Exports)

Sl.No.	COMMODITIES	1999-00	2000-01	2010-11	2020-21	2025-26
		<i>Actual</i>	<i>Projected</i>	<i>Projected</i>	<i>Projected</i>	<i>Projected</i>
	All Commodities :	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1	Agricultural & allied products	14.09	14.33	16.99	20.14	21.93
2	Basmati Rice	1.07	1.10	1.47	1.96	2.27
3	Marine products	3.14	3.16	3.39	3.64	3.78
4	Spices	1.04	1.05	1.14	1.23	1.27
5	Other ores & minerals	1.00	1.02	1.33	1.72	1.96
6	manufactured goods	78.39	78.32	77.66	77.00	76.67
7	Leather & leather manufacturers	4.09	4.16	4.92	5.83	6.34
8	Finished leather	0.64	0.66	0.99	1.49	1.83
9	Footwear of Leather	0.88	0.90	1.10	1.34	1.48
10	Leather Goods	1.02	1.04	1.21	1.40	1.51
11	Footwear component	0.85	0.86	0.97	1.11	1.18
12	Chemicals & related products	8.98	8.98	9.03	9.08	9.10
13	Drugs, pharm & fine chemicals	4.07	4.08	4.20	4.33	4.39
14	Dyes, intermediates etc.	1.54	1.56	1.69	1.83	1.90
15	Engineering goods	13.06	13.14	13.97	14.86	15.32
16	Electronic goods	1.51	1.54	1.86	2.25	2.47
17	Machinery & instruments	3.07	3.09	3.26	3.43	3.53
18	Manufacturers of metals	3.31	3.33	3.59	3.87	4.02
19	Prim. & semin-fin. Iron & steel	2.00	2.04	2.49	3.04	3.35
20	Transport equipment	2.05	2.10	2.63	3.28	3.67
21	Textiles (encl. RMG)	13.36	13.37	13.48	13.59	13.64
22	Carpet Handmade	1.35	1.40	1.99	2.82	3.36
23	Cotton yarn fab. Madeups etc.	8.35	8.36	8.49	8.61	8.67
24	Manmade yarn fab. Madeups	2.18	2.18	2.19	2.20	2.20
25	Readymade garments (RMG)	12.77	12.77	12.71	12.66	12.63
26	RMG of cotton and accessories	9.36	9.35	9.20	9.05	8.98
27	RMG of manmade fibres	1.85	1.87	2.12	2.39	2.54
28	Other manufactured goods	26.12	26.34	28.60	31.06	32.36
29	Footwear of rubber/canvas etc.	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.21	0.24
30	Gems & jewellery	20.31	20.55	23.12	26.01	27.59
31	Handicrafts encl. Handmade carpets	1.78	1.79	1.88	1.97	2.02
32	Plastic & linoleum products	1.56	1.58	1.73	1.90	1.99
33	Petroleum & crude products	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.16
34	Other commodities	4.50	4.61	5.97	7.74	8.81

Source : Computed from CMIE; *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments* - July 2000.

Table : 21
India's Major Imports Items from the World (1993-94 to 1999-2000)
(Values in US Million Dollars)

Sl.No.	COMMODITIES	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
A	All Commodities :	23304.89	28662.22	36729.98	39165.46	41534.56	42379.20	47269.56
1	Food & related items	425.18	1263.69	1103.46	1371.70	1677.88	2756.82	2427.56
2	Vegetable oils (edible)	53.07	198.87	677.22	825.82	744.79	1803.45	1844.70
3	Export related items	4396.82	4317.80	5265.31	6143.14	6921.62	7129.46	8946.41
4	Inorganic chemicals	486.99	755.29	863.27	908.67	1197.67	1278.14	1306.17
5	Organic chemicals	886.43	1382.44	1706.09	1754.44	1762.04	1404.96	1576.36
6	Pearls precious & semiprecious stones	2641.45	1630.13	2109.18	2927.43	3346.09	3759.42	5382.54
7	Capital goods	5540.69	6653.85	8861.07	8657.24	7968.30	8117.07	5799.67
8	Non-electrical machinery	1879.63	2728.58	3930.21	3647.42	3626.29	3043.84	2763.52
9	Professional inst, optical goods etc.	422.77	492.05	670.06	553.08	746.60	819.99	816.01
10	Project goods	1612.13	1854.16	2394.56	2120.13	1741.52	2687.50	885.31
11	Transport equipment	1267.80	1113.95	1106.79	1485.55	1052.55	798.05	677.44
12	Raw material & products	8342.52	10550.66	13125.42	15445.42	15924.29	15776.29	19522.68
13	Artfcl. resins, plastic matrils. etc.	434.04	606.40	804.63	796.64	693.45	675.59	707.11
14	Coal, coke & briquettes	466.03	708.57	926.93	995.71	1193.94	979.43	992.03
15	Gold & silver	0.00	712.00	868.39	992.32	3173.10	5070.99	4410.17
16	Metaliferrous ores & metal scrap	449.21	748.32	823.66	820.30	739.28	723.76	767.49
17	Petroleum crude & products	5746.86	5929.45	7537.01	10044.75	8173.81	6397.13	10494.76
18	Manufactured goods	3743.43	5012.08	7160.00	6194.41	7295.88	6748.85	7203.43
19	Electronic goods	911.35	1228.41	1754.96	1425.04	2090.34	2222.53	2658.41
20	Fertiliser manufactured	631.39	764.13	1383.83	686.26	845.07	811.26	1079.74
21	Iron & steel	747.30	1082.31	1341.63	1290.93	1344.70	1020.38	941.31
22	Non-ferrous metals	478.95	718.09	905.24	1106.53	921.39	597.31	544.53
23	Other commodities	856.25	864.13	1214.16	1353.54	1746.20	1850.70	3369.80

Source : Computed from CMIE; *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments* - July 2000.

Table : 22
India's Major Imports Items from the World (1993-94 to 1999-2000)
(Values in Percentage of India's Total Exports)

Sl.No.	COMMODITIES	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
	<i>All Commodities :</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
1	Food & related items	1.82	4.41	3.00	3.50	4.04	6.51	5.14
2	Vegetable oils (edible)	0.23	0.69	1.84	2.11	1.79	4.26	3.90
3	Export related items	18.87	15.06	14.34	15.69	16.66	16.82	18.93
4	Inorganic chemicals	2.09	2.64	2.35	2.32	2.88	3.02	2.76
5	Organic chemicals	3.80	4.82	4.64	4.48	4.24	3.32	3.33
6	Pearls precious & semiprecious stones	11.33	5.69	5.74	7.47	8.06	8.87	11.39
7	Capital goods	23.77	23.21	24.12	22.10	19.18	19.15	12.27
8	Non-electrical machinery	8.07	9.52	10.70	9.31	8.73	7.18	5.85
9	Professional inst, optical goods etc.	1.81	1.72	1.82	1.41	1.80	1.93	1.73
10	Project goods	6.92	6.47	6.52	5.41	4.19	6.34	1.87
11	Transport equipment	5.44	3.89	3.01	3.79	2.53	1.88	1.43
12	Raw material & products	35.80	36.81	35.73	39.44	38.34	37.23	41.30
13	Artfcl. resins, plastic matrils. etc.	1.86	2.12	2.19	2.03	1.67	1.59	1.50
14	Coal, coke & briquettes	2.00	2.47	2.52	2.54	2.87	2.31	2.10
15	Gold & silver	0.00	2.48	2.36	2.53	7.64	11.97	9.33
16	Metaliferrous ores & metal scrap	1.93	2.61	2.24	2.09	1.78	1.71	1.62
17	Petroleum crude & products	24.66	20.69	20.52	25.65	19.68	15.09	22.20
18	Manufactured goods	16.06	17.49	19.49	15.82	17.57	15.92	15.24
19	Electronic goods	3.91	4.29	4.78	3.64	5.03	5.24	5.62
20	Fertiliser manufactured	2.71	2.67	3.77	1.75	2.03	1.91	2.28
21	Iron & steel	3.21	3.78	3.65	3.30	3.24	2.41	1.99
22	Non-ferrous metals	2.06	2.51	2.46	2.83	2.22	1.41	1.15
23	Other commodities	3.67	3.01	3.31	3.46	4.20	4.37	7.13

Source : Computed from CMIE; *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments* - July 2000.

Table : 23
Projections for India's Major Imports Items from the World (1999-2000 to 2025-26)
(Values in US Million Dollars)

Sl.No.	COMMODITIES	1999-00	2000-01	2010-11	2020-21	2025-26
		<u>Actual</u>	<i>Projected</i>	<i>Projected</i>	<i>Projected</i>	<i>Projected</i>
	All Commodities :	47270	47542	50357	53338	54894
1	Food & related items	2428	2455	2743	3065	3241
2	Vegetable oils (edible)	1845	1874	2200	2583	2798
3	Export related items	8946	9105	10857	12946	14137
4	Inorganic chemicals	1306	1315	1403	1497	1546
5	Organic chemicals	1576	1604	1902	2256	2457
6	Pearls precious & semiprecious stones	5383	5559	7682	10615	12479
7	Capital goods	5800	6005	8501	12035	14320
8	Non-electrical machinery	2764	2841	3746	4939	5671
9	Professional inst, optical goods etc.	816	826	930	1047	1111
10	Project goods	885	922	1387	2085	2557
11	Transport equipment	677	697	929	1238	1429
12	Raw material & products	19523	19678	21301	23059	23991
13	Artfcl. resins, plastic matrils. etc.	707	720	868	1045	1147
14	Coal, coke & briquettes	992	1001	1101	1211	1270
15	Gold & silver	4410	4491	5386	6459	7074
16	Metaliferrous ores & metal scrap	767	780	922	1089	1183
17	Petroleum crude & products	10495	10764	13865	17860	20270
18	Manufactured goods	7203	7265	7905	8601	8972
19	Electronic goods	2658	2689	3016	3383	3583
20	Fertiliser manufactured	1080	1117	1567	2198	2604
21	Iron & steel	941	974	1369	1923	2280
22	Non-ferrous metals	545	566	840	1247	1519
23	Other commodities	3370	3448	4341	5466	6133

Source : Computed from CMIE; *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments* - July 2000.

Table : 24
Projections for India's Major Imports Items from the World (1999-2000 to 2025-26)
(Values in Percentage of India's Total Exports)

Sl.No.	COMMODITIES	1999-00	2000-01	2010-11	2020-21	2025-26
		<u>Actual</u>	<i>Projected</i>	<i>Projected</i>	<i>Projected</i>	<i>Projected</i>
	All Commodities :	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1	Food & related items	5.14	5.16	5.45	5.75	5.90
2	Vegetable oils (edible)	3.90	3.94	4.37	4.84	5.10
3	Export related items	18.93	19.15	21.56	24.27	25.75
4	Inorganic chemicals	2.76	2.77	2.79	2.81	2.82
5	Organic chemicals	3.33	3.37	3.78	4.23	4.48
6	Pearls precious & semiprecious stones	11.39	11.69	15.26	19.90	22.73
7	Capital goods	12.27	12.63	16.88	22.56	26.09
8	Non-electrical machinery	5.85	5.98	7.44	9.26	10.33
9	Professional inst, optical goods etc.	1.73	1.74	1.85	1.96	2.02
10	Project goods	1.87	1.94	2.75	3.91	4.66
11	Transport equipment	1.43	1.47	1.85	2.32	2.60
12	Raw material & products	41.30	41.39	42.30	43.23	43.70
13	Artfcl. resins, plastic matrils. etc.	1.50	1.52	1.72	1.96	2.09
14	Coal, coke & briquettes	2.10	2.11	2.19	2.27	2.31
15	Gold & silver	9.33	9.45	10.70	12.11	12.89
16	Metaliferrous ores & metal scrap	1.62	1.64	1.83	2.04	2.16
17	Petroleum crude & products	22.20	22.64	27.53	33.48	36.93
18	Manufactured goods	15.24	15.28	15.70	16.13	16.34
19	Electronic goods	5.62	5.66	5.99	6.34	6.53
20	Fertiliser manufactured	2.28	2.35	3.11	4.12	4.74
21	Iron & steel	1.99	2.05	2.72	3.61	4.15
22	Non-ferrous metals	1.15	1.19	1.67	2.34	2.77
23	Other commodities	7.13	7.25	8.62	10.25	11.17

Source : Computed from CMIE; *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments* - July 2000.

Table : 25

REALISTIC SCENARIO
Projections for India's Exports to the Selected Regional Trading Groupings (2000-2025)
(Values in US Billion Dollars)

Years-->	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
<i>Actual/Projected</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>P</i>
India's Global Exports	8.00	8.27	18.18	30.75	34.25	37.13	42.47	48.59	55.59	63.60	72.76
1. APEC-21	2.83	5.14	9.47	14.56	16.44	17.60	19.70	22.05	24.68	27.63	30.93
2. ASEAN-10	0.42	0.22	0.91	2.03	2.33	2.55	2.97	3.46	4.03	4.69	5.46
3. BIMSTEC-4	1.19	0.20	0.53	1.83	1.55	1.73	2.05	2.45	2.91	3.47	4.13
4. BISTEC-3	1.19	0.20	0.53	1.80	1.51	1.68	2.00	2.38	2.83	3.37	4.01
5. EU-15	2.04	1.60	5.02	8.23	8.46	9.19	10.56	12.12	13.92	15.99	18.37
6. GCC-6	0.40	0.61	0.95	2.65	2.43	2.66	3.10	3.61	4.21	4.90	5.71
7. IOR-ARC-18	1.76	1.04	2.46	6.18	6.46	7.15	8.48	10.05	11.92	14.13	16.75
8. NAFTA-3	0.23	1.89	3.11	5.65	6.94	7.30	7.94	8.64	9.40	10.23	11.13
9. SAARC-6	0.26	0.27	0.48	1.52	1.39	1.53	1.79	2.10	2.46	2.88	3.37

Note :

1. Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC – 21): Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hongkong, Indonesia, Japan, south Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, NewZealand, P N Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, USA and Vietnam.

2. Association of South East Nations (ASEAN-10) : Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mynamar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

3. Bangladesh-India-Myanmar- Sri Lanka-Thailand Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC-4).

4. Bangladesh-India- Sri Lanka-Thailand Economic Cooperation (BISTEC-3).

5. European Union (EU-15) : Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

6. Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC-6) : Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Quattar, South Africa and UAE.

7. Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC-19) : Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Madagascar, Mozambique, Oman, Seychelles, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, UAE and Yemen.

8. North America Free Trade Area (NAFTA-3) : USA, Canada and Mexico.

9. South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC-7) : Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Source : International Monetary Fund; *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*, Various Issues.

Table : 26

REALISTIC SCENARIO
Projections for India's Exports to the Selected Regional Trading Groupings (2000-2025)
(Values in Percentage of India's Exports to the World)

Years-->	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
<i>Actual/Projected</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>P</i>
India's Global Exports	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1. APEC-21	35.45	62.14	52.06	47.34	48.02	47.40	46.38	45.38	44.40	43.44	42.51
2. ASEAN-10	5.25	2.60	4.99	6.58	6.80	6.87	6.99	7.12	7.25	7.38	7.51
3. BIMSTEC-4	14.93	2.41	2.91	5.93	4.54	4.65	4.84	5.03	5.24	5.45	5.67
4. BISTEC-3	14.85	2.38	2.90	5.87	4.41	4.51	4.70	4.89	5.09	5.30	5.52
5. EU-15	25.45	19.36	27.60	26.75	24.70	24.76	24.85	24.95	25.05	25.14	25.24
6. GCC-6	5.02	7.39	5.21	8.62	7.09	7.17	7.30	7.43	7.57	7.71	7.85
7. IOR-ARC-18	21.95	12.61	13.55	20.10	18.85	19.26	19.96	20.69	21.44	22.22	23.02
8. NAFTA-3	2.91	22.92	17.13	18.36	20.25	19.65	18.69	17.78	16.91	16.08	15.29
9. SAARC-6	3.26	3.25	2.65	4.94	4.06	4.12	4.22	4.32	4.42	4.52	4.63

Note : Same as Table : 25.

Source : International Monetary Fund; *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*, Various Issues.

Table : 27

REALISTIC SCENARIO
Projections for India's Imports from the Selected Regional Trading Groupings (2000-2025)
(Values in US Billion Dollars)

Years-→	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
<i>Actual/Projected</i>	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
India's Global Imports	13.18	16.33	23.32	34.48	38.91	41.28	45.54	50.25	55.44	61.17	67.49
1. APEC-21	4.53	6.94	9.56	12.23	22.91	24.22	26.58	29.16	32.00	35.12	38.53
2. ASEAN-10	0.81	0.85	1.61	2.45	3.49	3.88	4.66	5.58	6.69	8.01	9.60
3. BIMSTEC-4	0.05	0.10	0.36	0.38	0.49	0.53	0.60	0.68	0.78	0.89	1.01
4. BISTEC-3	0.05	0.10	0.36	0.26	0.30	0.33	0.38	0.45	0.52	0.60	0.69
5. EU-15	2.89	4.31	8.54	8.90	10.13	10.62	11.49	12.43	13.45	14.55	15.75
6. GCC-6	1.32	1.94	2.03	23.21	7.67	8.69	10.69	13.16	16.19	19.92	24.52
7. IOR-ARC-18	2.84	2.60	3.13	5.81	7.69	8.64	10.50	12.75	15.49	18.81	22.85
8. NAFTA-3	1.57	2.24	2.61	3.72	3.90	4.19	4.71	5.31	5.98	6.73	7.58
9. SAARC-6	0.12	0.11	0.42	0.18	0.17	0.20	0.24	0.29	0.35	0.42	0.51

Note : Same as Table : 25.

Source: International Monetary Fund; *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*, Various Issues.

Table : 28

REALISTIC SCENARIO
Projections for India's Imports from the Selected Regional Trading Groupings (2000-2025)
(Values in Percentage of India's Imports from the World)

Years-→	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
<i>Actual/Projected</i>	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
India's Global Imports	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1. APEC-21	34.33	42.51	40.98	35.46	58.87	58.68	58.36	58.04	57.73	57.41	57.10
2. ASEAN-10	6.17	5.17	6.92	7.09	8.96	9.41	10.22	11.10	12.06	13.10	14.23
3. BIMSTEC-4	0.39	0.62	1.55	1.11	1.25	1.28	1.32	1.36	1.41	1.45	1.50
4. BISTEC-3	0.36	0.62	1.55	0.77	0.78	0.80	0.84	0.89	0.93	0.98	1.02
5. EU-15	21.96	26.39	36.62	25.80	26.03	25.72	25.23	24.74	24.26	23.79	23.33
6. GCC-6	10.00	11.86	8.70	67.30	19.71	21.05	23.47	26.18	29.20	32.57	36.33
7. IOR-ARC-18	21.53	15.90	13.40	16.84	19.76	20.93	23.05	25.37	27.94	30.76	33.86
8. NAFTA-3	11.91	13.69	11.20	10.79	10.02	10.14	10.35	10.57	10.79	11.01	11.24
9. SAARC-6	0.89	0.69	1.78	0.53	0.45	0.47	0.52	0.57	0.62	0.68	0.75

Note : Same as Table : 25.

Source : International Monetary Fund; *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*, Various Issues.

Table : 29

REALISTIC SCENARIO
Projections for India's Exports to the Selected Regional Trading Groups
and Their Member Countries (1980-2025)
(Values in US Million Dollars)

Country(ies)/	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Sl.No.	Region (s)	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
	<i>World Total :</i>	7995	8265	18183	30754	34245	37125	42473	48592	55593	63602	72764
1	Australia	122	103	223	351	402	438	504	581	669	770	887
2	Brunei	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3	Canada	73	112	186	292	399	435	502	579	668	771	889
4	Chile	5	0	0	49	144	162	198	241	294	359	438
5	China	127	21	38	283	615	686	822	985	1181	1416	1697
6	Hongkong	127	154	563	1821	1926	2088	2389	2733	3127	3578	4094
7	Indonesia	42	11	97	501	595	662	790	942	1125	1343	1602
8	Japan	852	921	1940	2310	1869	2051	2395	2797	3266	3814	4454
9	Malaysia	86	60	162	355	527	587	702	841	1006	1204	1441
10	Mexico	29	4	6	50	97	108	129	155	185	222	265
11	New Zealand	1	14	32	58	68	72	79	87	96	106	117
12	P.N.Guinea	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
13	Peru	9	0	1	16	13	15	18	23	28	35	43
14	Philippines	9	4	36	122	245	264	299	338	383	433	490
15	Russia	58	1693	2337	1031	815	863	950	1046	1152	1268	1396
16	S.Korea	107	73	181	394	483	541	653	788	951	1148	1385
17	Singapore	0	103	330	807	892	944	1038	1141	1254	1378	1514
18	Taiwan	38	50	197	251	402	444	523	617	727	858	1011
19	Thailand	1015	22	199	461	392	418	465	518	576	641	713
20	U.S.A	131	1778	2922	5305	6439	6758	7326	7941	8608	9331	10115
21	Vietnam	0	13	15	97	117	132	160	195	237	289	351
I.	Total APEC-21 :	2834	5136	9466	14560	16444	17596	19697	22050	24683	27631	30931
1	U.S.A	131	1778	2922	5305	6439	6758	7326	7941	8608	9331	10115
2	Canada	73	112	186	292	399	435	502	579	668	771	889
3	Mexico	29	4	6	50	97	108	129	155	185	222	265
II.	Total NAFTA-3 :	233	1894	3114	5647	6935	7296	7938	8638	9399	10228	11129
1	Australia	122	103	183	351	402	440	511	594	690	802	932
2	Bangladesh	82	113	297	960	649	714	838	984	1155	1355	1590
7	Indonesia	42	11	97	501	595	662	790	942	1125	1343	1602
5	Iran	0	84	76	160	169	178	195	214	234	256	281
6	Kenya	34	26	38	233	123	139	170	208	255	312	382
7	Madagascar	1	0	3	7	6	7	8	9	11	13	16
9	Malaysia	86	60	162	355	527	587	702	841	1006	1204	1441
9	Mauritius	17	12	44	135	171	188	219	255	298	347	405
10	Mozambique			7	29	23	25	30	35	41	48	57
11	Oman	15	0	56	99	104	118	146	181	224	277	342
12	Seychelles	0	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	10	12	14
17	Singapore	0	103	330	807	892	944	1038	1141	1254	1378	1514
14	South Africa	5	194	331	269	362	386	430	479	533	594	661
6	Sri Lanka	90	71	128	383	468	512	596	694	807	939	1092
16	Tanzania	30	12	27	71	70	78	92	110	130	155	184
19	Thailand	1015	22	199	461	392	418	465	518	576	641	713

18	UAE	203	217	455	1306	1446	1611	1930	2311	2768	3314	3969
19	Yemen	13	13	28	52	52	60	76	97	123	156	198
III.	Total IOR-ARC-18 :	1755	1042	2463	6182	6456	7150	8478	10052	11918	14130	16753
1	Brunei	0	0	0	5	3	3	4	5	6	8	10
2	Combodia	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	6
3	Indonesia	42	11	97	501	595	662	790	942	1125	1343	1602
4	Laos	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5	Malaysia	86	60	162	355	527	587	702	841	1006	1204	1441
6	Myanmar	7	2	1	21	45	50	60	72	87	104	125
7	Philippines	9	4	36	122	245	264	299	338	383	433	490
8	Singapore	107	103	330	461	392	442	541	662	809	990	1210
9	Thailand	38	22	266	461	392	426	489	561	643	738	847
10	Vietnam	131	13	15	97	127	138	160	184	212	245	282
IV.	Total ASEAN-10 :	420	215	907	2025	2328	2551	2971	3460	4029	4692	5464
1	Austria	21	13	70	90	89	96	108	123	139	157	178
2	Belgium	193	169	561	1109	1088	1180	1350	1544	1767	2021	2313
3	Denmark	54	31	77	147	152	168	197	232	274	322	380
4	Finland	7	6	34	46	46	52	65	82	102	127	158
5	France	255	162	474	683	726	796	928	1083	1262	1472	1717
6	Germany	505	401	1337	1841	1783	1915	2157	2430	2738	3084	3474
7	Greece	0	7	20	94	86	93	107	123	141	162	186
8	Ireland	21	9	27	46	59	66	80	97	117	142	172
9	Italy	238	169	570	974	972	1068	1249	1460	1708	1997	2336
10	Luxemburg	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
11	Netherlands	140	133	296	711	759	830	964	1120	1301	1511	1755
12	Portugal	0	10	51	83	105	114	131	150	172	197	226
13	Spain	0	25	123	381	441	486	572	674	793	933	1098
14	Sweden	44	32	94	141	156	170	196	226	261	301	347
15	U.Kingdom	557	433	1284	1881	1997	2173	2502	2881	3316	3818	4396
V.	Total EU-15 :	2035	1600	5018	8227	8459	9192	10557	12124	13924	15992	18367
1	Bangladesh	82	104	201	960	649	718	851	1007	1193	1413	1673
2	Bhutan	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3	Maldives	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
4	Nepal	86	82	123	107	145	162	195	234	282	339	408
5	Pakistan	3	12	30	70	129	143	169	199	236	278	329
6	Sri Lanka	90	71	128	383	468	512	596	694	807	939	1092
VI.	Toatal SAARC-6 :	261	269	482	1520	1391	1529	1791	2097	2456	2876	3368
1	Bangladesh	82	104	201	960	649	718	851	1007	1193	1413	1673
2	Myanmar	7	2	1	21	45	50	60	72	87	104	125
3	Sri Lanka	90	71	128	383	468	512	596	694	807	939	1092
4	Thailand	1015	22	199	461	392	418	465	518	576	641	713
VII.	Total BIMSTEC-4 :	1194	199	529	1825	1554	1725	2054	2446	2912	3467	4128
VIII.	Total BISTEC-3 :	1187	197	528	1804	1509	1676	1996	2376	2830	3370	4013
1	Bahrain	25	30	44	62	54	61	74	89	108	131	159
2	Kuwait	150	100	83	731	162	184	227	279	345	425	524
3	Oman	15	50	78	99	104	110	119	130	142	155	169
4	Quattar	8	20	24	29	38	40	45	50	55	61	68
5	Soudi Arabia	0	194	331	425	625	667	743	827	921	1026	1143
6	UAE	203	217	387	1306	1446	1612	1933	2318	2780	3333	3997
IX.	Total GCC-6 :	401	611	947	2652	2429	2662	3101	3612	4208	4902	5710
	Total RTGs (I to IX) :	10320	11163	23454	44442	47405	49366	52815	56505	60454	64678	69197

Note : A denotes Actual and P denotes Projected

Source: International Monetary Fund; *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*, Various Issues.

Table : 30
REALISTIC SCENARIO
Projections for India's Exports to the Selected Regional Trading Groups
and Their Member Countries (1980-2025)
(Values in Percentage of India's Exports to the World)

	Country(ies)/	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
Sl.No.	Region (s)	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
	<i>World Total :</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
1	Australia	1.53	1.25	1.23	1.14	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.22
2	Brunei	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3	Canada	0.91	1.36	1.02	0.95	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.22
4	Chile	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.42	0.44	0.47	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.60
5	China	1.59	0.25	0.21	0.92	1.80	1.85	1.94	2.03	2.12	2.23	2.33
6	Hongkong	1.59	1.86	3.10	5.92	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.63	5.63	5.63
7	Indonesia	0.53	0.13	0.53	1.63	1.74	1.78	1.86	1.94	2.02	2.11	2.20
8	Japan	10.66	11.14	10.67	7.51	5.46	5.53	5.64	5.76	5.88	6.00	6.12
9	Malaysia	1.08	0.73	0.89	1.15	1.54	1.58	1.65	1.73	1.81	1.89	1.98
10	Mexico	0.36	0.05	0.03	0.16	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.36
11	New Zealand	0.01	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16
12	P.N.Guinea	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Peru	0.11	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06
14	Philippines	0.11	0.05	0.20	0.40	0.72	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.68	0.67
15	Russia	0.73	20.48	12.85	3.35	2.38	2.33	2.24	2.15	2.07	1.99	1.92
16	S.Korea	1.34	0.88	1.00	1.28	1.41	1.46	1.54	1.62	1.71	1.80	1.90
17	Singapore	0.00	1.25	1.81	2.62	2.60	2.54	2.44	2.35	2.25	2.17	2.08
18	Taiwan	0.48	0.60	1.08	0.82	1.17	1.20	1.23	1.27	1.31	1.35	1.39
19	Thailand	12.70	0.27	1.09	1.50	1.14	1.13	1.10	1.07	1.04	1.01	0.98
20	U.S.A	1.64	21.51	16.07	17.25	18.80	18.20	17.25	16.34	15.48	14.67	13.90
21	Vietnam	0.00	0.16	0.08	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.43	0.45	0.48
I.	Total APEC-21 :	35.45	62.14	52.06	47.34	48.02	47.40	46.38	45.38	44.40	43.44	42.51
1	U.S.A	1.64	21.51	16.07	17.25	18.80	18.20	17.25	16.34	15.48	14.67	13.90
2	Canada	0.91	1.36	1.02	0.95	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.22
3	Mexico	0.36	0.05	0.03	0.16	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.36
II.	Total NAFTA-3 :	2.91	22.92	17.13	18.36	20.25	19.65	18.69	17.78	16.91	16.08	15.29
1	Australia	1.53	1.25	1.01	1.14	1.17	1.18	1.20	1.22	1.24	1.26	1.28
2	Bangladesh	1.03	1.37	1.63	3.12	1.90	1.92	1.97	2.02	2.08	2.13	2.19
7	Indonesia	0.53	0.13	0.53	1.63	1.74	1.78	1.86	1.94	2.02	2.11	2.20
5	Iran	0.00	1.02	0.42	0.52	0.49	0.48	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.39
6	Kenya	0.43	0.31	0.21	0.76	0.36	0.37	0.40	0.43	0.46	0.49	0.52
7	Madagascar	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
9	Malaysia	1.08	0.73	0.89	1.15	1.54	1.58	1.65	1.73	1.81	1.89	1.98
9	Mauritius	0.21	0.15	0.24	0.44	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.56
10	Mozambique	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08
11	Oman	0.19	0.00	0.31	0.32	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.37	0.40	0.44	0.47
12	Seychelles	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
17	Singapore	0.00	1.25	1.81	2.62	2.60	2.54	2.44	2.35	2.25	2.17	2.08
14	South Africa	0.06	2.35	1.82	0.87	1.06	1.04	1.01	0.99	0.96	0.93	0.91
6	Sri Lanka	1.13	0.86	0.70	1.25	1.37	1.38	1.40	1.43	1.45	1.48	1.50
16	Tanzania	0.38	0.15	0.15	0.23	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.25
19	Thailand	12.70	0.27	1.09	1.50	1.14	1.13	1.10	1.07	1.04	1.01	0.98
18	UAE	2.54	2.63	2.50	4.25	4.22	4.34	4.54	4.76	4.98	5.21	5.46

19	Yemen	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.27
III.	Total IOR-ARC-18 :	21.95	12.61	13.55	20.10	18.85	19.26	19.96	20.69	21.44	22.22	23.02
1	Brunei	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
2	Combodia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
3	Indonesia	0.53	0.13	0.53	1.63	1.74	1.78	1.86	1.94	2.02	2.11	2.20
4	Laos	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5	Malaysia	1.08	0.73	0.89	1.15	1.54	1.58	1.65	1.73	1.81	1.89	1.98
6	Myanmar	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.17
7	Philippines	0.11	0.05	0.20	0.40	0.72	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.68	0.67
8	Singapore	1.34	1.25	1.81	1.50	1.14	1.19	1.27	1.36	1.46	1.56	1.66
9	Thailand	0.48	0.27	1.46	1.50	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.16	1.16
10	Vietnam	1.64	0.16	0.08	0.32	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.39
IV.	Total ASEAN-10 :	5.25	2.60	4.99	6.58	6.80	6.87	6.99	7.12	7.25	7.38	7.51
1	Austria	0.26	0.16	0.38	0.29	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24
2	Belgium	2.41	2.04	3.09	3.61	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.18
3	Denmark	0.68	0.38	0.42	0.48	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.51	0.52
4	Finland	0.09	0.07	0.19	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.22
5	France	3.19	1.96	2.61	2.22	2.12	2.14	2.19	2.23	2.27	2.31	2.36
6	Germany	6.32	4.85	7.35	5.99	5.21	5.16	5.08	5.00	4.92	4.85	4.77
7	Greece	0.00	0.08	0.11	0.31	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.26
8	Ireland	0.26	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.24
9	Italy	2.98	2.04	3.13	3.17	2.84	2.88	2.94	3.01	3.07	3.14	3.21
10	Luxemburg	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
11	Netherlands	1.75	1.61	1.63	2.31	2.22	2.24	2.27	2.30	2.34	2.38	2.41
12	Portugal	0.00	0.12	0.28	0.27	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31
13	Spain	0.00	0.30	0.68	1.24	1.29	1.31	1.35	1.39	1.43	1.47	1.51
14	Sweden	0.55	0.39	0.52	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.48
15	U.Kingdom	6.97	5.24	7.06	6.12	5.83	5.85	5.89	5.93	5.97	6.00	6.04
V.	Total EU-15 :	25.45	19.36	27.60	26.75	24.70	24.76	24.85	24.95	25.05	25.14	25.24
1	Bangladesh	1.03	1.26	1.11	3.12	1.90	1.93	2.00	2.07	2.15	2.22	2.30
2	Bhutan	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3	Maldives	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
4	Nepal	1.08	0.99	0.68	0.35	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	0.51	0.53	0.56
5	Pakistan	0.04	0.15	0.16	0.23	0.38	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.45
6	Sri Lanka	1.13	0.86	0.70	1.25	1.37	1.38	1.40	1.43	1.45	1.48	1.50
VI.	Toatal SAARC-6 :	3.26	3.25	2.65	4.94	4.06	4.12	4.22	4.32	4.42	4.52	4.63
1	Bangladesh	1.03	1.26	1.11	3.12	1.90	1.93	2.00	2.07	2.15	2.22	2.30
2	Myanmar	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.17
3	Sri Lanka	1.13	0.86	0.70	1.25	1.37	1.38	1.40	1.43	1.45	1.48	1.50
4	Thailand	12.70	0.27	1.09	1.50	1.14	1.13	1.10	1.07	1.04	1.01	0.98
VII.	Total BIMSTEC-4 :	14.93	2.41	2.91	5.93	4.54	4.65	4.84	5.03	5.24	5.45	5.67
VIII.	Total BISTEC-3 :	14.85	2.38	2.90	5.87	4.41	4.51	4.70	4.89	5.09	5.30	5.52
1	Bahrain	0.31	0.36	0.24	0.20	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.22
2	Kuwait	1.88	1.21	0.46	2.38	0.47	0.49	0.53	0.57	0.62	0.67	0.72
3	Oman	0.19	0.60	0.43	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.24	0.23
4	Quattar	0.10	0.24	0.13	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09
5	Soudi Arabia	0.00	2.35	1.82	1.38	1.83	1.80	1.75	1.70	1.66	1.61	1.57
6	UAE	2.54	2.63	2.13	4.25	4.22	4.34	4.55	4.77	5.00	5.24	5.49
IX.	Total GCC-6 :	5.02	7.39	5.21	8.62	7.09	7.17	7.30	7.43	7.57	7.71	7.85
	Total RTGs (I to IX) :	129.08	135.06	128.99	144.51	138.43	132.97	124.35	116.28	108.74	101.69	95.10

Note : A denotes Actual and P denotes Projected

Source: International Monetary Fund; *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*, Various Issues.

Table : 31
REALISTIC SCENARIO
Projections for India's Imports from the Selected Regional Trading Groups
and Their Member Countries (1980-2025)
(Values in US Million Dollars)

	Country(ies)/	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
Sl.No.	Region (s)	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
	World Total :	13181	16329	23321	34484	38911	41276	45541	50247	55439	61167	67487
1	Australia	168	412	510	945	10467	11617	13820	16442	19561	23271	27686
2	Brunei	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3	Canada	265	445	288	323	413	456	537	632	744	877	1033
4	Chile	0	0	0	58	86	93	105	118	133	151	170
5	China	81	104	168	811	1080	1166	1324	1503	1707	1938	2201
6	Hongkong	23	54	210	242	279	292	315	341	368	397	429
7	Indonesia	21	38	75	384	704	780	926	1100	1306	1550	1840
8	Japan	639	1364	2138	2234	1830	1855	1897	1940	1984	2029	2075
9	Malaysia	304	403	670	770	1219	1294	1430	1579	1745	1928	2130
10	Mexico	7	21	49	55	77	87	106	129	158	193	236
11	New Zealand	5	27	65	62	83	86	91	96	101	107	113
12	P.N.Guinea	0	0	3	3	2	2	3	3	4	5	6
13	Peru	3	4	9	1	18	20	25	30	37	45	55
14	Philippines	9	9	6	15	23	27	34	43	54	69	87
15	Russia	1084	1574	1663	826	681	747	873	1019	1190	1390	1623
16	S.Korea	144	205	367	717	781	863	1020	1204	1423	1681	1985
17	Singapore	458	321	801	966	1124	1232	1436	1674	1951	2274	2651
18	Taiwan	0	117	199	312	403	446	528	625	739	875	1036
19	Thailand	16	68	51	146	223	243	279	322	370	426	491
20	U.S.A	1298	1770	2274	3344	3408	3680	4183	4755	5404	6143	6982
21	Vietnam	0	6	11	15	7	8	9	10	12	14	16
I.	Total APEC-21 :	4525	6942	9557	12229	22908	24221	26578	29164	32003	35117	38535
1	U.S.A	1298	1770	2274	3344	3408	3680	4183	4755	5404	6143	6982
2	Canada	265	445	288	323	413	456	537	632	744	877	1033
3	Mexico	7	21	49	55	77	87	106	129	158	193	236
II.	Total NAFTA-3 :	1570	2236	2611	3722	3898	4186	4714	5309	5979	6734	7583
1	Australia	168	412	510	945	1467	1580	1789	2025	2293	2596	2939
2	Bangladesh	2	29	297	79	39	43	52	62	73	87	104
7	Indonesia	21	38	75	384	704	780	926	1100	1306	1550	1840
5	Iran	1345	661	48	574	704	775	910	1068	1253	1471	1727
6	Kenya	10	8	38	14	22	24	29	34	40	47	56
7	Madagascar	1	1	3	2	3	3	4	5	7	9	11
9	Malaysia	304	403	670	770	1219	1294	1430	1579	1745	1928	2130
9	Mauritius	0	0	44	9	6	7	8	10	12	14	17
10	Mozambique	0	0	7	7	15	17	21	25	30	37	45
11	Oman	2	146	56	15	31	34	40	47	55	64	76
12	Seychelles	0	0	2	4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
17	Singapore	458	321	801	966	1124	1232	1436	1674	1951	2274	2651
14	South Africa	0	0	0	171	336	358	399	445	495	552	614
6	Sri Lanka	30	5	14	39	42	45	49	54	60	66	73
16	Tanzania	25	23	27	64	59	65	77	90	106	125	148
19	Thailand	16	68	51	146	223	243	279	322	370	426	491
18	UAE	367	482	455	1594	1681	1884	2279	2756	3333	4031	4875

19	Yemen	89	0	28	23	14	15	18	22	25	30	35
III.	Total IOR-ARC-18 :	2838	2597	3126	5806	7689	8641	10496	12750	15488	18813	22853
1	Brunei	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2	Combodia	na	na	na	29	1	1	1	2	2	2	3
3	Indonesia	21	38	75	384	704	780	926	1100	1306	1550	1840
4	Laos	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5	Malaysia	304	403	670	770	1219	1294	1430	1579	1745	1928	2130
6	Myanmar	4	na	na	120	184	189	199	208	218	229	240
7	Philippines	9	9	6	15	23	27	34	43	54	69	87
8	Singapore	458	321	801	966	1124	1232	1436	1674	1951	2274	2651
9	Thailand	16	68	51	146	223	243	279	322	370	426	491
10	Vietnam	1	6	11	15	7	8	9	11	13	15	18
IV.	Total ASEAN-10 :	813	845	1614	2445	3485	3885	4656	5580	6687	8014	9604
1	Austria	30	28	115	72	78	87	105	126	152	183	221
2	Belgium	342	786	1470	1583	2617	2799	3130	3500	3914	4377	4895
3	Denmark	25	37	88	277	99	108	126	146	170	198	230
4	Finland	36	70	107	110	172	187	216	249	287	332	382
5	France	290	459	1037	690	700	767	894	1041	1213	1414	1647
6	Germany	704	1167	2027	2713	2616	2772	3054	3364	3706	4082	4497
7	Greece	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
8	Ireland	15	15	19	22	33	37	44	53	63	75	90
9	Italy	288	265	604	888	821	888	1011	1151	1311	1493	1700
10	Luxemburg	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
11	Netherlands	202	292	477	456	394	421	470	525	586	654	730
12	Portugal	0	17	14	7	11	12	14	16	19	23	26
13	Spain	63	129	190	170	177	180	186	192	199	205	212
14	Sweden	86	118	299	227	277	298	336	379	427	482	544
15	U.Kingdom	813	927	2093	1683	2132	2253	2471	2710	2972	3259	3574
V.	Total EU-15 :	2894	4310	8540	8898	10127	10617	11488	12431	13450	14553	15747
1	Bangladesh	2	29	297	79	39	43	52	62	73	87	104
2	Bhutan	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3	Maldives	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
4	Nepal	19	50	56	27	71	77	89	103	118	136	157
5	Pakistan	66	28	48	37	22	25	29	35	42	51	61
6	Sri Lanka	30	5	14	39	42	45	49	54	60	66	73
VI.	Toatal SAARC-6 :	117	112	415	182	174	195	236	286	346	419	507
1	Bangladesh	2	29	297	79	39	43	52	62	73	87	104
2	Myanmar	4	na	na	120	184	189	199	208	218	229	240
3	Sri Lanka	30	5	14	39	42	45	49	54	60	66	73
4	Thailand	16	68	51	146	223	243	279	322	370	426	491
VII.	Total BIMSTEC-4 :	52	102	362	384	488	528	601	684	779	887	1010
VIII.	Total BISTEC-3 :	48	102	362	264	304	332	384	445	515	597	691
1	Bahrain	87	162	76	794	640	696	800	921	1059	1218	1401
2	Kuwait	308	230	285	18847	2493	2843	3539	4405	5483	6825	8495
3	Oman	2	146	143	15	31	34	39	44	51	58	67
4	Quattar	46	74	35	98	84	93	110	130	154	182	216
5	Soudi Arabia	508	843	793	1860	2741	3049	3641	4348	5193	6201	7405
6	UAE	367	482	696	1594	1681	1870	2234	2668	3186	3806	4546
IX.	Total GCC-6 :	1318	1937	2028	23208	7670	8687	10691	13156	16191	19925	24520
	Total RTGs (I to IX) :	14141	19154	28283	57039	56652	60279	66846	74130	82207	91163	101096

Note : A denotes Actual and P denotes Projected

Source: International Monetary Fund; *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*, Various Issues.

Table : 32
REALISTIC SCENARIO
Projections for India's Imports from the Selected Regional Trading Groups
and Their Member Countries (1980-2025)
(Values in Percentage of India's Imports from the World)

	Country(ies)/	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
Sl.No.	Region (s)	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
	World Total :	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1	Australia	1.27	2.52	2.19	2.74	26.90	28.14	30.35	32.72	35.28	38.05	41.02
2	Brunei	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3	Canada	2.01	2.73	1.23	0.94	1.06	1.10	1.18	1.26	1.34	1.43	1.53
4	Chile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25
5	China	0.61	0.64	0.72	2.35	2.78	2.82	2.91	2.99	3.08	3.17	3.26
6	Hongkong	0.17	0.33	0.90	0.70	0.72	0.71	0.69	0.68	0.66	0.65	0.64
7	Indonesia	0.16	0.23	0.32	1.11	1.81	1.89	2.03	2.19	2.36	2.53	2.73
8	Japan	4.85	8.35	9.17	6.48	4.70	4.49	4.17	3.86	3.58	3.32	3.07
9	Malaysia	2.31	2.47	2.87	2.23	3.13	3.14	3.14	3.14	3.15	3.15	3.16
10	Mexico	0.05	0.13	0.21	0.16	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.26	0.29	0.32	0.35
11	New Zealand	0.04	0.17	0.28	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.17
12	P.N.Guinea	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
13	Peru	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08
14	Philippines	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.13
15	Russia	8.22	9.64	7.13	2.40	1.75	1.81	1.92	2.03	2.15	2.27	2.40
16	S.Korea	1.09	1.26	1.57	2.08	2.01	2.09	2.24	2.40	2.57	2.75	2.94
17	Singapore	3.47	1.97	3.43	2.80	2.89	2.99	3.15	3.33	3.52	3.72	3.93
18	Taiwan	0.00	0.72	0.85	0.90	1.04	1.08	1.16	1.24	1.33	1.43	1.53
19	Thailand	0.12	0.42	0.22	0.42	0.57	0.59	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	0.73
20	U.S.A	9.85	10.84	9.75	9.70	8.76	8.92	9.19	9.46	9.75	10.04	10.35
21	Vietnam	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
I.	Total APEC-21 :	34.33	42.51	40.98	35.46	58.87	58.68	58.36	58.04	57.73	57.41	57.10
1	U.S.A	9.85	10.84	9.75	9.70	8.76	8.92	9.19	9.46	9.75	10.04	10.35
2	Canada	2.01	2.73	1.23	0.94	1.06	1.10	1.18	1.26	1.34	1.43	1.53
3	Mexico	0.05	0.13	0.21	0.16	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.26	0.29	0.32	0.35
II.	Total NAFTA-3 :	11.91	13.69	11.20	10.79	10.02	10.14	10.35	10.57	10.79	11.01	11.24
1	Australia	1.27	2.52	2.19	2.74	3.77	3.83	3.93	4.03	4.14	4.24	4.35
2	Bangladesh	0.02	0.18	1.27	0.23	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15
7	Indonesia	0.16	0.23	0.32	1.11	1.81	1.89	2.03	2.19	2.36	2.53	2.73
5	Iran	10.20	4.05	0.21	1.66	1.81	1.88	2.00	2.12	2.26	2.40	2.56
6	Kenya	0.08	0.05	0.16	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08
7	Madagascar	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
9	Malaysia	2.31	2.47	2.87	2.23	3.13	3.14	3.14	3.14	3.15	3.15	3.16
9	Mauritius	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
10	Mozambique	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07
11	Oman	0.02	0.89	0.24	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11
12	Seychelles	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Singapore	3.47	1.97	3.43	2.80	2.89	2.99	3.15	3.33	3.52	3.72	3.93
14	South Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.91
6	Sri Lanka	0.23	0.03	0.06	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
16	Tanzania	0.19	0.14	0.12	0.19	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.22
19	Thailand	0.12	0.42	0.22	0.42	0.57	0.59	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	0.73

18	UAE	2.78	2.95	1.95	4.62	4.32	4.56	5.00	5.48	6.01	6.59	7.22
19	Yemen	0.68	0.00	0.12	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05
III.	Total IOR-ARC-18 :	21.53	15.90	13.40	16.84	19.76	20.93	23.05	25.37	27.94	30.76	33.86
1	Brunei	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2	Combodia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3	Indonesia	0.16	0.23	0.32	1.11	1.81	1.89	2.03	2.19	2.36	2.53	2.73
4	Laos	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Malaysia	2.31	2.47	2.87	2.23	3.13	3.14	3.14	3.14	3.15	3.15	3.16
6	Myanmar	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.47	0.46	0.44	0.41	0.39	0.37	0.36
7	Philippines	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.13
8	Singapore	3.47	1.97	3.43	2.80	2.89	2.99	3.15	3.33	3.52	3.72	3.93
9	Thailand	0.12	0.42	0.22	0.42	0.57	0.59	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	0.73
10	Vietnam	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
IV.	Total ASEAN-10 :	6.17	5.17	6.92	7.09	8.96	9.41	10.22	11.10	12.06	13.10	14.23
1	Austria	0.23	0.17	0.49	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.30	0.33
2	Belgium	2.59	4.81	6.30	4.59	6.73	6.78	6.87	6.97	7.06	7.16	7.25
3	Denmark	0.19	0.23	0.38	0.80	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.34
4	Finland	0.27	0.43	0.46	0.32	0.44	0.45	0.47	0.50	0.52	0.54	0.57
5	France	2.20	2.81	4.45	2.00	1.80	1.86	1.96	2.07	2.19	2.31	2.44
6	Germany	5.34	7.15	8.69	7.87	6.72	6.72	6.71	6.70	6.68	6.67	6.66
7	Greece	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
8	Ireland	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13
9	Italy	2.18	1.62	2.59	2.58	2.11	2.15	2.22	2.29	2.36	2.44	2.52
10	Luxemburg	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
11	Netherlands	1.53	1.79	2.05	1.32	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.08
12	Portugal	0.00	0.10	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
13	Spain	0.48	0.79	0.81	0.49	0.45	0.44	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.31
14	Sweden	0.65	0.72	1.28	0.66	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.77	0.79	0.81
15	U.Kingdom	6.17	5.68	8.97	4.88	5.48	5.46	5.43	5.39	5.36	5.33	5.30
V.	Total EU-15 :	21.96	26.39	36.62	25.80	26.03	25.72	25.23	24.74	24.26	23.79	23.33
1	Bangladesh	0.02	0.18	1.27	0.23	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15
2	Bhutan	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3	Maldives	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
4	Nepal	0.14	0.31	0.24	0.08	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23
5	Pakistan	0.50	0.17	0.21	0.11	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09
6	Sri Lanka	0.23	0.03	0.06	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
VI.	Toatal SAARC-6 :	0.89	0.69	1.78	0.53	0.45	0.47	0.52	0.57	0.62	0.68	0.75
1	Bangladesh	0.02	0.18	1.27	0.23	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15
2	Myanmar	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.47	0.46	0.44	0.41	0.39	0.37	0.36
3	Sri Lanka	0.23	0.03	0.06	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
4	Thailand	0.12	0.42	0.22	0.42	0.57	0.59	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	0.73
VII.	Total BIMSTEC-4 :	0.39	0.62	1.55	1.11	1.25	1.28	1.32	1.36	1.41	1.45	1.50
VIII.	Total BISTEC-3 :	0.36	0.62	1.55	0.77	0.78	0.80	0.84	0.89	0.93	0.98	1.02
1	Bahrain	0.66	0.99	0.33	2.30	1.64	1.69	1.76	1.83	1.91	1.99	2.08
2	Kuwait	2.34	1.41	1.22	54.65	6.41	6.89	7.77	8.77	9.89	11.16	12.59
3	Oman	0.02	0.89	0.61	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10
4	Quattar	0.35	0.45	0.15	0.28	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.32
5	Soudi Arabia	3.85	5.16	3.40	5.39	7.04	7.39	8.00	8.65	9.37	10.14	10.97
6	UAE	2.78	2.95	2.98	4.62	4.32	4.53	4.90	5.31	5.75	6.22	6.74
IX.	Total GCC-6 :	10.00	11.86	8.70	67.30	19.71	21.05	23.47	26.18	29.20	32.57	36.33
	Total RTGs (I to IX) :	107.28	117.30	121.28	165.41	145.59	146.04	146.78	147.53	148.28	149.04	149.80

Note : A denotes Actual and P denotes Projected

Source: International Monetary Fund; *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*, Various Issues.

