

**INFORMAL TRADE ACROSS  
ASSAM-BANGALDESH BORDER**

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**DECLARATION**

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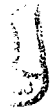
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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

AHN	Asian Highway Network
BIDS	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies
BOP	Border Outpost
BSF	Border Security Force
BTC	Border Trade Centre
BTPA	Balanced Trade and Payment Agreement
CCCI	Chittagong Chamber of Commerce and Industry
CFSES	Consumer Finances and Social Economic Survey
EPB	Export Promotion Bureau
ESCAP	United Nation's Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FY	Financial Year
HDI	Human Development Index
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
LC	Letter of Credit
LCS	Land Customs Stations
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
NCAER	National Commission for Applied Economic Research
NEFIT	North East Federation on International Trade
NER	North East Region

NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIE	New Institutional Economics
OGI	Open General License
REP	Replenishment licences
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAFTA	South Asian Free Trade Agreement
SAPTA	South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement
SC	Scheduled Caste
SEDF	South Asia Enterprise Development Facilities
ST	Scheduled Tribe
WIEGO	Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organising



# Chapter 1: Introduction

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Bangladesh holds a special place among India's neighbours. India is close to Bangladesh not only in terms of geography with India surrounding Bangladesh on three sides, but also in terms of history, culture and ethnicity with people on both sides sharing close links with one another. Bangladesh was a part of India before India's Partition in 1947. After the Partition it became a part of Pakistan and was called East Pakistan before gaining Independence in 1971, when it came to be known as Bangladesh. Thus, there is much that unites the two countries—a shared history and common heritage, linguistic and cultural ties, an avid interest in music, literature and the arts, as well as feelings of both fraternal and familial ties.

Bangladesh shares more than 90 per cent of its international border with India alone. It is surrounded by West Bengal in the west, Assam and Meghalaya in the north, and Tripura and Mizoram in the east (see Map 1.1). It is this physical geography which makes the people of Bangladesh feel 'India locked' (Hussain, 1989). This in turn, makes the Bangladesh people feel that their political stability is greatly dependent on India. "They fear that it is easy for India to alter the political situation in Bangladesh, through its states bordering Bangladesh" (Bharadwaj, 2003).

India and Bangladesh also share 191 exchangeable enclaves<sup>1</sup> and 32 non-exchangeable enclaves between themselves. Both countries, in May 1974, agreed to exchange the enclaves, and to conduct referendum for the inhabitants to decide whether they would like to stay or move to their parent country. Whilst Bangladesh enacted legislation to fulfill its agreement, India has yet to do so. The only

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<sup>1</sup> An enclave is a portion of one state completely surrounded by the territory of another state. The Border Agreement of 1974 provides for the exchange of enclaves among the two countries.

enacted legislation to fulfill its agreement, India has yet to do so. The only achievement in this regard is that by transferring Berubari to India, Bangladesh got permission to use the Tin Bigha Corridor, a gateway to Bangladeshi enclaves inside India in 1992 (Afsar, 2008).

Map 1.1 Map of Bangladesh



Source: Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Cartographic Section, UN, 2004

Historically, ancient Bengal comprised many human settlements, each carrying the name of a particular clan, like Banga or Vanga, Gauda, Pundra and Rarha. However, the contours of a separate 'Bengal' started taking shape when Lord Curzon partitioned the erstwhile Bengal Presidency in 1905. Due to tremendous popular resentment, though, the British annulled the partition of Bengal in 1911 (Kashyap, 1997). As a legacy of the partition of the subcontinent in 1947, Bangladesh inherited disputed border relation with India. The border between India and Pakistan, known as Radcliffe border after Sir Cyril Radcliffe, was drawn within six weeks "on the basis of ascertaining the contiguous areas of Muslims and Non-Muslims", with arbitrariness being the predominant feature of this partition as it was almost impossible to maintain a Muslim-Hindu divide geographically. Thus the border that separated Bangladesh (which was formerly known as East Pakistan) from India had "ran through the Bengali heartland, separating tens of millions of Bengalis on the one side from tens of millions of Bengalis on the other" (Van Schandel, 2006). Thus, for example, Murshidabad, a Muslim dominated district of East Pakistan was transferred to India whereas Chittagong Hill Tracts, a non-Muslim majority district of India was transferred to East Pakistan. In addition, the flowing rivers of the active Bengal delta did not fit in this rigid state border. Also, the border ran across chars, which are silt islands formed by banks of silt-laden large rivers that are most difficult to administer because of their high fluidity causing great mobility among its inhabitants (Afsar, 2008).

The nature of leadership too plays an important role in determining relations between India and Bangladesh. The policies of Fazlul Haq in undivided India and later those of S. Suhrawardy, Mujibur Rahman, Maulana Bhasani played a decisive role in determining its relations with India. In particular, the policies of Sheikh Mujib and Maulana Bhasani should be understood in proper context because it is the perceptions and misperceptions of these leaders in the early 1970s that greatly altered the mindset of the Bangladeshis in general and the successive regimes in particular (Bharadwaj, 2003). While the policies of democracy, nationalism and secularism were adopted by Sheikh Mujibur, Maulana Bhasani's policies had a very anti-India feel to it. In addition, Bhasani's policies were aimed at the creation of a new sovereign state

*Bangassam*, comprising the Bengali speaking areas of Eastern India and Bangladesh (Chakraborty, 1994). This concept, as pointed out by Bharadwaj, must be understood for its deeper implications what with the entire North-East under the threat of insurgencies. While contemporary leaders may not advocate such a concept openly, yet the moral, material and other support for the insurgency movements in the North-East has a significant impact on the security of the North-East. “The clandestine and nefarious designs of Chinese adventurism and the Pakistani patronage too, had an important role in essaying the insecurity, which finally forced the Indian government to intervene in the Bangladesh war of liberation in order to secure its precariously placed chicken neck pass, which, if compromised, can lead to a severance of the Indian mainland from the northeastern parts of the country” (Bharadwaj, 2003).

### **1.1 History of India – Bangladesh Trade Relations**

The trading relationship between India and Bangladesh is currently of special interest in both countries for a number of reasons. First and foremost are the longstanding and acute concerns in Bangladesh arising from the perennial, large bilateral trade deficit with India, (India’s exports to Bangladesh in 2007-08 stood at \$2.91 billion, while Bangladesh’s exports to India were a meagre \$257 million, Ministry of Trade and Commerce) and from the large volumes of informal trade that takes place between the two countries. This is particularly vital in the context of discussions between the two governments of the possibility of a bilateral free trade agreement along the lines of the India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (FTA). Secondly, both countries have long shared and desired for closer economic integration within the South Asia region, and these have recently been reemphasised by signing on to South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA), which came into effect from January 2006. Finally, even though (because of the disparity in the size of the two economies) India’s trading relationship with Bangladesh is much less significant for it than it is for Bangladesh, closer economic integration with Bangladesh is seen as a very important way of reducing the economic and political isolation of the seven

Indian eastern and north eastern states from the rest of the country (World Bank Report, 2006).

The emergence of independent Bangladesh introduced a qualitative change of a far reaching character in the international relations of the subcontinent. India was the first country, after Bhutan, to accord recognition to independent Bangladesh on 6th December 1971. This was followed by a series of bilateral agreements relating to defence, foreign relations and trade. India and Bangladesh signed the “Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Peace” on March 19, 1972 in Dhaka for 25 years. Under the Treaty, Bangladesh and India signed a one-year agreement on 28 March 1972 using the principle of Most Favoured Nation (MFN) Treatment. The agreement was limited to government level. In the agreement, fish, raw jute, newsprint and naphtha were identified as the principle exports of Bangladesh to India. India’s major export items to Bangladesh, on the other hand, were cement, coal, machinery and unmanufactured tobacco. The trade between the nations was limited to government level (Madaan 1996). This agreement also provided border trade between Bangladesh and Neighboring Indian states; and within 16 kilometers of both countries’ border, free trade was allowed for certain commodities.

The first trade agreement failed to achieve the expected level of trade. Also free border trade between Bangladesh and India led to some illegal trade and hence was abolished in October 1972 by mutual consent of the both governments. However, to attain the desired level of trade, the first trade agreement was further extended up to September 27, 1973 (Madaan 1996).

The first trade agreement of 1972 was replaced by another trade agreement for three years. This agreement, The Balanced Trade and Payment Agreement (BTPA), was signed on 5 July 1973 and became effective from 28 September 1973. It emphasized on the need for trade between the two countries to be balanced at the end of one year. Raw jute, fish, newsprint, etc were identified as major exportable items of Bangladesh to India. On the other hand, major exports of India to Bangladesh were

unmanufactured tobacco, cement, coal, raw cotton, cotton yarn, cotton textiles and books. (Madaan, 1996 and Hassan, 2002).

The desired level of trade between the two nations, however, was not achieved by the agreement of 1973, and trade imbalance increased in the very first year. Rupee trade was found to be a barrier in the bilateral trade, and thus was abolished from 1 January 1975 by a Protocol signed on 17 December 1974. Henceforth, it was decided that trade would be conducted in free convertible currency.

On 30 July 1975, the five members of Economic Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) - India, Bangladesh, Sri-Lanka, Republic of Korea and Laos, signed the Bangkok Agreement. Under this agreement, India gave trade concessions to various Bangladesh exports such as dried fish, molasses and glycerine, while Bangladesh offered concessions to India's exportables such as twine, cordage, unmanufactured tobacco, ropes and cable (N. Huda Khan, 2003). On 12 January 1976, Bangladesh and India signed a trade protocol visualizing a higher volume of trade, and long-term arrangements for trade of coal and newsprint in order to balance the trade. On 14 August 1976, both the countries also agreed on Nepal's trade with Bangladesh through Indian Territory. On 5 October 1976, BTPA between Bangladesh and India was extended for three years till 27 September 1979.

On 4 October 1980, the third trade agreement was signed between these two nations initially for three years reiterating the MFN treatment to each other and having provisions to make all payments in freely convertible currencies. By mutual consent, this agreement was extendable for another 3 years.

On 8 November 1983, Bangladesh and India renewed a Protocol on trade of 1980 for further three years. In May 1986, the trade agreement of 1983 was extended for another three years till 3 October 1989. Under this agreement India would import a greater quantity of urea, leather, newsprint and books from Bangladesh, while exporting more of coal and wheat to Bangladesh. Subsequently this agreement was renewed a number of times. This agreement was valid upto 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2001.

The revised India – Bangladesh agreement signed in March, 2006 governs the present trading arrangements between the two countries. This came into force on April 1, 2006 and was valid till March, 2009. This agreement provides for expansion of trade and economic cooperation, making mutually beneficial arrangement for the use of waterways, railways and roadways, passage of goods between two places in one country through the territory of the other, exchange of business and trade delegations and consultation to review the working of the agreement at least once a year.

## **1.2 Informal Trade – Characteristics**

According to Ackello-Ogutu (1997), although informal trade comes in different forms or is known by different names (e.g., illegal , unofficial, underground, parallel market activities, black market activities, over- and under-invoicing, smuggling or hoarding), it is characterized by not being entered in national accounts. This unrecording may, therefore, give wrong signals to policy makers.

According to a World Bank Report (2007), cross border trade activities which are not reported in the foreign trade statistics come to comprise informal trade. The Report defines cross-border trade is as the flow of goods and services across international land borders within a reach of up to 30 kilometers. Also, the unique feature of informal trade lies in geographical proximity which renders transportation costs almost irrelevant, thereby allowing traders to take advantage of differences in the supply and demand, and prices of various goods and services available on either side of the border.

Taneja and Pohit (2002) are of the view that there is an illegal component to informal trade if trafficking in drugs, narcotics, or arms is considered. In addition, if informal trade refers to pure smuggling of goods across borders, i.e. it is taking place primarily to circumvent tariff and non-tariff barriers, it could be termed as illegal trade. However it is entirely possible that a significant part of informal trade is in the nature of extra legal trading, tolerated in practice even if illegal in the letter of the law. For instance, informal trading enterprises would be those that are unregistered and

unlicensed. In general, informal trade or unrecorded trade is broadly defined to include all trade activities between any two countries which should be included in the national income according to national income conventions but are presently not captured by official national income statistics.

The World Bank Report on India-Bangladesh Bilateral Trade and Potential Free Trade Agreement (2006) analyses that much of the unrecorded trade between India and Bangladesh is quasi legal and is best characterized as informal rather than illegal, because there is wide participation by the local people in the border areas, the trade generally bypasses Customs posts, and the field operators generally operate in liaison with the anti-smuggling enforcement agencies. Informal trade of this kind usually involves large numbers of local people individually transporting small quantities-often just as head loads or by bicycle rickshaw-and which in Bangladesh is sometimes called “bootleg” smuggling. At the other extreme there is trade which goes in larger quantities-mostly by truck-through the formal legal Customs and other channels, but which involves explicitly illegal practices such as underinvoicing, misclassification and bribery of Customs and other officials, and which in Bangladesh is sometimes called “technical” smuggling.

According to Sarvanathan (2006), distinction is made between informal/unofficial and black/illicit goods and services or economy. Transactions in (or distribution of) some goods and services could become informal/unofficial because of non-registration or non-accounting of such transactions, non-payment of taxes, etc, but production of such goods and services are perfectly legal (aka ‘goods’). These are usually referred to as informal or parallel economy. On the other hand, there are some goods (such as narcotics) and services (such as prostitution) whose production itself is prohibited and therefore illegal (aka ‘bads’). These are usually referred to as black or underground economy. The welfare implications of informal/parallel economy and black/underground economy are different.



Oculi (2005) defines informal cross border trade in Africa as follows - a tool for economic protest by the common “non-citizen” (i.e. the poor rural and urban masses who are excluded by post-colonial elites in Africa from benefiting from their corrupt “politics of the belly”), by passing the state and denying it an avenue for collecting transaction taxes; as a tool of “integration from below” by non-state actors where political leaders have failed to achieve genuine economic and political integration in Africa despite a mushrooming of formal regional associations from the top; and as an expression of a resilient pre-colonial African solidarity which had survived artificial and divisive colonial boundaries and political walls of balkanization. However, informal cross border trade is being currently vilified as - being a captive of corrupt state officials who fund its foot soldiers and use their influence in government to inhibit effective economic integration; a pernicious modern reflection of an earlier balkanization of Africa which had already existed prior to colonial boundaries; and as a conveyor-belt for products from economics outside Africa , such as elite consumed textiles from Switzerland and the United Kingdom, Holland, Indonesia, China, etc, rice from Thailand; electronics from South Korea, and Japan; used cars, etc., thereby blocking the development and integration of authentic trade in local African products.

According to Peberby (2002), informal cross border trade is used to describe the activities of small entrepreneurs who are involved in buying and selling across the national borders. Such kind of cross border trade is usually called informal as it involves small entrepreneurs or traders who do not access preferential tariff agreements, and who do not pass through formal export and import channels and may be involved in smuggling of all or part of their goods. In the South African context, the small entrepreneurs include (a) traders who travel to South Africa for short periods (1-4 days) to buy goods (usually from formal sector retail and wholesale outlets and farms) to take back to their home country to sell. These goods are sold in markets, on the street, and to formal sector retail outlets and to individuals. This category of trader appears to be the most numerous and can be called “shoppers”; (b) traders who travel to South Africa for longer periods (1week to 2 months) who carry goods to sell in

informal and retail markets. The profits are then invested in buying goods which are then taken back to their home countries for sale in informal and formal sector markets; (c) traders who travel across three or more countries including South Africa, buying and selling as they go; (d) a seemingly small category of traders who only bring goods from their home country to sell in South Africa without taking goods out for sale in their home country; and (e) South Africans who take goods to sell in other Southern African countries in markets, on the street and to formal sector retail outlets.

However, Peberby (ibid.) also suggests that the characterization of this trade as informal may be a misnomer as it obscures the multiple linkages between the formal and informal sectors in buying and selling; the process encompasses a wide range of entrepreneurial activity ranging from small survivalist activities associated with the informal sector to relatively large amounts of goods across a wide range; most traders pass through formal border control mechanisms—even if all of their goods do not; it suggests levels of illegality and non-regulation that are not always present; and it implies marginality which hides the relatively significant role these entrepreneurs play in regional trade.

### **1.3 The study area**

India's territorial vastness, natural resources, and technological and economic advancement allow her to produce a long array of agricultural and industrial products, giving her an advantage with respect to both formal and informal trade with Bangladesh (Khan, N.H, 2003). The volume of informal trade between Bangladesh and India is not just a matter of public perception but of fact. The precise volume, however, is difficult to estimate due to a number of factors. The size of the informal import trade to Bangladesh is at least two times the formal import trade which yields a figure of \$2 billion exports from India (Bayes A, 2006). From the finance side, a large part of the reason behind the informal trade is the Letter of Credit (LC)<sup>2</sup> condition on

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<sup>2</sup> Letter of Credit often termed as Documentary Credit (DC) is an instrument issued by a financial institution mostly a Bank on behalf of its client (Buyer/Importer) to provide an irrevocable guarantee to

imports above \$5,000. LCs works more as a license than as a payment instrument which guarantees payment to Indian exporters in actual practice. The LC authorization procedure operates as a control mechanism. In actual practice, the LC is rarely used in the formal trade in its original form as a payment instrument; it serves as a cover to route documents through the bank and customs channels (Taneja, 2001).

In the light of the observations discussed above, this study attempts to qualify and quantify the extent of informal trade between Assam, the most heavily populated state in the north east (2.24 crore in 2003, CCCI) and the state with the highest number of Bengali speaking people in the north east (4.85 million in 2003, CCCI), and Bangladesh. Assam shares a 263 km long boundary with Bangladesh, broadly classified as flat/plain-Barak Valley and riverine with practically no natural obstacles. The border area is heavily populated and cultivation is carried out till the last inch of the border. The border line separating the two sides is visible in the form of border pillars. The riverine border, mostly in Dhubri district of Assam presents peculiar problems as it is difficult to locate permanent Border Outposts (BOPs) in the area due to swelling of the Brahmaputra and other rivers that increases the depth of the river by about 30 feet. The 'char' areas thrown up during the dry season and which people inhabit, are almost completely submerged, and as such, patrolling in such areas is difficult. Also, even prior to partition, a substantial number of immigrant cultivators, primarily Muslims, came into Assam from Mymensingh district in the 1930s and 1940s (Jamwal, 2004). Illegal migration from Bangladesh into Assam continues unabated till date. Porosity of the border and transnational migration is believed to play a crucial role in informal trade.

The objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the extent of informal trade between Assam and Bangladesh
2. To explore the reasons for the existence of informal trade

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the beneficiary of LC (Seller/Exporter) against the complying documents as stated. It is the most secured form of instrument for trade transaction of both domestic and foreign in nature.

3. To examine the importance of informal trade
4. To identify the people involved in the informal trade
5. To explore the types, quantities and value of goods being informally traded.

## **1.4 Organisation of the study**

We have divided the study into six chapters. The first chapter, which is the introduction, has already been discussed above. The second chapter is the review of literature which deals with the literature and review of studies on informal trade conducted in different countries with an emphasis on studies conducted in the SAARC region, especially India (North East) – Bangladesh informal trade. The third chapter discusses the bilateral trends between India – Bangladesh legal or formal trade and deals with India-Bangladesh trade in SAARC perspective. In the fourth chapter, the focus is on the North-East and Bangladesh. Here the study area i.e., the districts of Assam selected for the study, Dhubri and Karimganj, their district profile, geography and the historical, cultural and ethnic links shared with Bangladesh is discussed. In the fifth chapter, we have discussed the methodology of the study, the research questions and objectives, the database alongwith the analysis of the data and the limitations of the study. The sixth chapter will be the concluding chapter where the findings of the study are discussed, along with the linkages between the formal and informal economy and the scope of legalization of informal trade.

# Chapter 2: Review Of Literature

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Informal trade basically includes trading activities which are not included in national income accounts. It implies trade in unlicensed or unregistered activities. Though it may seemingly comprise small scale trading enterprises, petty trade, and other small commercial activities, it can also have the backing of the big traders and a mafia style syndicate may operate. Informal trade is not specific to any particular region or area but is a universal ‘rogue’ phenomenon. It is prevalent in Africa, Eurasia, and the Indian subcontinent including places like India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Nepal. However, due to its clandestine nature, it becomes difficult to gauge the exact nature or extent of this trade. These difficulties notwithstanding, different studies in different countries have attempted to study the nature and causes of informal trade and quantify the extent of informal trade to some extent, though the estimates of informal trade are mostly ‘guess’ or ‘indicative’ estimates, rather than ‘firm’ estimates. We have reviewed the literature theme wise under three heads, namely reasons for informal trade, extent of informal trade and the methodology adopted by the studies.

## **2.1 Reasons for informal trade**

The literature primarily focused on the role of institutions, ethnic trading links, poverty, and migration as some of the key factors that tend to influence informal trade. Commonly, institutions are defined as a set of formal (laws, contracts, political systems, organizations, markets, etc.) and informal rules of conduct (norms, traditions, customs, value systems, religions, sociological trends, etc.) that facilitate coordination or govern relationships between individuals or groups. Institutions provide for more certainty in human interaction (North, 1990). Institutions have an influence on our behavior and therefore on outcomes such as economic performance, efficiency,

economic growth and development. Taneja and Pohit, in their study on informal trade, carry out their analysis using insights from the New Institutional Economics (NIE). The phrase “New Institutional Economics (NIE)” was coined by Williamson to distinguish it from the “old institutional economics” pioneered by Commons and Veblen (Kherallah and Kirsten, 2001). The old institutional school argued that institutions were a key factor in explaining and influencing economic behavior, but there was little analytical rigor and no theoretical framework in this school of thought. It operated outside neo-classical economics and there was no quantitative theory from which reliable generalization could be derived or sound policy choices made. Neo-classical economics, on the other hand, ignored the role of institutions, and focused primarily on perfect markets. Economic agents were assumed to operate almost in a vacuum. The NIE questions the two crucial assumptions of neo-classical economics namely cost-less transactions and perfect information and stresses on the role of institutions in facilitating market exchange by reducing transactions costs, providing a predictable framework for exchange and overcoming imperfect information (Assaad 1993; Bardhan 1989). NIE acknowledges the important role of institutions, but argues that one can analyze institutions within the framework of neoclassical economics. In other words, under NIE, some of the unrealistic assumptions of neo-classical economics (such as perfect information, zero transaction costs, full rationality) are relaxed, but the assumption of self-seeking individuals attempting to maximize an objective function subject to constraints still holds. Furthermore, institutions are incorporated as an additional constraint under the NIE framework (Kherallah and Kirsten, 2001). “The problem with many of the early institutionalists is that they wanted an economics with institutions but without theory; the problem with many neoclassicists is that they want economic theory without institutions; what the New Institutional Economics tries to do is provide an economics with both theory *and* institutions”(Langlois, 1986). According to Nabli and Nugent, the purpose of the NIE is both to explain the determinants of institutions and their evolution over time, and to evaluate their impact on economic performance, efficiency, and distribution.

Taneja and Pohit (2003), in their study argue that while both institutional arrangements i.e. the formal and informal facilitate trade in goods across between countries, they are carried out at a cost viz., transactions cost. These costs include those of organising, maintaining and enforcing the rules of an institutional arrangement. A rational behaviour would imply that a more efficient institution (in terms of lower costs) should be preferred over a less efficient one. Sarvananthan (2006), in his study on Informal trade in the conflict regions of Sri Lanka, argues that in conflict regions and countries the functioning of government administration and justice system are very weak, which naturally leads to economic activities and transactions that are beyond the margins of the law and hence qualifies as the informal sector/economy (as opposed to the formal sector/economy), evasion of direct and indirect taxes due to the state is one of the main reasons for the existence of informal trade. Dayaratna Banda (2007) is of the view that the reasons are the transactions costs are lower in informal sector compared to those of formal sector, the presence of high tariffs and non-tariff barriers and a rigorous import licensing scheme provide incentives for some to engage in informal foreign trade, due to deficiencies in government procurement mechanisms, micro and small scale traders prefer to operate informally, informal traders are less prone to corruption and red tape, informal traders have the ability to realize payments quicker compared to formal channels, informal sector exhibits smaller and manageable size of operation, there are relatively competitive marketing conditions in informal trade sector, compared to formal sector, there is relative easiness of entry into business in informal sector, since there are procedural delays and higher paper work in the formal operations, small and micro scale businesses prefer to operate informal. “Informal cross-border trade is claimed to have been fueled, since the 1970s across West Africa, by small and weak economies of Benin, Togo and the Gambia which adopted the strategy of low- tariff policies to attract foreign imports from outside Africa for transit to richer neighbouring economics of Mauritania, Senegal and Mali (for Gambia); Nigeria and Burkina Faso and Niger (by Togo and Benin)” (Oculi, 2006).

Elena Suhir's (2004) examination of the informal sector reveals that it is merely the symptom of a more serious disease: overregulation. Regulations that set excessively high barriers to property ownership and its use by its rightful owner tie down the wealth of the country. Bureaucratic overregulation in the form of taxation, licensing, certification, registration, and other numerous administrative procedures that require mandatory permission at every step places a heavy burden on the entrepreneur. Ackello-Ogutu (1997) point out that restrictions such as import tariffs, quotas, exchange controls, state trading monopolies and export restrictions create incentives to beat the system and encourage smuggling and misinvoicing of exports and imports. Scarcity and shortages in some of the neighbouring countries create effective demand and high profits making the control of smuggling difficult. The taxation policies of the Government may also contribute to illegal trade. Lack of information could be another barrier to increased trade. Asymmetric information could be an effective entry barrier, insulating the better informed from the rigors of competition by deterring new entrants (Mendoza and Rosegrant, 1992).

On the other hand, Landa (1994) goes beyond the NIE paradigm and brings to focus the role of ethnic trading networks in developing societies as an alternative to contract law in developed societies, thereby integrating sociological and anthropological concepts with NIE. Thus, ethnic trading networks functions as an institution that facilitates economising on transaction costs of traders. Landa draws her arguments from the experience of Chinese traders in Southeast Asia. MacGaffey and Bazenguissa-Ganga's (2000) study of Congolese traders suggests that the traders "were not part of any structured trade diaspora but operated as individuals...personal networks...are not structured and permanent but are activated when they are needed by individuals trading on their own behalf, and not as part of ethnic trading communities". They felt the traders were too individualistic and opportunistic to be considered a true diaspora. However, their trade is organised through various co-operative cultural ties while their shared 'pariah' status forces new bonds to develop. This cultural identity was formed around 'la debrouillardise' (meaning to fend for yourself in order to survive) and 'la Sape' (a stylistic movement which values



European designer labels and conspicuous consumption, members of which are called *sapeurs*) (Mohan and Williams, 2001). The South Asian countries share a common language, religion and culture and ethnic trading networks is believed to play a critical role in facilitating informal trade flows. This is particularly so where the same ethnic community is divided into two national boundaries: for example, the division of Bengal nation into Bangladesh and West Bengal state of India and the division of Punjab into Indian and Pakistani states of Punjab.

Sarvananthan (2001) highlights the role of ethnic affinities of Tamils and Muslims of Sri Lanka for understanding the nature, causes and effects of Indo-Lanka informal trade, with the largest single ethnic group engaged in Indo-Lanka informal trade being the hill country Tamils who migrated from Southern India to Sri Lanka in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries to mainly work as labourers in the plantation sectors of Sri Lanka. He argues that the channels through which informal trade takes place are rooted in the strong ethnic ties among the traders and in the historical linkages in these societies and ethnic trading networks that operate on trust and honesty mitigate risks associated with such trading. The informal trade between India and Nepal is controlled by the Marwaris who migrated from India to Nepal about 125 years ago.

Tegera and Johnson (2007), in their study on Cross Border Trade in Congo explain that the Kondjo populations live on both sides of the Rift valley and the Rwenzori mountains and thus on both sides of the Congo-Uganda border; in the Congo they are known as Nande, in the southern part of the province, known as Petit Nord. And these are the two main ethnic groups with significant cross border links. Oculi (2006) states that informal trade in the African region benefits from ethnic groups straddling Africa's borders since it minimizes language and cultural barriers unlike mutually unintelligible official English and Portuguese used by the state between Tanzania and Mozambique, respectively, with *Anyin*, *Nzima*, *Awom*, *Sewfi*, and *Baole* being the local languages of trade spoken on both sides; while *Hausa* is used across the Niger-Nigeria. Hence, ethnic ties across the border are believed to

facilitate information flows on goods and quantities to be traded. Such ties enable non-anonymous trading and ensure that goods are delivered across the border and payments are made. Thus, ethnic and kinship ties are the institutions through which traders minimise risk and reduce their transactions costs of (informal) trading.

People like Sikder and Sarkar (2005) are of the view that although informal trade is regarded as illegal, it is necessary for the maintenance of the livelihood of the poor in the bordering areas. It takes place between people who live a short distance apart, but who find themselves separated by an international boundary. To the people of international border areas, cross-border informal trade is a process to maintain a sustainable livelihood because it provides a livelihood to the unemployed. The state failures in fulfilling the needs of the poor force them to involve themselves in informal border trade. Given compelling socio-economic reasons, such as poverty and unemployment, for people engaging in informal smuggling, there is a general notion that it is natural for people in border areas to be prone to activities connected with informal cross-border trade. Tegera and Johnson (2007) recommend that in order to negate informal trade, the inhabitants and workers of small mines in North Kivu need to be organized in cooperatives so they can defend their interests, local markets need to be developed by improving security on local roads managed and guarded by the local population, and physical security of the local people needs to be ensured and better access to land rights and services to rural population need to be provided.

According to S.Ramachandran (2005), transnational migration plays a noteworthy role in the informal trade of goods and commodities across the borders. According to a study, it is estimated that products worth nearly US\$2 billion entered Bangladesh in 2004 with the help of informal traders or their agents who physically transport the products across the common border. In particular, food items traded through informal channels are vital to the Bangladesh economy, leading an Indian political observer to comment derisively that the price of beef in Bangladesh markets is contingent on the volume of cattle 'smuggled' from India. 'Cross-border trade through transnational migrations has a fundamental role in preserving local economies

in northeastern India. This is strongly indicated in a new media report on the border fencing that is currently ongoing in the Indian province of Tripura. Local residents have complained that the fence will destroy the area's economy that is reliant to a very great extent on cross-border informal trade. Many impoverished residents in the border areas make a living by acting as 'carriers' –transporting goods to Bangladesh by carrying them on their heads'.

Again, illegal border trade and fragile livelihoods is often said to promote illegal migration. Evidence suggests that the number of Muslim population who migrate illegally largely for economic reason from Bangladesh to India is more than twice or three times as large as Hindu population. For example out of 55,553 illegal immigrants apprehended by BSF in 1991, 13,457 were Hindus and 42,090 were Muslims (Samaddar, 1999). This however, goes against conventional wisdom which upholds predominance of minority population from the country of origin in the cross-border flows. The commuters include not only daily wage labourers but illegal traders or smugglers from both home and host countries figure prominently. Estimates suggest that goods worth US\$ two billion entered Bangladesh in 2004 (Sobhan, 2005) with the help of informal traders or their agents who physically transport the product across the common border. From thriving industries and businesses on both sides of the border that depends on smuggled parts, raw materials and goods, to impoverished residents in the border areas who make a living by acting as 'carriers' – transporting goods to and from the border, all depend on illegal commuting. Considerable numbers of Indian nationals are also involved in illegal migration largely as traders and facilitators of illegal trades. Peberby (2002), as mentioned in the first chapter, theorises that informal trade is used to describe the activities of small entrepreneurs who are involved in buying and selling across the national borders. The profits are then invested in buying goods which are then taken back to their home countries for sale in informal and formal sector markets; traders who travel across three or more countries including South Africa, buying and selling as they go; a seemingly small category of traders who only bring goods from their home country to sell in South Africa without taking goods out for sale in their home country; and South Africans

who take goods to sell in other Southern African countries in markets, on the street and to formal sector retail outlets.

## **2.2 Extent of Informal Trade**

The available literature on the India-Bangladesh unrecorded trade confirms that this trade is essentially one-way, from India to Bangladesh. Omitting gold, silver and currency which is imported into India in part to pay for Indian goods, the NCAER survey (1994), estimated Bangladesh to India unrecorded trade at only about \$10 million, compared with an India to Bangladesh estimate of \$371 million. According to the 2002 surveys and some very approximate extrapolations from them, Bangladesh's smuggled imports from India during 2002/03 were approximately \$500 million, or about 40% of recorded imports from India, and approximately 30% of total imports (recorded plus smuggled) from India. The total value of goods imported by "technical" smuggling - underinvoicing, misdeclarations and other illegal practices at Customs- is estimated to exceed total "bootleg" smuggling by a substantial margin, and most of the "technical" smuggling occurs at the land border. Between them, 'bootleg' and "technical" smuggling at the land borders add about 70% to total land border imports but appear to be much less prevalent in the sea and air trade. Bakht (1996) estimated that in FY 1994, illegal imports to Bangladesh were 1.5 times higher than the legal imports (about Tk. 25,300 crore or US\$622 million as against official imports of Tk. 1,657 crore or \$392 million). Another study by Choudhury (1995) estimates cross border trade with India at about US \$0.36 billion in FY 1994 which is roughly equal to official imports to Bangladesh in that year. However, the exact magnitude of illegal border trade in Bangladesh defies any precise estimation. Evidence on magnitude of smuggling is basically circumstantial and inferential, and is based on incomplete and indirect sources of information (Rahman, 1998). Customs people claim that they seize up to 10 per cent of smuggled goods. Generally, the smuggler as a rational operator could not be happy with odds of one shipment in ten. Green (1969) points out that the real customs seizure average is more likely to be under 5 per cent.

Rahman and Razzaque (1998) estimated the annual value of unrecorded commodity imports through five surveyed thanas (Shibganj, Sharsha, Daulatpur, Comilla Sadar, and Kamalganj) at Tk. 8,322.48 million. In contrast, the annual value of unrecorded exports including gold through the five thanas was estimated at Tk. 1,864.07 million.

Chaudhuri (1995) made the first study to provide estimates of informal trade between India and Bangladesh using the *Delphi technique*. Subsequently, the technique was modified to estimate informal trade between India and Nepal and between India and Sri Lanka (Taneja *et. al.* 2002). A study by Khan *et. al.* (2005) is the first systematic attempt at estimating informal trade between India and Pakistan on the basis of an extensive primary survey. On the basis of these studies, some interesting features of the magnitude of informal trade come to light. Total informal trade in the South Asian region is about US\$1.5bn, which is 72 percent of formal trade for corresponding years for which estimates are available (see Table 2.1). India's informal trade with Nepal and Bangladesh is almost as large as the formal trade, with Pakistan it is 87 percent of formal trade, with Sri Lanka it is almost one third and that with Bhutan is three times. Interestingly, of the US\$ 525mn informal trade with Pakistan, almost half is traded officially first to Dubai and then to Pakistan via Iran and Afganisthan.

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**Table 2.1: India's informal and formal trade with South Asian Countries (in US\$ million)**

	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Total Trade
	Informal (formal)	Informal (formal)	Informal (formal)	Informal (formal)
Country	706.2 (1646.7)	779.2 (403.5)	934.6 (1243)	1485.5 (2050.1)
Bangladesh (1992-93)	299.0 (349.1)	14.0 (7.8)	285.0 (341.2)	313.0 (356.9)
Sri Lanka (2000-01)	185.5 (640.2)	21.8 (45.0)	163.7 (595.2)	207.3 (685.2)
Pakistan (2004-05)	10.4 (509.3)	514.2 (92.7)	503.8 (416.6)	524.6 (602.0)
Nepal (2000-01)	180.0 (141.0)	228.0 (255.0)	(-) 48.0 (- 114.0)	408.0 (396.0)
Bhutan (1993-94)	31.3 (7.0)	1.2 (3.0)	30.1 (4.0)	32.6 (10.0)

Source: Informal Trade in South Asia, N. Taneja, Briefing Paper, CUTS, 2005

In Eastern and Southern Africa in particular, indications are that informal (unrecorded) trade is still extremely high. For example, it is estimated that 30,000 - 60,000 metric tons of maize is smuggled annually from Zambia to Zaire costing the former \$3 million and that much of the Malawian "surplus" maize in the early 1980s was Mozambican (Berg *et al.*, 1985). The Uganda Petroleum Dealers Association estimates that 25 percent of petroleum fuel (petrol, diesel and paraffin) consumed in Uganda is smuggled from Kenya, costing the Ugandan government about \$1.2 million annually (Kingsburry as quoted by Ackello-Ogut, 1995). In Tanzania, the estimated size of the underground economy as a percentage of official GNP was 9.8% in 1978, 21.1% in 1979, 24.2% in 1982 and 31.4% in 1986. (Musonda, 1995). According to Ackello-Ogut, the total annual value of unofficial trade (both imports and exports of agricultural and industrial goods) was estimated at more than \$146 million, with the overall balance of trade favoring Kenya.

## 2.3 Methodology

As the studies primarily dealt with informal trade, the data and information of which is not easily forthcoming, the methodology used or described in the studies mainly concerned primary surveys carried out in the selected areas. The information gathered through the primary surveys was then used in conjunction with the secondary data to arrive at a qualitative and quantitative assessment of informal cross border trade.

Ackello and Ogutu (1997), in their study on informal cross border trade, applied a border observation technique, where data were collected through border observation (monitoring) at a sample of sites selected on the basis of practical considerations such as volume of trade, security, communication, transport links, availability of supporting institutions, and personnel. The sites selected for intensive monitoring represented both inland and river routes. The monitoring took the form of a census, covering all the major agricultural and industrial commodities that crossed the border during 2 weeks randomly selected from each month over a period of 12 months. In addition to information derived from the border observation technique, one baseline survey was conducted midway through the monitoring period to provide information on trader characteristics, commodity prices, costs, exchange rates, sources of information, market functions, and origin/destination of goods. Descriptive statistics were used to evaluate the significance and implications of trade policies and other constraints faced by informal cross –border traders.

In their study on Quantifying Informal Trade between India and Pakistan, Khan et al (2005) collected information through secondary as well as primary sources. As regards the secondary data, official trade statistics of the most frequently traded items between India and Pakistan were compiled. This data was cross checked with data collected from international databases and Customs records in Pakistan to highlight Indian items reaching Pakistan. Primary data was collected through surveys, conducted through structured questionnaires and personal interviews with business

stakeholders, the officials of Lahore and Karachi Chamber of Commerce, and public officials including customs officials and port authorities in Karachi, Chaman and Lahore. The snowball technique was used to contact respondents as both formal and informal were reluctant to share information on their business practices. The team used personal and professional contacts to identify respondents who, in turn, through their personal contacts, guided the team to additional respondents.

Taneja (2002) studying informal trade between India and Sri Lanka, used primary survey to estimate the extent of informal trade and assess the characteristics of informal trading. While estimating the extent involved two rounds of survey on the same set of respondents, in the case of assessing only one survey was carried out. The magnitude and pattern of India's informal trade with Sri Lanka was estimated through a primary survey using the Delphi technique which is essentially a set of procedures for eliciting and refining the opinions of a group over successive rounds of interviews with it. Here, the responses of the first round of interviews with a group of respondents are synthesised and the collective information of the group is presented to each respondent of the group in a second round of interviews to enable them to reconsider their responses. The responses obtained in successive rounds are thus based on feedback provided to the group of previous rounds. The number of rounds or iterations is continued till a consensus emerges. The basic characteristics of the Delphi technique are structured questionnaire based interrogation of experts (knowledgeable people) on the issues being probed, providing summarized responses of the first round to the respondents of the group to enable them to review their response in the second round, repeat iterations till broadly converging responses are received or reasons for lack of convergence are documented and anonymity of responses. However, for the purpose of the study, a modified Delphi technique was used. While the initial effort was to attempt successive rounds, the number of rounds was restricted to two since the respondents were irritated at being visited repeatedly. Moreover, for the surveying team to probe further meant arousing suspicion in the centers where the surveys were being carried out. It was thus decided that in the event of no convergence reasons for divergence would be documented. Second, instead of one group of respondents, three



broad groups/categories were interviewed keeping in mind the fact that Indo-Sri Lanka informal trade is entirely airborne and sea-borne. A weighted average of estimates of all groups was then used to arrive at a single estimate for each country. For the qualitative assessment of informal trade, two separate questionnaires were used for formal and informal traders. A number of variables were selected on the basis of which it was possible to differentiate between formal and informal traders and a univariate test namely the signed rank test was chosen to evaluate the significance in the differences between the two types of traders. Further, the variables identified by the univariate test as being important in differentiating the two groups of traders were then included in a multivariate test to select variables that account most for the differences in the two groups of traders.

Taneja and Pohit (2003), in their study on Informal Trade between India and Bangladesh, based the study on a survey approach covering both formal and informal traders in India and Bangladesh. The number of sampling units drawn from each centre was proportionate to the importance of that centre in terms of volume of formal and informal trading activity. The sample of formal traders was randomly selected from the list of traders kept with the offices of custom at the various trading centres in two countries. However, the selection of informal traders was done on the basis of information obtained from knowledgeable persons. However, such a selection procedure may lead to biased sample. As in the study by Taneja on Indo-Sri Lanka informal trade, a number of variables were selected on the basis of which it was possible to differentiate between formal and informal traders and a univariate test namely the non parametric Wilcoxon signed-rank test was chosen to evaluate the significance in the differences between the two types of traders. The parameters identified by the univariate test as important in differentiating the two groups were then simultaneously included in a multivariate test to control for possible mutual interaction. The choice of the multivariate technique is the step-wise discriminant analysis. The discriminant analysis involves the fitting of linear discriminant score function on the basis of observed data on a number of discriminating variables of individuals whose group membership is known. These functions (sometimes known as

classification functions) can classify further cases into the groups on the basis of values of discriminating variables. In the study, discriminant analysis was used to examine whether informal traders differ from formal, and if so, in terms of which characteristics. The step-wise discriminant begins by selecting the individual variable that provides the greatest univariate discrimination. It then pairs the first variable with each of the remaining variables to locate the combination, which produces the greatest discrimination. The variable, which contributed to the best pair, is selected. In the third step, the procedure goes on to combine the first two with each of the remaining variables to form triplets. The best triplet determines the third variable to be entered and so on.

However, all the above studies on informal trade noted that estimates of informal trade, due to the very nature of the trade, would mostly be guess estimates or indicative estimates rather than firm estimates.

## Chapter 3: India-Bangladesh Formal Trade

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India and Bangladesh had, for a long time, maintained inward looking trade policy in order to promote import substitute industry (Khan, 2004). However, due to external pressure and the recognition of benefits of open economic policies, both countries shifted their trade policy. As part of overall reform towards a market economy, these countries began to reform their trade policies through the withdrawal of quantitative restrictions on imports and reduction of tariffs (Taneja, 2001).

While bilateral trade between India and Bangladesh has been growing steadily since the early 1990s, exports from India far outweighed imports from Bangladesh, resulting in a huge trade gap and it is only recently that this trend is showing signs of abating with a strong resurgence in Bangladesh exports, owing to tariff concessions from India and removal of other trade barriers with mutual agreement. Bangladesh is greatly concerned regarding the massive trade deficit with India (Bangladesh's exports to India was US\$257.12 million while its imports from India was US\$2.91 billion in 2007-08, Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Govt. of India) and the large volumes of informal imports from India which avoid Bangladesh import duties. As far as India is concerned, although trade with Bangladesh is of a small magnitude, the potential of Bangladesh as an emerging market on India's borders is of great interest to businessmen and investors alike. Also, closer economic ties with Bangladesh is seen as a very important way of reducing the economic and political isolation of the eight north-eastern states from the rest of the country.

### 3.1 Trends and Compositions

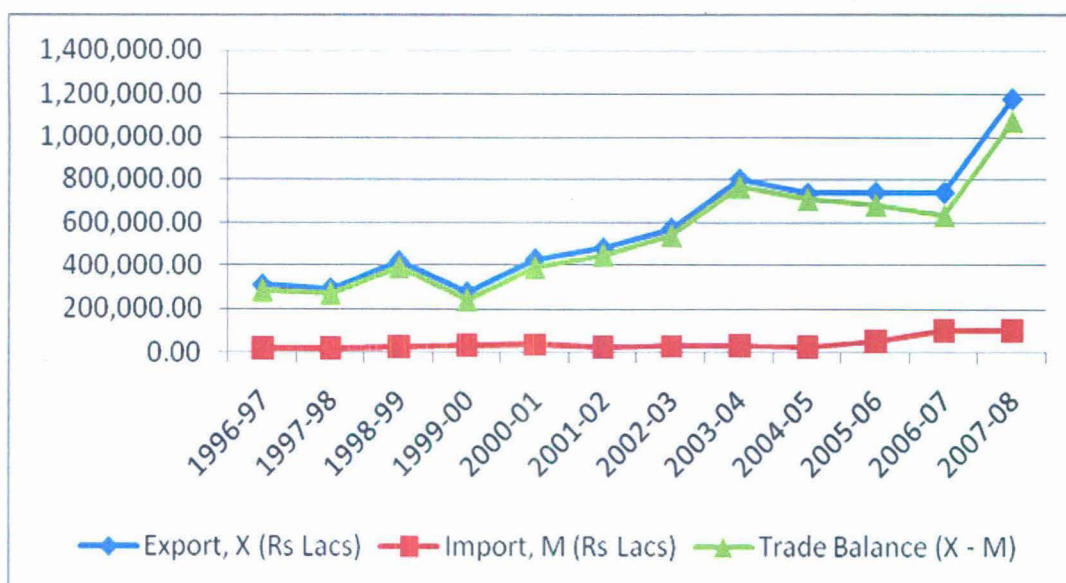
Table 3.1.1 Volume of India-Bangladesh formal trade

Year	Export, X (Rs Lacs)	Import, M (Rs Lacs)	Trade Balance (X - M)	Total Trade (X+M)
1996-97	308,479.69	22,090.99	286,388.70	330,570.68
1997-98	292,287.12	18,884.54	273,402.58	311,171.66
1998-99	418,871.50	26,252.50	392,619.00	445,124.00
1999-00	275,728.36	33,865.95	241,862.41	309,594.31
2000-01	427,168.65	36,778.27	390,390.38	463,946.92
2001-02	477,957.98	28,194.03	449,763.95	506,152.01
2002-03	569,128.63	30,029.34	539,099.29	599,157.97
2003-04	799,897.60	35,670.79	764,226.81	835,568.39
2004-05	732,887.78	26,676.51	706,211.27	759,564.29
2005-06	736,872.20	56,240.09	680,632.11	793,112.29
2006-07	736,596.95	103,390.56	633,206.39	839,987.51
2007-08	1,174,321.29	103,468.16	1,070,853.13	1,277,789.45

Source: Ministry of the Department of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

Table 3.1.1 gives the volume of legal trade between India and Bangladesh. The trends in the formal trade is shown Fig. 3.1.1

Figure 3.1.1 Trends in India-Bangladesh formal trade



The trend clearly shows that trade between India and Bangladesh is primarily one way, i.e., goods and commodities go from India to Bangladesh, while very few come from Bangladesh to India. Imports from Bangladesh is a negligible figure.

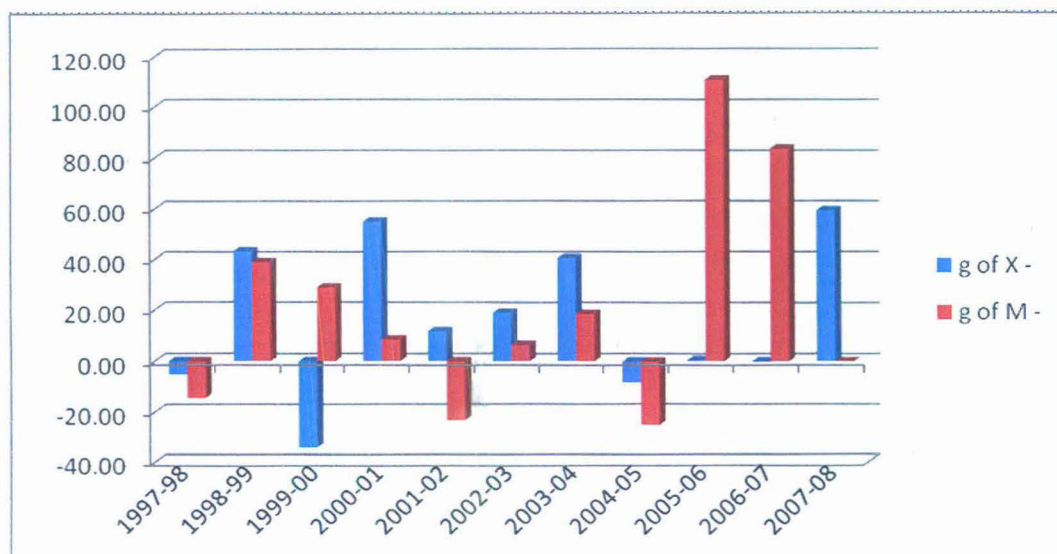
**Table 3.1.2 Year on year growth of exports and imports**

Year	Export, X (Rs Lacs)	Import, M (Rs Lacs)	g of X	g of M
1996-97	308,479.69	22,090.99	-	-
1997-98	292,287.12	18,884.54	-5.25	-14.51
1998-99	418,871.50	26,252.50	43.31	39.02
1999-00	275,728.36	33,865.95	-34.17	29.00
2000-01	427,168.65	36,778.27	54.92	8.60
2001-02	477,957.98	28,194.03	11.89	-23.34
2002-03	569,128.63	30,029.34	19.08	6.51
2003-04	799,897.60	35,670.79	40.55	18.79
2004-05	732,887.78	26,676.51	-8.38	-25.21
2005-06	736,872.20	56,240.09	0.54	110.82
2006-07	736,596.95	103,390.56	-0.04	83.84
2007-08	1,174,321.29	103,468.16	59.43	0.08

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

Table 3.1.2 shows the year on year growth of exports as well as imports. This is also represented in the form of a bar diagram in figure 3.1.2.

**Figure 3.1.2 Year on year growth of exports and imports**



The opening up of Bangladesh's economy and the reforms initiated in 1982 along with the appreciation of the real Taka/Rupee exchange rate by about 50 per cent between the mid-1980s up till 1999 could have contributed to the expansion of formal and informal exports to Bangladesh. Large scale private imports from India were possible in 1998-99 because the govt. was willing to allow exports, due to large govt. stock of foodgrains and a good rice harvest. Thereafter, though, a look at the figure shows exports registered a negative growth in 1999-2000. This can be attributed to the decline in the export of non-basmati rice to Bangladesh during the period. During 1998-99, Bangladesh, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and South Africa were the major importers of non-basmati rice from India. In fact, more than fifty per cent of total export of non-basmati rice from India was exported to Bangladesh alone during 1998-99. A total quantity of 23,31,689 metres of non-basmati rice was exported to Bangladesh during 1998-99, which was 53.41 per cent of total quantity exported from India during the same year. Bangladesh remained major importer of non-basmati rice from India during 1999-2000 also but total export of non-basmati rice to Bangladesh declined to 84.98 per cent during 1999-2000 as compared to previous year (Directorate of Rice Development, 2008) A total quantity of 3,50,088 metres of non-basmati rice was exported to Bangladesh during 1999-2000 as against

23,31,689 metres exported during 1998-99. The percentage share of Bangladesh of total quantity of non-basmati rice exported from India during 1999-2000 was 27.83 percent as against 53.41 percent in the previous year.

Bangladesh is considered to be an important market for Indian yarn. The exports of Indian yarn increased from Rs. 311 crore (27, 989 tonnes) in 1998-99 to Rs. 408 crore (35,585 tonnes) in 1999-2000 before making a quantum jump in 2000-01 to Rs. 741 crore (68,340 tonnes) (India News Online, May 27, 2002). This can explain the drastic increase in the percentage growth of Indian exports to Bangladesh in 2000-01. Almost 90 per cent of these exports were being shipped through the land route, which was earlier banned by Bangladesh.

Bangladeshi imports to India was very high in the periods 2005-06 and 2006-07. This was mainly due to higher exports to India's northeastern region, a natural export market for Bangla goods that has taken years to tap because of bureaucratic delays on both sides. The banks in the northeastern India earlier could not open letters of credit for imports from Bangladesh, discouraging the potential importers. But now they can open letters of credit, which is a step forward in facilitating trade between the two countries. Also, duty free access of 91 products to the Indian market and elimination of some non-tariff barriers has helped Bangladesh reduce its trade deficit with India. Currently, India is Bangladesh's number one import source, after being second to China for the last three years.

### **3.1.2 Commodity wise extent of formal trade**

Commodity wise distribution in India Bangladesh formal bilateral trade shows some interesting results. A look at the statistics shows that the commodities that tended to dominate India Bangladesh formal trade have undergone a few changes over the years, with the exception of rice.

**Table 3.1.3.a Major Commodity Wise Exports (in Rs. Lacs)**

Year	Milk & Cream	Onions, Garlic	Citrus fruits	Apples, Pears	Wheat	Total Exports
1996-97	97.76	3652.47	1673.44	1249.79	3428.27	308,479.69
1997-98	445.51	2739.32	1426.57	1068.04	-	292,287.12
1998-99	169.11	1805.97	985.21	913.57	241.06	418,871.50
1999-00	1947.01	6137.28	2397.61	865.2	-	275,728.36
2000-01	3328.89	4236.36	2651.03	272.19	11519.45	427,168.65
2001-02	5198.52	7701.4	3147.03	1320.5	41005.7	477,957.98
2002-03	4211.36	4264.85	2449.98	1423.87	46740.45	569,128.63
2003-04	1423.41	28830.95	5435.04	1057.29	90009.98	799,897.60
2004-05	10898.72	29920.2	3359.22	2399.39	85274.97	732,887.78
2005-06	7387.14	29205.42	3626.46	3431.75	45371.57	736,872.20
2006-07	4752.66	32032.89	3588.51	2715.51	441.26	736,596.95
2007-08	12069.21	41164.84	2920.4	2682.03	-	1,174,321.29

Source: Tabulated from Ministry of Commerce and Trade, Govt. of India, 2008-09

**Table 3.1.3.b Major Commodity Wise Exports (in Rs. Lacs)**

Year	Rice	Cane/Beet Sugar	Ginger, Turmeric	Dried Leg. Veg.	G.piper pepper	Maize	Total Exports
1996-97	14531.22	1662.36	521.51	65.48	68.22	251.93	308,479.69
1997-98	36076.75	12.19	735.09	416.83	-	23.37	292,287.12
1998-99	225064.13	7.35	935.07	41.92	631.27	106.06	418,871.50
1999-00	36596.87	32.56	1774.4	8300.49	2362.28	2.01	275,728.36
2000-01	29755.78	4989.74	5803.71	8216.5	81.11	1420.13	427,168.65
2001-02	8094.1	17998.9	3609.38	10268.87	596.14	5713.23	477,957.98
2002-03	62305.44	32745.21	638.01	13344.59	4285.73	3755.53	569,128.63
2003-04	90431.61	-	994.21	12553.21	4977.91	16742.16	799,897.60
2004-05	83669.18	-	1385.46	16170.3	5400.13	14899.04	732,887.78
2005-06	55255.82	9377.39	1934.81	30719.84	238.74	18652.66	736,872.20
2006-07	48925.93	42025.69	1358.82	18142.72	14743.83	21645.58	736,596.95
2007-08	264835.18	-	1253.15	-	16642.14	16542.68	1,174,321.29

Source: Tabulated from Ministry of Commerce and Trade, Govt. of India, 2008-09



**Table 3.1.4 Major Commodity Wise Imports**

Year	Fish	Ammonia Anhydrous	Mineral or Chemical Fertilisers	Cotton Fabrics	Jute	Total Imports
1996-97	1632.08	4002.72	8419.35	344.32	7,200.10	22,090.99
1997-98	3901.71	4,529.85	584.37	2,899.73	5053.63	18,884.54
1998-99	6,050.21	3,774.42	—	5,803.53	8,625.99	26,252.50
1999-00	2,988.64	7,430.74	1129.76	207.37	13,922.82	33,865.95
2000-01	2,387.05	8,696.81	—	115.52	8,394.00	36,778.27
2001-02	1,998.49	7,168.34	861.55	82.35	8,781.63	28,194.03
2002-03	1,630.08	8,105.03	—	115.93	13,449.03	30,029.34
2003-04	2,304.08	14,583.96	—	5.83	9,388.83	35,670.79
2004-05	3,156.75	8,639.02	3,391.90	—	—	26,676.51
2005-06	3,266.69	17,346.95	—	—	—	56,240.09
2006-07	6,365.82	18,286.22	13,536.99	—	—	103,390.56
2007-08	8,385.23	8,902.45	20,696.38	—	—	103,468.16

Source: Tabulated from Ministry of Commerce and Trade, Govt. of India, 2008-09

A cursory look at India's exports to Bangladesh reveals that the most important items are those that are required to meet the neighbor's food deficit and those finished and intermediate raw materials that are required for the country's industrialization (For details refer to Appendix A).

If we look at the tables, we find that rice has been the most significant item of formal export from India to Bangladesh. Onions, garlic, milk and cream, citrus fruits, maize, along with wheat make up the other significant items. However, one should note that preparations of a kind used in animal feeding and unmanufactured tobacco were two major items of export from India to Bangladesh from 1996-97 till 1998-99, but not so in the later years. In case of imports from Bangladesh to India, fish, ammonia anhydrous, mineral or chemical fertilizers were the major items of import throughout, while cotton fabrics and jute were the other notable import items till 2003-04.

### **3.2 A brief overview of India – Bangladesh trade policies**

India – Bangladesh trading relations have been a source of great debate among researchers and policy makers alike. People like Sobhan (1990), consider Bangladesh's large and growing trade deficits with India as a natural and positive development on the ground of India's higher stage of development and technological maturity in the production of those goods that Bangladesh imports from India. On the other hand, people like Ahmed (1998), Khan (1995) and Rahman (1997) are of the view that Bangladesh's large and growing trade deficits with India are the result of India's both deep devaluation policy and tariff and non tariff barriers to Bangladesh's exports to its markets. Hussain and Rashid (1999) recognize that Bangladesh's trade relations with India are more than an economic issue and have to be analysed within a political economy perspective, what with the mistrust that exists between India and Pakistan for historical reasons for historical reasons also remains alive between India and Bangladesh. They analyse that Bangladesh's economy is more like that of India, both being labour surplus agricultural economies and raises doubts about India having acquired a comparative advantage in the production and export of capital and technology intensive products. They conclude that it was India's currency devaluation rather than advanced technology or competitive advantage that opened the floodgates for Indian products into Bangladesh's markets, and that through subsidies and interventions India artificially created a comparative advantage over Bangladesh in differentiated products.

Sikder et al (2005) point out that India and Bangladesh offer natural markets for each other's products, enjoying the advantages of reduced transactions costs and quicker delivery due to geographical proximity and a common language and due to which after the launching of liberalization in Bangladesh in 1982, India's comparative advantage in the Bangladesh market started asserting itself and Indian exports registered unprecedented growth. They argue that while both India and Bangladesh liberalized and opened up to global competition, yet both did so with differential speeds. Bangladesh did so in its own wisdom and under the terms of the structural

adjustment programmes (launched with the assistance of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and supported by other donors of the bilateral aid) by lowering its tariff and nontariff barriers very promptly and rapidly and thus moving much faster towards market driven economic policy reforms as compared to India and it was this difference in the economic policy regime of the two countries that enabled India to gain greater access to the markets of Bangladesh for its exports. Also the existing trade pattern kept exports from Bangladesh, especially in case of consumer goods like shoes and leather products, readymade garments, textiles etc., at a very low level, as explained by the prevalence of the relatively higher tariff and non – tariff barriers applicable to the import of consumer goods into India. However, Indian authorities currently allow duty free import of 8 million pieces of readymade garments (RMG)<sup>3</sup>.

According to a study conducted by World Bank, the appreciation of the real Taka/Rupee exchange by about 50% between mid-1980s up to about 1999, would have contributed to the expansion of both formal and informal Indian exports to Bangladesh, and retarded the growth of Bangladesh exports to India. It is also to be noted that recorded Bangladesh imports from India have grown even more rapidly since the exchange rate trend was reversed after 1999, and Bangladesh exports to India have continued to stagnate. This can be attributed to two possible factors - (i) faster productivity growth in India increased the difficulty of Bangladesh exports competing there, offsetting the favourable trend in the exchange rate since 1999; (ii) significant tariff and non-tariff barriers constraining Bangladesh's major exports (RMG) or minor exports which have experienced rapid growth elsewhere. It is often argued, especially in Bangladesh, that the trade deficit is aggravated by India's protectionist policies that have strangled Bangladesh exports into India. However, the World Bank Report shows

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<sup>3</sup> Under the criteria, manufacturers of woven garments are to share some 70 per cent of the proposed 8.0-million pieces of exportable garments while knitwear products will get the remaining 30 per cent share. However, according to sector insiders, the local RMG manufacturers have so far availed only about 40 per cent of the total offer. They, along with trade officials, have come to view the local RMG items' duty-free access to the Indian market as less profitable mainly due to lower than expected levels of export prices.

that since 1998, India's imports from the world as a whole has been growing at over 9 per cent a year, with each year's increase in imports exceeding Bangladesh's total exports and with many of the imports coming in over considerably higher tariffs than the tariffs faced by Bangladesh exporters, and to the extent that there are non-tariff and bureaucratic barriers, they being more constraining than the one faced by Bangladesh. This tends to suggest that the low level and slow growth of Bangladesh's exports to India reflect fundamental comparative advantage factors.

### **3.3 India Bangladesh trade in SAARC perspective**

South Asia accounts for 22 percent of the world's population, two percent of the world's gross national product and is home to about 40 percent of the world's poor (Singh, 2006). However, the region's eight countries, namely India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan<sup>4</sup> contribute only about one percent to world trade. This low level of economic development coupled with political and ethnic disparities makes this region economically and politically very sensitive. And it was due to these ethnic, geopolitical and economic disparities that the then Bangladesh President Zia-Ur-Rehman took the initiative to establish a regional cooperation forum in South Asia in 1983, which accordingly led to the formation of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in 1985. Subsequently, trade was brought under the ambit of the SAARC in 1991 with the signing of the South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement (SAPTA) which was operationalised in 1995. However, the SAPTA could not achieve much in terms of increasing intra-regional trade in South Asia, leading to the formation of the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA), which came into effect in January 2006 and was ratified by all the member states by March 2006. The SAFTA lists additional measures not included under the SAPTA such as the harmonisation of standards, reciprocal recognition of tests and accreditation of testing laboratories, simplification and harmonisation of customs clearance, import licensing, registration and banking

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<sup>4</sup> Afghanistan became the eighth member of SAARC at the 14<sup>th</sup> SAARC Summit held in New Delhi in April, 2007.

procedures; removal of barriers to intra-SAARC investment etc. (Singh, 2007). Keeping in line with the trade liberalization and investment enhancing measures embodied in SAFTA, India, in 2007 announced that it would grant duty-free access to products that are in the positive list of all the Least Developed Countries of SAARC, including Bangladesh. Also, India agreed to slash import duty on the negative (Sensitive) list of products from 45 per cent to 10 per cent.<sup>5</sup> For the details of the tariff reductions under SAFTA see Table 3.3.1.

**Table 3.3.1 Tariff Reductions under the SAFTA**

Countries	Existing Tariff Rates	Proposed SAFTA Reduction	Timeline
<i>First Phase</i>			
India , Pakistan, Sri Lanka	20 percent	Reduce to 20 percent	2 years
	20 percent	Further annual reduction	2 years
Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal	30 percent	Reduce to 30 percent	2 years
	30 percent	Further annual reduction	2 years
<i>Second Phase</i>			
India, Pakistan , Sri Lanka	20 percent	Reduce to 0-5 percent	2 years
Bangladesh , Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal	30 percent	Reduce to 0-5 percent	3 years (primary products) 5 years (other products)

Source: South Asian Free Trade Area: An Analysis for Policy Options for Bangladesh, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies.

<sup>5</sup> Under the SAFTA (South Asian Free Trade Area) Agreement, each contracting state is required to prepare a Sensitive List of items on which trade liberalization will not apply. India's Sensitive List comprises mainly of primary products, including live animals, animal products, vegetable products, prepared foodstuffs, fats and oils, rubber products, textiles, marble and ceramics, second hand motor cars etc.

Duty free access is not a guarantee for increased trade between India and Bangladesh, as trade depends on a number of factors, including better transport facilities and other trade facilitation measures, and also whether Bangladesh's exports have a real comparative advantage and whether there is trade complementarity between the two countries. 'Prospects for bilateral trade to rise are greater when one country has a clear comparative advantage in products that figure prominently in the import structure of another country. India has a 'revealed comparative advantage' in many goods which is why Indian imports to Bangladesh have been growing over the years. Bangladesh, on the other hand, has relatively limited scope for enhancing its exports because it lacks a similar 'revealed comparative advantage' (Sikdar, 2006).

On the other hand, trade complementarity is said to exist between two countries when the supply capability of a particular country matches well the demand capability of its trading partner and the supply capability of the trading partner matches well with the demand potential of the former. It is quite possible that the supply capability of a particular country matches well with the demand potential of its trading partner but not vice-versa. Thus, there could exist between the two countries a situation of partial complementarity (Panchamukhi, 1990). This is true in case of India Bangladesh trading relations where India has a strong potential to meet Bangladesh's import demands, while such potential is lacking on the part of Bangladesh. Perhaps, there is a need for India to help Bangladesh achieve a greater degree of complementarity by encouraging greater Indian investment in Bangladesh.

Till 2004-05, Bangladesh was the largest trading partner of India, in the region. Major items of exports from India to Bangladesh are cotton yarn, fabrics, machinery, instruments, glass/glassware, ceramics and coal. India imports raw jute, jamdani saris, inorganic chemicals, leather, etc., from Bangladesh. However, Sri Lanka overtook Bangladesh as India's largest trading partner in 2005-06. This can be attributed to tariff cuts by Sri Lanka on major imports from India such as cement (Singh, 2006). Here, a look at India's direction of foreign trade with the SAARC countries and the

the percentage share of SAARC countries in India's total trade would be in place. This is shown in Table 3.3.2 and Table 3.3.3.

**Table 3.3.2 India's Direction of Foreign Trade with the SAARC countries**

Country	Year											
	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
	X	M	X	M	X	M	X	M	X	M	X	M
Bangladesh	935	80.4	1002.2	59.1	1176	62.1	1740.7	77.6	1631.1	59.4	1632.4	118.8
Bhutan	1.1	21.1	7.6	23.9	39	32.2	89.5	52.4	84.6	71	99.1	88.9
Maldives	24.6	0.2	26.9	0.4	31.6	0.3	42.3	0.4	47.6	0.6	67.2	2
Nepal	140.8	255.1	214.5	355.9	350.4	281.8	669.4	286	743.1	345.8	859.4	380
Pakistan	186.8	64	144	64.8	206.2	44.8	286.9	57.6	521.1	95	681.9	177.5
Sri Lanka	640.1	45	630.9	67.4	921	90.8	1319.2	194.7	1413.2	378.4	2018.5	571.7

Source: Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India. Here X - Exports, M – Imports.

**Table 3.3.3 Percentage share of SAARC countries in India's total trade**

Country	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Bangladesh	1.11	1.08	1.28	0.87	0.71
Bhutan	0.03	0.06	0.1	0.08	0.07
Sri Lanka	0.73	0.89	1.07	0.92	1.03
Nepal	0.6	0.55	0.67	0.56	0.49
Pakistan	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.32	0.34
Maldives	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03

Source: <http://dgft.delhi.nic.in>

The ratification of SAFTA by India and Bangladesh sets forth the possibility of further consolidation of trading arrangement through the formation of bilateral Free Trade Agreement (FTA). A study conducted by World Bank finds that an FTA will bring large welfare gain for consumers in Bangladesh provided there is adequate expansion of infrastructure and administrative capacity at custom borders. Yet the benefits of such an FTA to Bangladesh could be wiped out if it has the effect of keeping out cheaper third-country imports, say, from East Asia. Such trade diversion costs can be huge and the only way to minimize them is through further unilateral liberalization. For India, since trade with Bangladesh is small relative to its total trade, welfare gains from an FTA will be modest, though it could trigger cross-border investment opportunities. Overall, the study finds a weak case for pursuing a bilateral FTA based on the potential economic benefits to both countries. Instead, it argues that unilateral trade liberalization by both countries would yield much larger economic benefits whilst minimizing risks. Thus in order to get mileage out of an FTA, both countries are advised to continue with unilateral liberalization while streamlining border transactions through trade facilitation.

However, according to CUTS, though the current business and political atmosphere prevailing in Bangladesh does not favour an FTA with India as there are apprehensions of Bangladesh becoming a spoke, such concerns seem unjustified if India's pre and post – FTA trade with Sri Lanka is compared, where the FTA with India has helped Sri Lanka to increase both its exports and imports to India and also attracted more Indian foreign direct investment into Sri Lanka. It also analyses the effect of SAFTA on trade between India and Bangladesh, where there has been steady rise of Bangladeshi exports to India. In 2005-06 Bangladesh's exports into India were valued at US\$127mn, which almost doubled in 2006-07 to US\$228mn at current prices, a rise of about 80 percent. Even in terms of constant dollars (a unit of currency adjusted for inflation which facilitates accurate comparison across years) this is an increase of 70 percent. On the other hand, Indian exports to Bangladesh during the same period showed a decline by 2 percent from US\$1664.4mn to US\$1628.6mn at current prices and by about 5 percent in terms of constant dollars. Though even now



Bangladesh runs a huge trade imbalance with India, Bangladesh's import-export ratio vis-à-vis India has improved over this period (from the Bangladeshi point of view) from 13:1 to 7:1 (CUTS, 2008). It is believed that a Bangladesh – India FTA will only carry this further.

All in all, though it can't be denied that SAFTA needs to broaden its scope and make its presence felt by including trade in services and putting in a mechanism for phasing out the sensitive list, yet, on the positive side it provides the smaller countries with a bigger playing field and gives them special and differential treatment. However, one also needs to figure out the co – existence of the SAFTA and the other bilateral agreements that the South Asian countries have with each other. 'A different set of rules will only lead to a "spaghetti bowl" effect '(Singh, A.S., 2006).

## Chapter 4: North-East India And Bangladesh

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The North Eastern Region (NER) of India, comprising of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim covers about 8 per cent of India's geographical area and about 4 per cent of the population of the country. It is surrounded by four neighbouring countries viz. Bangladesh, Bhutan, China and Myanmar, with whom the NER shares 98 percent of the border. The total length of land border between NER and neighbouring countries is 5249 km., of this, the length of border between NER-Bangladesh is 1956 km, NER-Bhutan is 650 km, NER-China is 1000 km and NER-Myanmar is 1643 km. (P.Bijoy, 2006). Therefore for the people of NER, border trade and trading with the bordering areas are two very natural and easier economic proposition. On the other hand, in relation to the three neighbouring countries viz China, Myanmar and Bhutan, Bangladesh is closer to NER in terms of geo-cultural relations. The region has age-old, socio-economic ties with Bangladesh from time immemorial. Also, the land border between Bangladesh and NER is more accessible and cost effective than the border with other neighbouring countries.

With the geo-political rigidities with neighbouring countries, especially with Myanmar and Bangladesh, softening over time, a new horizon in the economic development of the NER is being visualized. It is being increasingly felt that international border routes and markets in the NER and Bangladesh can be creatively exploited through establishment of trade relations and utilization of the potential in the fullest possible way to give rise to several new opportunities for mutual benefit. Owing to its geographical location and proximity to the neighbouring countries, the NER has a natural trading advantage with Bangladesh. Out of the total international border of 5249 kms of NER, approximately 37.26 per cent of the border is shared with Bangladesh giving rise to a need of forging closer commercial and economic links with the neighbour.

### 4.1 Map of NER



Source: Community Forestry in North East India, 2005

## **4.1 Trade between NER and Bangladesh**

The current bilateral trade agreement signed between India and Bangladesh valid till March, 2009 provides for expansion of trade and economic cooperation, making mutually beneficial arrangement for the use of waterways, railways and roadways, passage of goods between two places in one country through the territory of the other, exchange of business and trade delegations and consultation to review the working of the agreement at least once a year, with an objective to aid trade and investment between the two countries.

Trade between the two countries has been constrained by the lack of transshipment facilities between India and Bangladesh. The inflexible relationship between India and Bangladesh costs both countries billions of dollars annually in missed opportunities. (Cookson, 2002). If such facilities were granted, trade between India and its own North East could become a major source of revenue gain for Bangladesh. Transit or transshipment facilities would also save India, along with Nepal and Bhutan, potentially billions of dollars a year in transportation costs and generate investment, revenue and jobs in Bangladesh. Reciprocal transit or transshipment rights through India would generate fee revenue for India, and dramatically reduce the cost and time of Pakistani, Nepalese, and Bhutanese imports from and exports to Bangladesh, and further revenue would be generated for Bangladesh if Nepal and Bhutan thus had access to Chittagong port (Islam, 2008). With a more cooperative relationship, Chittagong port could have emerged as the principal point of exit for all exports from India's North-East as well as Bhutan and Nepal, again generating billions of dollars of revenue annually for Bangladesh. The port could have enjoyed the same regional utility as Rotterdam or Singapore or Bandar Abbas (in Iran) each of which serves as a subregional export exit points for a number of different countries which do not possess such port facilities of their own (World bank, 2004). For example, tea from Assam travels 1,400 km to the Kolkata port whereas the distance could be curtailed by 60 per cent if access to Chittagong port was available. Secondly, goods from Agartala travel 1,645 Km to Kolkata, while the direct

distance would be 350 km if Bangladesh allows through movement. Opening up access through Chittagong port could provide an incentive to exploit natural resources in North-East India as well as northern Myanmar, for mutual benefit. Bangladesh could pick up containers from Kolkata and deliver the same to the North-East in India. This would also lead to possibilities of increased investment by India (De P., 2006).

Development of India and Bangladesh is heavily dependent on each other, and it will remain virtually zero-sum if bureaucracy and politics are not keen to break the prevailing mindset in political and bureaucratic levels (Sobhan F., 2004). India's north east cannot actually grow if trade relations with Bangladesh lag behind. This is also true for Bangladesh on the basis of economic reciprocity. It is an undeniable fact that Bangladesh's development initiatives will experience complications if India doesn't cooperate with Bangladesh. Thus the issue of a special relationship between Bangladesh and the Indian North East has become an important issue in charting the future of Indo-Bangladesh relations. It is important to realize that Bangladesh could efficiently contribute as a source of supply to the North East region and a market and an outlet for its products (CCCI, 2005). For Bangladesh to derive the full benefit of this opportunity for mutual trading advantage it is required to remove all trade barriers including tariff barriers, non-tariff barriers, and para-tariff barriers constraining access to the North East market. This could be realized only if the Government of India takes essential steps and Bangladesh, in turn, provides effective and integrated communications to improve access to the North East market.

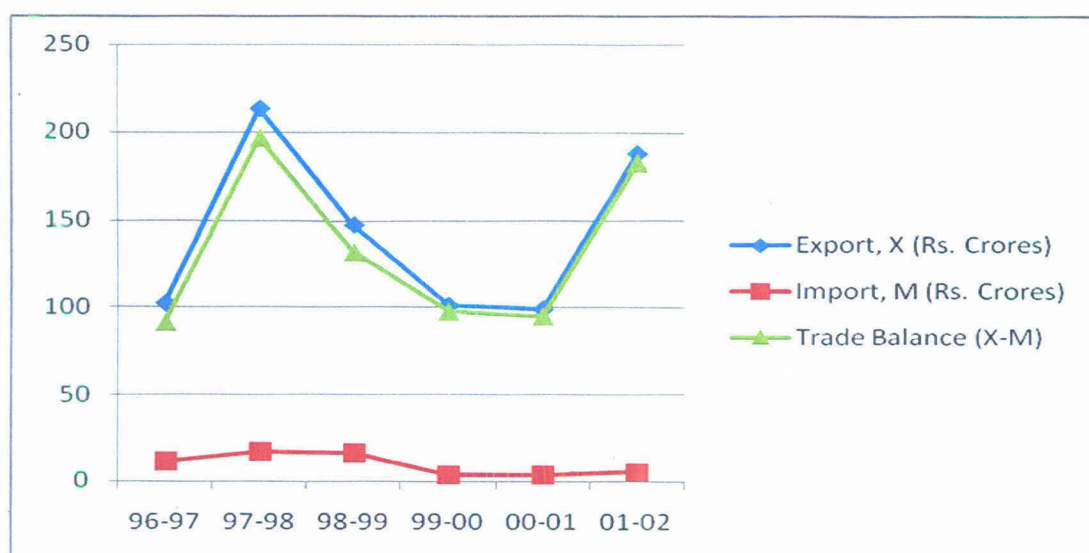
Trade between NER and Bangladesh can be divided into formal or official trade and informal or unofficial trade, with the volume of the unofficial trade being much higher than the official trade. The following tables show the volume of NER – Bangladesh official trade.

**Table 4.1.1 Volume of trade between NER and Bangladesh**

Year	Export, X (Rs. Crores)	Import, M (Rs. Crores)	Trade Balance (X-M)	Total Trade (X+M)
96-97	102.52	11.05	91.47	113.57
97-98	213.18	16.81	196.37	229.99
98-99	147.44	15.97	131.47	163.41
99-00	101.35	3.8	97.55	105.15
00-01	99.24	4.08	95.16	103.32
01-02	187.94	5.53	182.41	193.47

Source: CCCI and TCCI, 2002

**Figure 4.1.1 Trends in NER-Bangladesh trade**

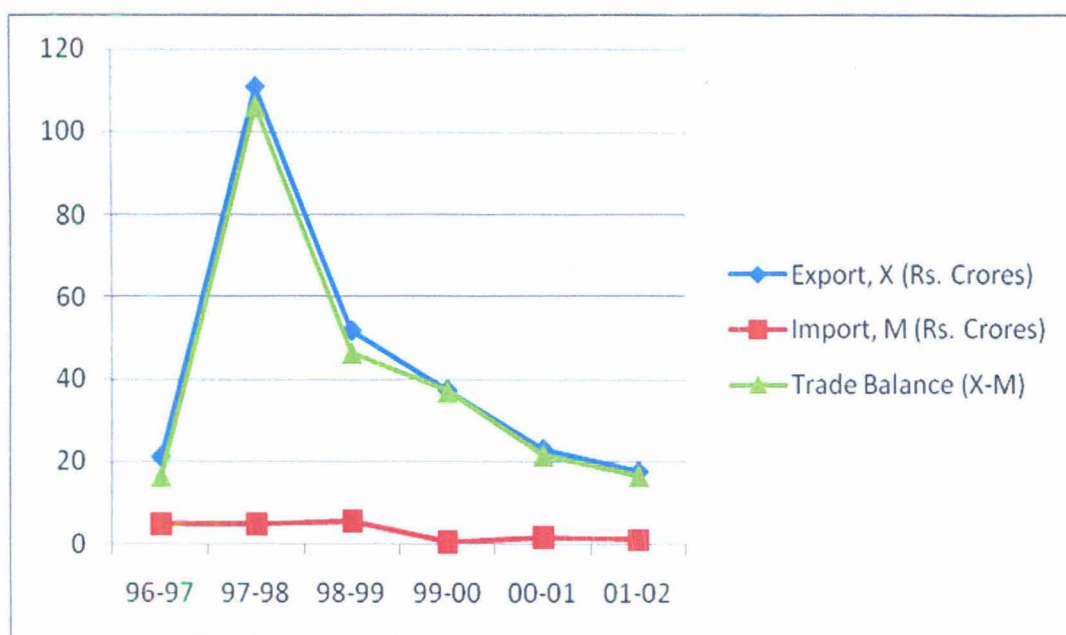


**Table 4.1.2 Trade between Assam and Bangladesh**

Year	Export, X (Rs. Crores)	Import, M (Rs. Crores)	Trade Balance (X-M)	Total Trade (X+M)
96-97	21.33	4.8	16.53	37.86
97-98	110.82	4.65	106.17	216.99
98-99	51.91	5.52	46.39	98.3
99-00	37.41	0.42	36.99	74.4
00-01	23.17	1.63	21.54	44.71
01-02	17.69	1.07	16.62	34.31

Source: CCCI and TCCI, 2002

**Figure 4.1.2 Trends in Assam-Bangladesh trade**



**Table 4.1.3 Items exported from India to Bangladesh through the LCS of NER (in crores)**

Commodities	Year				
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Mineral products	148.01	182.49	197.39	235.58	185.03
Fish/Dry fish/Poultry feed etc.	0.11	0.16	0.004	0.18	0.35
Fruits	0.96	1.37	1.19	1.31	1.25
Agricultural and Forest produce	1.19	1.73	3.52	1.88	3.38
Other miscellaneous	0.96	0.14	0.6	1.06	0.41
Total	151.24	185.89	202.7	240.01	190.42

Source: The Commissionerate of Customs, India.

The percentage shares of the items constituting the volume of formal and informal trade is presented in the following tables –

**Table 4.1.4 Commodity wise extent of formal trade**

Commodities	Export	Commodities	Import
Coal	69%	Dried Fish	49%
Non Basmati Rice	15%	Hilsa Fish	26%
Lime Stone	5%	Fresh Fish	16%
Ginger	2%	Ginger, Chillies	4%
Miscellaneous	9%	Miscellaneous	5%

Source: The North East Mirror, Vol. VIII, Issue I, 2006



**Table 4.1.5 Commodity wise extent of informal trade**

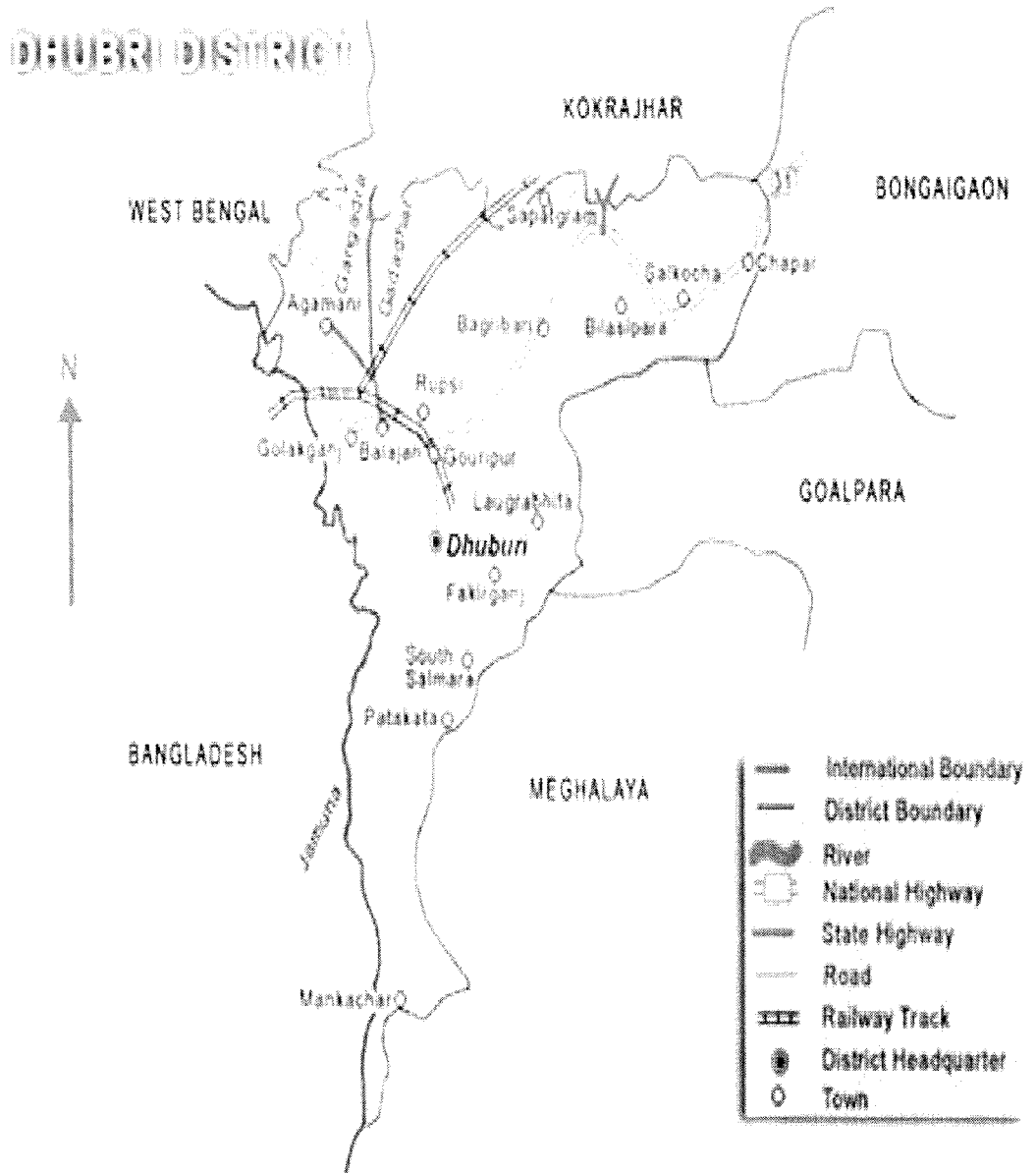
<b>Commodities</b>	<b>Export</b>	<b>Import</b>
Spices	23%	20%
Textiles & RMG	13%	15%
Sugar	12%	10%
Drugs & Pharma	10%	7%
Processed Food	9%	4%
Cereals	8%	4%
Fish	6%	4%
Fruits	3%	1%
Paper & Paper Product	3%	0.4%
Transport Equipment	3%	0.4%
Wood & Wood Products	2%	0.2%
Misc. Item	8%	34%
Total	100	100

Source: The North East Mirror, Vol. VIII, Issue I, 2006

Informal trade or smuggling indicate that there is a hidden demand for the items. The region's unofficial trade volume is said to be 4-6 times higher than official trade (P.Bijoy, 2006), and this indicates the minimum potential to which legal export can be raised. For example, demand for fish (fresh and dry) in NER is estimated at 90,000 tonnes. Even if Bangladesh would supply 50% of this, trade would increase between 50-100 million US dollars which is 5 to 10 times more than the current volume of total trade. Likewise, demand for horticulture products like ginger, garlic, oranges, citrus fruits etc. is there in Bangladesh. If NER grows more and more horticulture products and exports it to Bangladesh it will definitely increase the current volume of total exports from this region.

## 4.2 A brief profile of Dhubri and Karimganj Districts in Assam

### 4.2.1 Map of Dhubri district



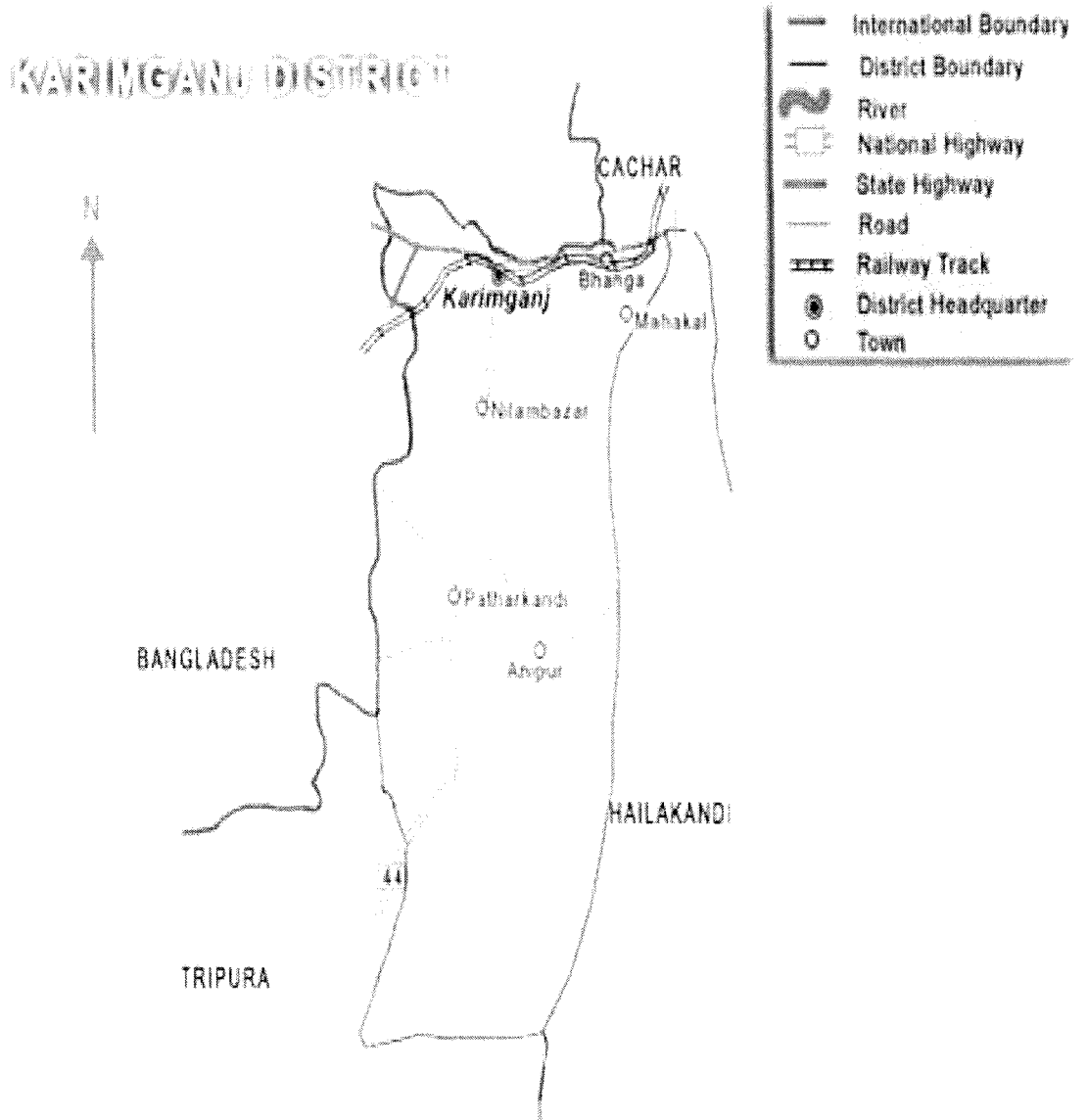
Source: [www.whereincity.com/india/assam/district-map](http://www.whereincity.com/india/assam/district-map)

Lying between latitude 25°28' and 26°01' North and longitudes 89°59' and 90°28' East, Dhubri is the westernmost district of Assam. Dhubri district is the gateway to western Assam and is bounded both by inter state and international border, West Bengal and Bangladesh in the west, Goalpara and Bongaigaon districts of Assam and Garo Hills district of Meghalaya in the east, Kokrajhar district in the north, Bangladesh and the state of Meghalaya in the south. The headquarters are located at Dhubri town. The total geographical area of Dhubri is 2838 sq.km, which is around 3 per cent of Assam's total geographical area, and it shares 163 km border with Bangladesh comprising of both land and riverine border.

Dhubri was carved out of Goalpara district in 1983. Till then, it was one of the three civil sub-divisions of the erstwhile Goalpara district. The Dhubri district has three sub-divisions : Dhubri, Bilasipara, and South Salmara /Mankachar. The district has 8 revenue circles, 172 Gaon Panchayats, 14 Anchalik Panchayats, 1 Zila Parishad, 1 Municipal Board, 4 Town Committees and 35 border outposts. The district can be divided into three areas – char areas, kaim areas and highland and hilly areas. The char area is riverine running along the Brahmaputra and is most flood and erosion prone. The middle part of the district along the National Highway 31 is the kaim area. This area, which is also flood prone, comprises mostly fertile cultivable land. The highland and hilly areas are along the border of Meghalaya.

The density of population is 584 persons per sq. km and the literacy rate with 49.85% is the lowest in Assam. The SC, ST and Muslim population in the district is 4.82%, 2.42% and 74.29% respectively. The Human Development Index (HDI) rank of Dhubri is 23 (Economic Survey of Assam, 2007, Statistical Handbook of Assam, 2007).

### 4.2.2 Map of Karimganj district



Source: [www.whereincity.com/india/assam/district-map](http://www.whereincity.com/india/assam/district-map)

The Barak Valley region constituting three districts namely Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi forms the southernmost part of Assam. The principal river Barak flows in from Manipur in the east reaching Badarpur town in Karimganj. From Badarpur to Haritkar, the river provides the boundary between the Karimganj district and Bangladesh. At Haritkar, the river is divided into two main branches – surma and kushiara. The later branch entered Bangladesh while the former entered Karimganj town and continues to form the frontier of the Barak Valley region with Bangladesh. Karimganj with an area of 1839 sq. kms shares a 100 km border with Bangladesh and is the only border trade point in South Assam between India and Bangladesh. A large volume of border trade with Bangladesh takes place through the two border transit points, namely, Sutarkandi Land Custom Station and Karimganj Steamerghat Land Custom Station (riverine route), both located in Karimganj. Karimganj has one sub division – Karimganj. The density of population is 555 persons per sq. km and the literacy rate is 67.21%. The SC, ST and Muslim population in the district is 12.99%, 0.29% and 52.33% respectively. The HDI rank of Karimganj is 19 (Economic Survey of Assam, 2007, Statistical Handbook of Assam, 2007).

Karimganj has a unique history of its own. “Until 1874, Sylhet formed an integral part of Bengal, being included in the Dacca division, but in that year by proclamation dated 12<sup>th</sup> September, it was transferred to the newly created province of Assam together with the adjoining district of Cachar” (Hunter, 1879). Originally an integral part of Sylhet district which was tagged with Assam in 1874 from the Dacca division of the then Bengal in order to make Assam a viable state, a referendum was inflicted on Sylhet district, to be or not to be within the Indian union. The referendum opted in favour of joining East Pakistan and the entire district of Sylhet became a part of East Pakistan. As a result of the Radcliffe Boundary Commission Award, which made the Kushiara river the natural boundary between Assam and East Pakistan, three and a half thanas of Karimganj sub-division of the Sylhet district, viz., Ratabari, Patharkandi, Badarpur, and half of Karimganj came back to Assam on 17<sup>th</sup> August, 1947. And this is what now constitutes Karimganj district which till 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1983 was a sub-division of Cachar district. (Nath, 1995).

The post independence period can be divided into two parts – (a) the East Pakistan period, from 14<sup>th</sup> August, 1947 till December, 1971, the emergence of Bangladesh as an independent country, and (b) the Bangladesh period. From the trans border point of view, the East Pakistan period is from 14 October, 1952, the day passport system was made effective, to the beginning of the Indo-Pak war of 1965. It is to be noted that before the emergence of Bangladesh, Karimganj border had four LCS, namely the Mahissason LCS (rail route), Sutarkandi LCS (land route), Karimganj Steamerghat LCS (riverine) and Karimganj Ferryghat LCS (land route). After 1965, the riverine route via East Pakistan was closed, and consequently, the Karimganj Steamerghat LCS was amalgamated with the Karimganj Ferryghat LCS. Also, the Mahissason LCS became defunct with the closure of bitumen import from Chittagong refinery of Bangladesh. During the East Pakistan period there were three categories of trans-border trade, namely, (i) OGL (Open General Licence), open to all under export finance rules that had been in force from time to time, (ii) Licensing control and (iii) Reserved for government agencies like Department of Agriculture and State Trading Corporations of both Central and State Governments. The articles of formal export were quite large, these included rice, salt, chilli, ginger, black pepper, betelnut, citrus, pineapple, orange, readymade garments, cosmetics, motor parts, electrical goods, kerosene, sugar, coal, cement etc. Non-formal export items were hashish, Indian made foreign liquor, bidi, cattle, heroine, gold and foreign exchange. Formal import items were fresh fish, dry fish, chita molasses, bitumen etc. Informal items smuggled were mostly foreign goods which were not imported to India, namely, powder milk, calculator, pens, tape recorder, TV sets, camera, gold, narcotic drugs, foreign exchange, and unskilled labour. There have been some changes in the importance of traded goods and a little addition during the Bangladesh period (Dass, 1999).

Table 4.2.1 and Table 4.2.2 give the volume of trade through the Sutarkandi LCS and the Steamerghat LCS in Karimganj.

**Table 4.2.1 Value of export and import through Sutarkandi LCS**

Year	Export, X (Rs. Crores)	Import, M (Rs. Crores)	Trade Balance (X-M)	Total Trade (X+M)
1996-97	21.67	4.7	16.97	26.37
1997-98	33.76	4.56	29.2	38.32
1998-99	28.63	5.3	23.33	33.93
1999-00	35.58	3.93	31.65	39.51
2000-01	18.38	1.68	16.7	20.06
2001-02	13.79	0.73	13.06	14.52
2002-03	22.87	0.08	22.79	22.95
2003-04	48.14	1.63	46.51	49.77
2004-05	21.34	6.61	14.73	27.95

Source: Department of Customs, Karimganj

**Table 4.2.2 Value of export and import through Steamerghat LCS**

Year	Export, X (Rs. Crores)	Import, M (Rs. Crores)	Trade Balance (X-M)	Total Trade (X+M)
1996-97	4.29	0.0008	4.2892	4.29
1997-98	9.48	nil	9.48	9.48
1998-99	22.62	0.05	22.57	22.67
1999-00	2.12	nil	2.12	2.12
2000-01	2.63	0.01	2.62	2.64
2001-02	3.91	0.33	3.58	4.24
2002-03	6	0.13	5.87	6.13
2003-04	2.03	0.0004	2.0296	2.03
2004-05	3.64	0.07	3.57	3.71

Source: Department of Customs, Karimganj

As per the statistics available from the department of Customs, Karimganj, the amount of both export and import trade at the two transit points of Karimganj fluctuated during the period under study. Export trade reached a peak during 1998-99, while that of imports reached the peak in 2004-05. However, after 1998-99, exports declined substantially, the reason being very bad road conditions between Karimganj

and Sutarkandi. Post 2001, efforts have been made by the Government of India to improve the border road and it was declared the National Highway 151.

The major items of export are coal, non-basmati rice, fresh ginger, dry chilles, citrus (local variety called Hatkada), fresh vegetables, jackfruit, banana, pineapple, fresh orange, betel leaves and nuts, mango, peas, raw cotton, soyabean, onion, garlic, turmeric, rohu fish (Andhra variety), grain sorghum, tubelight, readymade dress materials, parts and accessories of tractors and motor vehicles, umbrella parts, soap, aluminium and brass products, poultry feed etc., while imports consisted mainly of hilsa fish, chita molasses, dhakai sari, fruit juice, cold drinks etc (Roy, 2008).

It is to be noted that Karimganj is the only border point in the NER, which is connected with Bangladesh by all the three popular transport modes, namely, roadways, waterways and railways.

#### **4.3 Scope of NER – Bangladesh trade**

Since Bangladesh is the only SAARC member having border with the NER, there is a necessity for closer bilateral relationship with Bangladesh. Both Bangladesh and northeast India share a long history, culture and a long border (Islam, 2008). The historic ties between Bangladesh and the northeastern part of India dates back to centuries. Northeast India was integrally linked to the mainland India through the areas of what is now Bangladesh. Its outlays to the sea were through Chittagong port in Bangladesh and via Bangladesh's rivers to Calcutta port. The region shipped tea and other exportable by inland water transports through the rivers of Bangladesh for overseas shipment from Calcutta. However, with the partition of India the region was cut off from its hinterland, formerly East Bengal.

Verghese (2004) noted :

Partition severed the North East's traditional arteries of communication with the country's heartland virtually reducing it to a landlocked region. Against an



international boundary of almost 5000 kilometres, marching with Bangladesh, Myanmar, Tibet or China, Bhutan and Nepal, the tiny 22 km wide Siliguri corridor is all the connectivity that survived between the North East and the rest of the country. Bhutan and even Nepal were yet to open up to the world and, with Tibet, Myanmar and East Pakistan becoming difficult and uncertain neighbours at different times, the North East was geo-politically isolated. Customary border relations were disrupted or even temporarily extinguished causing both hardship and heartburn.

Northeast India, which consists of eight states of India, is geographically more aligned with Bangladesh, Myanmar and China than its own mainland. So it is imperative that the landlocked region seeks benefits for itself through greater regional integration. For Bangladesh too, as Bangladesh is an almost "India-locked" country, whatever occurs in North Eastern Indian States has a direct and visible impact on Bangladesh. If there exists a non-supportive relationship with India, it can be difficult for Bangladesh to come forward and reap the benefits of closer economic integration.

In the days of globalization and competition, sub – regional cooperation has come up to be the way to move forward as it is based on proximity of geographical areas and common economic interests. It is believed that a closer economic integration of Bangladesh's economy with that of the North Eastern states will turn the eastern region into a hub of economic activities, with the region having the potential to become an engine of economic growth that may eventually draw into the fold China, Myanmar and Thailand. Such an eventuality will lead to a win-win situation for both Bangladesh and India. People like Dr.A.Jalil believe that for Bangladesh, the following benefits may accrue, among others: a) Bigger market for Bangladeshi goods, b) Access to energy from North Eastern States; c) Joint enterprise utilising natural gas of Bangladesh; d) Minerals from north-eastern States for production of cement and other products in Bangladesh; e) Earning substantial revenues by allowing Indian goods through Bangladesh territory or Chittagong port to North Eastern States from rest of India. On the other hand, India will also receive benefits such as – i) Increased economic growth in the region will eradicate poverty and unrest in the North

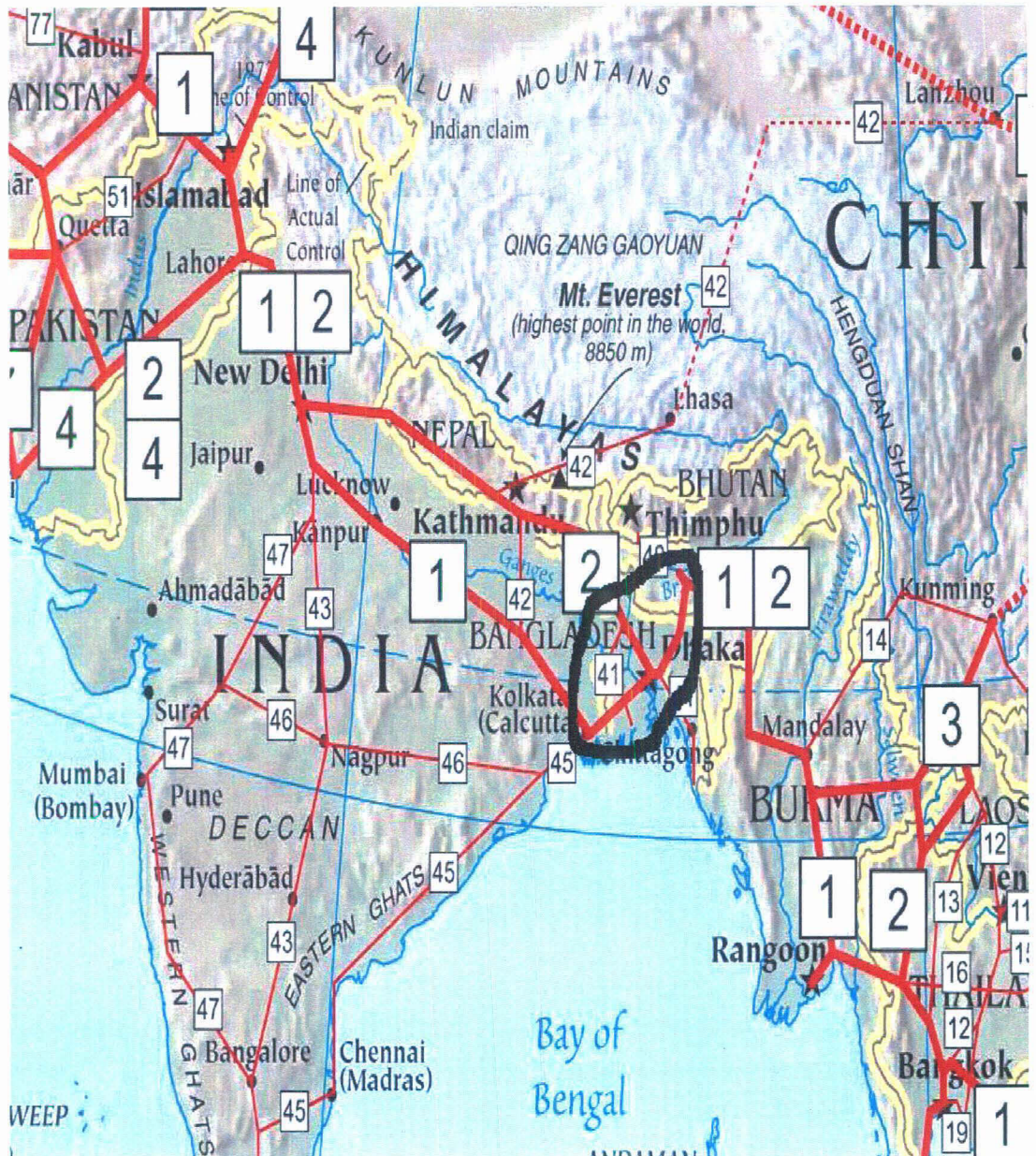
Eastern states and insurgents will have no leg to stand on to advance their rebellion, in the event of prosperity and employment in the states, ii) Indian industrialists could set up industries in Bangladesh, using its natural gas, for export of products to North Eastern states, iii) India will save millions of dollars in sending goods to North Eastern states through Bangladesh. In the absence of a land transit link between India and Bangladesh, the traffic between Kolkata and Assam is mainly carried by rail and road links through the *Siliguri Corridor*<sup>6</sup> and the requirements of additional transport costs for carrying goods is staggering. To transport goods to and from the northeast through the corridor the Indian government provides 25 percent transport subsidy (Verghese, 1998). It is estimated that seven billion Rupees are being spent as additional costs to transport goods and services to and from northeast India (Sobhan, 2000).

However, deadlock on transit issues has been costing India and Bangladesh both in terms of money as well as transport and other communication links. It is widely believed that there is a need for greater transport network across Asia if one has to integrate South Asia with southeast and other parts of Asia. The prospective Asian Highway Network (AHN) link through Sylhet-Sutarkandi-Karimganj-Imphal-Tamu is believed to solve the transport problems in the region. But both India and Bangladesh have significant differences on the selection of the AHN. Bangladesh opposes the proposed route (India-Bangladesh portion) that enters into Bangladesh from India and goes back into India (shown in Map 4.4.1), as the proposed route, it argues, will virtually become a transit route for Indian goods between the rest of India and North East India. It wants to initiate a route that connects it to Southeast Asia while going through Chittagong and Myanmar (Map 4.4.2). If Bangladesh does not join the AHN, the length of the final route will be much longer than either the proposed route or the route suggested by Bangladesh, (Map 4.4.3) and as a result, an AHN that excludes Bangladesh will make both North East India and Bangladesh worse off.

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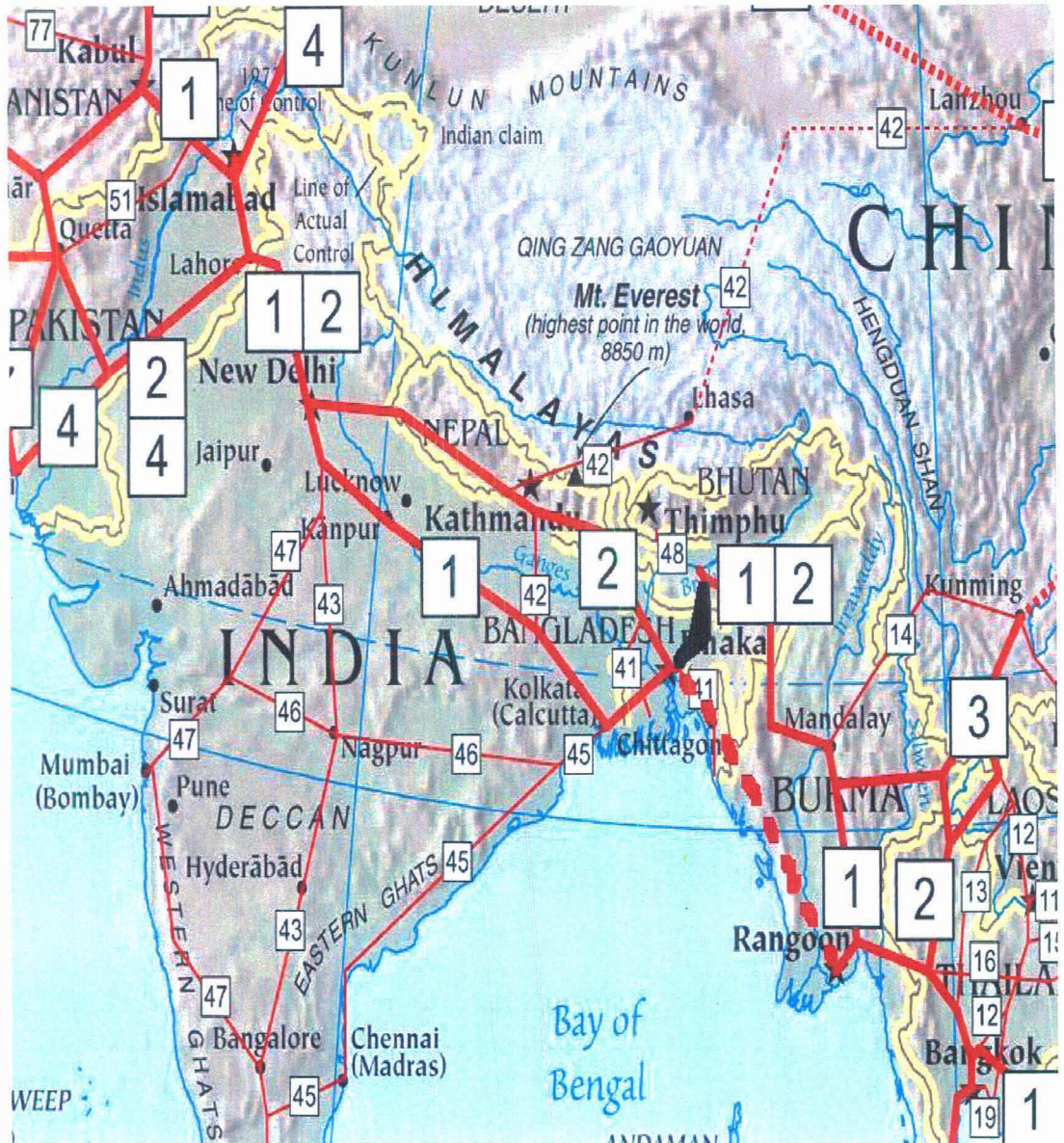
<sup>6</sup> The total amount of inward and outward traffic is estimated at 10 million tons a year, of which only about 50000 tons passes through Bangladesh, mostly by river transit.

Map 4.3.1 - The Asian Highway Network: The South Asian Segment



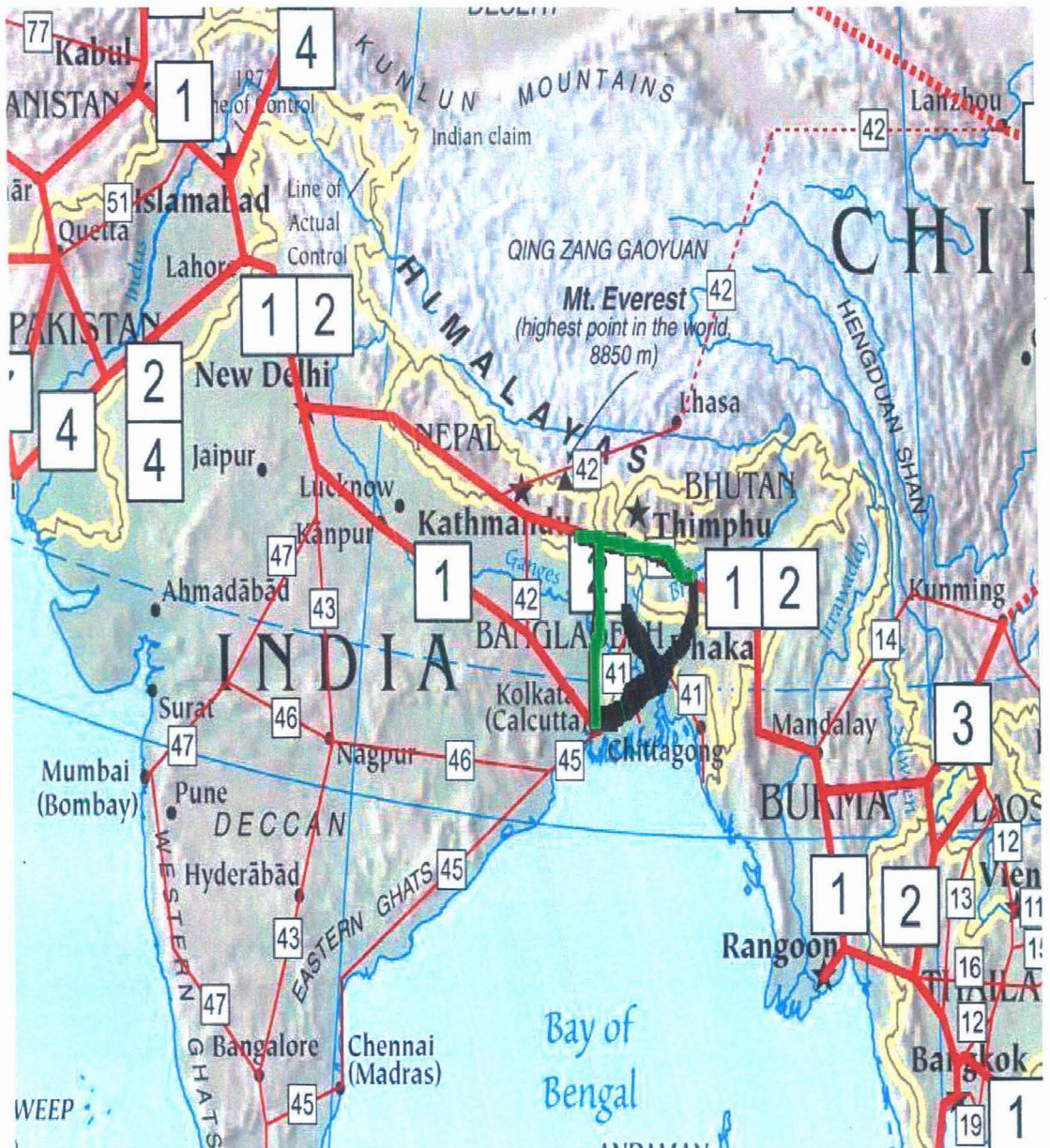
Source: <http://horizonspeaks.wordpress.com/2005/12/15/asian-highway-the-past-and-future-maps/>

Map 4.3.2 – The Asian Highway Network: Bangladesh Government’s Proposed Route



Source: <http://horizonspeaks.wordpress.com/2005/12/15/asian-highway-the-past-and-future-maps/>

Map 4.3.3 – The Asian Highway Network: Excluding Bangladesh



Source: <http://horizonspeaks.wordpress.com/2005/12/15/asian-highway-the-past-and-future-maps/>

# Chapter 5: Analysis Of Data

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The study attempts to analyse informal trade across Assam-Bangladesh border. However, data on informal trade is not readily available. Informal trade, being unlicensed or unregistered, is not accounted for in national income accounts and hence, presents its own difficulties in estimation. As such, it was felt that qualitative research methods, when used in conjunction with the quantitative data, can better present the true picture when dealing with informal trade. In this study, informal trade includes unlicensed or unregistered trade which bypasses the Customs posts.

## 5.1 Methodology

As argued above, while undertaking this study on informal trade, qualitative research methods were found to be useful in fulfilling our research objectives, when used along with quantitative methods.

Qualitative methods are effective in identifying intangible factors, such as social norms, socioeconomic status, ethnicity and religion, whose role in the research issue may not be readily apparent. When used along with quantitative methods, qualitative research can help us to interpret and better understand the complex reality of a given situation and the implications of quantitative data. The literature on informal trade had shown the above factors to be crucial in influencing informal trade, and hence, a need was felt for qualitative research methods. Definitions of qualitative research methods are often at best imprecise, if not vague, and at worst elusive. Firestone (1987) states that qualitative methods are built on a post positivistic, phenomenological world view, and assumes that *“reality is socially constructed through individual or collective definitions of the situation.”* Firestone purports that the purpose of such research is to understand the current situation from the

participants' perspective. He concludes that it is important for the researcher to become "*immersed in the phenomenon of interest.*"

"In quantitative research, the emphasis is on collecting data that lead to dependable answers to important questions, reported in sufficient detail that it has meaning to the reader. The proto-typical qualitative study is the ethnography which helps the reader understand the definitions of the situation of those studies

Judith Preissle (2002) argues that a concise definition of qualitative research methods is virtually non-existent. She views such research, "*as much a perspective as it is a method.*" Preissle identifies that qualitative research has also been called by other names such as interpretive research, naturalistic research, phenomenological research and descriptive research.

"Qualitative research is a loosely defined category of research designs or models, all of which elicit verbal, visual, tactile, olfactory, and gustatory data in the form of descriptive narratives like field notes, recordings, or other transcriptions from audio and videotapes and other written records and pictures or films."

Characteristic features of Qualitative Research Methods are as follows –

- It tries to capture reality in interaction
- It studies a small number of respondents
- It attempts to present the information gathered verbally in a detailed and complete form, not in numbers or formulae
- It tries to approach reality without preconceived ideas and prestructured models and patterns
- It employs no random sampling techniques
- It uses no quantitative measures or variables
- It aims to study reality from the inside not from the outside
- It employs research procedures that produce descriptive data, presenting in the respondents' own words their views and experiences

- It aims to understand people, not to measure them.

(Source – Sarantakos S., 2002)

Advantages of Qualitative Research Methods are as follows –

- Attempts to avoid pre judgements – the goal is to try to capture what is happening without being judgemental; present people on their own terms
- It allows the researcher to describe existing phenomena and current situations
- It adopts a holistic approach – it is useful in examining the totality of a unit
- It can generate theories and recognize phenomena ignored by others

Disadvantages of Qualitative Research Methods –

- Subject to researcher bias
- Only small numbers can be studied as data collection methods are labour intensive; it is subject to time and resource constraints
- Difficult to analyse qualitative data rigorously
- There is lack of reproducibility and generalisability of the findings, i.e., findings may not be applicable to other subjects or settings.

( Source – Reason P. & Rowan J., 1981)

The tools used in the study were –

- Observation – observing the people in their natural setting or naturally occurring situations
- Informal interviews – informal interviews were conducted with the local people, as well as with knowledgeable people, i.e., people who have experience or knowledge of the area being investigated, custom officials, Border Security Force (BSF) personnel
- Surveys - a structured questionnaire was prepared in order to obtain the relevant information



- Field notes – the observations made by the researcher during the course of the field work

The **sampling technique** used in the study is purposive sampling, which involves selection of participants who have knowledge or experience of the area being investigated. With a purposive non-random sampling, the number of people interviewed is less important than the criteria used to select them. In this study, in particular, the **snowball sampling** method or the chain referral method is used in which participants or informants with whom contact has already been made, use their social networks to refer the researcher to other people who could potentially participate in or contribute to the study. Snowball sampling is often used to find and recruit “hidden populations”, that is, groups not easily accessible to the researchers through other sampling techniques. As this study dealt with informal trade or smuggling, and the population of smugglers is not known or hidden, this method was found to be useful in fulfilling our purpose of analyzing informal trade. In addition to the qualitative research tools mentioned above, we would also explore quantitative data on seizures provided by the BSF and the customs, and also collect secondary data on the basis of secondary sources such as studies conducted by the World Bank, Chittagong Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCCI), to mention a few.

### **5.2.1 Research Questions**

The research questions of the study, as mentioned in the first chapter are:

1. What is the extent of informal trade?
2. Why does informal trade take place?
3. Who are the people involved in informal trade?
4. What are the types and quantities of goods informally traded?
5. How vital is informal trade to the region?

### **5.2.2 Objectives**

In the light of the questions mentioned above, the study attempts to fulfill the following objectives –

1. To identify the extent of informal trade between Assam and Bangladesh
2. To explore the reasons for the existence of informal trade
3. To examine the importance of informal trade
4. To identify the people involved in the informal trade
5. To explore the types, quantities and value of goods being informally traded.

### **5.3 Database**

In addition to the qualitative research tools, data on seizures made by the BSF would be explored, as would data provided by the customs. In addition, secondary data would be collected on the basis of secondary sources such as studies conducted by World Bank, National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER), Chittagong Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCCI), Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), South Asia Enterprise Development Facilities (SEDF), Ministry of Commerce, Government of India and trade statistics collected from the Export Promotion Bureau (EPB), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Bangladesh Bank, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), The Commissionerate of Customs, India.

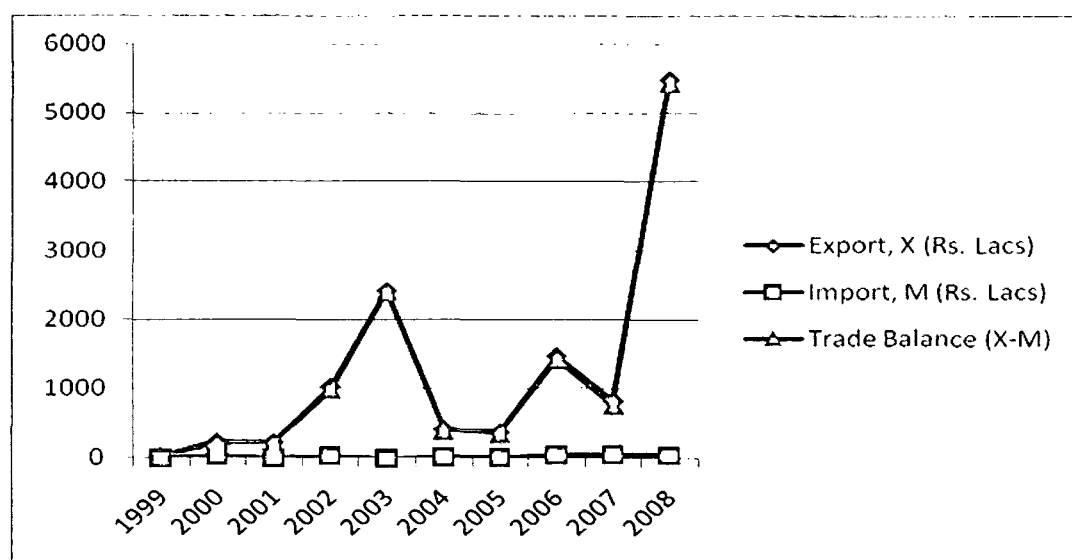
## 5.4 Data analysis

**Table 5.4.1 Seizures made by the BSF in Dhubri and Karimganj districts of Assam**

Year	Export, X (Rs. Lacs)	Import, M (Rs. Lacs)	Trade Balance (X-M)	Total Trade (X+M)
1999	35.61	0.27	35.34	35.88
2000	243.51	37.84	205.67	281.35
2001	232.21	8.93	223.28	241.14
2002	1032.71	43.71	989	1076.42
2003	2420.26	6.2	2414.06	2426.46
2004	421.9	14.7	407.2	436.6
2005	386.31	18.64	367.67	404.95
2006	1481.62	57.49	1424.13	1539.11
2007	829.5	55.67	773.83	885.17
2008	5487.41	48.56	5438.85	5535.97

Source: Tabulated from various seizure lists provided by BSF

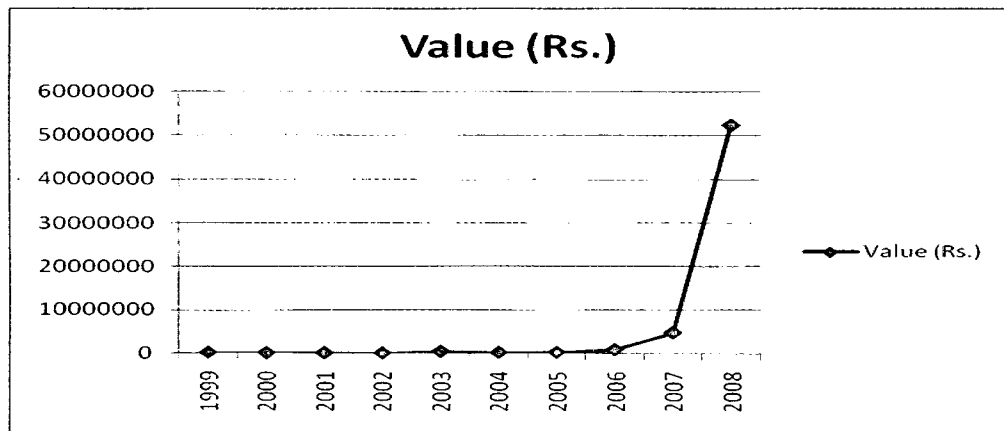
**Figure 5.4.1 Trends of seizures made by the BSF**



**Table 5.4.2 Seizures on cattle**

Cattle	
Year	Value (Rs.)
1999	722500
2000	85000
2001	6000
2002	36000
2003	3917000
2004	1517547
2005	1944198
2006	8153694
2007	46952295
2008	523213970

**Figure 5.4.2 Trends in cattle seizures**



From Table 5.4.1 and Table 5.4.2 we can see that on the basis of seizures alone, the trend in informal trade between Assam and Bangladesh shows that it is basically one-way, with goods going more from India than the other way round, and which follows the same pattern as that of formal trade between India and Bangladesh. The trends showed in the graphs give some idea about the extent of this trade, though

it should be borne in mind that it is based on seizures, which depend mainly on the efficiency of the law enforcing agency. That is, simply looking at the seizure figures one cannot say whether informal trade has increased or decreased. However, in the absence of other reliable data on informal trade or smuggling, seizure figures are made use of to fulfil our objectives. The extent of informal trade in the Assam-Bangladesh region amounts to more than Rs. 55 crores, with informal exports to Bangladesh being more than Rs. 54 crores in 2008. We have shown only cattle among the commodities as it constitutes the main commodity of informal export, its value being more than Rs. 52 crores in 2008, i.e., it constitutes more than 95 per cent of the total amount of informal export to Bangladesh in 2008. Other items exported include cattle skin, electronic items, salt, and sugar among others. The items imported from Bangladesh include diesel, country boat, blanket, and fish among others. (The detailed list of seizures made by the BSF is given in Appendix B.1).

As regards the detailed list of commodities or goods which cannot be legally exported or imported by India, refer to Appendix B.2.

Field notes made by the author during the course of the field visits made to Dhubri and Karimganj have also been made use of in analysing this trade. Dhubri and Karimganj districts were selected as these districts in Assam have their borders with Bangladesh, and informal trade is said to be prevalent in these areas.

The Dhubri district is divided into north bank and south bank with Dhubri lying in the north bank. In the south bank, Mankachar, a sub division of Dhubri, was visited. The Karimganj district, which lies in the southern part of Assam, was also visited. The researcher interacted with businessmen, NGOs, academicians, BSF personnel, custom officials, villagers at Dhubri, Mankachar, and Karimganj, and also made field visits to BSF outposts at Dhubri, Mankachar and Karimganj. The border outposts visited in Dhubri included Kedar, Sonahat, Rustom, riverine border outpost Hatichar, Sisumara – riverine border outpost which is forty five minutes from Mankachar, the Baraibari area at Naka No. 82 and the Integrated Check Post in

Sahapara, in addition to the trade centre in Golokganj and the Border Trade Centre in Mankachar. In Karimganj, the border outposts visited included the Sutarkandi border outpost, the Zero Point Bridge, the Sadarasi border outpost, Laxmibari border outpost, Chandsrikona border outpost, interacted with villagers in Lakhibazar, Chandsrikona. In addition, the Steamer Ghat border outpost, the border outpost in Kurikhal, the Latu border outpost, where a eleven hundred metres stretch between Nayamora and Pirarchowk is lying unfenced, as it is encountering protests from Indian villagers as they would lie outside the fenced area if it is set up, the Mahissasan border outpost, the Kukital border outpost, the Barapunji border outpost and the Lathitilla border outpost, along with Neelam Bazar and Patharkandi were visited.

During the course of the field work, the author on conversation with various people in the border districts of Dhubri and Karimganj, customs officials and BSF personnel tried to gather information on the nitty gritty of the trade.

It was found that in Mankachar area, rice goes to Bangladesh from India in large quantities. A mafia like syndicate is said to operate in rice trade. Massive PDS leakage is believed to take place, things meant for a month are said to be available for only a week. Cattle is *the* major commodity which goes to Bangladesh from India; the cattle comes from places like Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh by land to the border areas, from where it is illegally exported to Bangladesh via the land or the river route. The river route is primarily used in the Dhubri district, especially during night time. Sugar, ginger, kerosene, vegetables, bicycles, wine, ceramic items are illegally exported to Bangladesh, while from Bangladesh, soaps, mosquito nets, third country goods are illegally imported. Thefts have considerably reduced in the areas as those elements are now engaged in this trade, and so a belief exists among the people that if strict border control measures are taken, it will give rise to anti-social activities in the given area.

Mankachar is sandwiched between West Garo Hills in Meghalaya and Bangladesh. When one goes to Mankachar by road, one has to go through the West

Garo Hills, and after crossing Mankachar, one can go to Bangladesh. The Meghalaya angle also plays a part in the informal trade. From the Meghalaya side, diesel, oil come to Mankachar, which is then exported illegally to Bangladesh. Prices of these articles are lower in Meghalaya but much higher in Bangladesh. Same is the case with wine. Excise duties in Meghalaya is less, so the price is less in Meghalaya. However, it is believed that once the Goods and Services Tax (GST) is implemented, this should be solved as then the price differential would be lessened. Opium was smuggled before, but now it was found to have ceased.

The busy market centre at Rajabala, West Garo Hills, Meghalaya, lies on the way to Mankachar. So also Tikrikilla market. Rajabala has a flourishing cattle market from where cattles are transported via river to Bangladesh. Once a week, cattle is sold in pairs, which is known as *phalgyne* in local parlance, from the Hatsingimari, Phulmari, Tikrikilla, Rajabala market places. It is taken to Bangladesh by foot, in cars, or in bullock carts. Payments are made through agents who convert the rupees to taka. This trade is mostly seasonal, not prevalent during the monsoon. Cattle is used in the fields during monsoon. It is quite possible that from these markets in addition to Mankachar town market, smuggled goods are moved to Guwahati and other trade centres in the north-east. Traditionally Mankachar has been a business centre, in the early times, jute trade, boulder trade was a lucrative business, but now it is defunct. Some of it is legal now, some have been checked due to fencing. The villagers are very poor, the literacy level is also less among the villagers, schools are also less in number, and most of the children learn Arabic. Widespread migration of Bangladeshis to Mankachar is said to take place. They basically start off with small business, then acquire ration card, voters id and become Indians in the process. Election campaigns of Bangladesh is said to be held in Mankachar. It is also difficult to get mobile network coverage in the area; however, one can get the mobile coverage of Bangladeshi networks such as Grameen Phone, Air Talk and so on (Source: informal discussions with the people, Customs officials, NGOs, BSF personnel in Mankachar and Dhubri).

In the Dhubri area, Golokganj and Naliya Bazar are some of the places where informal trade is said to be prevalent. Hawala transactions take place through agents present in these areas, through whom payments are made. Along with cattle, mostly consumption items like rice, goat, pigeon, mustard, ducks, and other items like mosquito net, clothes, medicine, cycle, plantain, bamboo are illegally traded. The items are physically transported from one side of the border to the other. In Bangladesh butcher houses are presently run by Malaysian company. These are located in the border villages of Bangladesh. Cattle goes to Bangladesh via Dhubri ghat primarily in the night time, through the river route. It was found that the individuals indulging in cattle trade, especially the youth, tend to buy bikes from the money earned through such ventures. This activity starts off as a need for them, and later turns into greed (Source: informal discussions with the people, Customs officials, NGOs, BSF personnel in Mankachar and Dhubri).

Some of the people whom the author met during the field visits complained that a section of police and BSF personnel at times turn a blind eye to the goings on across the border. Instances of night contract are said to take place, when at the payment of a certain fixed amount of money for a particular night, goods are allowed to pass through to the other side of the border.

The riverine border, mostly in Dhubri district of Assam presents its own peculiar problems as it is difficult to locate permanent Border Outposts (BOPs) in the area due to swelling of the Brahmaputra and other rivers during the monsoon that increases the depth of the river by about 30 feet (Jamwal, 2004) The 'char' areas thrown up during the dry season and which people inhabit, are almost completely submerged, and as such, patrolling in such areas is difficult. The border area is heavily populated and cultivation is carried out till the last inch of the border. The condition of the people in the border areas leaves much to be desired. Agriculture is the primary occupation of the people. Jobs are very less, if at all. Health services are not easily available, and the people are also educationally backward. The village Fauksarkuti has



a very unique location. It is located on the zero line, and has no fencing. The river Kalidah beel runs through it, and it lies on the Bangladesh side of the border.

Some of the people in the border areas have agricultural land in the zero line. They do farming in the daytime, and in the evening at about 5, they come back to the Indian side of the fence. Before going to their fields, they have to deposit their identity card at the checkgate. In case of any discrepancy, verification is done at the Golokganj police station.

The road condition on the way to Karimganj is very bad. Improvement in transport communication is a must for the development of the area. With regards to informal trade, gross under invoicing is found to be prevalent in the area. Dacoities are also prevalent in the border areas, jobs available are also very less in number. The informal trade is found to be mostly seasonal in nature; it increases manifold during the time of Id.



Photo No 5.1 The photo shows the kushiara river lying between Karimganj in India and Bangladesh. Bangladesh can be seen in the far side (Source: field visit).

According to the officials, Karimganj had a bad name before as the informal trade used to take place at a very large scale. However, it has come down now with the erection of fences. The people in the border district of Karimganj are also happy as the

instances of dacoities and anti-social activities have stopped to a large extent. However, there have also been instances when ration cards of both India and Bangladesh are found to be present with the people. Anecdotal evidence also shows that the people in the Bangladesh side of the border don't care about the personnel in the Indian side of the border and often indulge in teasing and taunting the BSF personnel deployed in the border outposts. The hands of the personnel seem to be tied by rules and regulations, any strong measure taken by them is given the name of human rights violation. Instances have also been found of people living in the border villages, but having houses in Karimganj town (Source: informal discussions with the people, Customs officials, NGOs, BSF personnel in Karimganj).



Photo 5.2 The photo shows a stretch of land in Karimganj district lying unfenced as it is encountering protests from the villagers (Source: field visit).

In Latu, in Karimganj, there is a 1100 metres stretch between Nayamora and Pirarchowk which is unfenced, as it is encountering protests from Indian villagers as they would lie outside the fenced area if it is set up. The villagers want fencing to be erected after the village ends, but that goes against international border rules. Ulterior motives of the villagers may be present in this as they may want to maintain relation with the neighbour through such a step.

Fencing of the borders presents its own problems. It is difficult to guard 300-400 metres alone. One takes time to cover the distance and in that time, one can easily sneak through. Frequent power cuts are also a problem. There is a need for floodlights to be installed. BSF officials believe that the border should be neat and clear. There should only be *khetis* there, no villages or population should be residing in the border areas. The workload of the BSF personnel is very high, there is shortage of manpower which needs to be addressed quickly. The condition of the roads in the border area is very bad. To go from one BoP to the other takes a lot of time and effort. People in those areas are far away from development, efforts could be made to bring them to the mainstream. The people in the border areas also like to see border patrols, as it gives them a sense of security and their fears are lessened greatly. It is also difficult to find people for doing construction work relating to fencing and other work, in the pretext of it being a Friday or that one has to go to the haat bazaar and so on. It is a difficult job manning the borders, and frustrations tend to creep in. Instances of mind malaria is also found in some of the BoPs in the Latu, Lathitilla side; equipments are provided to counter the threats though.

Border Trade Centres (BTC) have been set up in Mankachar, Golokganj and Sutarkandi. This is to facilitate the export to various neighbouring countries bordering NER. The main objective of the BTC is to provide high standard infrastructural, information and service facilities to the export and import of commodities to boost the export- import business with Bangladesh.



Photo 5.3 The photo shows the border road connecting the Sutarkandi LCS in Karimganj (India) and Bangladesh (Source: field visit).

A structured questionnaire was also prepared to be used in the field visits. However, due to the clandestine nature of the research area, very few people were forthcoming with their responses, and the researcher also had to be very discreet when dealing with the participants. As such, not much could be learnt through the questionnaire. The information acquired is presented in Table 5.4.3. The sample size was twenty.

**Table 5.4.3 Data acquired from questionnaire**

Variable						
Market information	Media	Friends	Relatives			
	4	18	17			
Mode of Transporting	Head/Hand	Bicycle	Cart	Vehicle	Boat	
( own )	16	3	3	4	14	
( hired )	2	–	2	3	5	
Reasons for Informal trade	Leakage	No delays	High Duties	Ethnic ties	Nexus	Poverty
	17	12	10	20	17	20

The detailed questionnaire is given in Appendix B.3.

Summing up, we find that as regards the commodities illegally exported to Bangladesh, cattle comes up as the main commodity. This is evident from discussions with the people and from the seizure data acquired from BSF. Cattle is acquired from places like Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and brought to Dhubri ghat or to Karimganj and taken to Bangladesh by the river route or land. “Cows are brought in trucks from Haryana to Dhubri and neighbouring Gauripur and later smuggled across the unfenced patches of the border into Bangladesh. They are then taken to slaughter houses in Bangladesh where the meat is separated, processed, packaged with preservatives and exported to Saudia Arabia and the US. The bones are ground and made into bone ash for use as manure while the skin goes to a leather factory. The numerous riverine areas dotted along the border in Dhubri sector are hot spots of a million dollar illegal cattle trade with Bangladesh. Dhubri district shares 134 km with Bangladesh, of which 57.1 km is riverine border in the Brahmaputra river. Pakhiura island at Rongpur district in Bangladesh is located very close to Patamari in the Indian territory. It is also the epicentre of smuggled cattle in the area. For almost 25 km on Patamari there are no fences along the border. After every 500 meters there is a thatched house, which serves as the border outpost. In the day, these outposts are manned by BSF jawans and at night the strength increases by four fold” (Times of India, 29 April 2009).

“No inquiry is made, anyone can go scot-free. BSF personnel is inadequate and whatever they can they seize, but others cross over. Each cattle fetches about Rs 30,000 in Bangladesh, which is one of the major beef exporting nations. Bangladesh’s economy of leather exports and bone china is also made from smuggled Indian cattle. But the worry now is of strong evidence of cattle smugglers virtually running the fake Indian currency network and facilitating the terror outfits on either side of the border” (Sinlung, Feb 17 2009).

An idea about the extent of this trade can be acquired from the seizure data provided by the BSF (refer to the sample tables in Appendix B.1 for the complete list). The seizure figures showed that in 2008, the total volume of goods seized amounts to Rs.55 crores or US\$0.5 billion. Discussions with the people, Customs officials, NGOs,

BSF personnel have shown that out of every ten goods that are smuggled, the ratio of goods that get away to the goods that are seized is 8:2 or 7:3. Accordingly, given that the value of goods seized is US\$0.5 billion, the value of the informal trade is in the range of US\$1.65 billion (multiplying 0.5 by a factor of 3). However, it is difficult to find out the exact extent of this trade as the amount seized may be 5%, 10% or 20% of the actual amount informally traded. No rule of the thumb exists to decipher the precise extent exists.

As per the discussions with the people, Customs officials, NGO people, BSF officials, it was found that it is difficult to identify the people involved in this trade. Reportedly some people in service are also involved in this trade. Children are also said to be involved, as also the unemployed youths who look upon it as an income earning source. With regards goods such as cattles and rice, a mafia style syndicate is said to operate. Some people act merely as carriers and sub contracting was found to be present as well.

Poverty (the per capita income index of Dhubri is 0.102 and the per capita index of Karimganj is 0.078, Assam Development Report, 2007) unemployment prevailing in the border areas, lure of easy money, price differential of the goods traded, demand for the goods traded, porosity of the border, close links of the local people with those in the other side of the border are some factors responsible for the existence of this trade. People living in the border areas look upon it as means of earning their livelihood while for the people in service, it is a means of earning easy money.

Informal trade is found to be an integral part of the lives of the people living in the border areas. Indeed, some of the people involved don't know any other way of living. Also, a belief exists among the people that if steps are taken to stop this trade, it would give rise to anti-social activities in the given area as the anti-social elements are now engaged in this trade.

A Times of India newspaper report (6 April, 2009) stated –

“In this forgotten, neglected corner of the country, both teachers and students work as carriers for smuggled cows after school hours. They don't have much of a choice. Elections have come and gone but little has changed in their lives. There are few job opportunities or means of community development. Pushed into a corner, residents of the char area have few livelihood options and the only viable one is smuggling cattle. The carriers are called labourers and their job is to drive the cows to the border. There are also guards appointed by the smugglers, who ensure a safe passage and give the clear signal by cellphone. Every day at nightfall, hundreds of gigantic Haryana, Sahiwal and Tharparkar breed of cows are driven across the border by schoolchildren, teachers and villagers in batches. Each one of them guides one cow at a time to the waiting Bangladeshi traders at the border. On returning to the village, they are handed over Rs 1,500 in cash by the Indian trader. At Dhubri, where the smugglers control the trade, the money gets bigger. A 10-wheel truck brings 12 to 20 of these special breed of cows from Haryana and, every day, a minimum of 100 such trucks roll into the offloading depots at Dhubri, Gauripur, Adabari and Alamganj. The money earned often comes in gold bars. These are pure bars of one kg each, which come concealed in legal consignments of lead bricks. Money is also paid by the Bangladeshi traders through the legal coal trade. Every morning, herds of cows are taken in columns through Dhubri town to the river banks, from where they either swim or are taken by boat to the chars across. The police play it safe, saying that it is not a crime to transport cows or domestic animals within the country”.

According to a Hindustan Times newspaper report (22 July, 2009), the modus operandi of the cattle smugglers is simple. While Border Security Force (BSF) personnel keep vigil along the border, scouts of cattle smugglers watch their movement. These scouts give missed croaky calls to their bosses to signal when the coast is clear. Simulated frog calls are likewise beeped if a mission needs to be aborted.

According to D.Hussain (2009), during Eid time, thousands of Indian cattle are brought to the many cattle fairs in Dhaka to be sold for *qurbani* (sacrifice). Such

Indian cattle originate thousands of kilometres away in places such as Rajasthan and Haryana, and fetch over 1 *lakh taka* (\$1,000), more than their smaller Bangladeshi cousins. Bangladesh itself established twelve "cattle corridors" on its side of the border in 1993, which legitimised what was until then seen as smuggling and began a major revenue-earner. The success of the corridors drove up demand in cattle in India and set in motion the gradual fall of its price in Bangladesh. The figures vary, but they are all large and difficult to verify. They range from saying that every third head of cattle in Bangladesh is Indian, to estimates of 20,000-25,000 animals entering per day through West Bengal alone. Some numbers suggest 2 million are sent annually while the turnover from leather and meat exports from Indian cattle in Bangladesh is worth over 25 billion *rupees* a year. Also, an interesting point made by Bangladeshi villagers is that fencing has paradoxically made cattle-trading safer. In the past when there was no fence, they would have to run the risk of illegally going into India and procuring the animals themselves. But now, they are simply brought to the boundary by their Indian counterparts, the BSF keeping guard and ensure everything runs smoothly.

People living alongside the Bangladesh-India fence have to operate in the shadows as they have not been integrated into the wider state system. Theirs is a world of illegal migration and smuggling with the official means to trade and visiting family across the border not available to them. They are simply not part of the paperwork world that enables these kinds of activities to happen legitimately.

## **5.5 Limitations of the study**

The study is an attempt to qualify and quantify the extent of informal trade across the Assam – Bangladesh border. However, data on informal trade is not easily available. The given analysis is done on the basis of seizures made by the BSF in order to arrive at a figure on the extent of informal trade in the region. However, this has its own limitations. Seizure figures can at best, give only an idea of the extent of the trade. One cannot say for certain what the extent of the trade is. One cannot say what is the percentage of goods seized and what is the percentage of the goods that get



away due to various reasons. No rule of the thumb exists. Hence, estimates of informal trade are mostly 'guess estimates' or 'indicative' estimates, the precise extent of informal trade is mere conjecture. Also, seizure figures depend upon, among other factors, the efficiency of the law enforcing agency. Consequently, one cannot say merely looking at the seizure figures whether informal trade has increased or decreased. Acquiring the complete profile of the people involved in the trade, studying the people in the border areas of Bangladesh is beyond the scope of this study due to time and resource constraints. Again, due to the very nature of the research area, it was difficult to get a large sample size when one went for the field survey. One gets a feeling of informal trade being prevalent, but cannot quite dissect the modus operandi to its bare form. It is a deep rooted problem which is ingrained in the system. The sensitive nature of the study makes people suspicious and most don't appear friendly at the sight of a stranger in their midst. It is difficult for an outsider to gather information on an area such as this.

# Chapter 6: Conclusion

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India and Bangladesh have always shared close links with one another. It was the Partition which separated the two ethnically, culturally, and linguistically similar countries. However, trade between the two have been primarily one way, with goods mostly going from India to Bangladesh, and very few goods or commodities coming from Bangladesh to India. India had been Bangladesh's most important trading partner; India was the number one importing nation of Bangladesh till 2003-04. However, China then overtook India as Bangladesh's biggest trading partner. In 2007-08, however, India again became Bangladesh's largest trading partner surpassing China (Bangladesh Bank, 2008). The geographical proximity, ethnicity contribute towards India – Bangladesh trade. However, these factors also play a crucial role in facilitating informal trade between the two countries. Informal trade is basically trade which is unlicensed, and which tends to bypass legalities including payment of taxes, documentation and so on, and which consequently, is not entered into national income statistics. As already discussed in the fifth chapter, poverty and unemployment in the border areas of Assam, demand for the goods traded, price differential, porousness of the border, illegal migration, lure of easy money were found to be some of the factors, among others, which tended to contribute to this trade.

Though it is difficult to quantify the precise extent of this trade, yet, on the basis of discussions with the traders, NGOs, people residing in the border areas of India, officials and on the basis of the seizures made by the BSF, one can safely say that the magnitude of this trade along the Assam Bangladesh border is in the range of Rs.165 crores, as already discussed in the fifth chapter.

Fencing is looked upon as a means of curbing this menace of informal trade. The idea of protecting the Indo-Bangladesh border with a fence is not new. Regional politicians in Assam first proposed fencing the border in the 1960s in order to isolate the population of East Pakistan (Shamsad, 2008). In 1986, the Indian government approved the Indo-Bangladesh Border Road and Fence project to prevent illegal (also called irregular) migration from Bangladesh. However, the progress of that project was very slow (Schendel, 2005). Also, erection of fences has been encountering strong opposition from the Bangladesh side that argues that the fence is a defensive structure and it violates the India-Bangladesh Agreement of 1974, which prohibits the construction of any defensive structure within 150 yards of the border.

Given that cross-border informal trading is viewed as a threat to economic and political security by the state, as this often leads to conflict, as well as deprives the states of taxes and revenue and that people take to this trade in order to guarantee their economic security, and often for a lack of alternative sources of income, the impact that this has both on the social and economic lives of people on both sides of the border cannot be understated. As such, thought should be given as to whether it would be feasible to formalize this trade by bringing it under the purview of the formal economy.

## **6.2 Linkages between formal and informal economy**

Over the years, the debates on the informal economy have basically boiled down into three dominant schools of thought regarding the informal economy: dualism, structuralism, and legalism, with each of these having a different perspective on how the informal and formal economies are linked. The dualists argue that informal units and activities have few (if any) linkages to the formal economy but, rather, operate as a distinct separate sector of the economy; and that informal workers comprise the less-advantaged sector of a dualistic labour market (Sethuraman 1976; Tokman 1978). Unlike the dualists, structuralists see the informal and formal economies as intrinsically linked. To increase competitiveness, capitalist firms in the

formal economy are seen to reduce their input costs, including labour costs, by promoting informal production and employment relationships with subordinated economic units and workers. According to structuralists, both informal enterprises and informal wage workers are subordinated to the interests of capitalist development, providing cheap goods and services (Moser 1978; Portes *et al.* 1989). The legalists focus on the relationships between entrepreneurs/enterprises and the formal regulatory environment. But they acknowledge that capitalist interests—what Hernando De Soto calls ‘mercantilist’ attitude—collude with government to set the bureaucratic ‘rules of the game’ (de Soto 1989).

The three dominant schools of thought also view the relationship between the informal economy and the formal regulatory environment in different ways. In regard to informal enterprises, dualists pay relatively little attention to government regulations per se but focus instead on government provision of necessary support services: notably, credit and business development services. In regard to informal wage workers, some dualists subscribe to the neo-classical economics notion that government intervention in labour markets leads to wage rigidities which, in turn, lead to more informal employment (Chen, 2006). The legalists believe that government deregulation would lead to increased economic freedom and entrepreneurship among working people, especially in developing countries (de Soto 1989). However, de Soto—recently advocated one form of regulation: namely, the *formalization* of property rights for the informal workforce to help them convert their informally-held assets into real assets (de Soto 2000). “In marked contrast, the structuralists see a role for government in regulating the unequal relationships between ‘big businesses’ and subordinated informal producers and workers: they advocate the regulation of commercial relations in the case of informal producers and the regulation of employment relations in the case of informal wage workers. Arguably, for each component of the informal economy, what is needed is *appropriate regulation*, not complete deregulation or the lack of regulation” (Chen, 2006).

The question which comes up often while discussing the informal economy is whether to 'formalize' the informal economy. However, the meaning of 'formalization' is not quite clear. To many policymakers, formalization means that informal enterprises should obtain a license, register their accounts, and pay taxes. But to the self-employed these represent the costs of entry into the formal economy. What the self-employed would like is to receive the benefits of operating formally in return for paying these costs, including (a) enforceable commercial contracts, (b) legal ownership of their place of business and means of production, (c) tax breaks and incentive packages to increase their competitiveness, (d) membership in trade associations, and (e) statutory social protection (Chen, 2006). On the other hand, to the informal wage workers, formalization means obtaining a formal wage job—or converting their current job into a formal job—with secure contract, worker benefits and social protection.

### **6.3 Scope of legalization**

Given this background, one needs to look at the scope of legalizing the informal trade. The North East Federation on International Trade (NEFIT) has suggested that in order to bring the huge informal trade into formal trade and to encourage trade with the neighbouring countries, a special scheme in the line of duty free REP<sup>7</sup> licensing scheme at 5 percent of f.o.b<sup>8</sup> value of exports may be introduced from the NER to allow the imports of products from neighbouring country for payment of custom duty through this mechanism. Also, to check informal trade, Government of India should expand the list of tradable goods and commodities under barter mechanization to Bangladesh.

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<sup>7</sup> Under REP or Replenishment scheme, the exporter of goods is given the benefit to replenish his stocks of inputs by importing the same without payment of customs duty, used in the exports made by him.

<sup>8</sup> f.o.b stands for free on board. It means the sellers responsibility is upto the loading port. Henceforth, all freight, carriage and insurance costs are to be borne by the buyer.

Development of infrastructure at the border areas is an absolute necessity if informal trade has to be regulated and formal cross border trade has to be encouraged. Development of road network, including connection to the Asian Highway Network among others, development of railways, restoring the Mahisashan-Shahbazpur railway traffic to facilitate export of goods, development of airways in the form of creation of air travel circuit between the North East and Bangladesh, and opening up and improvement of inland waterways with Bangladesh are some of the measures that can be taken to enhance formal cross border trade.

In addition to these physical infrastructure facilitations, development of organizational infrastructure like inspection house, testing facility, commodity inspection, as well as creating adequate banking infrastructure for international trade and border trade in the NER, with the banks functioning in the NER having corresponding arrangements in Bangladesh can help to facilitate cross border trade in the region.

The absence of security in many of the border areas is a strong impediment to efficient trade and often results in dacoity, violence, and the attraction of criminal elements into the trade. It also greatly distorts markets and significantly reduces incomes for the poorest populations of the region.

Also, the Indian people in the bordering districts of Dhubri and Karimganj and Bangladeshis look alike, speak a similar language (Bengali and/or Assamese), wear similar dress and have similar set of cultures and traditions, thus making it difficult to identify a Bangladeshi national in the absence of identity cards in the border areas. Again, density of population in the border areas at some places is approximately 700-800 persons per square km on the Indian side and about 1,000 persons on the Bangladesh side. Such an over-populated area with a porous border poses problems in detection and apprehension of criminals who have the option of crossing over to the other side to evade arrest. Fencing, too, has not resulted in curbing the menace of smuggling to a significant degree. Slow progress in acquisition of land, resistance by

the locals, flaws in conceiving the project together with hostile weather conditions and unfriendly terrain are some of the problems related to fencing (extensive rainfall results in large stretches being waterlogged, dense vegetation and undergrowth immediately after the monsoon, this has severely affected the fencing which got rusted and damaged within a few years of its commissioning).

Cutting of barbed wire by smugglers is another problem faced by the BSF. Trans border crimes in the border regions are said to flourish due to the connivance and close nexus of the criminal-police-administration triumvirate. It has been found in certain cases that before the illegal migrants enter India, certain important documents like ration cards, gas connection papers, etc., showing them as Indian citizens are all prepared and handed over to them to allow them escape detection on the border. Char lands constitute another problematic area related to border management. These are the areas that emerge in riverine border areas as the rivers change their course due to floods. People occupy and settle in these char lands leading to claims and counter-claims. This problem is especially alive in the Dhubri district of Assam where the Brahmaputra crosses to Bangladesh forming char lands.

There are also several loopholes in the legal system, which the criminals fully exploit. For example, in case of a claimed seizure the BSF is required to produce the person from whom the contraband has been recovered, before the Customs if the seizure is to be recognized as claimed. When this is done the Customs officials confiscate the goods and release the criminal, as the offence does not warrant his detention under the Customs Act. In case the man is handed over to the police, the seizure becomes unclaimed. Similarly, in case of illegal border crossing, the intruder is apprehended by the BSF and handed over to the police. The individual is released at times, the same or the next day by the police and pushed back. Consequent to the Indo-Bangladesh Border Agreement of 1974, also known as the Indira-Mujib Agreement, the Joint Indo-Bangladesh Guidelines 1975 for border authorities were framed for the border guarding forces of both the countries. These guidelines, provide, among other issues, that *neither side is to have any permanent or temporary border*

*security forces within 150 yards on either side of the International Border, and no defensive works of any nature including trenches in the stretch of 150 yards on each side of the boundary.* Under this provision, Bangladesh objects to the construction of fences within 150 yards from the International Border on the pretext that fencing violates the guidelines, even construction of roads within this distance is objected to on the same pretext.

To address the issue of informal trade, firstly it is important to recognize the importance of this trade and acknowledge the extent of this trade. Discussions of informal cross-border trade and its importance could be encouraged at the border sites themselves (among customs and government officials of relevant countries), national ministries, and in regional bodies. This is important because the local officials are ‘on the ground’ in these sites and can play a key role in encouraging/discouraging policies, and because cross border trade involves international agreements and dialogues with other states and also due to the fact that domestic policies have a direct effect on cross border trade.

Another strategy would be to organize a series of workshops starting initially in selected border regions and national capitals at the bilateral level, and then moving to regional meetings. In the meetings, matters relating to investment plans between and within countries for needed market and transport infrastructure; regional price and market information and monitoring systems; agreements on or reductions of tax and tariff levels; liberalization of currency controls and exchange; licensing and insurance agreements between member states, so traders could move goods from one market to the next without cumbersome fees, regulations, and harassment can be discussed (Little et al, 2001).

The formalisation of enterprises in many developing countries is cumbersome mainly due to bureaucratic regulations, which generally bring longer delays and higher costs of public services, high levels of corruption and less investments. Developing countries tend to have not only more regulations but also more difficulties in enforcing



these than developed countries. However, many reforms that are undertaken in developed countries could also be implemented in developing countries, including recognizing the assets of the informal economy and creating a system of protecting and giving value to the property of the poor so they can access capital from financial institutions (De Sato, 2000). Institutions like the World Bank have also defined some main reform areas that could be addressed to generally facilitate the transition from informality to formality and which are viewed as “win-win changes for governments and businesses alike” (Chen, 2006).

As per the informal discussions with the traders, people in the NGOs, people living in the border areas of Dhubri and Karimganj, officials, it came to the notice of the researcher that the individuals involved in the activities relating to informal trade are mostly poor people who in search of income earning avenues and lack of other employment generating measures engage themselves in this trade. These people could be assisted in such a way that their incomes rise, their working conditions improve, and they move out of poverty. Policy interventions to achieve this could include the provision of credit, education and skills training, improved access to physical infrastructure, the extension of social protection, assistance in the formation of self-help groups and business and workers associations, and the strengthening of linkages with the formal sector, which may help in bringing the informal workers or traders into the mainstream, thereby reducing their vulnerability and exclusion. Policies may be developed by the government that recognise the importance of the informal trade, and restrict and regulate it when necessary. The policies could also provide for a conducive environment that help the smaller businesses to enter the formal economy by lowering the cost to establish and operate a business, including simplified registration and licensing procedures, appropriate rules and regulations, reasonable and fair taxation, and increasing the benefits of legal registration (Becker, 2004).

A major problem regarding many interventions aimed at informal actors, be it through government or other agencies, seems to be that those that are undertaken for the benefit of the poor do not reach them or that the beneficiaries have not been involved in any of the decisions taken on their behalf. Any policy process aimed at the informal economy should therefore be inclusive, participatory and gender aware. This is especially important because of the voicelessness of the informal economy participants. Therefore, consultation with informal workers and their organizations as well as relevant interest groups is necessary. Policies could be developed through consensus of appropriate government departments and interest groups, based on a shared understanding of the economic importance of formal workers (WIEGO, 2001).

All in all, if the informal trade has to be legalized, close monitoring may be done of the commodities in which it takes place, though legalization of cattle may be a difficult task as the religious sentiments of the people may get hurt by such a step; cattle being a revered symbol of the Hindus. Nevertheless, considering the magnitude of this trade and the loss of revenues it results in, thought may be given on the legalization of this trade. For legalization, the details of the transactions may be kept and computerization done. Checks and balances system should be introduced. Also, the stakeholders, the local people, may be adequately informed about any policy change or any new policy to be introduced. They could be made aware of the benefits of legalization and steps may be undertaken so that their welfare and well being is not compromised and they get to lead a life of dignity and respect.

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# **APPENDIX A**

## A.1 Data on Formal Trade

As the data does not contain uniformity with respect to the serial number, HS code or the commodity name, it was not possible to combine the data in a singular tabular form.

**Table A.1.1 EXPORT DATA**

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1996-97	1997-98	Growth %
1.	0105	LIVE POULTRY FOWLS OF THE SPECIES GALLUS DOMESTICUS DUCKS, GEESE, TURKEYS & GUINEA	580.34	63.34	-89.09
2.	0201	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FRESH OR CHILLED		8.93	
3.	0202	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN	46.02	49.20	6.93
4.	0301	LIVE FISH	1.65	3.45	109.46
5.	0302	FISH FRESH OR CHILLED EXCLUDING FISH FILLETS & OTHER FISH MEAT OF HEADING NO 0304	793.82	482.76	-39.19
6.	0303	FISH FROZEN EXCLUDING FISH FILLETS & OTHER FISH MEAT OF HEADING NO 0304	100.72	144.57	43.54
7.	0304	FISH FILLETS & OTHER FISH MEAT (WHETHER OR NOT MINCED) FRESH CHILLED OR FROZEN		40.27	
8.	0305	FISH DRIED SALTED OR IN BRINE; SMOKED FISH COOKED OR NOT BEFORE OR DURING THE SMOKING PROCESS; FISH MEAL FIT FOR CONSUMPTION	0.85	23.28	2,627.09
9.	0306	CRUSTACEANS W/N IN SHELL, LIVE, FRESH, CHILLED, FROZEN, DRESSED/IN BRINE; CRUSTACEANS, IN SHELL, COOKED BY STEAMING OR BOILING, W/N CHILLED, FROZEN, DRESSED, SLTD/IN BRINE	221.67	126.37	-42.99
10.	0307	MOLUSCS W/N SHELL, LIVE, FRESH, CHILLED, FROZEN, DRESSED, SLTD/IN BRINE; AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES EXCLUDING CRUSTACEANS & MOLUSCS LIVE, FRESH, CHILLED, FROZEN, ETC.		11.51	
11.	0402	MILK & CREAM CONDENSED/CONTAINING SUGAR/SWEETENING MATERIAL	97.76	445.51	355.72
12.	0406	CHEESE AND CURD	1.84		
13.	0407	BIRDS EGGS, IN SHELL, FRESH PRESERVED OR	106.77	710.15	565.12

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1996-97	1997-98	Growth %
		CKD			
14.	0409	NATURAL HONEY	22.77	15.07	-33.80
15.	0501	HUMAN HAIR,UNWORKED; WASTE OF HUMAN HAIR		0.64	
16.	0505	CLIND,DISINFCTD FETHRD SKNS & OTHR PRTS OFBRDS/FETHR FR PRSVTN;PWDR & WSTE OF F HR	0.86		
17.	0507	UNWRKD/SMPLY PRPD NT SHAPD IVORY,TORTOISE SHELL,WHALE BONE & ITS HAIR,HRNS,ANTLERS, HOOVS,NAILS,CLAWS & BEAKS;THR PWDR & WASTE	3.67		
18.	0511	ANML PRDCTS NES/INCL;DEAD ANMLS OF CHPTR 1 OR 3 UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION		7.32	
19.	0603	CUT FLWRS & FLWR BUDS SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS/ORNMENTL PURPOSES,FRESH,DRIED, DYED,BLECHD,IMPREGNATED/OTHRWIS E PREPARED	0.01	0.11	2,000.00
20.	0701	POTATOES FRESH OR CHILLED	1.48	1.40	-5.34
21.	0702	TOMATOES FRESH OR CHILLED	33.95	23.98	-29.37
22.	0703	ONIONS,SHALLOTS,GARLIC,LEEK & OTHER ALLIACEOUS VEGETABLES,FRESH OR CHILLED	3,652.47	2,739.32	-25.00
23.	0709	OTHER VEGETABLES FRESH OR CHILLED	0.43	0.79	81.10
24.	0710	VEG COOKED OR NOT BY STMNG/BOILNG,FRZN	0.97		
25.	0711	VEGTABLS PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED BUT UNSUITABLE FOR INSTANT CONSUMPTION		1.64	
26.	0712	DRIED VEG,WHOLE CUT,SLCED,BRKN OR IN PWDR		0.28	
27.	0713	DRID LEGUMINOUS VEG SHLD W/N SKINNED/SPLIT	65.48	416.83	536.57
28.	0714	MANIOC,AROWRT ETC & SMLR RTS & TUBRS WTH HGH STRCH/INULN CONTNT,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN/DRD W/N SLCD IN THE FORM OF PELLETS SAGO PITH	31.98	133.87	318.54
29.	0801	COCONUT,BRAZIL NUTS & CASHEW NUTS FRESH OR DRIED WHETHER OR NOT SHELLLED OR PEELED		3.02	

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1996-97	1997-98	Growth %
30.	0802	OTHR NUTS FRSH OR DRIED W/N SHELD OR PEELD		0.18	
31.	0803	BANANAS INCLUDING PLANTAINS FRSH OR DRIED		0.14	
32.	0804	DATES,FIGS,PINEAPPLES,AVOCADOS,GU AVAS, MANGOES & MANGOSTEENS FRESH OR DRIED	352.30	646.55	83.52
33.	0805	CITRUS FRUIT FRESH OR DRIED	1,673.44	1,426.57	-14.75
34.	0806	GRAPES FRESH OR DRIED	253.81	424.65	67.31
35.	0808	APPLES,PEARS & QUINCES,FRSH	1,249.79	1,068.04	-14.54
36.	0809	APRICOTS CHERRIES PEACHES (INCL NECTARINS)PLUMS & SLOES,FRSH		5.92	
37.	0810	OTHER FRUITS,FRESH	543.81	540.74	-0.56
38.	0811	FRUIT & NUTS,UNCOOKD/COOKD BY STEAMING OR BOILING IN WATER,FRZN,W/N CONTG ADDED SUGAR OR OTHR SWETENING MATTER	0.85		
39.	0812	FRUT & NUTS PROVSONLY PRSVD BY SO2 GAS/OTHRPRSVNG SOLN UNSUTBLE FOR IMMDET CONSMPTION	1.20	37.07	2,976.77
40.	0813	FRUIT DRIED EXCL UNDER HEADS NOS 08.01 TO 08.06, MIXTURES OF NUTS OR DRIED FRUITS	65.07	46.37	-28.75
41.	0901	COFFEE,WHTR/NT ROASTED OR DECAFFIENATED; COFFEE HUSKS & SKINS;COFFEE SUBSTITUTES CONTAINING COFFEE IN ANY PROPORTION		75.85	
42.	0902	TEA	2.19	14.61	566.44
43.	0904	PEPPER OF GENUS PIPER;DRIED/CRUSHED/GROUNDFRUIT OF GENUS CAPSICUM/GENUS PIMENTA	68.22		
44.	0905	VANILLA		0.77	
45.	0909	SEEDS OF ANISE,BADIAN,FENNEL,CORIANDER CUMIN,CARAWAY OR JUNIPER	155.13	101.60	-34.51
46.	0910	GINGER,SAFFRON,TRUMERIC(CURCUMA ),THYME BAY LEAVES,CURRY AND OTHER SPICES	521.51	735.09	40.95
47.	1001	WHEAT & MESLIN	3,428.27		
48.	1005	MAIZE (CORN)	251.93	23.37	-90.72
49.	1006	RICE	14,531.22	36,076.75	148.27
50.	1008	BUCKWHEAT,MILLET & CANARY SEED		5.70	

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1996-97	1997-98	Growth %
		OTHER CERLS			
51.	1101	WHEAT OR MESLIN FLOUR	423.40		
52.	1102	CEREAL FLOURS OTHR THAN OF WHEAT OR MESLIN	8.30	1.75	-78.91
53.	1103	CEREAL GROATS,MEAL & PELLETS		68.41	
54.	1106	FLOUR & MEAL OF DRID LEGUMINOUS VGTBLS OF HDNG NO.0713,OF SAGO/ROOTS/TUBRS OF HDNG NO.0714;ML & PODR OF PRDCTS OF CH-8	11.08		
55.	1108	STARCHES;INULIN	44.64	17.63	-60.50
56.	1201	SOYA BEANS W/N BROKEN	97.54	1.06	-98.91
57.	1202	GROUND-NUTS,NOT ROASTED OR OTHERWISE COOKED,W/N SHELLED OR BROKEN	2.00	35.60	1,676.80
58.	1208	FLOURS & MEALS OF OIL SEEDS OR OLEAGINOUS FRUITS OTHER THAN THOSE OF MUSTARD	1.40	0.49	-65.14
59.	1209	SEEDS,FRUITS&SPORES,OF A KIND USD FR SOWNG	96.82	149.62	54.54
60.	1211	PLNTS & PRTS OF PLNTS INCLD SEDS & FRUTS USD FOR PRFUMRY PHRMACY/INSCTCIDL OR SMLR PURPOSES FRSH/DRID W/N CUT CRSHD OR POWDRD	299.18	229.97	-23.13
61.	1301	LAC;NATURL GUMS,RESNS,GUM-RESNS&OLEORESNS	41.14	107.38	161.05
62.	1302	VEG SAPS & EXTRCTS;PECTC SUBSTNCS PECTNATSPECTTS;AGAR-AGR & OTHR MUCILGS & THCKENERSW/N MODIFIED DERIVED FROM VEGITBL PRDCTS	41.26	41.16	-0.23
63.	1401	VEG MATRLS USED PRIMARILY AS PLAITNG (E.G.BAMBOOS RATTANS REEDS RUSHES OSIER ETC CLND BLCD/DYD CEREAL STRAW,AND LIME BARK	0.29		
64.	1402	VEG MATRLS USD PRIMRLY AS STUFFING/PADDING(E.G.BROOM CORN PIASSAVA ETC) W/N IN HANKSOR BNDLS	0.71		
65.	1404	VEG PRODUCTS N.E.S. OR INCLUDED	4.67	20.50	339.15
66.	1507	SOYA BEAN OIL & ITS FRACTNS W/N REFIND BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED	14.05	1.45	-89.66
67.	1513	COCONUT(COPRA) PALM KERNEL/BABASSU OIL & FRACTNS	92.91	241.39	159.81

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1996-97	1997-98	Growth %
		THEREOF W/N REFND NT CHMCLY MODFD			
68.	1515	OTHR FXD VGTBL FATS OILS(INCL JOJOBA OIL) & THEIR FRACTNS W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED	15.21	26.05	71.26
69.	1516	ANML/VEG FATS & OILS,ITS FRACTNS PRTLY OR WHOLY HYDROGENATED INTR-ESTRFIED RE-ESTRFDELAINSD W/N REFND BUT NT FURTHR PRPD		3.89	
70.	1518	ANML VEG FATS & OILS & THR FRCTS BOILD OXDSD DEHYDRTD SLPHRSD BLOWN POLYMRS D EXCL OF HDG 1516; INEDIBLE MIXTURES	0.59		
71.	1520	GLYCEROL, CRUDE; GLYCEROL WATERS & LYES	23.22		
72.	1521	VEGETABLE WAXES,BEEWAX,OTR INSECT WAXES & SPERMACETI W/N REFINED OR COLOURED	3.92	2.34	-40.25
73.	1701	CANE/BEET SUGR CHMCLY PURE SUCRSE IN SOLID	1,662.36	12.19	-99.27
74.	1702	OTHR SUGR IN SOLID FORM INCL CHMCLY PURE LCTSE,MLTSE,GLCSE & FRCTSE;SUGR SYRP WTOUTFLVRNG/CLRNG MTR,ARTFCL HONEY; CAMEL	64.49	95.83	48.59
75.	1703	MOLSES RSLTD FROM THE EXTRCTN/RFNG OF SUGR		7.15	
76.	1704	SUGR CNFCTNRY (INCL WHITE CHCLT)WTHOT COCOA	7.30	11.27	54.55
77.	1803	COCOA PASTE W/N DEFATTED		30.98	
78.	1806	CHOCOLATE & OTHR FOOD PRPNS CONTNG COCOA	244.82	255.40	4.32
79.	1901	MALT EXTRCT;FOOD PRPNS OF FLOUR,STARCH ETCWITHOUT COCA PWDR OR CONTNG COCA PWDR IN <50% BY WT N.E.S.	317.39	373.75	17.76
80.	1904	PRPD FOODS OBTND BY SWLNG/ROSTNG OF CRLS PRDCTS (CORN FLKS) CRLS INTHE FORMOF GRAINFLKS ETC.EVCL.MAZEPRE COOKD/OTHRWSE PRPD	6.58	40.36	513.28
81.	1905	BREAD,PSTRY&OTHR BKRS WARS, W/N WTH COCOA;COMMUNION WAFERS,EMPTY CACHETS FOR	58.01	1.47	-97.47

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1996-97	1997-98	Growth %
		PHRMCTLUSE, SLNG WFRS, RICE PAPR & SMLR PRODUCTS			
82.	2001	VEG FRUTS NUTS & OTHR EDBL PRTS OF PLNTS PRPD/PRSVD BY VINEGAR/ACETIC ACID	3.40	0.52	-84.57
83.	2004	OTHR VGTBLS PREPRD/PRSVD OTHERWISE THAN BY VINEGAR OR ACETIC ACID AND FROZEN		1.13	
84.	2005	OTHR VGTBLS PRPD/PRSVD OTHRWISE THN BY VENEGAR/ACETIC ACID NT FRZN OTHR THN PRDTCS OF HDNG NO-2006	1.00	0.92	-7.81
85.	2008	FRUITS NUTS & OTHER EDIBLE PARTS OF PLANTSOTHERWISE PREPD/PRSVD, W/N SWEETND N.E.S.	2.01	0.25	-87.65
86.	2009	FRUIT JUICES (INCL GRAPE MUST)/VGTBL JUICEUNFRMNTD & NOT WTH ADDED SPRT, W/N SWEETND	6.44	5.60	-13.04
87.	2101	EXTRTS ESSNCS & CNCNTRTS OF COFFE TEA/MATE& THR PRPN;RSTD CHICORY & OTHR RSTD COFFE SUBSTITUTS,EXTRCTS,ESSNCS ETC THROF	0.93		
88.	2102	YEASTS(ACTIV/INACTIV);OTHR SINGLE CELL MICRO-ORGNMSMS;DEAD(BUT NT INCL VACCINS OF HEADING NO 3002);PRPD BAKING POWDERS	0.19		
89.	2106	OTHR FOOD PREPRNS N.E.S.	18.42	33.77	83.31
90.	2202	WATERS INCL MNRL WATERS&AERTD WATER CNTNG ADDED SUGR/OTHR SWTNG MATTR/FLVRD & OTHR NOMASLCOHLC BEVRS EXCL JUICES OF HD NO2009		24.40	
91.	2204	WINE OF FRSH GRAPES INCLDG FORTIFIED WINESGRAPE MUST OTHR THN THAT OF HDNG NO 2009	0.41		
92.	2208	UNDNATRD ETHYL ALCHL WTH<80% ALCHL STRNGTH;SPRTS ,LIQRS & OTHR SPRTOUS BVRGS;COMPND ALCHL PRPN FOR MNUFCTRE OF BVRGS		0.23	
93.	2301	FLOURS MEALS & PELLETS OF MEAT/MEAT OFFAL OF FISH CRUSTACNS MOLUSES/OTHR AQUATC INVERTBRTS UNFIT FOR HUMN CONSMPN GREAVES	5.22		
94.	2302	BRAN SHARPS & OTHR RESIDUS W/N IN THE FORMOF PELLETS DRVD FRM THE	35.03	63.77	82.03



Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1996-97	1997-98	Growth %
		SIFTNG MLLNG/OTHR WORKING OF CEREALS/OF LEGUMINOUS PLANTS			
95.	2304	OIL-CAKE & OTHR SOLID RESIDUE W/N GRND/IN PLLTS FORM OBTND FRM SOYA-BEAN OIL EXTRCTN	89.76	490.95	446.97
96.	2305	OIL CAKE & OTHR SOLID RESIDUS,OBTND FROM GRNDNUT OIL EXTRCTN W/N GRND/PLLTS FORM		3.32	
97.	2306	OIL-CAKE & OTHR SOLID RESDUS W/N GRND IN PELETS FROM EXTRCTN OF VEGTBL FATS/OILS OTHR THAN THOSE OF HDNG NO 2304/2305	10.15	0.34	-96.61
98.	2309	PREPARATIONS OF A KIND USED IN ANML FEDING	1,886.50	5,126.04	171.72
99.	2401	UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO, TOBACCO REFUSE	1,591.81	2,208.81	38.76
100.	2402	CIGARS CHEROOTS CIGARILLOS & CIGRTTS OF TOBACO OR OF TOBACO SUBSTUTS	54.30	12.63	-76.75
		<b>Total</b>	<b>308,479.69</b>	<b>292,287.12</b>	<b>-5.25</b>

Source: Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Govt. of India

**Table A.1.2 EXPORT DATA**

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1998-99	1999-00	Growth %
1.	0105	LIVE POULTRY FOWLS OF THE SPECIES GALLUS DOMESTICUS DUCKS,GEESE,TURKEYS & GUINEA	105.17	143.34	36.29
2.	0201	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FRESH OR CHTLLED		1.10	
3.	0202	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN	0.44	8.58	1,873.31
4.	0301	LIVE FISH	0.64	1.74	173.04
5.	0302	FISH FRESH OR CHILLED EXCLUDING FISH FILLETS & OTHR FISH MEAT OF HEDNG NO 0304	996.54	2,233.65	124.14
6.	0303	FISH FROZEN EXCLUDING FISH FILLETS & OTHER FISH MEAT OF HEADING NO 0304	152.80	1,016.09	564.99
7.	0304	FISH FILLETS & OTHER FISH MEAT (WHETHER OR NOT MINCED) FRESH CHILLED OR FROZEN	11.68		
8.	0305	FISH DRIED SALTED OR IN BRINE;SMOKED FISH COOKED OR NOT BEFORE OR DURING THE SMOKINGPROCESS;FISH MEAL FIT FOR CONSUMPTION	1.85	40.26	2,078.48
9.	0306	CRSTCNS W/N IN SHL,LIVE,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN,DRDSLTD/IN BRINE;CRSTCNS,IN SHL,CKD BY STMNG OR	241.58	151.36	-37.35

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1998-99	1999-00	Growth %
		BOILING, W/N CHLD,FRZN,DRD,SLTD/IN BRINE			
10.	0307	MOLUSCS W/N SHL,LIVE,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN, DRIED,SLTD/INBRINE;AQUATIC INVRTEBRTS EXCLCRSTCNS&MOLUSCS LIVE,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN,ETC.	6.33		
11.	0402	MLK & CRM CNCNTD/CONTNG SUGR/SWETNG MATR	169.11	1,947.01	1,051.32
12.	0405	BUTTER AND OTHR FATS & OILS DRVD FROM MLK;DAIRY SPREADS		2.99	
13.	0407	BIRDS EGGS,IN SHELL,FRSH PRSVD OR CKD	1,143.68	340.21	-70.25
14.	0409	NATURAL HONEY		28.65	
15.	0501	HUMAN HAIR,UNWORKED; WASTE OF HUMAN HAIR	0.47	0.22	-53.32
16.	0506	ACIDED/DGLITNSD BONES&HRN/CORS,NT SHAPED, DEFTD,UNWRDK,SMPLY PRPD;PWDR&WSTE THEREOF		7.57	
17.	0511	ANML PRDCTS NES/INCL;DEAD ANMLS OF CHPTR 1 OR 3 UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION	10.87	2.73	-74.88
18.	0601	BULBS,TUBRS,TUBROUS ROOTS,CORMS,CRWNS & RHIZMS,DORMANT,IN GROWTH/IN FLWR,CHICORY PLNTS & ROOTS EXC ROOTS OF HDG 1212		4.69	
19.	0602	OTHR LIVE PLNTS (INCL ROOTS) CUTTINGS & SLIPS;MUSHROOM SPAWN	5.15	14.72	185.92
20.	0603	CUT FLWRS & FLWR BUDS SUITABLE FOR BOUQETS/ORNMENTL PURPOSES,FRESH,DRIED, DYED,BLECHD,IMPREGNATED/OTHRWISE PREPARED	0.45		
21.	0701	POTATOES FRESH OR CHILLED	0.53	333.73	62,808.97
22.	0702	TOMATOES FRESH OR CHILLED	37.33	111.11	197.60
23.	0703	ONIONS,SHALLOTS,GARLIC,LEEKS & OTHER ALLIACEOUS VEGETABLES,FRESH OR CHILLED	1,805.97	6,137.28	239.83
24.	0704	CABBAGES,CAULIFLOWERS,KOHIRABI,KALE & SIMILAR EDIBLE BRASICAS,FRSH OR CHILLED		0.53	
25.	0705	LETTUCE & CHICORY,FRESH OR CHILLED		0.49	
26.	0706	CARROTS,TURNIPS,SALAD BEETROOT,SALSIFY, CELERAC,RADISHES & SMLR RTS FRSH/CHLD		1.04	
27.	0708	LEGUMINOUS VEGTBLS W/N SHLD FRSH/CHLD		51.49	
28.	0709	OTHER VEGETABLES FRESH OR CHILLED	7.29	57.48	688.47
29.	0710	VEG COOKED OR NOT BY STMNG/BOILNG,FRZN		22.00	
30.	0711	VEGTABLS PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED BUT UNSUITABLE FOR INSTANT CONSUMPTION		316.90	
31.	0712	DRIED VEG,WHOLE CUT,SLCED,BRKN OR IN PWDR	12.13		
32.	0713	DRID LEGUMINOUS VEG SHLD W/N SKINNED/SPLIT	41.92	8,300.49	19,703.14

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1998-99	1999-00	Growth %
33.	0714	MANIOC,AROWRT ETC & SMLR RTS & TUBRS WTH HGH STRCH/INULN CONTNT,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN/DRD W/N SLCD IN THE FORM OF PELLETS SAGO PITH	11.44		
34.	0801	COCONUT,BRAZIL NUTS & CASHEW NUTS FRESH OR DRIED WHETHER OR NOT SHELLLED OR PEELED		0.24	
35.	0802	OTHR NUTS FRSH OR DRIED W/N SHELD OR PEELD		22.40	
36.	0803	BANANAS INCLUDING PLANTAINS FRSH OR DRIED	1.71	4.41	158.03
37.	0804	DATES,FIGS,PINEAPPLES,AVOCADOS,GUAVAS, MANGOES & MANGOSTEENS FRESH OR DRIED	955.61	1,096.49	14.74
38.	0805	CITRUS FRUIT FRESH OR DRIED	985.21	2,397.61	143.36
39.	0806	GRAPES FRESH OR DRIED	274.09	149.59	-45.42
40.	0807	MELONS (INCL WTRMLON) & PAPWS(PAPYAS)FRSH	2.42	0.25	-89.87
41.	0808	APPLES,PEARS & QUINCES,FRSH	913.57	865.20	-5.29
42.	0809	APRICOTS CHERRIES PEACHES (INCL NECTARINS)PLUMS & SLOES,FRSH		8.74	
43.	0810	OTHER FRUITS,FRESH	156.22	756.36	384.16
44.	0811	FRUIT & NUTS,UNCOOKD/COOKD BY STEAMING OR BOILING IN WATER,FRZN,W/N CONTG ADDED SUGAR OR OTHR SWETENING MATTER	0.62		
45.	0812	FRUT & NUTS PROVSNLY PRSVD BY SO2 GAS/OTHRPRSVNG SOLN UNSUTBLE FOR IMMDDT CONSMPTION	119.33	278.58	133.44
46.	0813	FRUIT DRIED EXCL UNDER HEADS NOS 08.01 TO 08.06, MIXTURES OF NUTS OR DRIED FRUITS	3.21	17.81	454.51
47.	0814	PEEL OF CITRS FRUIT/MELNS(INCL WTRMELNS), FRSH,FRZN,DRIED/PROVSNLY PRSVD IN BRINE, INSULPHUR WTR OR IN OTHR PRSVTV SOLNS	0.50		
48.	0901	COFFEE,WHTR/NT ROASTED OR DECAFFIENATED; COFFEE HUSKS & SKINS;COFFEE SUBSTITUTES CONTAINING COFFEE IN ANY PROPORTION		59.17	
49.	0902	TEA	7.53	28.18	274.06
50.	0904	PEPPER OF GENUS PIPER;DRIED/CRUSHED/GROUNDFRUIT OF GENUS CAPSICUM/GENUS PIMENTA	631.27	2,362.28	274.21
51.	0908	NUTMEG,MACE & CARDAMOMS		0.79	
52.	0909	SEEDS OF ANISE,BADIAN,FENNEL,CORIANDER CUMIN,CARAWAY OR JUNIPER	24.56	23.94	-2.54
53.	0910	GINGER,SAFFRON,TRUMERIC(CURCUMA),THYME BAY LEAVES,CURRY AND OTHER SPICES	935.07	1,774.40	89.76
54.	1004	OATS	9.21		
55.	1005	MAIZE (CORN)	106.06	2.01	-98.10

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1998-99	1999-00	Growth %
56.	1006	RICE	225,064.13	36,596.87	-83.74
57.	1007	GRAIN SORGHUM	0.73		
58.	1008	BUCKWHEAT,MILLET & CANARY SEED OTHER CERLS	14.87		
59.	1101	WHEAT OR MESLIN FLOUR	241.06		
60.	1103	CEREAL GROATS,MEAL & PELLETS	40.46		
61.	1104	CEREAL GRANS OTHRWSE WRKD (AS HULLD,ROLD FLKD,PERLD,SLCD/KBLLD) EXCPT RCE OF HDNG NO 1006;GERM OF CERLS,WHOL,ROLD FLKD/GRND		1.26	
62.	1106	FLOUR & MEAL OF DRID LEGUMINOUS VGTBLS OF HDNG NO.0713,OF SAGO/ROOTS/TUBRS OF HDNG NO.0714;ML & PODR OF PRDCTS OF CH-8	53.64	9.99	-81.38
63.	1108	STARCHES;INULIN	147.65	68.09	-53.89
64.	1109	WHEAT GLUTEN , W/N DRIED	0.43		
65.	1201	SOYA BEANS W/N BROKEN	28.05		
66.	1202	GROUND-NUTS,NOT ROASTED OR OTHERWISE COOKED,W/N SHELLED OR BROKEN	10.88		
67.	1208	FLOURS & MEALS OF OIL SEEDS OR OLEAGINOUS FRUITS OTHER THAN THOSE OF MUSTARD	25.85	0.19	-99.26
68.	1209	SEEDS,FRUITS&SPORES,OF A KIND USD FR SOWNG	52.25	646.38	1,137.01
69.	1211	PLNTS & PRTS OF PLNTS INCLD SEDS & FRUITS USD FOR PRFUMRY PHRMACY/INSCTCIDL OR SMLR PURPOSES FRSH/DRID W/N CUT CRSHD OR POWDRD	315.95	438.00	38.63
70.	1212	LOCUST BEANS SEAWEEDES SUGR BEET& SUGR CANEFRSH/DRID W/N GRND;FRUT STONES &KERNLS & OTHR VEG PRDCTS FOR HUMAN CONSMPTN N.E.S.		0.41	
71.	1301	LAC;NATURL GUMS,RESNS,GUM-RESNS&OLEORESNS	151.39	130.97	-13.49
72.	1302	VEG SAPS & EXTRCTS;PECTC SUBSTNCS PECTNATSPECTTS;AGAR-AGR & OTHR MUCILGS & THCKENERSW/N MODIFIED DERIVED FROM VEGITBL PRDCTS	14.07	48.63	245.72
73.	1404	VEG PRODUCTS N.E.S. OR INCLUDED		20.05	
74.	1513	COCONUT(COPRA) PALM KERNEL/BABASSU OIL & FRACTNS THEREOF W/N REFND NT CHMCALY MODFD	282.24	496.91	76.06
75.	1514	RAPE COLZA/MUSTARD OIL & ITS FRACTNS W/N REFINED, BUT NOT CHEMICLLY MODIFIED		6.49	
76.	1515	OTHR FXD VGTBL FATS OILS(INCL JOJOBA OIL) & THEIR FRACTNS W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED	37.13	6.09	-83.60
77.	1516	ANML/VEG FATS & OILS,ITS FRACTNS PRTLY OR WHOLY HYDROGENATED INTR-ESTRFIED RE-	2.65		

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1998-99	1999-00	Growth %
		ESTRFDELAIDINSD W/N REFND BUT NT FURTHR PRPD			
78.	1521	VEGETABLE WAXES,BEEWAX,OTR INSECT WAXES & SPERMACETI W/N REFINED OR COLOURED	1.91	6.35	232.07
79.	1701	CANE/BEET SUGR CHMCLY PURE SUCRSE IN SOLID	7.35	32.56	343.28
80.	1702	OTHR SUGR IN SOLID FORM INCL CHMCLY PURE LCTSE,MLTSE,GLCSE & FRCTSE;SUGR SYRP WTOUTFLVRNG/CLRNG MTR,ARTFCL HONEY; CAMEL	29.60	136.78	362.08
81.	1704	SUGR CNFCTNRY (INCL WHITE CHCLT)WTHOT COCOA	9.52	537.67	5,547.99
82.	1806	CHOCOLATE & OTHR FOOD PRPNS CONTNG COCOA	282.36	578.53	104.89
83.	1901	MALT EXTRCT;FOOD PRPNS OF FLOUR,STARCH ETCWITHOUT COCA PWDR OR CONTNG COCA PWDR IN <50% BY WT N.E.S.	211.28	490.85	132.32
84.	1902	PASTA,W/N CKD/STFD (WTH MEAT/OTHR SBSTNCS)OR OTRWSE PRPD SUCH AS SPGHTI MCRNI NOODLSLASAGENE GNOCCHI ETC,COUSCOUS W/N PRPD		4.09	
85.	1903	TPIOCA & SUBSTTUTES PRPD FRM STRCH IN FORMOF FLKS GRAINS PERLS SFTNGS/IN SMLR FORMS	32.50	13.43	-58.67
86.	1904	PRPD FOODS OBTND BY SWLNG/ROSTNG OF CRLS PRDCTS (CORN FLKS) CRLS INTHE FORMOF GRAINFLKS ETC.EVCL.MAZEPRE COOKD/OTHRWSE PRPD	49.64	303.19	510.72
87.	1905	BREAD,PSTRY&OTHR BKRS WARS, W/N WTH COCOA;COMMUNION WAFERS,EMPTY CACHETS FOR PHRMCTLUSE, SLNG WFRS, RICE PAPR & SMLR PRODUCTS	32.62	35.83	9.85
88.	2001	VEG FRUTS NUTS & OTHR EDBL PRTS OF PLNTS PRPD/PRSVD BY VINEGAR/ACETIC ACID	10.91	2.40	-78.02
89.	2004	OTHR VGTBLS PREPRD/PRSVD OTHRWSE THAN BY VINEGAR OR ACETIC ACID AND FROZEN		1.43	
90.	2005	OTHR VGTBLS PRPD/PRSVD OTHRWSE THN BY VENEGAR/ACETIC ACID NT FRZN OTHR THN PRDTCS OF HDNG NO-2006	1.85		
91.	2007	JAMS FRUT JELLY MARMALDS FRUT/NUT PUREE & FRUT/NUT PASTS COOKD PRPNS W/N CONTNG SUGR		11.11	
92.	2008	FRUITS NUTS & OTHER EDIBLE PARTS OF PLANTSOTHRWISE PREPD/PRSVD, W/N SWEETND N.E.S.	22.48		
93.	2009	FRUIT JUICES (INCL GRAPE MUST)/VGTBL JUICEUNFRMNTD & NOT WTH ADDED SPRT,W/N SWEETND	14.28	19.75	38.29
94.	2101	EXTRTS ESSNCS & CNCNTRTS OF COFFE	12.94	13.75	6.24

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1998-99	1999-00	Growth %
		TEA/MATE& THR PRPN;RSTD CHICORY & OTHR RSTD COFFE SUBSTITUTS,EXTRCTS,ESSNCS ETC THROF			
95.	2102	YEASTS(ACTIV/INACTIV);OTHR SINGLE CELL MICRO-ORGNMSMS;DEAD(BUT NT INCL VACCINS OF HEADING NO 3002);PRPD BAKING POWDERS		4.67	
96.	2103	SAUCES & PRPNS THREFOR MXD CONDIMNTS & MXDSEASONNGS,MUSTRD FLOUR & MEAL,PRPD MUSTRD	0.24		
97.	2105	ICE CREAM & OTHR EDBL ICE W/N CONTNG COCOA	0.51		
98.	2106	OTHR FOOD PREPRNS N.E.S.	63.38	114.23	80.24
99.	2201	WATERS INCLDG NATRL/ARTFCL MINRL WATERS & AERTD WATERS NOT CONTNG ADED SUGR/OTHR SWEETENING MATTER NOR FLAVOURED;ICE & SNOW	2.01		
100.	2202	WATERS INCL MNRL WATERS&AERTD WATER CNTNG ADDED SUGR/OTHR SWTNG MATTR/FLVRD & OTHR NOMASLCOHLC BEVRS EXCL JUICES OF HD NO2009	29.46		
<b>Total</b>			<b>418,871.50</b>	<b>275,728.36</b>	<b>-34.17</b>

Source: Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Govt. of India

**Table A.1.3 EXPORT DATA**

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2000-01	2001-02	Growth %
1.	0105	LIVE POULTRY FOWLS OF THE SPECIES GALLUS DOMESTICUS DUCKS,GEESE,TURKEYS & GUINEA	367.35	188.90	-48.58
2.	0201	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FRESH OR CHILLED		0.34	
3.	0202	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN		1.15	
4.	0301	LIVE FISH	0.46		
5.	0302	FISH FRESH OR CHILLED EXCLUDING FISH FILLETS & OTHR FISH MEAT OF HEDNG NO 0304	3,044.69	2,579.63	-15.27
6.	0303	FISH FROZEN EXCLUDING FISH FILLETS & OTHER FISH MEAT OF HEADING NO 0304	1,440.64	1,010.00	-29.89
7.	0304	FISH FILLETS & OTHER FISH MEAT (WHETHER OR NOT MINCED) FRESH CHILLED OR FROZEN	1.70	0.20	-88.45
8.	0305	FISH DRIED SALTED OR IN BRINE;SMOKED FISH COOKED OR NOT BEFORE OR DURING THE SMOKINGPROCESS;FISH MEAL FIT FOR CONSUMPTION	160.62	168.94	5.18
9.	0306	CRSTCNS W/N IN SHL,LIVE,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN,DRDSLTD/IN BRINE;CRSTCNS,IN SHL,CKD BY STMNG OR BOILING,W/N CHLD,FRZN,DRD,SLTD/IN BRINE	162.68	79.49	-51.14

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2000-01	2001-02	Growth %
10.	0307	MOLUSCS W/N SHL,LIVE,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN, DRIED,SLTD/INBRINE;AQUATIC INVRTEBRTS EXCLCRSTCNS&MOLUSCS LIVE,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN,ETC.	13.65		
11.	0402	MLK & CRM CNCNTD/CONTNG SUGR/SWETNG MATR	3,328.89	5,198.52	56.16
12.	0407	BIRDS EGGS,IN SHELL,FRSH PRSVD OR CKD	469.74	476.90	1.52
13.	0409	NATURAL HONEY	14.80	8.55	-42.21
14.	0511	ANML PRDCTS NES/INCL;DEAD ANMLS OF CHPTR 1 OR 3 UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION	4.63		
15.	0601	BULBS,TUBRS,TUBROUS ROOTS,CORMS,CRWNS & RHIZMS,DORMANT,IN GROWTH/IN FLWR,CHICORY PLNTS & ROOTS EXC ROOTS OF HDG 1212	4.28	0.63	-85.37
16.	0602	OTHR LIVE PLNTS (INCL ROOTS) CUTTINGS & SLIPS;MUSHROOM SPAWN	37.05	2.23	-93.99
17.	0603	CUT FLWRS & FLWR BUDS SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS/ORNMENTL PURPOSES,FRESH,DRIED, DYED,BLECHD,IMPREGNATED/OTHRWISE PREPARED	0.02	4.40	22,000.50
18.	0701	POTATOES FRESH OR CHILLED		10.18	
19.	0702	TOMATOES FRESH OR CHILLED	68.53	113.51	65.64
20.	0703	ONIONS,SHALLOTS,GARLIC,LEEK & OTHER ALLIACEOUS VEGETABLES,FRESH OR CHILLED	4,236.36	7,701.40	81.79
21.	0708	LEGUMINOUS VEGTBLS W/N SHLD FRSH/CHLD	43.19	0.24	-99.45
22.	0709	OTHER VEGETABLES FRESH OR CHILLED	314.92	99.57	-68.38
23.	0710	VEG COOKED OR NOT BY STMNG/BOILNG,FRZN	222.13		
24.	0711	VEGTABLS PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED BUT UNSUITABLE FOR INSTANT CONSUMPTION	176.94	6.23	-96.48
25.	0712	DRIED VEG,WHOLE CUT,SLCED,BRKN OR IN PWDR	2.38	9.36	293.42
26.	0713	DRID LEGUMINOUS VEG SHLD W/N SKINNED/SPLIT	8,216.50	10,268.87	24.98
27.	0714	MANIOC,AROWRT ETC & SMLR RTS & TUBRS WTH HGH STRCH/INULN CONTNT,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN/DRD W/N SLCD IN THE FORM OF PELLETS SAGO PITH	3.09	41.94	1,257.42
28.	0801	COCONUT,BRAZIL NUTS & CASHEW NUTS FRESH OR DRIED WHETHER OR NOT SHELLED OR PEELED		6.45	
29.	0802	OTHR NUTS FRSH OR DRIED W/N SHELD OR PEELD	2.00	13.37	567.11
30.	0803	BANANAS INCLUDING PLANTAINS FRSH OR DRIED		12.56	
31.	0804	DATES,FIGS,PINEAPPLES,AVOCADOS,GUAVAS, MANGOES & MANGOSTEENS FRESH OR DRIED	2,324.25	2,450.03	5.41
32.	0805	CITRUS FRUIT FRESH OR DRIED	2,651.03	3,147.03	18.71

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2000-01	2001-02	Growth %
33.	0806	GRAPES FRESH OR DRIED	250.10	57.17	-77.14
34.	0808	APPLES,PEARS & QUINCES,FRSH	272.19	1,320.50	385.14
35.	0810	OTHER FRUITS,FRESH	1,545.50	4,606.44	198.06
36.	0812	FRUT & NUTS PROVSNLY PRSVD BY SO2 GAS/OTHRPRSVNG SOLN UNSUTBLE FOR IMMDET CONSMPTION	303.09	90.74	-70.06
37.	0813	FRUIT DRIED EXCL UNDER HEADS NOS 08.01 TO 08.06, MIXTURES OF NUTS OR DRIED FRUITS	64.68	50.37	-22.11
38.	0814	PEEL OF CITRS FRUIT/MELNS(INCL WTRMELNS), FRSH,FRZN,DRIED/PROVSNLY PRSVD IN BRINE, INSULPHUR WTR OR IN OTHR PRSVTV SOLNS	1.27		
39.	0901	COFFEE,WHTR/NT ROASTED OR DECAFFIENATED; COFFEE HUSKS & SKINS;COFFEE SUBSTITUTES CONTAINING COFFEE IN ANY PROPORTION	44.64	13.49	-69.79
40.	0902	TEA	217.72	0.01	-100.00
41.	0904	PEPPER OF GENUS PIPER;DRIED/CRUSHED/GROUNDFRUIT OF GENUS CAPSICUM/GENUS PIMENTA	81.11	596.14	634.98
42.	0906	CINNAMON & CINNAMON TREE FLOWERS	14.67		
43.	0908	NUTMEG,MACE & CARDAMOMS	153.93	145.88	-5.23
44.	0909	SEEDS OF ANISE,BADIAN,FENNEL,CORIANDER CUMIN,CARAWAY OR JUNIPER	522.13	655.51	25.55
45.	0910	GINGER,SAFFRON,TRUMERIC(CURCUMA),THYME BAY LEAVES,CURRY AND OTHER SPICES	5,803.71	3,609.38	-37.81
46.	1001	WHEAT & MESLIN	11,519.45	41,005.70	255.97
47.	1005	MAIZE (CORN)	1,420.13	5,713.23	302.30
48.	1006	RICE	29,755.78	8,094.10	-72.80
49.	1101	WHEAT OR MESLIN FLOUR	3,710.34	4,804.38	29.49
50.	1103	CEREAL GROATS,MEAL & PELLETS	657.35	16.51	-97.49
51.	1104	CEREAL GRANS OTHR WSE WRKD (AS HULLD,ROLD FLKD,PERLD,SLCD/KBLLD) EXCPT RCE OF HDNG NO 1006;GERM OF CERLS,WHOL,ROLD FLKD/GRND	6.86		
52.	1106	FLOUR & MEAL OF DRID LEGUMINOUS VGTBLS OF HDNG NO.0713,OF SAGO/ROOTS/TUBRS OF HDNG NO.0714;ML & PODR OF PRDCTS OF CH-8	12.72	19.20	50.97
53.	1108	STARCHES;INULIN	7.63	35.20	361.57
54.	1109	WHEAT GLUTEN , W/N DRIED	0.04		
55.	1201	SOYA BEANS W/N BROKEN		1.16	
56.	1202	GROUND-NUTS,NOT ROASTED OR OTHERWISE COOKED,W/N SHELLD OR BROKEN	35.97	65.90	83.20
57.	1207	OTHR OIL SEEDS & OLEGNUS FRUTS W/N BROKEN	8.95		
58.	1209	SEEDS,FRUITS&SPORES,OF A KIND USD FR SOWNG	691.13	100.87	-85.40



Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2000-01	2001-02	Growth %
59.	1211	PLNTS & PRTS OF PLNTS INCLD SEDS & FRUTS USD FOR PRFUMRY PHRMACY/INSCTCIDL OR SMLR PURPOSES FRSH/DRID W/N CUT CRSHD OR POWDRD	275.41	611.96	122.19
60.	1212	LOCUST BEANS SEAWEEDES SUGR BEET& SUGR CANEFRSH/DRID W/N GRND;FRUT STONES &KERNLS & OTHR VEG PRODCTS FOR HUMAN CONSMPTN N.E.S.	0.39		
61.	1301	LAC;NATURL GUMS,RESNS,GUM-RESNS&OLEORESNS	141.53	480.55	239.53
62.	1302	VEG SAPS & EXTRCTS;PECTC SUBSTNCS PECTNATSPECTTS;AGAR-AGR & OTHR MUCILGS & THCKENERSW/N MODIFIED DERIVED FROM VEGITBL PRDCTS	60.37	47.00	-22.15
63.	1401	VEG MATRLS USED PRIMARILY AS PLAITNG (E.G.BAMBOOS RATTANS REEDS RUSHES OSIER ETC CLND BLCD/DYD CEREAL STRAW,AND LIME BARK	20.24	10.54	-47.93
64.	1403	VEG MATRLS USED PRIMRLY IN BROOMS /BRUSHES(E.G.BROOMCORN PIASSAVA COUCH GRASS & ISTL) W/N IN HANKS OR BUNDLES	1.08	0.03	-97.47
65.	1404	VEG PRODUCTS N.E.S. OR INCLUDED	57.98	21.36	-63.16
66.	1505	WOOL GREASE & FATTY SUBSTNCS DERIVD THEREFROM(INCLUDING LANOLIN)	0.12		
67.	1511	PALM OIL & ITS FRACTIONS W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED		5.46	
68.	1513	COCONUT(COPRA) PALM KERNEL/BABASSU OIL & FRACTNS THEREOF W/N REFND NT CHMICALY MODFD	665.50	483.41	-27.36
69.	1514	RAPE COLZA/MUSTARD OIL & ITS FRACTNS W/N REFINED, BUT NOT CHEMICLLY MODIFIED	1.14		
70.	1515	OTHR FXD VGTBL FATS OILS(INCL JOJOBA OIL) & THEIR FRACTNS W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED	3.35	0.05	-98.41
71.	1516	ANML/VEG FATS & OILS,ITS FRACTNS PRTLY OR WHOLY HYDROGENATED INTR-ESTRFIED RE-ESTRFDELAIDINSW/N REFND BUT NT FURTHR PRPD	31.15		
72.	1518	ANML VEG FATS & OILS & THR FRCTS BOILD OXDSD DEHYDRTD SLPHRSD BLOWN POLYMRSD EXCL OF HDG 1516; INEDIBLE MIXTURES	11.50	3.89	-66.19
73.	1521	VEGETABLE WAXES,BEEWAX,OTR INSECT WAXES & SPERMACETI W/N REFINED OR COLOURED	4.34	4.65	7.05
74.	1701	CANE/BEET SUGR CHMCLY PURE SUCRSE IN SOLID	4,989.74	17,998.90	260.72
75.	1702	OTHR SUGR IN SOLID FORM INCL CHMCLY PURE LCTSE,MLTSE,GLCSE & FRCTSE;SUGR SYRP WTOUTFLVRNG/CLRNG MTR,ARTFCL HONEY; CAMEL	38.61	46.50	20.42

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2000-01	2001-02	Growth %
76.	1703	MOLSES RSLTD FROM THE EXTRCTN/RFNG OF SUGR	85.47	222.55	160.37
77.	1704	SUGR CNFCTNRY (INCL WHITE CHCLT)WTHOT COCOA	367.05	163.97	-55.33
78.	1806	CHOCOLATE & OTHR FOOD PRPNS CONTNG COCOA	360.74	300.82	-16.61
79.	1901	MALT EXTRCT;FOOD PRPNS OF FLOUR,STARCH ETCWITHOUT COCA PWDR OR CONTNG COCA PWDR IN <50% BY WT N.E.S.	538.20	1,496.15	177.99
80.	1902	PASTA,W/N CKD/STFD (WTH MEAT/OTHR SBSTNCS)OR OTRWSE PRPD SUCH AS SPGHTI MCRNI NOODLSLASAGENE GNOCCHI ETC,COUSCOUS W/N PRPD		3.04	
81.	1904	PRPD FOODS OBTND BY SWLNG/ROSTNG OF CRLS PRDCTS (CORN FLKS) CRLS INTHE FORMOF GRAINFLKS ETC.EVCL.MAZEPRE COOKD/OTHRWSE PRPD	481.19	76.98	-84.00
82.	1905	BREAD,PSTRY&OTHR BKRS WARS, W/N WTH COCOA;COMMUNION WAFERS,EMPTY CACHETS FOR PHRMCTLUSE, SLNG WFRS, RICE PAPR & SMLR PRODUCTS	55.28	28.99	-47.56
83.	2001	VEG FRUTS NUTS & OTHR EDBL PRTS OF PLNTS PRPD/PRSD BY VINEGAR/ACETIC ACID	6.18	6.38	3.26
84.	2004	OTHR VGTBLS PREPRD/PRSD OTHRWISE THAN BY VINEGAR OR ACETIC ACID AND FROZEN	2.78		
85.	2005	OTHR VGTBLS PRPD/PRSD OTHRWISE THN BY VINEGAR/ACETIC ACID NT FRZN OTHR THN PRDTCS OF HDNG NO-2006	9.64		
86.	2006	VEGTBLS FRUTS NUTS FRUT PEEL & OTHR PRTS OF PLNTSPRSD BY SUGR (DRAIND GLACE/CRYSTALLISED)	0.17		
87.	2007	JAMS FRUT JELLY MARMALDS FRUT/NUT PUREE & FRUT/NUT PASTS COOKD PRPNS W/N CONTNG SUGR	17.81		
88.	2008	FRUTS NUTS & OTHER EDIBLE PARTS OF PLANTSOTHRWISE PREPD/PRSD, W/N SWEETND N.E.S.	27.40	160.13	484.50
89.	2009	FRUIT JUICES (INCL GRAPE MUST)/VGTBL JUICEUNFRMNTD & NOT WTH ADDED SPRT,W/N SWEETND	26.88	3.31	-87.70
90.	2101	EXTRTS ESSNCS & CNCNTRTS OF COFFE TEA/MATE& THR PRPN;RSTD CHICORY & OTHR RSTD COFFE SUBSTITUTS,EXTRCTS,ESSNCS ETC THROF	57.98	9.25	-84.04
91.	2102	YEASTS(ACTIV/INACTIV);OTHR SINGLE CELL MICRO-ORGNMS;DEAD(BUT NT INCL VACCINS OF HEADING NO 3002);PRPD BAKING POWDERS	4.15	8.43	102.90
92.	2103	SAUCES & PRPNS THREFOR MXD CONDIMNTS & MXDSEASONNGS,MUSTRD FLOUR & MEAL,PRPD MUSTRD	3.19		

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2000-01	2001-02	Growth %
93.	2104	SOUPS & BROTHS & PREPARATIONS THERFOR ; HOMOGENISED COMPOSITE FOOD PREPARATIONS	1.20		
94.	2105	ICE CREAM & OTHR EDBL ICE W/N CONTNG COCOA	10.93	9.36	-14.32
95.	2106	OTHR FOOD PREPRNS N.E.S.	843.97	176.74	-79.06
96.	2201	WATERS INCLDG NATRL/ARTFCL MINRL WATERS & AERTD WATERS NOT CONTNG ADED SUGR/OTHR SWEETENING MATTER NOR FLAVOURED;ICE & SNOW	0.18		
97.	2202	WATERS INCL MNRL WATERS&AERTD WATER CNTNG ADDED SUGR/OTHR SWTNG MATTR/FLVRD & OTHR NOMASLCOHLC BEVRS EXCL JUICES OF HD NO2009	39.46	20.03	-49.24
98.	2203	BEER MADE FROM MALT	130.32	53.69	-58.80
99.	2208	UNDNATRD ETHYL ALCHL WTH<80% ALCHL STRNGTH;SPRTS ,LIQRS & OTHR SPRTOUS BVRGS;COMPND ALCHL PRPN FOR MNUFCTRE OF BVRGS	6.31	6.60	4.55
100.	2301	FLOURS MEALS & PELLETS OF MEAT/MEAT OFFAL OF FISH CRUSTACNS MOLUSES/OTHR AQUATC INVERTBRTS UNFIT FOR HUMN CONSPMN GREAVES	1.54		
<b>Total</b>			<b>427,168.65</b>	<b>477,957.98</b>	<b>11.89</b>

Source: Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Govt. of India

**Table A.1.4 EXPORT DATA**

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2002-03	2003-04	Growth %
1.	0102	LIVE BOVINE ANIMALS		32.76	
2.	0105	LIVE POULTRY FOWLS OF THE SPECIES GALLUS DOMESTICUS DUCKS,GEESE,TURKEYS & GUINEA	370.63	318.47	-14.07
3.	0201	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FRESH OR CHILLED	3.15		
4.	0204	MEAT OF SHEEP OR GOATS, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN		13.83	
5.	0210	MEAT/EDBL MEAT OF LAMB, SALTERED, IN BRINE, DRIED/ SMOKED; EDBL FLOURS & MEALS OF MEAT/MEAT OFFAL	7.75		
6.	0302	FISH FRESH OR CHILLED EXCLUDING FISH FILLET & OTHER FISH MEAT OF HEADING NO 0304	1.87	0.05	-97.31
7.	0303	FISH FROZEN EXCLUDING FISH FILLET & OTHER FISH MEAT OF HEADING NO 0304	362.56	49.58	-86.33
8.	0304	FISH FILLET & OTHER FISH MEAT (WHETHER OR NOT MINCED) FRESH CHILLED OR FROZEN	3.45		
9.	0305	FISH DRIED SALTED OR IN BRINE; SMOKED FISH COOKED OR NOT BEFORE OR DURING THE	159.08	83.88	-47.27

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2002-03	2003-04	Growth %
		SMOKINGPROCESS;FISH MEAL FIT FOR CONSUMPTION			
10.	0306	CRSTCNS W/N IN SHL,LIVE,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN,DRDSLTD/IN BRINE;CRSTCNS,IN SHL,CKD BY STMNG OR BOILING,W/N CHLD,FRZN,DRD,SLTD/IN BRINE	33.48	29.16	-12.90
11.	0307	MOLUSCS W/N SHL,LIVE,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN, DRIED,SLTD/INBRINE;AQUATIC INVRTEBRTS EXCLCRSTCNS&MOLUSCS LIVE,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN,ETC.	7.27	4.09	-43.73
12.	0401	MILK & CREAM NOT CONCENTRATED NOR CONTNG ADDED SUGAR OR OTHER SWEETENING MATTER		1.24	
13.	0402	MLK & CRM CNCNTD/CONTNG SUGR/SWETNG MATR	4,211.36	1,423.41	-66.20
14.	0404	WHEY & PRDCTS CONSTNG OF NTRL MLK CNSTITNTW/N CONTAINING ADDED SGR OR SWEETENG MATTR	33.94	24.36	-28.21
15.	0405	BUTTER AND OTHR FATS & OILS DRVD FROM MLK;DAIRY SPREADS	1.08	25.74	2,274.67
16.	0406	CHEESE AND CURD		20.00	
17.	0407	BIRDS EGGS,IN SHELL,FRSH PRSVD OR CKD	6.65	0.04	-99.35
18.	0409	NATURAL HONEY		48.65	
19.	0505	CLIND,DISINFCTD FETHRD SKNS & OTHR PRTS OFBRDS/FETHR FR PRSVTN;PWDR & WSTE OF F HR	10.71	5.66	-47.15
20.	0507	UNWRKD/SMPLY PRPD NT SHAPD IVORY,TORTOISE SHELL,WHALE BONE & ITS HAIR,HRNS,ANTLERS, HOOVS,NAILS,CLAWS & BEAKS;THR PWDR & WASTE		3.07	
21.	0508	CORAL;SHELS OFMOLUSCS,CRSTCNS/ECHINDRMS & CUTTL BON,SMPLY PRPD NOT SHAPD,PWDR & WSTE		0.86	
22.	0511	ANML PRDCTS NES/INCL;DEAD ANMLS OF CHPTR 1 OR 3 UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION		22.69	
23.	0601	BULBS,TUBRS,TUBROUS ROOTS,CORMS,CRWNS & RHIZMS,DORMANT,IN GROWTH/IN FLWR,CHICORY PLNTS & ROOTS EXC ROOTS OF HDG 1212	6.34	2.75	-56.66
24.	0602	OTHR LIVE PLNTS (INCL ROOTS) CUTTINGS & SLIPS;MUSHROOM SPAWN	4.14	8.35	101.85
25.	0603	CUT FLWRS & FLWR BUDS SUITABLE FOR BOUQETS/ORNMENTL PURPOSES,FRESH,DRIED, DYED,BLECHD,IMPREGNATED/OTHRWISE PREPARED		9.80	
26.	0604	FOLAGE BRNCHS & OTHR PLNT PRTS,GRSES,MOSES& LICHNS FOR BOQETS/ORNMENTL PURPSES,FRSH, DRIED DYED,BLECHD,IMPRGNTD/OTHRWSE PRPRD	0.58	1.87	221.76

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2002-03	2003-04	Growth %
27.	0701	POTATOES FRESH OR CHILLED		71.61	
28.	0702	TOMATOES FRESH OR CHILLED	1,145.92	416.91	-63.62
29.	0703	ONIONS,SHALLOTS,GARLIC,LEEKS & OTHER ALLIACEOUS VEGETABLES,FRESH OR CHILLED	4,264.85	28,830.95	576.01
30.	0705	LETTUCE & CHICORY,FRESH OR CHILLED		11.20	
31.	0706	CARROTS,TURNIPS,SALAD BEETROOT,SALSIFY, CELERiac,RADISHES & SMLR RTS FRSH/CHLD		9.67	
32.	0708	LEGUMINOUS VEGTBLS W/N SHLD FRSH/CHLD	16.98		
33.	0709	OTHER VEGETABLES FRESH OR CHILLED	2.83	31.54	1,013.66
34.	0710	VEG COOKED OR NOT BY STMNG/BOILNG,FRZN	20.03	1.50	-92.49
35.	0711	VEGTABLS PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED BUT UNSUITABLE FOR INSTANT CONSUMPTION		51.60	
36.	0712	DRIED VEG,WHOLE CUT,SLCED,BRKN OR IN PWDR	24.66	459.60	1,764.03
37.	0713	DRID LEGUMINOUS VEG SHLD W/N SKINNED/SPLIT	13,344.59	12,553.21	-5.93
38.	0714	MANIOC,AROWRT ETC & SMLR RTS & TUBRS WTH HGH STRCH/INULN CONTNT,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN/DRD W/N SLCD IN THE FORM OF PELLETS SAGO PITH	20.16		
39.	0801	COCONUT,BRAZIL NUTS & CASHEW NUTS FRESH OR DRIED WHETHER OR NOT SHELLD OR PEELED	0.57	0.95	68.58
40.	0802	OTHR NUTS FRSH OR DRIED W/N SHELD OR PEELD	19.31	0.34	-98.22
41.	0803	BANANAS INCLUDING PLANTAINS FRSH OR DRIED	1.89	25.63	1,257.44
42.	0804	DATES,FIGS,PINEAPPLES,AVOCADOS,GUAVAS, MANGOES & MANGOSTEENS FRESH OR DRIED	1,450.92	4,209.07	190.10
43.	0805	CITRUS FRUIT FRESH OR DRIED	2,449.98	5,435.04	121.84
44.	0806	GRAPES FRESH OR DRIED	48.00	202.89	322.71
45.	0807	MELONS (INCL WTRMLON) & PAPWS(PAPYAS)FRSH	62.98		
46.	0808	APPLES,PEARS & QUINCES,FRSH	1,423.87	1,057.29	-25.75
47.	0809	APRICOTS CHERRIES PEACHES (INCL NECTARINS)PLUMS & SLOES,FRSH	45.44	62.20	36.89
48.	0810	OTHER FRUITS,FRESH	827.74	711.64	-14.03
49.	0811	FRUIT & NUTS,UNCOOKD/COOKD BY STEAMING OR BOILING IN WATER,FRZN,W/N CONTG ADDED SUGAR OR OTHR SWETENING MATTER	6.08		
50.	0812	FRUT & NUTS PROVSNLy PRSVD BY SO2 GAS/OTHRPRSVNG SOLN UNSUTBLE FOR IMMDT CONSMPTION	237.36	0.93	-99.61
51.	0813	FRUIT DRIED EXCL UNDER HEADS NOS 08.01 TO 08.06, MIXTURES OF NUTS OR DRIED FRUITS	54.29	88.12	62.32
52.	0901	COFFEE,WHTR/NT ROASTED OR		20.91	

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2002-03	2003-04	Growth %
		DECAFFIENATED; COFFEE HUSKS & SKINS;COFFEE SUBSTITUTES CONTAINING COFFEE IN ANY PROPORTION			
53.	0902	TEA	32.02	266.64	732.66
54.	0904	PEPPER OF GENUS PIPER;DRIED/CRUSHED/GROUNDFRUI TS OF GENUS CAPSICUM/GENUS PIMENTA	4,285.73	4,977.91	16.15
55.	0905	VANILLA		0.56	
56.	0907	CLOVES(WHOLE FRUIT,CLOVES & STEMS)		10.07	
57.	0909	SEEDS OF ANISE,BADIAN,FENNEL,CORIANDER CUMIN,CARAWAY OR JUNIPER	105.55	68.39	-35.21
58.	0910	GINGER,SAFFRON,TRUMERIC(CURCUMA),THYME BAY LEAVES,CURRY AND OTHER SPICES	638.01	994.21	55.83
59.	1001	WHEAT & MESLIN	46,740.45	90,009.98	92.57
60.	1003	BARLEY		14.67	
61.	1005	MAIZE (CORN)	3,755.53	16,742.16	345.80
62.	1006	RICE	62,305.44	90,431.61	45.14
63.	1101	WHEAT OR MESLIN FLOUR	265.27	616.94	132.57
64.	1102	CEREAL FLOURS OTHR THAN OF WHEAT OR MESLIN		0.11	
65.	1103	CEREAL GROATS,MEAL & PELLETS	256.52	19.96	-92.22
66.	1104	CEREAL GRANS OTHRWSE WRKD (AS HULLD,ROLD FLKD,PERLD,SLCD/KBL LD) EXCPT RCE OF HDNG NO 1006;GERM OF CERLS,WHOL,ROLD FLKD/GRND	3.57		
67.	1106	FLOUR & MEAL OF DRID LEGUMINOUS VGTBLS OF HDNG NO.0713,OF SAGO/ROOTS/TUBRS OF HDNG NO.0714;ML & PODR OF PRDCTS OF CH-8	49.72	14.74	-70.35
68.	1107	MALT WHETHER OR NOT ROASTED		6.22	
69.	1108	STARCHES;INULIN	91.92	46.18	-49.75
70.	1201	SOYA BEANS W/N BROKEN		102.14	
71.	1202	GROUND-NUTS,NOT ROASTED OR OTHERWISE COOKED,W/N SHELLED OR BROKEN		20.05	
72.	1206	SUNFLOWER SEEDS WHETHER OR NOT BROKEN		5.77	
73.	1207	OTHR OIL SEEDS & OLEGNUS FRU TS W/N BROKEN		17.07	
74.	1208	FLOURS & MEALS OF OIL SEEDS OR OLEAGINOUS FRUITS OTHER THAN THOSE OF MUSTARD	23.74	3.35	-85.91
75.	1209	SEEDS,FRUITS&SPORES,OF A KIND USD FR SOWNG	195.89	645.10	229.32
76.	1211	PLNTS & PR TS OF PLNTS INCLD SEDS & FRU TS USD FOR PRFUMRY PHRMACY/INSCTCIDL OR SMLR PURPOSES FRSH/DRID W/N CUT CRSHD OR POWDRD	314.19	699.92	122.77
77.	1213	CEREAL STRAW & HUSKS UNPRPD W/N CHOPPED	0.10		

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2002-03	2003-04	Growth %
		GROUND PRESSED/IN THE FORM OF PELLETS			
78.	1301	LAC;NATURL GUMS,RESNS,GUM-RESNS&OLEORESNS	177.82	475.21	167.24
79.	1302	VEG SAPS & EXTRCTS;PECTC SUBSTNCS PECTNATSPECTTS;AGAR-AGR & OTHR MUCILGS & THCKENERSW/N MODIFIED DERIVED FROM VEGITBL PRDCTS	16.93	22.89	35.16
80.	1401	VEG MATRLS USED PRIMARILY AS PLAITNG (E.G.BAMBOOS RATTANS REEDS RUSHES OSIER ETC CLND BLCD/DYD CEREAL STRAW,AND LIME BARK	11.04		
81.	1404	VEG PRODUCTS N.E.S. OR INCLUDED	7.23	36.83	409.26
82.	1501	LARD OTHR PIG FAT & POULTRY FAT RENDRD W/N PRESSED/SOLVENT-EXTRACTED EXCLUDING HDNG NO.02.09 & 15.03		34.32	
83.	1505	WOOL GREASE & FATTY SUBSTNCS DERIVD THEREFROM(INCLUDING LANOLIN)	4.34		
84.	1506	OTHR ANML FATS & OILS & THEIR FRACTNS W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMCALLY MODIFD		11.39	
85.	1507	SOYA BEAN OIL & ITS FRACTNS W/N REFIND BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED	1,439.54		
86.	1508	GROUN NUT OIL & ITS FRACTIONS W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED		12.19	
87.	1513	COCONUT(COPRA) PALM KERNEL/BABASSU OIL & FRACTNS THEREOF W/N REFND NT CHMCALY MODFD	1,122.40	947.83	-15.55
88.	1514	RAPE COLZA/MUSTARD OIL & ITS FRACTNS W/N REFINED, BUT NOT CHEMICLLY MODIFIED		36.34	
89.	1515	OTHR FXD VGTBL FATS OILS(INCL JOJOBA OIL) & THEIR FRACTNS W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED	29.98	39.36	31.26
90.	1516	ANML/VEG FATS & OILS,ITS FRACTNS PRTLY OR WHOLY HYDROGENATED INTR-ESTRFIED RE-ESTRFDELAIDINS D W/N REFND BUT NT FURTHR PRPD	1.33		
91.	1517	MARGARINE EDBL MXTRS/PRPNS OF ANML/VEG FATS/OILS FRACTNS OF DIFFRNT FATS/OILS OF THIS CHAPTR OTHR THN THAT OF HED NO.1516	1.20	16.52	1,272.10
92.	1518	ANML VEG FATS & OILS & THR FRCTS BOILD OXDSD DEHYDRTD SLPHRS D BLOWN POLYMRS D EXCL OF HDG 1516; INEDIBLE MIXTURES		3.33	
93.	1521	VEGETABLE WAXES,BEEWAX,OTR INSECT WAXES & SPERMACE TI W/N REFINED OR COLOURED	2.40		
94.	1602	OTHR PRPD/PRSD MEAT MEAT OFFAL/BLOOD		53.18	
95.	1701	CANE/BEET SUGR CHMCLY PURE SUCRSE IN SOLID	32,745.21	14,478.44	-55.78
96.	1702	OTHR SUGR IN SOLID FORM INCL CHMCLY PURE LCTSE,MLTSE,GLCSE & FRCTSE;SUGR SYRP	10.40	30.05	188.88

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2002-03	2003-04	Growth %
		WTOUTFLVRNG/CLRNG MTR,ARTFCL HONEY; CAMEL			
97.	1703	MOLSES RSLTD FROM THE EXTRCTN/RFNG OF SUGR	9.33	2.71	-70.96
98.	1704	SUGR CNFCTNRY (INCL WHITE CHCLT)WTHOT COCOA	146.48	249.48	70.32
99.	1801	COCOA BEANS WHOLE/BROKEN RAW/ROASTED		6.68	
100.	1806	CHOCOLATE & OTHR FOOD PRPNS CONTNG COCOA	207.83	174.43	-16.07
<b>Total</b>			<b>569,128.63</b>	<b>799,897.60</b>	<b>40.55</b>

Source: Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Govt. of India

**Table A.1.5 EXPORT DATA**

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2004-05	2005-06	Growth %
1.	0102	LIVE BOVINE ANIMALS	11.61		
2.	0103	LIVE SWINE	23.00		
3.	0104	LIVE SHEEP & GOATS	56.84	12.40	-78.19
4.	0106	OTHER LIVE ANIMALS		0.43	
5.	0201	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FRESH OR CHILLED	2.85		
6.	0202	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN		5.50	
7.	0203	MEAT OF SWINE,FRESH,CHILLED OR FROZEN	22.54		
8.	0209	PIG FAT FREE OF LEAN MEAT & PLTRY FAT(NOT RNDERD)FRSH,CHLD,FRZN,SLTED IN BRINE ETC		0.36	
9.	0210	MEAT/EDBL MEAT OFL,SLTED,IN BRINE,DRIED/ SMOKD;EDBL FLOURS&MEALS OF MEAT/MEAT OFFAL	2.31		
10.	0301	LIVE FISH	0.06		
11.	0302	FISH FRESH OR CHILLED EXCLUDING FISH FILLETS & OTHR FISH MEAT OF HEDNG NO 0304	579.94	9.96	-98.28
12.	0303	FISH FROZEN EXCLUDING FISH FILLETS & OTHER FISH MEAT OF HEADING NO 0304	1.43	33.56	2,250.14
13.	0304	FISH FILLETS & OTHER FISH MEAT (WHETHER OR NOT MINCED) FRESH CHILLED OR FROZEN		22.32	
14.	0305	FISH DRIED SALTED OR IN BRINE;SMOKED FISH COOKED OR NOT BEFORE OR DURING THE SMOKINGPROCESS;FISH MEAL FIT FOR CONSUMPTION	54.20	72.36	33.51
15.	0306	CRSTCNS W/N IN SHL,LIVE,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN,DRDSLTD/IN BRINE;CRSTCNS,IN SHL,CKD BY STMNG OR BOILING, W/N CHLD,FRZN,DRD,SLTD/IN BRINE	6.86		
16.	0401	MILK & CREAM NOT CONCENTRATED NOR	13.07		



Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2004-05	2005-06	Growth %
		CONTNG ADDED SUGAR OR OTHER SWEETENING MATTR			
17.	0402	MLK & CRM CNCNTD/CONTNG SUGR/SWETNG MATR	10,898.72	7,387.14	-32.22
18.	0404	WHEY & PRDCTS CONSTNG OF NTRL MLK CNSTITNTW/N CONTAINING ADDED SGR OR SWEETENG MATTR	8.81	8.82	0.12
19.	0405	BUTTER AND OTHR FATS & OILS DRVD FROM MLK;DAIRY SPREADS		9.62	
20.	0406	CHEESE AND CURD	23.44	48.00	104.76
21.	0407	BIRDS EGGS,IN SHELL,FRSH PRSVD OR CKD		0.08	
22.	0409	NATURAL HONEY		7.27	
23.	0506	ACIDED/DGLITNSD BONES&HRN/CORS,NT SHAPED, DEFTD,UNWRDK,SMPLY PRPD;PWDR&WSTE THEREOF	0.86	0.71	-17.10
24.	0508	CORAL;SHELS OFMOLUSCS,CRSTCNS/ECHINDRMS & CUTTL BON,SMPLY PRPD NOT SHAPD,PWDR & WSTE	1.11		
25.	0601	BULBS,TUBRS,TUBROUS ROOTS,CORMS,CRWNS & RHIZMS,DORMANT,IN GROWTH/IN FLWR,CHICORY PLNTS & ROOTS EXC ROOTS OF HDG 1212	1.92		
26.	0602	OTHR LIVE PLNTS (INCL ROOTS) CUTTINGS & SLIPS;MUSHROOM SPAWN	5.77	0.55	-90.51
27.	0603	CUT FLWRS & FLWR BUDS SUITABLE FOR BOUQETS/ORNMENTL PURPOSES,FRESH,DRIED, DYED,BLECHD,IMPREGNATED/OTHRWISE PREPARED	3.56	25.28	610.01
28.	0701	POTATOES FRESH OR CHILLED	54.32	59.32	9.21
29.	0702	TOMATOES FRESH OR CHILLED	529.35	284.55	-46.24
30.	0703	ONIONS,SHALLOTS,GARLIC,LEEK & OTHER ALLIACEOUS VEGETABLES,FRESH OR CHILLED	29,920.20	29,205.42	-2.39
31.	0704	CABBAGES,CAULIFLOWERS,KOHIRABI,KALE & SIMILAR EDIBLE BRASICAS,FRSH OR CHILLED	14.19	3.83	-73.03
32.	0706	CARROTS,TURNIPS,SALAD BEETROOT,SALSIFY, CELERIAC,RADISHES & SMLR RTS FRSH/CHLD	4.47	0.37	-91.74
33.	0707	CUCUMBERS & GHERKINS FRSH OR CHLD	0.56		
34.	0708	LEGUMINOUS VEGTBLS W/N SHLD FRSH/CHLD	45.02	14.41	-67.99
35.	0709	OTHER VEGETABLES FRESH OR CHILLED	400.84	24.85	-93.80
36.	0710	VEG COOKED OR NOT BY STMNG/BOILNG,FRZN	9.88	1.60	-83.80
37.	0711	VEGTABLS PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED BUT UNSUITABLE FOR INSTANT CONSUMPTION	42.13		
38.	0712	DRIED VEG,WHOLE CUT,SLCED,BRKN OR IN PWDR	121.95	79.56	-34.76
39.	0713	DRID LEGUMINOUS VEG SHLD W/N SKINNED/SPLIT	16,170.30	30,719.84	89.98

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2004-05	2005-06	Growth %
40.	0801	COCONUT,BRAZIL NUTS & CASHEW NUTS FRESH OR DRIED WHETHER OR NOT SHELLED OR PEELED		4.45	
41.	0802	OTHR NUTS FRSH OR DRIED W/N SHELLED OR PEELD	21.34	41.48	94.39
42.	0803	BANANAS INCLUDING PLANTAINS FRSH OR DRIED	4.59	12.89	180.92
43.	0804	DATES,FIGS,PINEAPPLES,AVOCADOS,GUAVAS, MANGOES & MANGOSTEENS FRESH OR DRIED	3,566.01	3,181.12	-10.79
44.	0805	CITRUS FRUIT FRESH OR DRIED	3,359.22	3,626.46	7.96
45.	0806	GRAPES FRESH OR DRIED	830.41	1,959.19	135.93
46.	0807	MELONS (INCL WTRMLON) & PAPWS(PAPYAS)FRSH	2.89	20.33	603.18
47.	0808	APPLES,PEARS & QUINCES,FRSH	2,399.39	3,431.75	43.03
48.	0809	APRICOTS CHERRIES PEACHES (INCL NECTARINS)PLUMS & SLOES,FRSH	24.83	42.85	72.60
49.	0810	OTHER FRUITS,FRESH	251.39	637.18	153.46
50.	0811	FRUIT & NUTS,UNCOOKD/COOKD BY STEAMING OR BOILING IN WATER,FRZN,W/N CONTG ADDED SUGAR OR OTHR SWETENING MATTER		9.60	
51.	0813	FRUIT DRIED EXCL UNDER HEADS NOS 08.01 TO 08.06, MIXTURES OF NUTS OR DRIED FRUITS	232.94	119.68	-48.62
52.	0814	PEEL OF CITRS FRUIT/MELNS(INCL WTRMELNS), FRSH,FRZN,DRIED/PROVSONLY PRSVD IN BRINE, INSULPHUR WTR OR IN OTHR PRSVTV SOLNS		1.64	
53.	0901	COFFEE,WHTR/NT ROASTED OR DECAFFIENATED; COFFEE HUSKS & SKINS;COFFEE SUBSTITUTES CONTAINING COFFEE IN ANY PROPORTION	20.44		
54.	0902	TEA	256.06	45.68	-82.16
55.	0903	MATE	10.25	18.98	85.13
56.	0904	PEPPER OF GENUS PIPER;DRIED/CRUSHED/GROUNDFRUITS OF GENUS CAPSICUM/GENUS PIMENTA	5,400.13	238.74	-95.58
57.	0909	SEEDS OF ANISE,BADIAN,FENNEL,CORIANDER CUMIN,CARAWAY OR JUNIPER	335.42	452.23	34.83
58.	0910	GINGER,SAFFRON,TRUMERIC(CURCUMA),THYME BAY LEAVES,CURRY AND OTHER SPICES	1,385.46	1,934.81	39.65
59.	1001	WHEAT & MESLIN	85,274.97	45,371.57	-46.79
60.	1002	RYE		8.05	
61.	1004	OATS	21.69	25.54	17.76
62.	1005	MAIZE (CORN)	14,899.04	18,652.66	25.19
63.	1006	RICE	83,669.18	55,255.82	-33.96
64.	1008	BUCKWHEAT,MILLET & CANARY SEED OTHER CERLS	98.71	7.52	-92.38
65.	1101	WHEAT OR MESLIN FLOUR	765.42	28.23	-96.31

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2004-05	2005-06	Growth %
66.	1102	CEREAL FLOURS OTHR THAN OF WHEAT OR MESLIN	43.09		
67.	1103	CEREAL GROATS,MEAL & PELLETS	0.75		
68.	1104	CEREAL GRANS OTHRWSE WRKD (AS HULLD,ROLD FLKD,PERLD,SLCD/KBLLD) EXCPT RCE OF HDNG NO 1006;GERM OF CERLS,WHOL,ROLD FLKD/GRND		4.93	
69.	1106	FLOUR & MEAL OF DRID LEGUMINOUS VGTBLS OF HDNG NO.0713,OF SAGO/ROOTS/TUBRS OF HDNG NO.0714;ML & PODR OF PRDCTS OF CH-8	70.57	56.28	-20.24
70.	1107	MALT WHETHER OR NOT ROASTED	7.90	1.69	-78.66
71.	1108	STARCHES;INULIN	17.59	28.11	59.80
72.	1206	SUNFLOWER SEEDS WHETHER OR NOT BROKEN	7.63	11.10	45.49
73.	1207	OTHR OIL SEEDS & OLEAGINUS FRUITS W/N BROKEN	27.90	41.30	48.03
74.	1208	FLOURS & MEALS OF OIL SEEDS OR OLEAGINUS FRUITS OTHER THAN THOSE OF MUSTARD	4.24		
75.	1209	SEEDS,FRUITS&SPORES,OF A KIND USD FR SOWNG	593.55	1,234.29	107.95
76.	1211	PLNTS & PRTS OF PLNTS INCLD SEDS & FRUITS USD FOR PRFUMRY PHRMACY/INSCTCIDL OR SMLR PURPOSES FRSH/DRID W/N CUT CRSHD OR POWDRD	590.57	558.13	-5.49
77.	1212	LOCUST BEANS SEAWEEEDS SUGR BEET& SUGR CANEFRSH/DRID W/N GRND;FRUT STONES &KERNLS & OTHR VEG PRDCTS FOR HUMAN CONSMPTN N.E.S.	0.52	6.85	1,222.49
78.	1301	LAC;NATURL GUMS,RESNS,GUM-RESNS&OLEORESNS	480.36	568.78	18.41
79.	1302	VEG SAPS & EXTRACTS;PECTC SUBSTNCS PECTNATSPECTTS;AGAR-AGR & OTHR MUCILGS & THCKENERSW/N MODIFIED DERIVED FROM VEGITBL PRDCTS	482.10	141.71	-70.61
80.	1401	VEG MATRLS USED PRIMARILY AS PLAITNG (E.G.BAMBOOS RATTANS REEDS RUSHES OSIER ETC CLND BLCD/DYD CEREAL STRAW,AND LIME BARK	1.12	0.75	-33.43
81.	1402	VEG MATRLS USD PRIMRLY AS STUFFING/PADDING(E.G.BROOM CORN PIASSAVA ETC) W/N IN HANKSOR BNDLS	1.12		
82.	1403	VEG MATRLS USED PRIMRLY IN BROOMS /BRUSHES(E.G.BROOMCORN PIASSAVA COUCH GRASS & ISTL) W/N IN HANKS OR BUNDLES		1.17	
83.	1404	VEG PRODUCTS N.E.S. OR INCLUDED	59.70	25.89	-56.63
84.	1505	WOOL GREASE & FATTY SUBSTNCS DERIVD THEREFROM(INCLUDING LANOLIN)	0.33	31.51	9,530.23
85.	1507	SOYA BEAN OIL & ITS FRACTNS W/N REFIND BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED		18.24	

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2004-05	2005-06	Growth %
86.	1508	GROUN NUT OIL & ITS FRACTIONS W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED	10.24	11.20	9.33
87.	1511	PALM OIL & ITS FRACTIONS W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED	10.18		
88.	1512	SUNFLOWER-SEED, SAFFLOWER/COTTON SEED OIL & FRACTNS THEREOF W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED		13.95	
89.	1513	COCONUT(COPRA) PALM KERNEL/BABASSU OIL & FRACTNS THEREOF W/N REFND NT CHMCALY MODFD	896.61	858.91	-4.20
90.	1514	RAPE COLZA/MUSTARD OIL & ITS FRACTNS W/N REFINED, BUT NOT CHEMICLLY MODIFIED	5.32	121.05	2,173.56
91.	1515	OTHR FXD VGTBL FATS OILS(INCL JOJOBA OIL) & THEIR FRACTNS W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED	16.90	52.47	210.55
92.	1516	ANML/VEG FATS & OILS,ITS FRAC'TNS PRTLY OR WHOLY HYDROGENATED INTR-ESTRFIED RE-ESTRFDELAIDINSD W/N REFND BUT NT FURTHR PRPD	0.37		
93.	1518	ANML VEG FATS & OILS & THR FRCTS BOILD OXDSD DEHYDRTD SLPHRSO BLOWN POLYMRSO EXCL OF HDG 1516; INEDIBLE MIXTURES		1.08	
94.	1602	OTHR PRPD/PRSVD MEAT OFFAL/BLOOD	0.08	5.36	6,713.36
95.	1603	EXTRCTS & JUICES OF MEAT FISH CRUSTACEANS MOLLUSCS/OTHER AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES	1.11		
96.	1605	CRUSTACEANS MOLLUSCS & OTHER AQUATIC INVERIBRATES PREPARED OR PRESERVED	18.58		
97.	1701	CANE/BEET SUGR CHMCLY PURE SUCRSE IN SOLID	871.60	9,377.39	975.88
98.	1702	OTHR SUGR IN SOLID FORM INCL CHMCLY PURE LCTSE,MLTSE,GLCSE & FRCTSE;SUGR SYRP WTOUTFLVRNG/CLRNG MTR,ARTFCL HONEY; CAMEL	23.87	38.12	59.71
99.	1703	MOLSES RSLTD FROM THE EXTRCTN/RFNG OF SUGR	7.60	7.65	0.68
100.	1704	SUGR CNFCTNRY (INCL WHITE CHCLT)WTHOT COCOA	106.68	48.00	-55.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>732,887.78</b>	<b>736,872.20</b>	<b>0.54</b>

Source: Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Govt. of India

**Table A.1.6 EXPORT DATA**

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2006-07	2007-08	Growth %
1.	0105	LIVE POULTRY FOWLS OF THE SPECIES GALLUS	21.45	4.67	-78.24

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2006-07	2007-08	Growth %
		DOMESTICUS DUCKS, GEESE, TURKEYS & GUINEA			
2.	0106	OTHER LIVE ANIMALS		0.28	
3.	0202	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN	217.75	8.04	-96.31
4.	0203	MEAT OF SWINE, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN		43.21	
5.	0204	MEAT OF SHEEP OR GOATS, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN	8.13	0.77	-90.49
6.	0208	OTHER MEAT & EDIBLE MEAT OF FRESH CHILLED/FROZEN		2.15	
7.	0210	MEAT/EDIBLE MEAT OF FRESH, SALTED, IN BRINE, DRIED/SMOKED; EDIBLE FLOURS & MEALS OF MEAT/MEAT OFFAL		0.76	
8.	0301	LIVE FISH	0.13	0.75	493.76
9.	0302	FISH FRESH OR CHILLED EXCLUDING FISH FILLETS & OTHER FISH MEAT OF HEADING NO 0304	93.58	8.37	-91.06
10.	0303	FISH FROZEN EXCLUDING FISH FILLETS & OTHER FISH MEAT OF HEADING NO 0304	91.12		
11.	0304	FISH FILLETS & OTHER FISH MEAT (WHETHER OR NOT MINCED) FRESH CHILLED OR FROZEN	2.17	51.31	2,264.96
12.	0305	FISH DRIED SALTED OR IN BRINE; SMOKED FISH COOKED OR NOT BEFORE OR DURING THE SMOKING PROCESS; FISH MEAL FIT FOR CONSUMPTION	375.43	521.03	38.78
13.	0306	CRUSTACEANS WITHIN LIVE, FRESH, CHILLED, FROZEN, DRIED/SALTED/IN BRINE; CRUSTACEANS, IN SHL, CKD BY STEAMING OR BOILING, WITHIN CHILLED, FROZEN, DRIED, SALTED/IN BRINE	13.54	26.43	95.17
14.	0307	MOLLUSCS WITHIN SHL, LIVE, FRESH, CHILLED, FROZEN, DRIED, SALTED/IN BRINE; AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES EXCLUDING CRUSTACEANS & MOLLUSCS LIVE, FRESH, CHILLED, FROZEN, ETC.	8.93		
15.	0401	MILK & CREAM NOT CONCENTRATED NOR CONTAINING ADDED SUGAR OR OTHER SWEETENING MATTER		43.11	
16.	0402	MILK & CREAM CONCENTRATED/CONTAINING SUGAR/SWEETENING MATTER	4,752.66	12,069.21	153.95
17.	0403	BUTTER, MILK, CREAM & MILK & CREAM, YOGURT, KPHIR & OTHER FERMENTED ACIDIFIED MILK & CREAM		985.30	
18.	0404	WHEY & PRODUCTS CONSISTING OF NATURAL MILK CONSTITUENTS WITHIN CONTAINING ADDED SUGAR OR SWEETENING MATTER		43.59	
19.	0405	BUTTER AND OTHER FATS & OILS DERIVED FROM MILK; DAIRY SPREADS	0.07	28.04	39,228.89
20.	0406	CHEESE AND CURD	37.16	77.98	109.87
21.	0409	NATURAL HONEY	14.00	43.19	208.53
22.	0502	PIGS, HOGS/BOARS, BUSTLES & HAIR; BODIES & OTHER BRUSH, MAKING HAIR, WASTE OF BRISTLES OR HAIR		47.43	
23.	0505	CLINITE, DISINFECTED FETTERED SKINS & OTHER PARTS OF BIRDS/FETHER FROM PARAVITAE; POWDER & WASTE OF FETHER		0.33	
24.	0506	ACIDIFIED/DGLUTINATED BONES & HORNS/CORNS, NOT SHAPED,		1.11	

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2006-07	2007-08	Growth %
		DEFTD,UNWRDK,SMPLY PRPD;PWDR&WSTE THEREOF			
25.	0508	CORAL;SHELS OFMOLUSCS,CRSTCNS/ECHINDRMS & CUTTL BON,SMPLY PRPD NOT SHAPD,PWDR & WSTE		17.09	
26.	0511	ANML PRDCTS NES/INCL;DEAD ANMLS OF CHPTR 1 OR 3 UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION		5.05	
27.	0601	BULBS,TUBRS,TUBROUS ROOTS,CORMS,CRWNS & RHIZMS,DORMANT,IN GROWTH/IN FLWR,CHICORY PLNTS & ROOTS EXC ROOTS OF HDG 1212	4.01		
28.	0602	OTHR LIVE PLNTS (INCL ROOTS) CUTTINGS & SLIPS;MUSHROOM SPAWN	5.25	0.26	-95.12
29.	0603	CUT FLWRS & FLWR BUDS SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS/ORNMENTL PURPOSES,FRESH,DRIED, DYED,BLECHD,IMPREGNATED/OTHRWISE PREPARED	2.10	74.60	3,446.47
30.	0604	FOLAGE BRNCHS & OTHR PLNT PRTS,GRSES,MOSES& LICHNS FOR BOQUETS/ORNMENTL PURPSES,FRSH, DRIED DYED,BLECHD,IMPRGNTD/OTHRWSE PRPRD		3.29	
31.	0701	POTATOES FRESH OR CHILLED	217.42	70.77	-67.45
32.	0702	TOMATOES FRESH OR CHILLED	408.10	970.86	137.90
33.	0703	ONIONS,SHALLOTS,GARLIC,LEEKS & OTHER ALLIACEOUS VEGETABLES,FRESH OR CHILLED	32,032.89	41,164.84	28.51
34.	0704	CABBAGES,CAULIFLOWERS,KOHIRABI,KALE & SIMILAR EDIBLE BRASICAS,FRSH OR CHILLED		8.79	
35.	0705	LETTUCE & CHICORY,FRESH OR CHILLED		8.78	
36.	0706	CARROTS,TURNIPS,SALAD BEETROOT,SALSIFY, CELERIAC,RADISHES & SMLR RTS FRSH/CHLD		13.15	
37.	0707	CUCUMBERS & GHERKINS FRSH OR CHLD		19.24	
38.	0708	LEGUMINOUS VEGTBLS W/N SHLD FRSH/CHLD	6.25	2.62	-58.12
39.	0709	OTHER VEGETABLES FRESH OR CHILLED	43.63	784.78	1,698.86
40.	0710	VEG COOKED OR NOT BY STMNG/BOILING,FRZN	0.12	8.86	7,287.42
41.	0711	VEGTABLS PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED BUT UNSUITABLE FOR INSTANT CONSUMPTION		9.27	
42.	0712	DRIED VEG,WHOLE CUT,SLCED,BRKN OR IN PWDR	13.70	4,637.66	33,742.16
43.	0713	DRID LEGUMINOUS VEG SHLD W/N SKINNED/SPLIT	18,142.72		
44.	0801	COCONUT,BRAZIL NUTS & CASHEW NUTS FRESH OR DRIED WHETHER OR NOT SHELLD OR PEELED	1.75	17.84	919.56
45.	0802	OTHR NUTS FRSH OR DRIED W/N SHELD OR PEELD	50.89		
46.	0803	BANANAS INCLUDING PLANTAINS FRSH OR DRIED	2.23	9.43	323.73
47.	0804	DATES,FIGS,PINEAPPLES,AVOCADOS,GUAVAS, MANGOES & MANGOSTEENS FRESH OR DRIED	4,288.24	2,171.68	-49.36
48.	0805	CITRUS FRUIT FRESH OR DRIED	3,588.51	2,920.40	-18.62
49.	0806	GRAPES FRESH OR DRIED	3,107.79	4,379.14	40.91
50.	0807	MELONS (INCL WTRMLON) & PAPWS(PAPYAS)FRSH	3.49	12.33	252.90

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2006-07	2007-08	Growth %
51.	0808	APPLES,PEARS & QUINCES,FRSH	2,715.51	2,682.03	-1.23
52.	0809	APRICOTS CHERRIES PEACHES (INCL NECTARINS)PLUMS & SLOES,FRSH	86.55	87.70	1.33
53.	0810	OTHER FRUITS,FRESH	528.63	848.61	60.53
54.	0811	FRUIT & NUTS,UNCOOKD/COOKD BY STEAMING OR BOILING IN WATER,FRZN,W/N CONTG ADDED SUGAR OR OTHR SWETENING MATTER	0.36		
55.	0813	FRUIT DRIED EXCL UNDER HEADS NOS 08.01 TO 08.06, MIXTURES OF NUTS OR DRIED FRUITS	294.57	183.39	-37.74
56.	0814	PEEL OF CITRS FRUIT/MELNS(INCL WTRMELNS), FRSH,FRZN,DRIED/PROVSPLY PRSVD IN BRINE, INSULPHUR WTR OR IN OTHR PRSVTV SOLNS	0.16		
57.	0901	COFFEE,WHTR/NT ROASTED OR DECAFFIENATED; COFFEE HUSKS & SKINS;COFFEE SUBSTITUTES CONTAINING COFFEE IN ANY PROPORTION	1.94		
58.	0902	TEA	185.14	510.50	175.73
59.	0903	MATE	7.71	6.25	-18.95
60.	0904	PEPPER OF GENUS PIPER;DRIED/CRUSHED/GROUNDFRUITS OF GENUS CAPSICUM/GENUS PIMENTA	14,743.83	16,642.14	12.88
61.	0906	CINNAMON & CINNAMON TREE FLOWERS		2.46	
62.	0907	CLOVES(WHOLE FRUIT,CLOVES & STEMS)		12.58	
63.	0909	SEEDS OF ANISE,BADIAN,FENNEL,CORIANDER CUMIN,CARAWAY OR JUNIPER	389.47	1,096.26	181.47
64.	0910	GINGER,SAFFRON,TRUMERIC(CURCUMA),THYME BAY LEAVES,CURRY AND OTHER SPICES	1,358.82	1,253.15	-7.78
65.	1001	WHEAT & MESLIN	441.26		
66.	1005	MAIZE (CORN)	21,645.58	16,542.68	-23.57
67.	1006	RICE	48,925.93	264,835.18	441.30
68.	1007	GRAIN SORGHUM	70.55	547.47	676.04
69.	1008	BUCKWHEAT,MILLET & CANARY SEED OTHER CERLS	27.22	204.13	650.04
70.	1101	WHEAT OR MESLIN FLOUR		3.00	
71.	1102	CEREAL FLOURS OTHR THAN OF WHEAT OR MESLIN	1,513.25		
72.	1103	CEREAL GROATS,MEAL & PELLETS	0.01	7.28	83,590.80
73.	1104	CEREAL GRANS OTHRWSE WRKD (AS HULLD,ROLD FLKD,PERLD,SLCD/KBLLD) EXCPT RCE OF HDNG NO 1006;GERM OF CERLS,WHOL,ROLD FLKD/GRND	6.55	6.55	0.00
74.	1105	FLOUR,MEAL & FLAKES OF POTATOES		7.60	
75.	1106	FLOUR & MEAL OF DRID LEGUMINOUS VGTBLS OF HDNG NO.0713,OF SAGO/ROOTS/TUBRS OF HDNG NO.0714;ML & PODR OF PRDCTS OF CH-8	37.40	38.10	1.86
76.	1107	MALT WHETHER OR NOT ROASTED		13.48	
77.	1108	STARCHES;INULIN	12.92	681.93	5,176.83

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2006-07	2007-08	Growth %
78.	1201	SOYA BEANS W/N BROKEN	2.20	442.28	19,980.94
79.	1202	GROUND-NUTS,NOT ROASTED OR OTHERWISE COOKED,W/N SHELLED OR BROKEN	1.07	0.19	-82.13
80.	1203	COPRA		20.74	
81.	1207	OTHR OIL SEEDS & OLEGNUS FRUTS W/N BROKEN	0.48	67.53	13,898.55
82.	1208	FLOURS & MEALS OF OIL SEEDS OR OLEAGINOUS FRUITS OTHER THAN THOSE OF MUSTARD	0.92	1.23	34.66
83.	1209	SEEDS,FRUITS&SPORES,OF A KIND USD FR SOWNG	828.83	1,171.52	41.35
84.	1211	PLNTS & PRTS OF PLNTS INCLD SEDS & FRUTS USD FOR PRFUMRY PHRMACY/INSCTCIDL OR SMLR PURPOSES FRSH/DRID W/N CUT CRSHD OR POWDRD	335.81	638.24	90.06
85.	1212	LOCUST BEANS SEAWEEEDS SUGR BEET& SUGR CANEFRSH/DRID W/N GRND;FRUT STONES &KERNLS & OTHR VEG PRODCTS FOR HUMAN CONSMPTN N.E.S.		1.54	
86.	1301	LAC;NATURL GUMS,RESNS,GUM-RESNS&OLEORESNS	1,231.93	1,142.93	-7.22
87.	1302	VEG SAPS & EXTRCTS;PECTC SUBSTNCS PECTNATSPECTTS;AGAR-AGR & OTHR MUCILGS & THCKENERSW/N MODIFIED DERIVED FROM VEGITBL PRDCTS	537.06	85.92	-84.00
88.	1401	VEG MATRLS USED PRIMARILY AS PLAITNG (E.G.BAMBOOS RATTANS REEDS RUSHES OSIER ETC CLND BLCD/DYD CEREAL STRAW,AND LIME BARK	1.78	23.35	1,213.57
89.	1403	VEG MATRLS USED PRIMRLY IN BROOMS /BRUSHES(E.G.BROOMCORN PIASSAVA COUCH GRASS & ISTL) W/N IN HANKS OR BUNDLES	1.51	6.99	364.00
90.	1404	VEG PRODUCTS N.E.S. OR INCLUDED	14.80	18.22	23.13
91.	1504	FATS & OILS & THR FRACTNS OF FISH/MARINE MAMALS W/N REFINO BUT NT CHMICLY MODIFD	67.51		
92.	1505	WOOL GREASE & FATTY SUBSTNCS DERIVD THEREFROM(INCLUDING LANOLIN)	1.15	1.11	-3.52
93.	1507	SOYA BEAN OIL & ITS FRACTNS W/N REFINO BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED		11.67	
94.	1508	GROUN NUT OIL & ITS FRACTIONS W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED	13.69	13.70	0.11
95.	1511	PALM OIL & ITS FRACTIONS W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED	5.11		
96.	1512	SUNFLOWER-SEED, SAFFLOWER/COTTON SEED OIL & FRACTNS THEREOF W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED		13.14	
97.	1513	COCONUT(COPRA) PALM KERNEL/BABASSU OIL & FRACTNS THEREOF W/N REFND NT CHMCALY MODFD	215.75	1,174.87	444.56
98.	1514	RAPE COLZA/MUSTARD OIL & ITS FRACTNS W/N REFINED, BUT NOT CHEMICLLY MODIFIED		28.16	
99.	1515	OTHR FXD VGTBL FATS OILS(INCL JOJOBA OIL) & THEIR FRACTNS W/N REFINED BUT NOT	6.13	18.50	201.67



Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2006-07	2007-08	Growth %
		CHEMICALLY MODIFIED			
100.	1516	ANML/VEG FATS & OILS,ITS FRACTNS PRTLY OR WHOLY HYDROGENATED INTR-ESTRFIED RE-ESTRFDELAIDINS D W/N REFND BUT NT FURTHR PRPD	1.88	0.81	-56.89
		<b>Total</b>	<b>736,596</b>	<b>1,174,321</b>	<b>59.43</b>

Source: Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Govt. of India

**Table A.2.1 IMPORT DATA**

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1996-97	1997-98	Growth %
1.	0301	LIVE FISH	0.08		
2.	0302	FISH FRESH OR CHILLED EXCLUDING FISH FILLETS & OTHR FISH MEAT OF HDNG NO 0304	1,632.08	3,901.71	139.06
3.	0501	HUMAN HAIR,UNWORKED; WASTE OF HUMAN HAIR	2.23	3.00	34.63
4.	0506	ACIDED/DGLITNSD BONES&HRN/CORS,NT SHAPED, DEFTD,UNWRDK,SMPLY PRPD;PWDR&WSTE THEREOF	25.26	14.64	-42.04
5.	0902	TEA	8.89	153.39	1,625.17
6.	1505	WOOL GREASE & FATTY SUBSTNCS DERIVD THEREFROM(INCLUDING LANOLIN)	3.82		
7.	1520	GLYCEROL, CRUDE; GLYCEROL WATERS & LYES	37.25	15.84	-57.47
8.	1902	PASTA,W/N CKD/STFD (WTH MEAT/OTHR SBSTNCS)OR OTRWSE PRPD SUCH AS SPGHTI MCRNI NOODLSLASAGENE GNOCCHI ETC,COUSCOUS W/N PRPD		4.03	
9.	1905	BREAD,PSTRY&OTHR BKRS WARS, W/N WTH COCOA;COMMUNION WAFERS,EMPTY CACHETS FOR PHRMCTLUSE, SLNG WFRS, RICE PAPR & SMLR PRODUCTS		3.91	
10.	2005	OTHR VGTBLS PRPD/PRSV D OTHR WSE THN BY VENEGAR/ACETIC ACID NT FRZN OTHR THN PRDTCS OF HDNG NO-2006		0.80	
11.	2106	OTHR FOOD PREPRNS N.E.S.		0.70	
12.	2620	ASH & RESIDUES EXCL FROM MNFR OF IRON OR STEEL CONTNG ARSENIC MTL S/MTLIC COMPOUNDS		12.33	
13.	2803	CARBON (CARBON BLACKS & OTHR FORMS NES)		18.15	

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1996-97	1997-98	Growth %
14.	2814	AMMONIA ANHYDROUS OR IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION	4,002.72	4,529.85	13.17
15.	2922	OXYGEN-FUNCTION AMINO-COMPOUNDS		22.01	
16.	2942	OTHER ORGANIC COMPOUNDS	1.56		
17.	3004	MDCMNTS (EXCL ITMS OF 3002,3005 / 3006) FR THRPUTC/PRPHYLCTC USES IN MEASURD DOSESOR IN PCKNGS FR RTL SALE	2.95		
18.	3102	MINERAL OR CHEMICL FERTILISERS NITROGENOUS	8,419.35	584.37	-93.06
19.	3104	MINERAL OR CHEMICAL FERTILISERS POTASSIC		610.69	
20.	3207	PRPRD PGMNTS OPACIFIR COLRS VTRIFIBL ENML & GLAZ ENGOBS LQD LUSTR & SMLR PRPN USD INCRMIC.ENMLG/GLS INDSTY,FRIT IN PWDR/GRNLS		0.04	
21.	3402	ORGNC SURFACE-ACTV AGENTS(OTHR THN SOAP) OTHR WASHING PRPNS W/N CNTNG SOAP OTHER THAN THOSE OF HEADING NO 3401	0.21		
22.	3706	CINE FLM EXPSD & DVLDP W/N INCORPRTNG SOUND TRACK/CONSISTING ONLY OF SOUND TRACK		0.18	
23.	3823	INDSTRL MONOCARBOXYLC FATY ACIDS ACID OILSFRM REFINING INDUSTRIAL FATTY ALCOHOL		36.98	
24.	3901	POLYMERS OF ETHYLENE IN PRIMARY FORMS		53.22	
25.	3903	POLYMERS OF STYRENE IN PRIMARY FORMS		3.52	
26.	3907	POLYACETLS OTHR POLYETHRS & EPOXIDE RESNS POLYCARBONATES ALKYD RESNS POLYALLYL ESTRS& OTHR POLYESTERS IN PRMRY FORMS	0.07		
27.	3915	WASTE, PARINGS AND SCRAP OF PLASTICS		53.27	
28.	3921	OTHR PLTES SHTS FLM FOIL & STRIP OF PLSTCS		1.04	
29.	3923	ARTCLS FOR THE CNVYNCE/PCKNG OF GOODS STOPRS LIDS CAPS & OTHR CLSRS OF PLSTCS		0.10	
30.	3926	OTHR ARTICLES OF PLASTICS & ARTICLES OF OTHR MATERIALS OF HDING NOS 3901 TO 3914		12.00	
31.	4013	INNER TUBES OF RUBBER		0.09	
32.	4016	OTHR ARTCLS OF VULCNSD RUBR OTHER THAN HARD RUBBER		3.00	
33.	4101	RAW HIDES & SKINS OF BOVINE/EQIUNE ANMLS (FRSH/SLTD-DRID-LIMD-PICKLD-PRSVDTANNDPRCHMNT-DRSSD/FRTHR PRPD)W/N DEHAIRD/SPLIT		7.93	

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1996-97	1997-98	Growth %
34.	4102	RAW SKINS OF SHEEP/LAMBS (FRSH/SALTED-DRIDLIMMD-PCKLD/PRSRVD BUT NT TNND PRCHMNT- DRES/FRTHR PRPD)		13.59	
35.	4103	OTHR RAW HDS AND SKNS (FRSH/SLTD,DRID,LIMDPCKLD/PRSRVD BUT NT TANNED PRCHMNT DRESSED/FRTHR PREPD W/N DEHAIRD OR SPLT	22.75	8.24	-63.79
36.	4104	TANED/CRUST HIDE & SKIN OF BVNE(INCLDING BUFFALO) OR EQUINE ANIMAL WITHOUT HAIR WONSPLT BUT NT FURTHER PREPARED	259.46	312.09	20.28
37.	4105	TANED/CRUST SKIN OF SHEEP OR LAMB WITHOUT WOOL WHETHER OR NOT SPLIT BUT NOT FURTHER PREPARED.	9.73	85.20	775.26
38.	4106	TANED/CRUST HIDE & SKINS OF OTHER ANIMLS WOUT WOOL/HAIR WON SPLIT BUT NOT FURTHERPREPARED.	3.92	21.03	435.91
39.	4107	LEATHER FURTHER PREPARED AFTER TANING/ CRUST INCLDG PARCMNT-DRESSED LEATHER OF BOVIN WITHQUT HAIR W.O.N.SPLIT		13.85	
40.	4110	*PRNGS & OTHR WSTE OF LTHR/OF COMPOSITION LTHR NT SUITABLE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF LTHR ARTICLES LEATHER DUST POWDER & FLOUR	9.98	7.64	-23.45
41.	4111	*COMPOSITION LTHR WITH A BASIS OF LTHR/ LTHR FIBR IN SLBS SHETS/STRP W/N IN ROLLS		0.78	
42.	4202	TRUNKS,SUIT CASES,AND OTHER CASES HLSTR & TRAVELLING BAG,HAND BAG AND OTHR SMLR CONTAINRS BAGS WALLETS BOXES PURSES,		2.37	
43.	4304	ARTIFICIAL FUR AND ARTICLES THEREOF		0.92	
44.	4703	CHEMICAL WOOD PULP SODA OR SULPHATE OTHER THAN DISSOLVING GRADES		4.22	
45.	4801	NEWSPRINT IN ROLLS OR SHEETS		46.53	
46.	4811	PAPR PAPRBORD CELULOSE WADING AND WEBS OF CELULOSE FIBRS COATD IMPRGNTD ETC OTHR THNHDNG 4803,4809,4810		0.75	
47.	4821	PAPR OR PAPRBORD LABELS W/N PRINTED		0.10	
48.	4823	OTHR PAPR PAPRBORD CELULOSE WADNG AND WEBSOF CEL FIBRS CUT TO SIZE/SHAPE/OTHR ARTCLS OF PAPRPULP PAPR/CELULOSE FIBRS ETC		0.36	
49.	4901	PRINTED BOOKS,BROCHURES LEAFLETS AND SMLR PRINTD MATTER W/N IN SINGLE SHEETS	4.83	6.41	32.72
50.	4902	NEWSPAPRS JOURNLS & PERIODICALS W/N	0.16	0.08	-52.10

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1996-97	1997-98	Growth %
		ILUSTRATD OR CONTAING ADVERTISNG MATERLS			
51.	4910	ALL PRNTD CALENDARS INCLDNG CALNDAR BLCKS		0.01	
52.	4911	OTHR PRNTD MATR INCLD PRNTD PICTRS/PHOTGHS	0.06		
53.	5208	WOVN FBRCS OF COTON CONTNG>=85% BY WT OF COTON WEGHNG NT MORE THN 200 G/M2	344.32	2,899.73	742.15
54.	5209	WOVN FBRCS OF COTTON, CONTNG >=85% COTN BY WT WEIGHING>200 GM PER SQM	14.17	21.72	53.31
55.	5303	JUTE & OTHR TXTL BAST FBRS(EXCL FLAX,TRUE HEMP & RAMIE)RAW/PRCSSD BUTNT SPUN;TOW & WASTE(INCL YARN WASTE & GARNTTD STOCK)	7,200.10	5,053.63	-29.81
56.	5307	YARN OFJUTE & OTHER TEXTILE BAST FIBRES OF HEADING NO 5303		0.04	
57.	5401	SEWING THREAD CF MAN-MADE FILAMENTS, WHETHER OR NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	0.37		
58.	5404	SYNTHTC MONFLMNT OF>=67 DCTX & OF CRSS-SCTNL DIMNSN<=1MM;STRP ETC(E.G.ARTFCL STRW)OF SYNTHTC TXTL MTRLS OF WPTH<=5MM	0.16		
59.	5407	WOVN FBRCS OF SYNTHTC FILAMENT YARN INCL WOVN FBRCS OBTND FROM MTRLS OF HDG NO.5404		0.72	
60.	5703	CARPETS AND OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS,TUFTED,W/N MADE UP		1.51	
61.	5804	TULLES & OTHR NET FBRCS EXCL WOVN KNITD OR CROCHTD FBRCS LACE IN THE PC IN STRPS/ IN MOTFS EXCL FBRCS OF HEDG NO.6002	1.58		
62.	5807	LABELS BADGES & SMLR ARTCLS OF TXTL MATRLSIN PCS/STRPS/CUT TO SHAPE/SIZE NT EMBRDRD		2.07	
63.	6002	KNITD OR CROCHETED FBRCS OF WIDTH <30 CM ,CONTNG ELASTOMERIC YARN/RUBR>=5% BY WT , EXCPT HDG NO 6001	27.22		
64.	6104	WOMEN'S/GIRLS'SUIT'S,ENSEMBLES,JACKETS DRESSES,SKRTS & DIVIDED SKRTS,TROUSERS, BIB,BRACE OVERALLS ETC,KNTTD/CROCHETED		0.48	
65.	6110	JERSEYS,PULLOVERS,CARDIGANS,WAISTCOATS & SIMILAR ARTICLS,KNTTD/CRCHTD		0.69	
66.	6702	ARTFCL FLOWRS FOLIGE & FRUIT & PRTS THREOFARTCLS MADE OF ARTFCL FLOWRS FOLIGE/FRUIT		1.56	

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1996-97	1997-98	Growth %
67.	6911	TABLEWARE KTCHNWARE ETC OF PORCELAIN/CHINA		0.50	
68.	6912	CERMC TABLEWARE KITCHENWARE OTHR HOUSEHOLDARTCLS ETC OTHR THAN OF PORCELAIN OR CHINA		8.64	
69.	6914	OTHER CERAMIC ARTICLES	4.65		
70.	7802	LEAD WASTE & SCRAP		0.89	
71.	8308	CLASPS,FRMS,BCKLS,EYELETS,HOOKS ETC OF BSEM TLS FOR CLTHNG FTWEAR AWNINGS,HNDBGS TRVLGDS/OTHR MADEUP ARTCLES		0.33	
72.	8409	PARTS SUITABLE FOR USE SOLELY/PRINCIPALLY WTH THE ENGINES OF HEADING NO.8407/8408	13.08		
73.	8439	MCHNRY FR MKNG PULP OF FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MTRL/FR MKNG/FNSHNG PAPER/PAPERBOARD	0.05	8.64	17,011.88
74.	8448	AUXLRY MCHNRY USD WTH MCHNS OF HDG 8444, 8445,8446/8447;PRTS & ACCSSRS USD WTH THIS HDG/OF HDG 8444,8445,8446/8447		0.04	
75.	8479	MCHNS & MCHNCL. APPLNCS HVNG INDVDL FUNCTNS,N.E.S.		0.30	
76.	8480	MOULDNG BOXS FR MTL FNDRY;MOULD BASE;MLDN PATTRNS;MOULDS FR MTL(EXCL INGOT MOULDS), MTL CRBDS,GLASS,MNRL MTRLS,RUBBR/PLSTCS	0.09		
77.	8502	ELECTRC GENRTNG SETS & ROTARY CNVRTRS		3.70	
78.	8504	ELECTRCL TRNSFRMRS,STATIC CNVRTRS (FOR EXAMPL,RECTIFIERS)& INDUCTORS	0.06		
79.	8506	PRIMARY CELLS & PRIMARY BATERIES	4.31		
80.	8507	ELCTRC ACCUMLTRS,INCL SEPARATORS THEREFOR W/N RECTANGULAR(INCL SQ)		18.54	
81.	8544	INSULATED(INCL ENMLLD/ANODISE)WIRE ETC. OPTCL FBRE CABLES W/N FITTED WTH CNNCTRS/ ASSEMBLED WITH ELECTRIC CONDUCTORS		0.25	
82.	8703	MOTR CARS & OTHR MOTR VHCLS FR TRNSPRT OF PERSONS(EXCL OF 8702)INCL RCNG CARS ETC		1.06	
83.	8714	PRTS & ACCSSRS OF VHCLS OF HDG 8711-8713		29.25	
84.	9003	FRAMES AND MOUNTINGS FOR SPECTACLES, GOGGLES OR THE LIKE,AND PARTS THEREOF		0.37	
85.	9032	AUTMTC REGLTNG/CONTRLNG INSTRMNTS &		0.04	

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1996-97	1997-98	Growth %
		APRTS			
86.	9606	BUTN,PRS-FSTNR,SNP-FSTNR & PRSS-STUD ETC	0.02		
87.	9607	SLIDE FASTENERS & PARTS THEREOF		1.70	
88.	9993	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS & COMMODITIES NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	33.43	257.20	669.27
		<b>Total</b>	<b>22,090.99</b>	<b>18,884.54</b>	<b>-14.51</b>

Source: Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Govt. of India

**Table A.2.2 IMPORT DATA**

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1998-99	1999-00	Growth %
1.	0302	FISH FRESH OR CHILLED EXCLUDING FISH FILLETS & OTHR FISH MEAT OF HEDNG NO 0304	6,050.21	2,988.64	-50.60
2.	0501	HUMAN HAIR,UNWORKED; WASTE OF HUMAN HAIR	1.66		
3.	0506	ACIDED/DGLITNSD BONES&HRN/CORS,NT SHAPED, DEFTD,UNWRDK,SMPLY PRPD;PWDR&WSTE THEREOF	3.07		
4.	0802	OTHR NUTS FRSH OR DRIED W/N SHELD OR PEELD		13.79	
5.	0902	TEA	259.28	391.81	51.12
6.	1515	OTHR FXD VGTBL FATS OILS(INCL JOJOBA OIL) & THEIR FRACTNS W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED		12.99	
7.	1520	GLYCEROL, CRUDE; GLYCEROL WATERS & LYES	6.81		
8.	1703	MOLSES RSLTD FROM THE EXTRCTN/RFNG OF SUGR		48.76	
9.	1905	BREAD,PSTRY&OTHR BKRS WARS, W/N WTH COCOA;COMMUNION WAFERS,EMPTY CACHETS FOR PHRMCTLUSE, SLNG WFRS, RICE PAPER & SMLR PRODUCTS	13.57	16.91	24.63
10.	2004	OTHR VGTBLS PREPRD/PRSDV OTHRWISE THAN BY VINEGAR OR ACETIC ACID AND FROZEN	4.39	4.41	0.35
11.	2106	OTHR FOOD PREPRNS N.E.S.	0.12		
12.	2309	PREPARATIONS OF A KIND USED IN ANML FEDING		0.60	
13.	2401	UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO, TOBACCO REFUSE		0.89	
14.	2510	NATRL CALCIUM PHOSPHATES,NATRL ALMNM CALCIUM PHOSPHATES & PHOSPHATIC CHALK		0.67	
15.	2620	ASH & RESIDUES EXCL FROM MNFR OF IRON OR STEEL CONTNG ARSENIC MTLN/MTLIC COMPOUNDS	0.44		
16.	2805	ALKALI/ALKALINE-EARTH METALS; RARE EARTH METALS SCANDIUM & YTTRIUM W/N INTERMIXED		2.16	

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1998-99	1999-00	Growth %
		OR INTERALLOYED; MERCURY			
17.	2814	AMMONIA ANHYDROUS OR IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION	3,774.42	7,430.74	96.87
18.	2835	PHOSPHINATES(HYPOPHOSPHITES),PHOSPHONATES (PHOSPHITES),PHOSPHATES & POLYPHOSPHATES		0.59	
19.	2905	ACYCLIC ALCOHOL & THR HALGNTD,SLPHNATD NITRATED OR NITROSATED DERIVATIVES	7.17	143.77	1,904.40
20.	2914	KTNS & QUINONES,W/N WTH OTHR OXYGN FNCTN, THR HALGNTD SL.PHNTD NITRTD/NITRSTD DRVTVS		0.11	
21.	3003	MEDICAMENTS (EXCL GOODS HDG NO 3002 3005 OR 3006) CNSISTNC OF TWO/MORE CONSTUNTS MXD TOGETHER FOR HMN MEDCNE NT FR RTL SALE	4.77		
22.	3004	MDCMNTS (EXCL ITMS OF 3002,3005 / 3006) FR THRPUTC/PRPHYLCTC USES IN MEASURD DOSESOR IN PCKNGS FR RTL SALE	6.07	5.40	-10.97
23.	3104	MINERAL OR CHEMICAL FERTILISERS POTASSIC		1,129.76	
24.	3204	SYNTC ORGNC COLRNG MATR W/N CHMCLY DFND		15.81	
25.	3401	SOAPFORGNC SRFCE-ACTV PRDCTS&PRPN USD AS SOAP,IN BAR,CAKE ETC W/N WTH SOAP; PAPER, FELT ETC IMPRGNTD,COATD/CVRD WTH SOAP/LIKE	0.06	105.78	178,578.38
26.	3706	CINE FLM EXPSD & DVL.PD W/N INCORPRTNG SOUND TRACK/CONSISTING ONLY OF SOUND TRACK		3.83	
27.	3822	DIGNOSTC/LABORTORY REAGNT ON A BCKNG & PRPRD DIAGNSTC/LABRTRY REAGNTS WH/NOT ON BACKNG ,EXCL OF HDNG 3002/3006	5.39		
28.	3823	INDSTRL MONOCARBOXYLIC FATY ACIDS ACID OILSFROM REFINING INDUSTRIAL FATTY ALCOHOL	56.10	191.96	242.19
29.	3901	POLYMERS OF ETHYLENE IN PRIMARY FORMS	50.05	39.46	-21.15
30.	3915	WASTE, PARINGS AND SCRAP OF PLASTICS	20.30	16.71	-17.67
31.	3917	TUBES,PIPES&HOSES&FTTNGS THRFR OF PLASTICS(E.G.JIONTS ELBOWS FLANGES) OF PLASTICS		16.33	
32.	3920	OTHR PLATES, SHEETS,FILM,FOIL & STRIP, OF PLSTCS, NON-CELULR & NOT REINFRCD LAMNTD SPPRTD/SMLRLY COMBINED WTH OTHR MTRLS		0.09	
33.	3921	OTHR PLTES SHTS FLM FOIL & STRIP OF PLSTCS		0.07	
34.	3923	ARTCLS FOR THE CNVYNCE/PCKNG OF GOODS STOPRS LIDS CAPS & OTHR CLSRS OF PLSTCS	3.62	0.01	-99.59
35.	3924	TABLEWARE KITCHENWARE OTHR HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES AND TOILET ARTICLES OF PLASTICS	5.85		
36.	3926	OTHR ARTICLES OF PLASTICS & ARTICLES OF OTHR MATERIALS OF HDING NOS 3901 TO 3914	14.19	13.68	-3.56
37.	4010	CNVYR TRNSMSSN BLTS/BLTNG OF VULCNSD RUBR	1.32		
38.	4012	RETREADED/USD PNMTC TYRS OF RUBR SOLID/CUSHION TYRS INTRCHNGBL TYR TREADS & TYRE FLAPS OF RUBBER		7.37	

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1998-99	1999-00	Growth %
39.	4101	RAW HIDES & SKINS OF BOVINE/EQUINE ANMLS (FRSH/SLTD-DRID-LIMD-PICKLD-PRSV D NT TANNDPRCHMNT-DRSSD/FRTHR PRPD)W/N DEHAIRD/SPLIT		1.48	
40.	4102	RAW SKINS OF SHEEP/LAMBS (FRSH/SALTED-DRIDLIMMD-PCKLD/PRSRVD) BUT NT TNND PRCHMNT- DRES D/FRTHR PRPD)		25.40	
41.	4103	OTHR RAW HDS AND SKNS (FRSH/SLTD,DRID,LIMDPCKLD/PRSRVD BUT NT TANNED PRCHMNT DRESSED/FRTHR PREPD W/N DEHAIRD OR SPLT		18.01	
42.	4104	TANED/CRUST HIDE & SKIN OF BVNE(INCLDING BUFFALO) OR EQUINE ANIMAL WITHOUT HAIR WONSPLT BUT NT FURTHER PREPARED	534.10	297.81	-44.24
43.	4105	TANED/CRUST SKIN OF SHEEP OR LAMB WITHOUT WOOL WHETHER OR NOT SPLIT BUT NOT FURTHER PREPARED.	58.23	43.45	-25.38
44.	4106	TANED/CRUST HIDE & SKINS OF OTHER ANIMLS WOUT WOOL/HAIR WON SPLIT BUT NOT FURTHERPREPARED.	22.07	12.85	-41.80
45.	4107	LEATHER FURTHER PREPARED) AFTER TANING/ CRUST INCLDG PARCMNT-DRESSED LEATHER OF BOVIN WITHOUT HAIR W.O.N.SPLIT	0.78		
46.	4110	*PRNGS & OTHR WSTE OF LTHR/OF COMPOSITION LTHR NT SUITABLE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF LTHR ARTICLES LEATHER DUST POWDER & FLOUR		1.81	
47.	4202	TRUNKS,SUIT CASES,AND OTHER CASES HLSTR & TRAVELLING BAG,HAND BAG AND OTHR SMLR CONTAINRS BAGS WALLETS BOXES PURSES,		0.13	
48.	4410	PARTCLE BORD AND SMLR BORD OF WOOD OTHER LIGNUS MATRLS W/N AGLOMRTD WITH RESIN OR OTHR ORGNIC BINDG SUBSTS	3.96		
49.	4819	CARTONS BOXS CASES BAGS & OTHR CONTAINRS OF PAPR PAPRBORD CELULOSE WADNG OR WEBS OF CELULS FBRS;BOX FILS ETC USD IN OFFCS	92.11		
50.	4821	PAPR OR PAPRBORD LABELS W/N PRINTED		3.83	
51.	4901	PRINTED BOOKS,BROCHURES LEAFLETS AND SMLR PRINTD MATTER W/N IN SINGLE SHEETS	21.04	16.50	-21.57
52.	4902	NEWSPAPRS JOURNLS & PERIODICALS W/N ILUSTRATD OR CONTAING ADVERTISNG MATERLS		17.74	
53.	4907	UNUSD PSTGE REV OR SMLR STMP'S OF CURNT/NEWISSU STMP IMPRSD PAPR CHEQ FORM BANK NOTE STOCK SHARE CERTIFCTS & SMLR TITL DOCUMNTS		0.08	
54.	4910	ALL PRINTD CALENDARS INCLDNG CALNDAR BLCKS		0.19	
55.	4911	OTHR PRNTD MATR INCLD PRNTD PICTRS/PHOTGHS	0.21	0.16	-23.58
56.	5007	WOVEN FABRICS OF SILK OR SILK WASTE		9.04	
57.	5201	COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED	105.42	5.33	-94.94



Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1998-99	1999-00	Growth %
58.	5202	COTON WAST(INCL YARN WAST & GRNTD STOCK)		0.38	
59.	5203	COTTON CARDED OR COMBED		4.44	
60.	5205	COTN YRN(OTHR THN SWNG THRD)CNTNG 85% OR MORE BY WT OF COTON NT PUT UP FR RETL SALE		16.73	
61.	5208	WOVN FBRCS OF COTON CONTNG>=85% BY WT OF COTON WEGHNG NT MORE THN 200 G/M2	5,803.53	207.37	-96.43
62.	5209	WOVN FBRCS OF COTTON, CONTNG >=85% COTN BY WT WEIGHING>200 GM PER SQM	24.54		
63.	5210	WOVN FBRCS CONTNG<85% COTON,MXD MAINLY OR SOLELY WTH MANMADE FBR S WEGHNG<=200G/M2		5.31	
64.	5303	JUTE & OTHR TXTL BAST FBR(S EXCL FLAX,TRUE HEMP & RAMIE)RAW/PRCSSD BUTNT SPUN;TOW & WASTE(INCL YARN WASTE & GARNTD STOCK)	8,625.99	13,922.82	61.41
65.	5307	YARN OFJUTE & OTHER TEXTILE BAST FIBRES OF HEADING NO 5303		36.60	
66.	5310	WOVEN FABRICS OF JUTE OR OTHER TEXTILE BAST FIBRES OF HEADING NO 5303		113.60	
67.	5401	SEWING THREAD OF MAN-MADE FILAMENTS, WHETHER OR NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE		0.16	
68.	5402	SYNTHTC FILAMNT YRN(OTHR THN SEWNG THRD) NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE INCL SYNTHETIC MONOFILAMENT OF LESS THAN 67 DECITEX		44.10	
69.	5407	WOVN FBRCS OF SYNTHTC FILAMENT YARN INCL WOVN FBRCS OBTND FROM MTRLS OF HDG NO.5404	0.27	10.61	3,866.54
70.	5508	SEWING THREAD OF MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES, W/N PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	0.66		
71.	5509	YARN(OTHR THN SWNG THREAD)OF SYNTHTC STAPLE FIBRES,NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE		7.41	
72.	5513	WOVEN FBRCS OF SYNTHTC STAPLE FIBRES CNTNGLESS THN 85% BY WT OF SUCH FIBRES,MXD MNLYOR SOLELY WTH COTTON OF WT<=170 G/M2		7.12	
73.	5601	WADDING OF TEXTILE MATERIALS & ARTICLES THEREOF;TEXTILE FIBRES NT EXCDNG 5MM IN LNGTH (FLOCK);TXTL DUST & MILL NEPS	10.39	1.20	-88.45
74.	5602	FELT,W/N IMPRGNTD COATED-COVRD/LAMINATED		4.15	
75.	5607	TWNE,CORDGE,ROP & CBL S,W/N PLTD/BRDD & W/NIMPRGNTD,COTD,COVRD/SHTHD WTH RUBR/PLSTCS		21.66	
76.	5807	LABELS BADGES & SMLR ARTCLS OF TX'TL MATRLSIN PCS/STRPS/CUT TO SHAPE/SIZE NT EMBRDRD	3.48		
77.	5808	BRAIDS IN THE PIECE;ORNMENTL TRMMNGS IN THE PIECE WTHOUT EMBRDRY,OTHR THN KNITD/CRCHTD;TASSLS,POMPONS & SMLR ARTCLS		0.64	
78.	6103	MEN'S/BOYS'SUITS,ENSEMBLES,JACKETS,BLZRS TRSRS,ETC(EXCPT SWIMWEAR),KNITD/CRCHTD		0.89	
79.	6105	MEN'S/BOYS'SHIRTS,KNITTED/CROCHETED		0.43	

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	1998-99	1999-00	Growth %
80.	6109	T-SHIRTS,SNGLTS & OTHR VESTS,KNTTD/CRCHTD		2.55	
81.	6110	JERSEYS,PULLOVERS,CARDIGANS,WAISTCOATS & SIMILAR ARTICLS,KNTTD/CRCHTD	3.25	1.87	-42.51
82.	6111	BABIES GRMNTS & CLTHNG ACCSRS,KNTTD/CRCHTD		1.22	
83.	6203	MEN'S OR BOYS' SUITS,ENSEMBLES,JACKETS BLAZERS,TRCUSERS,BIB & BRACE OVERALLS BREECHES & SHORTS(OTHER THAN SWIMWEAR)		0.89	
84.	6205	MEN'S OR BOY'S SHIRTS		133.36	
85.	6211	TRCK SUITS,SKI SUITS & SWMWEAR,OTHR GRMNTS		0.39	
86.	6217	OTHR MDE UP CLOTHNG ACCSRS,PRTS OF GRMNTSOR OF CLOTHING ACCSRS, EXCL OF HDG 6212		0.20	
87.	6304	OTHR FRNSHNG ARTCLS EXCL OF HDG NO. 9404		0.13	
88.	6305	SACKS AND BAGS , OF A KIND USED FOR PACKING OF GOODS	135.77	4,699.92	3,361.63
89.	6403	FTWEAR WTH O'UTR SOLES OF RUBR,PLSTCS, LTHR/CMPSTN LTHR & UPPRS OF LTHR	0.06		
90.	6406	PRTS OF FTWEAR RMVBL IN SOLES,HEEL CUSHNS & SMLR ARTCLS;GAITRS LEGGINGS & SMLR ARTICLES, AND PRTS THEREOF	3.33		
91.	6502	HAT-SHAPES,PLTD/MADE BY ASSMBLNG STRPS OF ANY MATRL NTHR BLCKD TO SHAPE NOR WTH MADE BRMS NOR LIND NOR TRMMD		0.37	
92.	6506	OTHER HEADGEAR V/N LINED/TRIMMED	0.53		
93.	6702	ARTFCL FLOWRS FOLIGE & FRUIT & PRTS THREOFARTCLS MADE OF ARTFCL FLOWRS FOLIGE/FRUIT	2.15	1.10	-48.93
94.	6911	TABLEWARE KTCHNWARE ETC OF PORCELAIN/CHINA	8.86	30.64	245.93
95.	6912	CERMC TABLEWARE KITCHENWARE OTHR HOUSEHOLDARTCLS ETC OTHR THAN OF PORCELAIN OR CHINA	3.28	3.74	14.17
96.	6914	OTHER CERAMIC ARTICLES	1.13		
97.	7017	LABORATORY,HYGENIC OR PHARMCTCL GLASS WAREW/N GRADUATED OR CALIBRTED		0.08	
98.	7020	OTHER ARTICLES OF GLSS		0.07	
99.	7103	PRCS(EXCL DIMONDS)& SEMI PRCS SOTNS W/N WRKD/GRD NT STRNG MNTD/SET UNGRD PRCS/SEMIPRCS STONES TMPRLY STRNG FR TRNSPRT	1.76		
100.	7108	GOLD(INCL GOLD PLTD WTH PLTNM)UNWROUGHT OR IN SEMI MNFCTRD FORMS/IN PWDR FORM		529.85	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>26,252.50</b>	<b>33,865.95</b>	<b>29.00</b>

Source: Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Govt. of India

**Table A.2.3 IMPORT DATA**

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2000-01	2001-02	Growth %
1.	0302	FISH FRESH OR CHILLED EXCLUDING FISH FILLETS & OTHR FISH MEAT OF HEDNG NO 0304	2,387.05	1,998.49	-16.28
2.	0305	FISH DRIED SALTED OR IN BRINE;SMOKED FISH COOKED OR NOT BEFORE OR DURING THE SMOKINGPROCESS;FISH MEAL FIT FOR CONSUMPTION	5.23	26.41	405.44
3.	0306	CRSTCNS W/N IN SHL,LIVE,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN,DRDSLTD/IN BRINE;CRSTCNS,IN SHL,CKD BY STMNG OR BOILING,W/N CHLD,FRZN,DRD,SLTD/IN BRINE		0.50	
4.	0402	MLK & CRM CNCNTD/CONTNG SUGR/SWETNG MATR		3.35	
5.	0406	CHEESE AND CURD		6.03	
6.	0506	ACIDED/DGLITNSD BONES&HRN/CORS,NT SHAPED, DEFTD,UNWRDK,SMPLY PRPD;PWDR&WSTE THEREOF	0.94		
7.	0701	POTATOES FRESH OR CHILLED		3.41	
8.	0712	DRIED VEG,WHOLE CUT,SLCED,BRKN OR IN PWDR		0.79	
9.	0802	OTHR NUTS FRSH OR DRIED W/N SHELDR OR PEELD	200.00	210.31	5.16
10.	0806	GRAPES FRESH OR DRIED	0.64		
11.	0902	TEA	665.25	13.50	-97.97
12.	0904	PEPPER OF GENUS PIPER;DRIED/CRUSHED/GROUNDFRUIT OF GENUS CAPSICUM/GENUS PIMENTA		0.65	
13.	0907	CLOVES(WHOLE FRUIT,CLOVES & STEMS)	8.33		
14.	1001	WHEAT & MESLIN		33.65	
15.	1005	MAIZE (CORN)		34.37	
16.	1105	FLOUR,MEAL & FLAKES OF POTATOES		1.72	
17.	1209	SEEDS,FRUITS&SPORES,OF A KIND USD FR SOWNG		0.42	
18.	1401	VEG MATRLS USED PRIMARILY AS PLAITNG (E.G.BAMBOOS RATTANS REEDS RUSHES OSIER ETC CLND BLCD/DYD CEREAL STRAW,AND LIME BARK		1.11	
19.	1905	BREAD,PSTRY&OTHR BKRS WARS, W/N WTH COCOA;COMMUNION WAFERS,EMPTY CACHETS FOR PHRMCTLUSE, SLNG WFRS, RICE PAPER & SMLR PRODUCTS	16.45	11.69	-28.95
20.	2004	OTHR VGTBLS PREPRD/PRSVDR OTHERWISE THAN BY VINEGAR OR ACETIC ACID AND FROZEN	1.16	7.63	559.90
21.	2009	FRUIT JUICES (INCL GRAPE MUST)/VGTBL JUICEUNFRMNTD & NOT WTH ADDED SPRT,W/N SWEETND	0.36	23.88	6,478.43
22.	2105	ICE CREAM & OTHR EDBL ICE W/N CONTNG COCOA	1.17	0.81	-30.76
23.	2106	OTHR FOOD PREPRNS N.E.S.		0.07	
24.	2201	WATERS INCLDG NATRL/ARTFCL MINRL WATERS &		1.89	

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2000-01	2001-02	Growth %
		AERTD WATERS NOT CONTNG ADED SUGR/OTHR SWEETENING MATTER NOR FLAVOURED;ICE & SNOW			
25.	2202	WATERS INCL MNRL WATERS&AERTD WATER CNTNG ADDED SUGR/OTHR SWTNG MATTR/FLVRD & OTHR NOMASLCOHLC BEVRS EXCL JUICES OF HD NO2009	1.18	3.08	160.63
26.	2620	ASH & RESIDUES EXCL FROM MNFR OF IRON OR STEEL CONTNG ARSENIC MTL/MTLIC COMPOUNDS		0.88	
27.	2701	COAL BRIQUETTES OVOIDS & SIMILAR SOLID FUELS MANUFACTURED FROM COAL	73.01		
28.	2804	HYDROGEN RARE GASES & OTHER NON-METALS		0.31	
29.	2809	DIPHOSPHORUS PENTAOXIDE PHOSPHORIC ACID & POLYPHOSPHORIC ACIS W/N CHEMICALLY DEFINED	484.85		
30.	2814	AMMONIA ANHYDROUS OR IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION	8,696.81	7,168.34	-17.58
31.	2816	HYDROXDE & PEROXDE OF MAGNESM; OXIDES, HYDROXIDES & PEROXIDES OF STRONTIUM/BARIUM		0.10	
32.	2818	ARTIFICIAL CORUNDOM W/N CHEMICALLY DEFINED;ALMNM OXIDE ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE	6.74	0.10	-98.52
33.	2835	PHOSPHINATES(HYPOPHOSPHITES),PHOSPHONATES (PHOSPHITES),PHOSPHATES & POLYPHOSPHATES	0.74		
34.	2836	CARBNTS;PEROXO CARBNTS (PERCARBNTS);CMMRCLAMMONIUM CARBONATE CONTNG AMMONIUM CARBMTS		6.83	
35.	3004	MDCMNTS (EXCL ITMS OF 3002,3005 / 3006) FR THRPUTC/PRPHYLCTC USES IN MEASURD DOSESOR IN PCKNGS FR RTL SALE	0.28	0.99	250.07
36.	3102	MINERAL OR CHEMICL FERTILISERS NITROGENOUS		861.55	
37.	3303	PERFUME AND TOILET WATERS		0.71	
38.	3305	PREPARATIONS FOR USE ON THE HAIR	1.07	4.80	350.30
39.	3308	PREPARTN FR ORL/DNTL HVSN,DNTUR FIXATV PSTT/PWDR & BNTL FLOS IN INDVDL PACKGS.	4.58		
40.	3401	SOAPFORGNC SRFCE-ACTV PRDCTS&PRPN USD AS SOAP,IN BAR,CAKE ETC W/N WTH SOAP; PAPER, FELT ETC IMPRGNTD,COATD/CVRD WTH SOAP/LIKE	100.56	42.13	-58.10
41.	3403	LUBRCTNG PRPNS & PRPNS FR THE TRTMNT OF TXTL MATRLS LETHR FURSKNS/OTHR MATRLS NT CNTNG 70% MORE BY WT PETROLM OIL ETC	28.46		
42.	3406	CANDLES TAPERS AND THE LIKE		7.32	
43.	3704	PHOT PLTS FLM PAPR PAPERBRD AND TXTLS EXPSED BUT NOT DEVELOPED		0.32	
44.	3802	ACTVTD CRBN-ACTVTD NATRL MNRL PRODCTS-ANMLBLACK INCL SPENT ANML BLACK		0.11	
45.	3823	INDSTRL MONOCARBOXYLC FATY ACIDS ACID OILSFROM REFINING INDUSTRIAL FATTY ALCOHOL	192.09	11.34	-94.10

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2000-01	2001-02	Growth %
46.	3901	POLYMERS OF ETHYLENE IN PRIMARY FORMS	15.41		
47.	3907	POLYACETLS OTHR POLYETHRS & EPOXIDE RESNS POLYCARBONATES ALKYD RESNS POLYALLYL ESTRS& OTHR POLYESTERS IN PRMRY FORMS		0.37	
48.	3915	WASTE, PARINGS AND SCRAP OF PLASTICS	1.28		
49.	3917	TUBES,PIPES&HOSES&FTTNGS THRFR OF PLASTICS(E.G.JIONTS ELBOWS FLANGES) OF PLASTICS		0.24	
50.	3920	OTHR PLATES, SHEETS,FILM,FOIL & STRIP, OF PLSTCS, NON-CELULR & NOT REINFRCD LAMNTD SPPRTD/SMLRLY COMBINED WTH OTHR MTRLS		1.02	
51.	3921	OTHR PLTES SHTS FLM FOIL & STRIP OF PLSTCS		2.45	
52.	3923	ARTCLS FOR THE CNVYNCE/PCKNG OF GOODS STOPRS LIDS CAPS & OTHR CLSRS OF PLSTCS	5.55		
53.	3924	TABLEWARE KITCHENWARE OTHR HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES AND TOILET ARTICLES OF PLASTICS	1.30		
54.	3926	OTHR ARTICLES OF PLASTICS & ARTICLES OF OTHR MATERIALS OF HDING NOS 3901 TO 3914	37.46	17.82	-52.42
55.	4005	CMPNDSD RUBR UNVULCNSD IN PRMRY FORMS/IN PLATES SHEETS/STRIP		0.06	
56.	4013	INNER TUBES OF RUBBER		1.59	
57.	4016	OTHR ARTCLS OF VULCNSD RUBR OTHER THAN HARD RUBBER		0.24	
58.	4101	RAW HIDES & SKINS OF BOVINE/EQIUNE ANMLS (FRSH/SLTD-DRID-LIMD-PICKLD-PRSVD NT TANNDPRCHMNT-DRSSD/FRTHR PRPD)W/N DEHAIRD/SPLIT	31.54	16.40	-47.99
59.	4102	RAW SKINS OF SHEEP/LAMBS (FRSH/SALTED- DRIDLIMMD-PCKLD/PRSRVD BUT NT TNND PRCHMNT- DRESD/FRTHR PRPD)	36.14	1.98	-94.51
60.	4103	OTHR RAW HDS AND SKNS (FRSH/SLTD,DRID,LIMDPCKLD/PRSRVD BUT NT TANNED PRCHMNT DRESSED/FRTHR PREPD W/N DEHAIRD OR SPLT	27.36	1.87	-93.15
61.	4104	TANED/CRUST HIDE & SKIN OF BVNE(INCLDING BUFFALO) OR EQUINE ANIMAL WITHOUT HAIR WONSPLT BUT NT FURTHER PREPARED	632.71	646.07	2.11
62.	4105	TANED/CRUST SKIN OF SHEEP OR LAMB WITHOUT WOOL WHETHER OR NOT SPLIT BUT NOT FURTHER PREPARED.	8.09		
63.	4106	TANED/CRUST HIDE & SKINS OF OTHER ANIMLS WOUT WOOL/HAIR WON SPLIT BUT NOT FURTHERPREPARED.	106.26	38.41	-63.86
64.	4107	LEATHER FURTHER PREPARED AFTER TANING/ CRUST INCLDG PARCMNT-DRESSED LEATHER OF BOVIN WITHOUT HAIR W.O.N.SPLIT		0.34	
65.	4110	*PRNGS & OTHR WSTE OF LTHR/OF COMPOSITION LTHR NT SUITABLE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF LTHR ARTICLES LEATHER DUST POWDER & FLOUR	17.01	11.38	-33.09

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2000-01	2001-02	Growth %
66.	4707	RECOVERD(WASTE &SCRAP) PAPER OF PAPERBOARD	0.94	3.51	275.80
67.	4802	UNCOTD PAPR & PAPRBORD FOR WRTNG,PRNTNG ORGRPHIC PRPSES,PNCH CRD STCK&PNCH TPE PAPR OF HDNG 4801/4803 ; HND-MDE PAPR & PAPRBRD	1.22		
68.	4811	PAPR PAPRBORD CELULOSE WADING AND WEBS OF CELULOSE FIBRS COATD IMPRGNTD ETC OTHR THNHDNG 4803,4809,4810		0.42	
69.	4818	TOILT PAPR OR SMLR; PULP/CELULOS WDG/WEBS OF CELULOS FBRS USD IN HOME/HSPTL/SNTRY/ APPRL OF WDTN <=36 CM OR CUT TO SIZE/SHPE	0.29		
70.	4819	CARTONS BOXS CASES BAGS & OTHR CONTAINRS OF PAPR PAPRBORD CELULOSE WADNG OR WEBS OF CELULS FBRS;BOX FILS ETC USD IN OFFCS		1.31	
71.	4820	REGISTRS ACCT/NOTE/ORDR/RECPT BOOKS LETR MEMO PADS FOLDRS FILECOVRS ALBUMS ETC OF PAPER & PAPER BOARD	0.09	1.92	2,126.02
72.	4821	PAPR OR PAPRBORD LABELS W/N PRINTED	0.69	3.44	399.03
73.	4901	PRINTED BOOKS,BROCHURES LEAFLETS AND SMLR PRINTD MATTER W/N IN SINGLE SHEETS	16.37	35.58	117.38
74.	4902	NEWSPAPRS JOURNLS & PERIODICALS W/N ILUSTRATD OR CONTAING ADVERTISNG MATERLS	0.49	0.95	95.46
75.	4910	ALL PRINTD CALENDARS INCLDNG CALNDAR BLCKS		0.17	
76.	4911	OTHR PRNTD MATR INCLD PRNTD PICTRS/PHOTGHS	0.27		
77.	5002	RAW SILK (NOT THROWN)		151.80	
78.	5103	WASTE OF WOOL/OF FINE/COARSE ANIMAL HAIR INCL YARN WASTE EXCL GARNETTED STOCK	1.04	5.02	380.67
79.	5201	COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED	0.92	7.44	704.70
80.	5202	COTON WAST(INCL YARN WAST & GRNTED STOCK)		3.49	
81.	5203	COTTON CARDED OR COMBED		1.24	
82.	5205	COTN YRN(OTHR THN SWNG THRD)CNTNG 85% OR MORE BY WT OF COTON NT PUT UP FR RETL SALE	4.88	0.30	-93.85
83.	5208	WOVN FBRCs OF COTON CONTNG>=85% BY WT OF COTON WEGHNG NT MORE THN 200 G/M2	115.52	82.35	-28.71
84.	5209	WOVN FBRCs OF COTTON, CONTNG >=85% COTN BY WT WEIGHING>200 GM PER SQM		2.31	
85.	5303	JUTE & OTHR TXTL BAST FBRS(EXCL FLAX,TRUE HEMP & RAMIE)RAW/PRCSD BUTNT SPUN;TOW & WASTE(INCL YARN WASTE & GARNTTD STOCK)	8,394.00	8,781.63	4.62
86.	5307	YARN OFJUTE & OTHER TEXTILE BAST FIBRES OF HEADING NO 5303	7.98	273.97	3,332.78
87.	5310	WOVEN FABRICS OF JUTE OR OTHER TEXTILE BAST FIBRES OF HEADING NO 5303	125.83	695.02	452.35
88.	5311	WOVEN FABRICS OF OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBRES;WOVEN FABRICS OF PAPER YARN		156.18	

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2000-01	2001-02	Growth %
89.	5401	SEWING THREAD OF MAN-MADE FILAMENTS, WHETHER OR NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	21.74		
90.	5402	SYNTHTC FILAMNT YRN(OTHR THN SEWNG THRD) NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE INCL SYNTHETIC MONOFILAMENT OF LESS THAN 67 DECITEX	9.62		
91.	5407	WOVN FBRCS OF SYNTHTC FILAMENT YARN INCL WOVN FBRCS OBTND FROM MTRLS OF HDG NO.5404		98.62	
92.	5601	WADDING OF TEXTILE MATERIALS & ARTICLES THEREOF;TEXTILE FIBRES NT EXCDNG 5MM IN LNGTH (FLOCK);TXTL DUST & MILL NEPS	12.25		
93.	5607	TWNE,CORDGE,ROP & CBLS,W/N PLTD/BRDD & W/NIMPRGNTD,COTD,COVRD/SHTHD WTH RUBR/PLSTCS	14.99	367.67	2,353.34
94.	5608	KNOTD NTNG OF TWNE CORDGE/ROPE;MDE UP FSHNG NETS& OTR MDE UP NETS OF TXTL MATRLS	2.86	1.08	-62.10
95.	5609	ARTCLS OF YRN,STRP/THE LIKE OF HDNG NO. 5404/5405 TWINE,CORDGE,ROP/CBLS N.E.S.		1.72	
96.	5705	OTHR CRPTS & TXTL FLR CVRNGS,W/N MADE UP	51.38	9.23	-82.04
97.	5804	TULLES & OTHR NET FBRCS EXCL WOVN KNITD OR CROCHTD FBRCS LACE IN THE PC IN STRPS/ IN MOTFS EXCL FBRCS OF HEDG NO.6002		1.25	
98.	5807	LABELS BADGES & SMLR ARTCLS OF TXTL MATRLSIN PCS/STRPS/CUT TO SHAPE/SIZE NT EMBRDRD		6.70	
99.	5907	TXTL FBRCS OTHRWSE IMPRGNTD,COATED/CVRD; PAINTED CANVAS BEING THEATRICAL SCENERY, STUDIO BACK-CLOTHS OR THE LIKE		8.91	
100.	6002	KNITD OR CROCHETED FBRCS OF WIDTH <30 CM ,CONTNG ELASTOMERIC YARN/RUBR>=5% BY WT , EXCPT HDG NO 6001	3.99		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>36,778.27</b>	<b>28,194.03</b>	<b>-23.34</b>

Source: Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Govt. of India

**Table A.2.4 IMPORT DATA**

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2002-03	2003-04	Growth %
1.	0302	FISH FRESH OR CHILLED EXCLUDING FISH FILLETS & OTHR FISH MEAT OF HEDNG NO 0304	1,630.08	2,304.08	41.35
2.	0303	FISH FROZEN EXCLUDING FISH FILLETS & OTHER FISH MEAT OF HEADING NO 0304	12.35	5.86	-52.53
3.	0304	FISH FILLETS & OTHER FISH MEAT (WHETHER OR NOT MINCED) FRESH CHILLED OR FROZEN		27.73	

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2002-03	2003-04	Growth %
4.	0305	FISH DRIED SALTED OR IN BRINE;SMOKED FISH COOKED OR NOT BEFORE OR DURING THE SMOKINGPROCESS;FISH MEAL FIT FOR CONSUMPTION	49.49	36.77	-25.70
5.	0306	CRSTCNS W/N IN SHL,LIVE,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN,DRDSLTD/IN BRINE;CRSTCNS,IN SHL,CKD BY STMNG OR BOILING,W/N CHLD,FRZN,DRD,SLTD/IN BRINE	183.83	85.27	-53.61
6.	0307	MOLUSCS W/N SHL,LIVE,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN, DRIED,SLTD/INBRINE;AQUATIC INVRTEBRTS EXCLCRSTCNS&MOLUSCS LIVE,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN,ETC.	26.97	28.77	6.68
7.	0506	ACIDED/DGLITNSD BONES&HRN/CORS,NT SHAPED, DEFTD,UNWRDK,SMPLY PRPD;PWDR&WSTE THEREOF	2.72	38.38	1,312.91
8.	0507	UNWRKD/SMPLY PRPD NT SHAPD IVORY,TORTOISE SHELL,WHALE BONE & ITS HAIR,HRNS,ANTLERS, HOOVS,NAILS,CLAWS & BEAKS;THR PWDR & WASTE	1.47	1.57	7.15
9.	0709	OTHER VEGETABLES FRESH OR CHILLED		1.44	
10.	0712	DRIED VEG,WHOLE CUT,SLCED,BRKN OR IN PWDR	0.40		
11.	0802	OTHR NUTS FRSH OR DRIED W/N SHELDR OR PEELD	1,174.22	1,007.82	-14.17
12.	0803	BANANAS INCLUDING PLANTAINS FRSH OR DRIED	0.20		
13.	0902	TEA	1.23		
14.	0907	CLOVES(WHOLE FRUIT,CLOVES & STEMS)	129.33	81.91	-36.66
15.	1006	RICE		10.43	
16.	1105	FLOUR,MEAL & FLAKES OF POTATOES	3.49	4.91	40.43
17.	1209	SEEDS,FRUITS&SPORES,OF A KIND USD FR SOWNG	19.28		
18.	1507	SOYA BEAN OIL & ITS FRACTNS W/N REFINO BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED		18.45	
19.	1514	RAPE COLZA/MUSTARD OIL & ITS FRACTNS W/N REFINED, BUT NOT CHEMICLLY MODIFIED		6.05	
20.	1703	MOLSES RSLTD FROM THE EXTRCTN/RFNG OF SUGR	22.51	9.31	-58.63
21.	1905	BREAD,PSTRY&OTHR BKRS WARS, W/N WTH COCOA;COMMUNION WAFERS,EMPTY CACHETS FOR PHRMCTLUSE, SLNG WFRS, RICE PAPER & SMLR PRODUCTS	31.62	40.14	26.93



Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2002-03	2003-04	Growth %
22.	2002	TOMATOS PRPD/PRSVD NT BY VINEGAR/ACTC ACID		6.16	
23.	2004	OTHR VGTBLS PREPRD/PRSVD OTHERWISE THAN BY VINEGAR OR ACETIC ACID AND FROZEN	14.45	1.70	-88.25
24.	2007	JAMS FRUT JELLY MARMALDS FRUT/NUT PUREE & FRUT/NUT PASTS COOKD PRPNS W/N CONTNG SUGR		4.33	
25.	2008	FRUITS NUTS & OTHER EDIBLE PARTS OF PLANTSOTHRWISE PREPD/PRSVD, W/N SWEETND N.E.S.	2.30	11.78	413.11
26.	2009	FRUIT JUICES (INCL GRAPE MUST)/VGTBL JUICEUNFRMNTD & NOT WTH ADDED SPRT,W/N SWEETND	81.42	63.89	-21.53
27.	2105	ICE CREAM & OTHR EDBL ICE W/N CONTNG COCOA	0.65	0.14	-78.99
28.	2106	OTHR FOOD PREPRNS N.E.S.		1.25	
29.	2201	WATERS INCLDG NATRL/ARTFCL MINRL WATERS & AERTD WATERS NOT CONTNG ADED SUGR/OTHR SWEETENING MATTER NOR FLAVOURED;ICE & SNOW	1.74	0.45	-73.88
30.	2202	WATERS INCL MNRL WATERS&AERTD WATER CNTNG ADDED SUGR/OTHR SWTNG MATTR/FLVRD & OTHR NOMASLCOHLC BEVRS EXCL JUICES OF HD NO2009	12.72	103.23	711.48
31.	2401	UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO, TOBACCO REFUSE		1.69	
32.	2403	OTHR MNFRD TOBACO & MNFRD TOBACO SUBSTTUTSHOMOGENISED OR RECONSTITUED TOBACCO EXTRACTS & ESSENCES		0.39	
33.	2501	SALT (INCL TABLE SALT & DENATRD SALT) & PURE SODIM CHLRDE W/N AQS SOLN SEA WTR		1.48	
34.	2517	PEBBLES GRVL BRKN/CRSHD STONE COMMONLY USDFR CONCRETS AGGRGTS FR RD MTLNG ETC PWDR ETC OF HOG NO 2515/2516 W/N HEAT-TREATED	24.97	37.28	49.35
35.	2523	PORTLAND CEMENT ALMNOUS CEMENT("CEMENT FONDU")SLAG CEMENT ETC & SMLR HYDRIC CEMENTS W/N CLR/IN THE FORM OF CLINKERS	42.29	343.96	713.27
36.	2701	COAL BRIQUETTES OVOIDS & SIMILAR SOLID FUELS MANUFACTURED FROM COAL		850.12	
37.	2814	AMMONIA ANHYDROUS OR IN AQUEOUS	8,105.03	14,583.96	79.94

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2002-03	2003-04	Growth %
		SOLUTION			
38.	2824	LEAD OXIDES;RED LEAD & ORANGE LEAD		1.47	
39.	2849	CARBIDES W/N CHEMICALLY DEFINED	5.96		
40.	2905	ACYCLIC ALCOHOL & THR HALGNTD,SLPHNATD NITRATED OR NITROSATED DERIVATIVES	32.13	17.24	-46.33
41.	2914	KTNS & QUINONES,W/N WTH OTHR OXYGN FNCTN, THR HALGNTD SLPHNTD NITRTD/NITRSTD DRVTVS	14.32		
42.	3204	SYNTC ORGNC COLRNG MATR W/N CHMCLY DFND	8.71		
43.	3206	OTHR COLOURNG MATTER INORGANIC PRDCT OF KIND USED AS LUMINPHORS W/N DFND CHMCLLY	14.47		
44.	3208	PAINT VARNSHS (INCL ENML & LACQR) BSD ON SYNTIC PLYMR/CHMLY MDFD NATRL PLYMR,DSPRS OR DSLVD NON ACEUS MDUM SLTN IN VOLITILE	0.02		
45.	3302	MXTR/SLTN OF ODORFRS SBSTNS OF A KIND USD AS RAW MTRL IN INDSTRY & PRPRTN FR MNFCTR OF BEVRGS		0.01	
46.	3304	PRPNS FOR BEAUTY/MAKE UP FOR CARE OF SKN (EXCPTNG MEDICAMNTS) INCLDG SUN SCREEN OR SUN TAN PEDICURE/MANICURE	0.50		
47.	3306	PRPARTN FR ORL/DNTL HYGN,DNTUR FIXATV PST/PWDR & DNTL FLOS IN INDVDL PACKGS.	2.42	2.33	-3.35
48.	3401	SOAPFORGNC SRFCE-ACTV PRDCTS&PRPN USD AS SOAP,IN BAR,CAKE ETC W/N WTH SOAP; PAPER, FELT ETC IMPRGNTD,COATD/CVRD WTH SOAP/LIKE	7.43	185.91	2,400.90
49.	3402	ORGNC SURFACE-ACTV AGENTS(OTHR THN SOAP) OTHR WASHING PRPNS W/N CNTNG SOAP OTHER THAN THOSE OF HEADING NO 3401		0.01	
50.	3503	OTHER ALBUMINATES & OTHER ALBUMIN DRVTVS GELATIN DRVTVS;ISINGLASS;OTHER GLUES OF ANML ORIGIN,EXCL CASEIN GLUES OF HD 350300		0.10	
51.	3704	PHOT PLTS FLM PAPR PAPERBRD AND TXTLS EXPSED BUT NOT DEVELOPED		0.26	
52.	3810	PICKLNG PRPNS FR MTL SURFCS-SLDRNG-BRZNG/ WLDNG PWDR & PST CNSTNG OF MTL/OTHR MATRLSPRPNS USED AS CORS/COTNGS FOR WELDNG		0.13	

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2002-03	2003-04	Growth %
53.	3901	POLYMERS OF ETHYLENE IN PRIMARY FORMS	42.87		
54.	3915	WASTE, PARINGS AND SCRAP OF PLASTICS		7.78	
55.	3916	MNFILMNT OF WHICH ANY CROSS-SECTNAL DIMNSNEXCDS IMM.RODS,STCKS,PROFL SHAPS W/N SRFCE WRKD BT NT OTHRWSE WRKD OF PLSTCS		0.36	
56.	3917	TUBES,PIPES&HOSES&FTTNGS THRFR OF PLASTICS(E.G.JIONTS ELBOWS FLANGES) OF PLASTICS	48.37	54.91	13.54
57.	3920	OTHR PLATES, SHEETS,FILM,FOIL & STRIP, OF PLSTCS, NON-CELULR & NOT REINFRCD LAMNTD SPPRTD/SMLRLY COMBINED WTH OTHR MTRLS	1.54		
58.	3921	OTHR PLTES SHTS FLM FOIL & STRIP OF PLSTCS	4.49		
59.	3922	BATHS,SHWR-BATHS, WASH-BASINS,BIDETS, LVTRY PANS,SEATS & CVRS FLUSHING CISTERNS & SMLR SANITARY WARE OF PLSTCS	0.12		
60.	3923	ARTCLS FOR THE CNVYNCE/PCKNG OF GOODS STOPRS LIDS CAPS & OTHR CLSRS OF PLSTCS	0.82	45.16	5,380.05
61.	3924	TABLEWARE KITCHENWARE OTHR HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES AND TOILET ARTICLES OF PLASTICS		3.09	
62.	3926	OTHR ARTICLES OF PLASTICS & ARTICLES OF OTHR MATERIALS OF HDING NOS 3901 TO 3914	14.40	49.02	240.54
63.	4016	OTHR ARTCLS OF VULCNSD RUBR OTHER THAN HARD RUBBER	0.41	4.19	920.60
64.	4017	HARD RUBR IN ALL FORMS INCLUDING WASTE AND SCRAP ARTCLS OF HRD RUBR	1.72		
65.	4101	RAW HIDES & SKINS OF BOVINE/EQIUNE ANMLS (FRSH/SLTD-DRID-LIMD-PICKLD-PRSV D NT TANNDPRCHMNT-DRSSD/FRTHR PRPD)W/N DEHAIRD/SPLIT	78.58	17.68	-77.50
66.	4103	OTHR RAW HDS AND SKNS (FRSH/SLTD,DRID,LIMDPCKLD/PRSRVD BUT NT TANNED PRCHMNT DRESSED/FRTHR PREPD W/N DEHAIRD OR SPLT	5.68	21.95	286.61
67.	4104	TANED/CRUST HIDE & SKIN OF BVNE(INCLUDING BUFFALO) OR EQUINE ANIMAL WITHOUT HAIR WONSPLT BUT NT FURTHER PREPARED	590.73	350.52	-40.66

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2002-03	2003-04	Growth %
68.	4105	TANED/CRUST SKIN OF SHEEP OR LAMB WITHOUT WOOL WHETHER OR NOT SPLIT BUT NOT FURTHER PREPARED.		4.73	
69.	4106	TANED/CRUST HIDE & SKINS OF OTHER ANIMLS WOUT WOOL/HAIR WON SPLIT BUT NOT FURTHERPREPARED.	113.48	18.17	-83.99
70.	4107	LEATHER FURTHER PREPARED AFTER TANING/ CRUST INCLDG PARCMNT-DRESSED LEATHER OF BOVIN WITHOUT HAIR W.O.N.SPLIT	67.08	208.59	210.96
71.	4113	LEATHER FURTHER PREPARED AFTER TANING CRUSTLEATHER OF OTHER ANIMALS WITHOUIR WOOL/ HAIR W.O.N.SPLIT.		23.31	
72.	4115	COMPOSITION LEATHER WITH BASE OF LEATHER/ LEATHER FIBRE IN SLABS/SHEET/STRIP;PARING/WASTE OF LEATHER		1.15	
73.	4202	TRUNKS,SUIT CASES,AND OTHER CASES HLSTR & TRAVELLING BAG,HAND BAG AND OTHR SMLR CONTAINRS BAGS WALLETS BOXES PURSES,	0.03	8.14	29,496.00
74.	4401	FUEL WOOD,IN LOG BILET ETC; WOOD INCHIPS/ PARTCLES;SAWDUST AND WOOD WASTE SCRP;W/N AGLOMRD IN LOG BRIQTS PELET OR LIMLR FORM		0.50	
75.	4817	ENVLOPS LTR PLAIN POSTCRD & CORESPONDNCE CARDS OF PAPR/PAPRBORD BOX POUCH ETC AND ASORTMNT OF PAPR STATIONRY		11.04	
76.	4819	CARTONS BOXS CASES BAGS & OTHR CONTAINRS OF PAPR PAPRBORD CELULOSE WADNG OR WEBS OF CELULS FBRs;BOX FILS ETC USD IN OFFCS		1.32	
77.	4820	REGISTRS ACCT/NOTE/ORDR/RECPT BOOKS LETR MEMO PADS FOLDRS FILECOVRS ALBUMS ETC OF OF PAPER & PAPER BOARD	0.53	0.55	3.57
78.	4821	PAPR OR PAPRBORD LABELS W/N PRINTED	7.83	3.67	-53.08
79.	4901	PRINTED BOOKS,BROCHURES LEAFLETS AND SMLR PRINTD MATTER W/N IN SINGLE SHEETS	44.23	21.15	-52.18
80.	4908	TRANSFERS (DECALCOMANIAS)		2.21	
81.	4910	ALL PRINTD CALENDARS INCLDNG CALNDAR BLCKS	0.03	0.02	-24.66

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2002-03	2003-04	Growth %
82.	4911	OTHR PRNTD MATR INCLD PRNTD PICTRS/PHOTGHS	2.83	3.58	26.73
83.	5007	WOVEN FABRICS OF SILK OR SILK WASTE	0.16		
84.	5103	WASTE OF WOOL/OF FINE/COARSE ANIMAL HAIR INCL YARN WASTE EXCL GARNETTED STOCK	7.32	8.33	13.80
85.	5201	COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED	1.94		
86.	5202	COTON WAST(INCL YARN WAST & GRNTED STOCK)	85.23	93.91	10.18
87.	5204	COTON SEWNG THRED W/N PUT UP FOR RETL SALE		82.01	
88.	5205	COTN YRN(OTHR THN SWNG THRD)CNTNG 85% OR MORE BY WT OF COTON NT PUT UP FR RETL SALE	44.90	68.55	52.68
89.	5206	COTON YRN(OTHR THN SEWNG THRD)CONTNG COTON <85% BY WT NT PUT FOR RETAIL SALE		0.39	
90.	5208	WOVN FBRCs OF COTON CONTNG>=85% BY WT OF COTON WEGHNG NT MORE THN 200 G/M2	38.10	12.34	-67.63
91.	5209	WOVN FBRCs OF COTTON, CONTNG >=85% COTN BY WT WEIGHING>200 GM PER SQM	115.93	5.83	-94.98
92.	5210	WOVN FBRCs CONTNG<85% COTON,MXD MAINLY OR SOLELY WTH MANMADE FBRS WEGHNG<=200G/M2	1.19	4.14	248.56
93.	5303	JUTE & OTHR TXTL BAST FBRS(EXCL FLAX,TRUE HEMP & RAMIE)RAW/PRC SSD BUTNT SPUN;TOW & WASTE(INCL YARN WASTE & GARNTTD STOCK)	13,449.03	9,388.83	-30.19
94.	5307	YARN OFJUTE & OTHER TEXTILE BAST FIBRES OF HEADING NO 5303	115.71	414.74	258.44

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2002-03	2003-04	Growth %
95.	5309	WOVEN FBRCIS OF FLAX		7.40	
96.	5310	WOVEN FABRICS OF JUTE OR OTHER TEXTILE BAST FIBRES OF HEADING NO 5303	666.89	1,013.12	51.92
97.	5407	WOVN FBRCIS OF SYNTHTC FILAMENT YARN INCL WOVN FBRCIS OBTND FROM MTRLS OF HDG NO.5404	1.03	7.06	584.36
98.	5408	WOVEN FABRICS OF ARTFCS FILAMENT YARN,INCLFBRCIS OBTND FROM MATERIALS OF HDG NO.5405		8.72	
99.	5513	WOVEN FBRCIS OF SYNTHTC STAPLE FIBRES CNTNGLESS THN 85% BY WT OF SUCH FIBRES,MXD MNLYOR SOLELY WTH COTTON OF WT<=170 G/M2	0.19	0.64	243.10
100.	5515	OTHR WVN FBRCIS OF SYNTHTC STPL FBRS	13.87	0.76	-94.49
<b>Total</b>			<b>30,029.34</b>	<b>35,670.79</b>	<b>18.79</b>

Source: Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Govt. of India

**Table A.2.5 IMPORT DATA**

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2004-05	2005-06	Growth %
1.	0301	LIVE FISH		4.70	
2.	0302	FISH FRESH OR CHILLED EXCLUDING FISH FILLETS & OTHR FISH MEAT OF HEDNG NO 0304	3,156.75	3,266.69	3.48
3.	0303	FISH FROZEN EXCLUDING FISH FILLETS & OTHER FISH MEAT OF HEADING NO 0304	57.75	1.00	-98.26
4.	0304	FISH FILLETS & OTHER FISH MEAT (WHETHER OR NOT MINCED) FRESH CHILLED) OR FROZEN	273.50	974.37	256.25
5.	0305	FISH DRIED SALTED OR IN BRINE;SMOKED FISH COOKED OR NOT BEFORE OR DURING THE SMOKINGPROCESS;FISH MEAL FIT FOR CONSUMPTION	84.97	134.68	58.50

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2004-05	2005-06	Growth %
6.	0306	CRSTCNS W/N IN SHL,LIVE,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN,DRDSLTD/IN BRINE;CRSTCNS,IN SHL,CKD BY STMNG OR BOILING, W/N CHLD,FRZN,DRD,SLTD/IN BRINE	59.89	96.91	61.83
7.	0307	MOLUSCS W/N SHL,LIVE,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN, DRIED,SLTD/INBRINE;AQUATIC INV/RTEBRTS EXCLCRSTCNS&MOLUSCS LIVE,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN,ETC.		26.40	
8.	0506	ACIDED/DGLITNSD BONES&HRN/CORS,NT SHAPED, DEFTD,UNWRDK,SMPLY PRPD:PWDR&WSTE THEREOF	41.15	166.36	304.27
9.	0507	UNWRKD/SMPLY PRPD NT SHAPD IVORY,TORTOISE SHELL, WHALE BONE & ITS HAIR,HRNS,ANTLERS, HOOVS,NAILS,CLAWS & BEAKS;THR PWDR & WASTE	1.13	1.81	60.11
10.	0601	BULBS,TUBRS,TUBROUS ROOTS,CORMS,CRWNS & RHIZMS,DORMANT,IN GROWTH/IN FLWR,CHICORY PLNTS & ROOTS EXC ROOTS OF HDG 1212	1.70		
11.	0801	COCONUT,BRAZIL NUTS & CASHEW NUTS FRESH OR DRIED WHETHER OR NOT SHELLED OR PEELED	0.91		
12.	0802	OTHR NUTS FRSH OR DRIED W/N SHELD OR PEELD	300.87	1,289.90	328.72
13.	0804	DATES,FIGS,PINEAPPLES,AVOCADOS,GUAVAS, MANGOES & MANGOSTEENS FRESH OR DRIED	2.12		
14.	0902	TEA	215.62		
15.	0904	PEPPER OF GENUS PIPER;DRIED/CRUSHED/GROUNDFRUITTS OF GENUS CAPSICUM/GENUS PIMENTA	3.16		
16.	0907	CLOVES(WHOLE FRUIT,CLOVES & STEMS)	118.39		
17.	0909	SEEDS OF ANISE,BADIAN,FENNEL,CORIANDER CUMIN,CARAWAY OR JUNIPER	0.41		
18.	0910	GINGER,SAFFRON,TRUMERIC(CURCUMA),THYME BAY LEAVES,CURRY AND OTHER SPICES	2.49	0.76	-69.30
19.	1105	FLOUR,MEAL & FLAKES OF POTATOES	0.69		
20.	1209	SEEDS,FRUITTS&SPORES,OF A KIND USD FR SOWNG	4.73		
21.	1211	PLNTS & PRTS OF PLNTS INCLD SEDS & FRUTS USD FOR PRFUMRY PHRMACY/INSCTCIDL OR SMLR PURPOSES FRSH/DRID W/N CUT CRSHD OR POWDRD	0.25	2.49	912.45
22.	1301	LAC;NATURL GUMS,RESNS,GUM-RESNS&OLEORESNS	0.89	2.95	231.64
23.	1403	VEG MATRLS USED PRIMRLY IN BROOMS /BRUSHES(E.G.BROOMCORN PIASSAVA COUCH GRASS & ISTL) W/N IN HANKS OR BUNDLES		1.64	
24.	1507	SOYA BEAN OIL & ITS FRACTNS W/N REFIND BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED	39.73	330.36	731.60
25.	1511	PALM OIL & ITS FRACTIONS W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED	2.00	42.34	2,019.78
26.	1514	RAPE COLZA/MUSTARD OIL & ITS FRACTNS W/N REFINED, BUT NOT CHEMICLLY MODIFIED	3.96	7.97	101.18

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2004-05	2005-06	Growth %
27.	1516	ANML/VEG FATS & OILS,ITS FRACTNS PRTLY OR WHOLY HYDROGENATED INTR-ESTRFIED RE-ESTRFDELAIDINSD W/N REFND BUT NT FURTHR PRPD		628.44	
28.	1520	GLYCEROL, CRUDE; GLYCEROL WATERS & LYES		69.68	
29.	1703	MOLSES RSLTD FROM THE EXTRCTN/RFNG OF SUGR	57.10	401.78	603.70
30.	1704	SUGR CNFCTNRY (INCL WHITE CHCLT)WTHOT COCOA	8.05	12.32	52.96
31.	1806	CHOCOLATE & OTHR FOOD PRPNS CONTNG COCOA		2.56	
32.	1902	PASTA,W/N CKD/STFD (WTH MEAT/OTHR SBSTNCS)OR OTRWSE PRPD SUCH AS SPGHTI MCRNI NOODLSLASAGENE GNOCCHI ETC,COUSCOUS W/N PRPD	2.24	5.13	128.72
33.	1904	PRPD FOODS OBTND BY SWLNG/ROSTNG OF CRLS PRDCTS (CORN FLKS) CRLS INTHE FORMOF GRAINFLKS ETC.EVCL.MAZEPRE COOKD/OTHRWSE PRPD	0.11	0.48	332.33
34.	1905	BREAD,PSTRY&OTHR BKRS WARS, W/N WTH COCOA;COMMUNION WAFERS,EMPTY CACHETS FOR PHRMCTLUSE, SLNG WFRS, RICE PAPR & SMLR PRODUCTS	25.81	33.08	28.17
35.	2002	TOMATOS PRPD/PRSV D NT BY VINEGAR/ACTC ACID		10.78	
36.	2004	OTHR VGTBLS PREPRD/PRSV D OTHRWISE THAN BY VINEGAR OR ACETIC ACID AND FROZEN	36.03	64.35	78.62
37.	2005	OTHR VGTBLS PRPD/PRSV D OTHRWISE THN BY VENEGAR/ACETIC ACID NT FRZN OTHR THN PRDTCS OF HDNG NO-2006		0.03	
38.	2007	JAMS FRUT JELLY MARMALDS FRUT/NUT PUREE & FRUT/NUT PASTS COOKD PRPNS W/N CONTNG SUGR	14.04	9.83	-29.96
39.	2008	FRUITS NUTS & OTHER EDIBLE PARTS OF PLANTSOTHRWISE PREPD/PRSV D, W/N SWEETND N.E.S.	28.16	4.09	-85.48
40.	2009	FRUIT JUICES (INCL GRAPE MUST)/VGTBL JUICEUNFRMNTD & NOT WTH ADDED SPRT,W/N SWEETND	320.17	46.17	-85.58
41.	2106	OTHR FOOD PREPRNS N.E.S.	6.17	1.84	-70.16
42.	2201	WATERS INCLDG NATRL/ARTFCL MINRL WATERS & AERTD WATERS NOT CONTNG ADED SUGR/OTHR SWEETENING MAT'ER NOR FLAVOURED;ICE & SNOW	1.21		
43.	2202	WATERS INCL MNRL WATERS&AERTD WATER CNTNG ADDED SUGR/OTHR SWTNG MATTR/FLVRD & OTHR NOMASLCO:HLC BEVRS EXCL JUICES OF HD NO2009	130.64	440.33	237.05
44.	2302	BRAN SHARPS & OTHR RESIDUS W/N IN THE FORMOF PELLETS DRVD FRM THE SIFTNG MLLNG/OTHR WORKING OF CEREALS/OF LEGUMINOUS PLANTS	12.17	85.79	605.04



Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2004-05	2005-06	Growth %
45.	2309	PREPARATIONS OF A KIND USED IN ANML FEDING	19.82	158.96	702.20
46.	2510	NATRL CALCIUM PHOSPHATES,NATRL ALMNM CALCIUM PHOSPHATES & PHOSPHATIC CHALK	7.08		
47.	2517	PEBBLES GRVL BRKN/CRSHD STONE COMMONLY USDFR CONCRETS AGGRGTS FR RD MTLNG ETC PWDR ETC OF HOG NO 2515/2516 W/N HEAT-TREATED	132.07	433.27	228.06
48.	2521	LIMESTNE FLUX; LIMESTONE & OTHR CALCAREOUSSTONE USED FOR MANUFACTURE OF LIME/CEMENT	0.31	0.30	-0.65
49.	2523	PORTLAND CEMENT ALMNOUS CEMENT("CEMENT FONDU")SLAG CEMENT ETC & SMLR HYDRCL CEMENTS W/N CLRD/IN THE FORM OF CLINKERS	56.63	243.42	329.84
50.	2620	ASH & RESIDUES EXCL FROM MNFR OF IRON OR STEEL CONTNG ARSENIC MTLs/MTLIC COMPOUNDS		26.14	
51.	2814	AMMONIA ANHYDROUS OR IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION	8,639.02	17,346.95	100.80
52.	2824	LEAD OXIDES;RED LEAD & ORANGE LEAD	6.89		
53.	2835	PHOSPHINATES(HYPOPHOSPHITES),PHOSPHONATES (PHOSPHITES),PHOSPHATES & POLYPHOSPHATES		2.72	
54.	2905	ACYCLIC ALCOHOL & THR HALGNTD,SLPHNATD NITRATED OR NITROSATED DERIVATIVES	8.06		
55.	2924	CRBOXYAMIDE-FNCTN CMPNDS AMIDE-FNCTN COMPOUNDS OF CARBONIC ACID	0.33		
56.	2933	HETEROCYCLC COMPNDS WTH NITROGN HETRO ATOMS(S) ONLY		0.57	
57.	3004	MDCMNTS (EXCL ITMS OF 3002,3005 / 3006) FR THRPUTC/PRPHYLCTC USES IN MEASURD DOSESOR IN PCKNGS FR RTL SALE	2.48	0.11	-95.53
58.	3102	MINERAL OR CHEMICL FERTILISERS NITROGENOUS	3,391.90		
59.	3104	MINERAL OR CHEMICAL FERTILISEES POTASSIC		202.88	
60.	3214	GLAZIERS' PUTTY,GRFTNG PUTTY RESIN CEMENTSMASTICS PNTRS'FILLINGS ETC NON-REFRCTRY SURFACNG PRPNS FR FACADES,INDR WLL FLR ETC		0.08	
61.	3303	PERFUME AND TOILET WATERS.	0.04	0.13	192.36
62.	3304	PRPNS FOR BEAUTY/MAKE UP FOR CARE OF SKN (EXCPTNG MEDICAMNTS) INCLDG SUN SCREEN OR SUN TAN PEDICURE/MANICURE	0.01	0.15	1,275.68
63.	3305	PREPARATIONS FOR USE ON THE HAIR	0.01	0.05	390.18
64.	3306	PRPARTN FR ORL/DNTL HYGN,DNTUR FIXATV PST/PWDR & DNTL FLOS IN INDVDL PACKGS.	0.01		
65.	3307	SHAVING/PRE & AFTER SHAVE PRPNS BATH PRPN DEPILATRS & OTHR PERFMRY COSMTC/TOILT PRPNPRPN NES;PRPD ROOM DEODORISERS W/N PRFMD	0.01	0.03	142.45
66.	3401	SOAPFORGNC SRFCE-ACTV PRDCTS&PRPN USD AS SOAP,IN BAR,CAKE ETC W/N WTH SOAP; PAPER,	521.82	447.26	-14.29

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2004-05	2005-06	Growth %
		FELT ETC IMPRGNTD,COATD/CVRD WTH SOAP/LIKE			
67.	3402	ORGNC SURFACE-ACTV AGENTS(OTHR THN SOAP) OTHR WASHING PRPNS W/N CNTNG SOAP OTHER THAN THOSE OF HEADING NO 3401		4.84	
68.	3403	LUBRCTNG PRPNS & PRPNS FR THE TRTMNT OF TXTL MATRLS LETHR FURSKNS/OTHR MATRLS NT CNTNG 70% MORE BY WT PETROLM OIL ETC		0.01	
69.	3503	OTHER ALBUMINATES & OTHER ALBUMIN DRVTVS GELATIN DRVTVS;ISINGLASS;OTHER GLUES OF ANML ORIGIN,EXCL CASEIN GLUES OF HD 350300	33.64		
70.	3606	FERO CERM & OTHR PYROPHORIC ALLOYS;ARTCLS OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS NES		3.21	
71.	3702	P'GHY FLM IN ROLLS SENSTD UNEXPSD OF ANY MATRL OTHR THN PAPER PAPERBRD/TXTLS INSTNT PRNT FLM IN ROLLS SENSTSD UNEXPSD	1.72		
72.	3706	CINE FLM EXPSD & DVLDP W/N INCORPRTNG SOUND TRACK/CONSISTING ONLY OF SOUND TRACK	0.86	0.64	-25.15
73.	3707	CHMCL PRPNS FR PHOTGRHC USES (NT VARNISHESGLUES ETC) UNMXD PRDCTS FOR PHOT USES PUT UP IN MSRD PORTNS/PUT UP FOR RTL SALE	4.27		
74.	3806	ROSIN & RESIN ACIDS & DERIVATIVES THEREOF ROSIN SPIRIT & ROSIN OILS; RUN GUMS		0.26	
75.	3811	ANTI-KNOCK PRPN,OXDTN&GUM INHBTR VISCOSITYIMPRVR,ANTI-CORRSV PRPN FR MNRL OILS/LIKE		18.32	
76.	3901	POLYMERS OF ETHYLENE IN PRIMARY FORMS	0.39		
77.	3909	AMINO-RESINS PHENOLIC RESINS AND POLYURETHANES IN PRIMARY FORMS		0.81	
78.	3915	WASTE, PARINGS AND SCRAP OF PLASTICS	6.26	22.36	257.19
79.	3917	TUBES,PIPES&HOSES&FTTNGS THRFR OF PLASTICS(E.G.JIONTS ELBOWS FLANGES) OF PLASTICS	132.65	82.59	-37.74
80.	3919	SELF-ADHSV PLATES SHTS FLM FOIL STRIP & OTHR FLT SHPES OF PLSTES W/N IN ROLLS	0.13		
81.	3920	OTHR PLATES, SHEETS,FILM,FOIL & STRIP, OF PLSTCS, NON-CELULR & NOT REINFRCD LAMNTD SPRTD/SMLRLY COMBINED WTH OTHR MTRLS	5.65	0.59	-89.60
82.	3921	OTHR PLTES SHTS FLM FOIL & STRIP OF PLSTCS	0.53		
83.	3923	ARTCLS FOR THE CNVYNCE/PCKNG OF GOODS STOPRS LIDS CAPS & OTHR CLSRS OF PLSTCS	3.20	26.86	739.59
84.	3924	TABLEWARE KITCHENWARE OTHR HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES AND TOILET ARTICLES OF PLASTICS	8.90	15.73	76.75
85.	3925	BUILDERS WARE OF PLASTICS NES/INCLUDED	3.91		
86.	3926	OTHR ARTICLES OF PLASTICS & ARTICLES OF OTHR MATERIALS OF HDING NOS 3901 TO 3914	566.26	694.18	22.59
87.	4001	NATRL RUBR BALATA GUTTAPERCHA ETC & SMLR	6.09		

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2004-05	2005-06	Growth %
		NATRL GUMS IN PRMRY FRMS/IN PLTS SHTS/STRP			
88.	4016	OTHR ARTCLS OF VULCNSD RUBR OTHER THAN HARD RUBBER		0.03	
89.	4101	RAW HIDES & SKINS OF BOVINE/EQUINE ANMLS (FRSH/SLTD-DRID-LIMD-PICKLD-PRSD NT TANNDPRCHMNT-DRSSD/FRTHR PRPD)W/N DEHAIRD/SPLIT	14.61	68.40	368.16
90.	4103	OTHR RAW HDS AND SKNS (FRSH/SLTD,DRID,LIMDPCKLD/PRSRVD BUT NT TANNED PRCHMNT DRESSED/FRTHR PREPD W/N DEHAIRD OR SPLT	0.58		
91.	4104	TANED/CRUST HIDE & SKIN OF BVNE(INCLDING BUFFALO) OR EQUINE ANIMAL WITHOUT HAIR WONSPLT BUT NT FURTHER PREPARED	612.32	626.36	2.29
92.	4105	TANED/CRUST SKIN OF SHEEP OR LAMB WITHOUT WOOL WHETHER OR NOT SPLIT BUT NOT FURTHER PREPARED.		7.08	
93.	4106	TANED/CRUST HIDE & SKINS OF OTHER ANIMLS WOUT WOOL/HAIR WON SPLIT BUT NOT FURTHERPREPARED.	13.98	26.00	85.93
94.	4107	LEATHER FURTHER PREPARED AFTER TANING/ CRUST INCLDG PARCMNT-DRESSED LEATHER OF BOVIN WITHOUT HAIR W.O.N.SPLIT	226.08	249.90	10.54
95.	4112	LEATHER FURTHER PREPARED AFTER TANING/CRUST LEATHER OF SHEEP/LAMB WITHOUT WOOL W.O.N. SPLIT	17.61		
96.	4113	LEATHER FURTHER PREPARED AFTER TANING CRUSTLEATHER OF OTHER ANIMALS WITHOU TR WOOL/ HAIR W.O.N.SPLIT.	57.57	0.92	-98.40
97.	4202	TRUNKS,SUIT CASES,AND OTHER CASES HLSTR & TRAVELLING BAG,HAND BAG AND OTHR SMLR CONTAINRS BAGS WALLETS BOXES PURSES,	21.86	2.45	-88.81
98.	4203	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCSSRIS OF LEATHER OR OF COMPOSITION LEATHER		24.02	
99.	4205	OTHR ARTCLS OF LEATHER/OF COMPSTN LEATHER		65.08	
100.	4602	BASKET/WICKER WORK & OTHR ARTICLS MADE TO SHAPE FROM PLAITNG MATERLS OR FROM GOODS OF HDNG 4601 ARTCLS OF LOOFAH		1.22	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>26,676.51</b>	<b>56,240.09</b>	<b>110.82</b>

Source: Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Govt. of India

### Table A.2.6 IMPORT DATA

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2006-07	2007-08	Growth %
1.	0301	LIVE FISH		0.37	

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2006-07	2007-08	Growth %
2.	0302	FISH FRESH OR CHILLED EXCLUDING FISH FILLETS & OTHR FISH MEAT OF HEDNG NO 0304	6,365.82	8,385.23	31.72
3.	0303	FISH FROZEN EXCLUDING FISH FILLETS & OTHER FISH MEAT OF HEADING NO 0304	90.66	5.30	-94.16
4.	0304	FISH FILLETS & OTHER FISH MEAT (WHETHER OR NOT MINCED) FRESH CHILLED OR FROZEN	120.67		
5.	0305	FISH DRIED SALTED OR IN BRINE;SMOKED FISH COOKED OR NOT BEFORE OR DURING THE SMOKINGPROCESS;FISH MEAL FIT FOR CONSUMPTION	163.70	275.64	68.38
6.	0306	CRSTCNS W/N IN SHL,LIVE,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN,DRDSLTD/IN BRINE;CRSTCNS,IN SHL,CKD BY STMNG OR BOILING,W/N CHLD,FRZN,DRD,SLTD/IN BRINE	69.03		
7.	0307	MOLUSCS W/N SHL,LIVE,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN, DRIED,SLTD/INBRINE;AQUATIC INVRTEBRTS EXCLCRSTCNS&MOLUSCS LIVE,FRSH,CHLD,FRZN,ETC.		28.86	
8.	0506	ACIDED/DGLITNSD BONES&HRN/CORS,NT SHAPED, DEFTD,UNWRDK,SMPLY PRPD;PWDR&WSTE THEREOF	273.08	21.65	-92.07
9.	0604	FOLAGE BRNCHS & OTHR PLNT PRTS,GRSES,MOSES& LICHNS FOR BOQETS/ORNMENTL PURPSES,FRSH, DRIED DYED,BLECHD,IMPRGNTD/OTHRWSE PRPRD		17.18	
10.	0701	POTATOES FRESH OR CHILLED	4.30		
11.	0801	COCONUT,BRAZIL NUTS & CASHEW NUTS FRESH OR DRIED WHETHER OR NOT SHELLED OR PEELED	6.66	13.96	109.67
12.	0802	OTHR NUTS FRSH OR DRIED W/N SHELD OR PEELD	2,205.92	1,318.10	-40.25
13.	0804	DATES,FIGS,PINEAPPLES,AVOCADOS,GUAVAS, MANGOES & MANGOSTEENS FRESH OR DRIED		0.45	
14.	0810	OTHER FRUITS,FRESH		1.06	
15.	0813	FRUIT DRIED EXCL UNDER HEADS NOS 08.01 TO 08.06, MIXTURES OF NUTS OR DRIED FRUITS		5.11	
16.	0814	PEEL OF CITRS FRUIT/MELNS(INCL WTRMELNS), FRSH,FRZN,DRIED/PROVSNLY PRSVD IN BRINE, INSULPHUR WTR OR IN OTHR PRSVTV SOLNS	2.50		
17.	0907	CLOVES(WHOLE FRUIT,CLOVES & STEMS)	18.22		
18.	0909	SEEDS OF ANISE,BADIAN,FENNEL.CORIANDER CUMIN,CARAWAY OR JUNIPER		360.23	
19.	0910	GINGER,SAFFRON,TRUMERIC(CURCUMA),THYME BAY LEAVES,CURRY AND OTHER SPICES		7.49	
20.	1105	FLOUR,MEAL & FLAKES OF POTATOES	0.76		
21.	1207	OTHR OIL SEEDS & OLEGNUS FRUITS W/N BROKEN		6.46	
22.	1209	SEEDS,FRUITS&SPORES,OF A KIND USD FR SOWNG	2.56		
23.	1211	PLNTS & PRTS OF PLNTS INCLD SEEDS & FRUITS USD FOR PRFUMRY PHRMACY/INSCTCIDL OR SMLR PURPOSES FRSH/DRID W/N CUT CRSHD OR POWDRD	7.71	6.70	-12.98

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2006-07	2007-08	Growth %
24.	1213	CEREAL STRAW & HUSKS UNPRPD W/N CHOPPED GROUND PRESSED/IN THE FORM OF PELLETS	1.13	0.83	-27.16
25.	1301	LAC;NATURL GUMS,RESNS,GUM-RESNS&OLEORESNS	5.21	3.37	-35.28
26.	1403	VEG MATRLS USED PRIMRLY IN BROOMS /BRUSHES(E.G.BROOMCORN PIASSAVA COUCH GRASS & ISTL) W/N IN HANKS OR BUNDLES	0.36	61.89	16,926.49
27.	1404	VEG PRODUCTS N.E.S. OR INCLUDED		3.74	
28.	1507	SOYA BEAN OIL & ITS FRACTNS W/N REFIND BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED	1,342.40	704.28	-47.54
29.	1511	PALM OIL & ITS FRACTIONS W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED	412.33	521.30	26.43
30.	1514	RAPE COLZA/MUSTARD OIL & ITS FRACTNS W/N REFINED, BUT NOT CHEMICLLY MODIFIED	1.91		
31.	1515	OTHR FXD VGTBL FATS OILS(INCL JOJOBA OIL) & THEIR FRACTNS W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED	10.46	62.82	500.79
32.	1516	ANML/VEG FATS & OILS,ITS FRACTNS PRTL OR WHOLY HYDROGENATED INTR-ESTRFIED RE-ESTRFDLAIDINS W/N REFIND BUT NT FURTHR PRPD	1,027.66	41.55	-95.96
33.	1517	MARGARINE EDBL MXTRS/PRPNS OF ANML/VEG FATS/OILS FRACTNS OF DIFFRNT FATS/OILS OF THIS CHAPTR OTHR THN THAT OF HED NO.1516	335.17		
34.	1520	GLYCEROL, CRUDE; GLYCEROL WATERS & LYES	33.10	19.34	-41.56
35.	1703	MOLSES RSLTD FROM THE EXTRCTN/RFNG OF SUGR	273.35	311.09	13.81
36.	1704	SUGR CNFCTNRY (INCL WHITE CHCLT)WTHOT COCOA	14.43	28.67	98.73
37.	1902	PASTA,W/N CKD/STFD (WTH MEAT/OTHR SBSTNCS)OR OTRWSE PRPD SUCH AS SPGHTI MCRNI NOODLSLASAGENE GNOCCHI ETC,COUSCOUS W/N PRPD		4.75	
38.	1905	BREAD,PSTRY&OTHR BKRS WARS, W/N WTH COCOA;COMMUNION WAFERS,EMPTY CACHETS FOR PHRMCTLUSE, SLNG WFRS, RICE PAPR & SMLR PRODUCTS	24.17	41.22	70.57
39.	2001	VEG FRUTS NUTS & OTHR EDBL PRTS OF PLNTS PRPD/PRSV D BY VINEGAR/ACETIC ACID		3.97	
40.	2004	OTHR VGTBLS PREPRD/PRSV D OTHERWISE THAN BY VINEGAR OR ACETIC ACID AND FROZEN	15.51	13.32	-14.17
41.	2007	JAMS FRUT JELLY MARMALDS FRUT/NUT PUREE & FRUT/NUT PASTS COOKD PRPNS W/N CONTNG SUGR	15.56	0.21	-98.63
42.	2008	FRUTS NUTS & OTHER EDIBLE PARTS OF PLANTSOTHRWISE PREPD/PRSV D, W/N SWEETND N.E.S.	1.45	10.00	588.29
43.	2009	FRUIT JUICES (INCL GRAPE MUST)/VGTBL JUICEUNFRMNTD & NOT WTH ADDED SPRT,W/N	80.14	88.74	10.73

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2006-07	2007-08	Growth %
		SWEETND			
44.	2106	OTHR FOOD PREPRNS N.E.S.	2.63	16.58	530.71
45.	2202	WATERS INCL MNRL WATERS&AERTD WATER CNTNG ADDED SUGR/OTHR SWTNG MATTR/FLVRD & OTHR NOMASLCOHLC BEVRS EXCL JUICES OF HD NO2009	540.25	377.57	-30.11
46.	2209	VINEGAR & SUBSTITUTES FOR VINEGAR OBTAINED FROM ACETIC ACID	6.95		
47.	2302	BRAN SHARPS & OTHR RESIDUS W/N IN THE FORMOF PELLETS DRVD FRM THE SIFTNG MLLNG/OTHR WORKING OF CEREALS/OF LEGUMINOUS PLANTS	440.19	1,035.05	135.14
48.	2306	OIL-CAKE & OTHR SOLID RESDUS W/N GRND IN PELETS FROM EXTRCTN OF VEGTBL FATS/OILS OTHR THAN THOSE OF HDNG NO 2304/2305	3.92		
49.	2309	PREPARATIONS OF A KIND USED IN ANML FEDING	135.75	70.61	-47.99
50.	2401	UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO, TOBACCO REFUSE	19.73		
51.	2505	NATRL SANDS OF ALL KNDS W/N COLOURED OTHR THAN METL-BEARING SANDS OF CHAPTER 26		2.33	
52.	2515	MARBLE, TRAVERTINE, ECAUSSINE & OTHR MONMNTL/BLDG STONE OF SPCFC GRAVTY >=2.5 & ALBASTR ROGHLY TRMD/MFLY CUT INT BLKS/SLBS	16.07	3.62	-77.46
53.	2517	PEBBLES GRVL BRKN/CRSHD STONE COMMONLY USDFR CONCRETS AGGRGTS FR RD MTLNG ETC PWDR ETC OF HOG NO 2515/2516 W/N HEAT-TREATED	1,328.60	1,797.00	35.26
54.	2522	QUICKLIME SLKDLIME & HYDRLC LIME OTHR THAN CAL OXIDE & HYDROXIDE OF HDG NO 2825	0.59		
55.	2523	PORTLAND CEMENT ALMNOUS CEMENT("CEMENT FONDU")SLAG CEMENT ETC & SMLR HYDRLC CEMENTS W/N CLRD/IN THE FORM OF CLINKERS	616.22	2,180.97	253.93
56.	2620	ASH & RESIDUES EXCL FROM MNFR OF IRON OR STEEL CONTNG ARSENIC MTLs/MTLIC COMPOUNDS	14.71	38.15	159.40
57.	2704	COKE & SEMI/COKE OF COAL/LIGNITE/PEAT W/N AGGLOMERATED RETORT CARBON		1.62	
58.	2710	PETROLEUM OILS& OILS OBTND FRM BITMNS MNROTHOR THAN CRUDE PRPN NES;CNTNG70% OR MOREBY WEIGHT OF THESE OILS	5,444.99	4,523.10	-16.93
59.	2711	PETRLM GASES & OTHR GASEOUS HYDRCRBNS	29.80		
60.	2814	AMMONIA ANHYDROUS OR IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION	18,286.22	8,902.45	-51.32
61.	2835	PHOSPHINATES(HYPOPHOSPHITES),PHOSPHONATES (PHOSPHITES),PHOSPHATES & POLYPHOSPHATES	2.92		
62.	2849	CARBIDES W/N CHEMICALLY DEFINED	471.32		
63.	2903	HALOGENATED DERIVATIVES OF HYDROCARBONS		7.79	
64.	2905	ACYCLIC ALCOHOL & THR HALGNTD,SLPHNATD NITRATED OR NITROSATED DERIVATIVES		113.55	

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2006-07	2007-08	Growth %
65.	2917	PLYCRBOXYLC ACDS,THR ANHYDRDS,HALIDES, PEROXIDES &PEROXYACDS,OTHR HALGNTD SLPHNTDNITRATED OR NITROSATED DERIVATIVES	38.31		
66.	2922	OXYGEN-FUNCTION AMINO-COMPOUNDS	8.24		
67.	2942	OTHER ORGANIC COMPOUNDS		40.56	
68.	3002	HUMN,ANML & OTHR BLD FR MDCNL USE; MDFD IMUNLGCL PRDTS W/N BY BITECH PROCES;VCCNS,TXNS,CLTRS OF MCRORGNM & SMLR PRDCT	0.13	0.06	-53.58
69.	3004	MDCMNTS (EXCL ITMS OF 3002,3005 / 3006) FR THRPUTC/PRPHYLCTC USES IN MEASURD DOSESOR IN PCKNGS FR RTL SALE	7.85		
70.	3102	MINERAL OR CHEMICL FERTILISERS NITROGENOUS	13,536.99	20,696.38	52.89
71.	3204	SYNTC ORGNC COLRNG MATR W/N CHMCLY DFND		8.52	
72.	3302	MXTR/SLTN OF ODORFRS SBSTNS OF A KIND USD AS RAW MTRL IN INDSTRY & PRPRTN FR MNFCTR OF BEVRGS	1.13		
73.	3303	PERFUME AND TOILET WATERS.	1.03		
74.	3306	PRPARTN FR ORL/DNTL HYGN,DNTUR FIXATV PST/PWDR & DNTL FLOS IN INDVDL PACKGS.	16.56	1.55	-90.61
75.	3401	SOAPFORGNC SRFCE-ACTV PRDCTS&PRPN USD AS SOAP,IN BAR,CAKE ETC W/N WTH SOAP; PAPER, FELT ETC IMPRGNTD,COATD/CVRD WTH SOAP/LIKE	1,133.56	673.17	-40.61
76.	3402	ORGNC SURFACE-ACTV AGENTS(OTHR THN SOAP) OTHR WASHING PRPNS W/N CNTNG SOAP OTHER THAN THOSE OF HEADING NO 3401		2.45	
77.	3812	PRPD RUBR ACCLRTRS-CMPND PLSTCSRS-N.E.S ANTIOXDSNG PRPNS & OTHR CMPND STBLSRS	10.82		
78.	3823	INDSTRL MONOCARBOXYLC FATY ACIDS ACID OILSFROM REFINING INDUSTRIAL FATTY ALCOHOL	4.23		
79.	3901	POLYMERS OF ETHYLENE IN PRIMARY FORMS		3.03	
80.	3904	POLYMERS OF VINYL CHLORIDE OR OF OTHER HALOGENATED OLEFINS IN PRIMARY FORMS		0.02	
81.	3910	SILICONS IN PRIMARY FORMS		0.34	
82.	3915	WASTE, PARINGS AND SCRAP OF PLASTICS	11.83	44.78	278.55
83.	3917	TUBES,PIPES&HOSES&FTTNGS THRFR OF PLASTICS(E.G.JIONTS ELBOWS FLANGES) OF PLASTICS	142.49	134.66	-5.50
84.	3919	SELF-ADHSV PLATES SHTS FLM FOIL STRIP & OTHR FLT SHPES OF PLSTES W/N IN ROLLS		1.69	
85.	3920	OTHR PLATES, SHEETS,FILM,FOIL & STRIP, OF PLSTCS, NON-CELULR & NOT REINFRCD LAMNTD SPRTD/SMLRLY COMBINED WTH OTHR MTRLS		4.87	
86.	3921	OTHR PLTES SHTS FLM FOIL & STRIP OF PLSTCS	20.83	8.75	-57.98
87.	3923	ARTCLS FOR THE CNVYNCE/PCKNG OF GOODS STOPRS LIDS CAPS & OTHR CLSRS OF PLSTCS	21.71	19.47	-10.36
88.	3924	TABLEWARE KITCHENWARE OTHR HOUSEHOLD	34.72	41.74	20.22

Sl. No	HS Code	Commodity	2006-07	2007-08	Growth %
		ARTICLES AND TOILET ARTICLES OF PLASTICS			
89.	3925	BUILDERS WARE OF PLASTICS NES/INCLUDED	2.91	9.02	209.65
90.	3926	OTHR ARTICLES OF PLASTICS & ARTICLES OF OTHR MATERIALS OF HDING NOS 3901 TO 3914	356.57	92.11	-74.17
91.	4004	WASTE,PARINGS & SCRAP OF RUBR(BESIDES HARDRUBR) & PWDR 9 GRNLS OBTAINED THEREFROM	11.73	4.19	-64.26
92.	4009	TUBES,PIPES & HOSES OF VULCNSD RUBR OTHR THN HARD RUBR WTH/WTHOUT THR FITTINGS	4.37		
93.	4016	OTHR ARTCLS OF VULCNSD RUBR OTHER THAN HARD RUBBER	0.16		
94.	4101	RAW HIDES & SKINS OF BOVINE/EQUINE ANMLS (FRSH/SLTD-DRID-LIMD-PICKLD-PRSVD NT TANNDPRCHMNT-DRSSD/FRTHR PRPD)W/N DEHAIRD/SPLIT	118.68	42.37	-64.30
95.	4104	TANED/CRUST HIDE & SKIN OF BVNE(INCLDING BUFFALO) OR EQUINE ANIMAL WITHOUT HAIR WONSPLT BUT NT FURTHER PREPARED	1,060.79	1,284.95	21.13
96.	4106	TANED/CRUST HIDE & SKINS OF OTHER ANIMLS WOUT WOOL/HAIR WON SPLIT BUT NOT FURTHERPREPARED.	2.10	59.84	2,744.88
97.	4107	LEATHER FURTHER PREPARED AFTER TANING/ CRUST INCLDG PARCMNT-DRESSED LEATHER OF BOVIN WITHOUT HAIR W.O.N.SPLIT	506.14	391.78	-22.59
98.	4112	LEATHER FURTHER PREPARD AFTER TANING/CRUST LEATHER OF SHEEP/LAMB WITHOUT WOOL W.O.N. SPLIT	10.18		
99.	4113	LEATHER FURTHER PREPARD AFTER TANING CRUSTLEATHER OF OTHER ANIMALS WITHOURT WOOL/ HAIR W.O.N.SPLIT.	10.53	1.22	-88.42
100.	4202	TRUNKS,SUIT CASES,AND OTHER CASES HLSTR & TRAVELLING BAG,HAND BAG AND OTHR SMLR CONTAINRS BAGS WALLETS BOXES PURSES,	0.55		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>103,390.56</b>	<b>103,468.16</b>	<b>0.08</b>

Source: Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Govt. of India



# **APPENDIX B**

### B.1.1 DATA ON SEIZURES PROVIDED BY BSF

<b>1999</b>					
<b>Incoming</b>			<b>Outgoing</b>		
Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
jute	400 kg	3560	wood	1477.78	536718
country boat	1	18000	cattle	98	722500
plastic jericane	5	300	country boat	11	370000
			EFC boat	2	167000
			sugar	932	16879
			salt	204	1075
			cycle	15	19200
			kerosene oil	625	3425
			betel nut	750	750
			misc.	406	85876
<b>Total</b>		<b>21860</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>1923423</b>
<b>2000</b>					
<b>Incoming</b>			<b>Outgoing</b>		
Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
jute	1300	81560	cattle	16	85000
betel nut	11760	8220	cattle skin	82	61600
EFC boat	1	75000	wood	1926.778	1259970
sun flower	20kg	210	country boat	80	3111889
egg	1730	3460	EFC boat	8	898000
rifle sight	1	25000	sugar	4007	47580
soap	72	1440	salt	2065.34	1362795
biscuit	22.5 kg	11250	liquor	205	8890
hosiery	12	1200	tobacco leaf	550	68750
fishing net	3	1200	cycle	6	5800
diesel	40 ltr	560	fabrication	154	41000
			betel nut	4995	6995
			utensils	1049	82845
			medicine	-	33285
			jute seed	4	4000
			fertiliser	20	100
			biscuit	163	1709
			diesel	25	450
			rice	5	75
			cumin seed	2	200
			toffee	1	80
			refined oil	20	300
			kerosene oil	260	4020
			misc.	297	168070
<b>Total</b>		<b>209100</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>7253403</b>

Source: 05 Bn, BSF

<b>2001</b>					
<b>Incoming</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	<b>Outgoing</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
Jute	210 kg	3050	cattle	2	6000
fishing net	6	38400	cattle skin	419	387300
boat	1	3000	sugar	180	3150
			salt	1768	109650
			cycle	4	3600
			liquor	83	1640
			country boat	11	377000
			misc.	-	1975
<b>Total</b>		<b>44450</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>890315</b>
<b>2002</b>					
<b>Incoming</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	<b>Outgoing</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
jute	500	6250	cattle	8	36000
fishing net	2	5500	cattle skin	256	307200
country boat	1	40000	country boat	8	282256
soap	142	994	sugar	2155	42140
watch	1	200	salt	28702	150748
goat	1	500	cycle	11	10100
tab sukhi	924	5544	liquor	24	2400
			jute seed	108	10230
			diesel	30	600
			wood	7	2250
			betel nut	35585	343670
			rice	40	360
			misc.	58	75275
<b>Total</b>		<b>58988</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>1263229</b>
<b>2003</b>					
<b>Incoming</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	<b>Outgoing</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
jute	260	2600	cattle	12	101700
diesel	90	1800	cattle skin	4	4000
boat	1	5000	country boat	3	75000
watch	2	200	sugar	1370	24910
audio cassette	1	30	salt	4545	31070
fertiliser	4	20	liquor	164	4460
goat	1	500	diesel	205	4100
soap	95	940	cycle	9	9700
			jute seed	172	8600
			misc.	6	2580
<b>Total</b>		<b>11090</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>266120</b>

Source: 05 Bn, BSF

<b>2004</b>					
<b>Incoming</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	<b>Outgoing</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
diesel	232	4978	cattle	7	16500
soap	195	3860	cattle skin	266	402800
refined oil	204	9070	wood	267.15	239243
betel nut	640	640	sugar	100	1440
fertiliser	55	275	salt	2110	9200
tractor engine	1	68250	heroine	210	2100000
			ganja	5.5	4800
			betel nut	6400	3200
			liquor	29	2030
			cycle	3	3200
			kerosene oil	45	675
			country boat	1	67000
			radio	1	400
<b>Total</b>		<b>87073</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>2850488</b>

<b>2005</b>					
<b>Incoming</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	<b>Outgoing</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
kerosene oil	110	2750	cattle	7	21500
diesel	210	5160	cattle skin	221	209400
refined oil	5	200	fertiliser	100	540
fertiliser	100	800	cycle	7	1500
rice	50	600	medicine	1606	6730
JTCL Pdr	20	800	refined oil	25	1500
misc.	96	3090	liquor	36	1920
			misc.	98	4640
<b>Total</b>		<b>13400</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>247730</b>

<b>2006</b>					
<b>Incoming</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	<b>Outgoing</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
diesel	250	7550	cattle	90	1071000
goat	5	3300	cattle skin	346	679000
dal	250	7500	wood	708.79	357395
mustard oil	100	3000	country boat	5	181000
refined oil	100	5000	sugar	640	15700
country boat	1	15000	salt	14390	71950
cattle	1	5000	cart	15	150000
			fertiliser	90	500
			cycle	6	5000
			liquor	117	8010
			cycle parts	128	12724
			misc.	24	2700
<b>Total</b>		<b>46350</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>2554979</b>

Source: 05 Bn, BSF

<b>2007</b>					
<b>Incoming</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	<b>Outgoing</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
garlic	505	27900	cattle	217	3681500
soap	99	1188	cattle skin	287	655850
cycle	1	500	wood	11.12	5560
v/blanket	6	1800	goat	2	2000
paddy	20	600	liquor	37	3140
medicine	1800	18000	fertiliser	200	7100
			cycle	3	6075
			motor cycle	1	30000
			misc.	-	12500
<b>Total</b>		<b>49988</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>4403725</b>

<b>2008</b>					
<b>Incoming</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	<b>Outgoing</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
garlic	190	10200	cattle	264	3385000
kala zeera	125	12500	cattle skin	31	76200
mobile	4	14100	liquor	197	13090
sun flower	35	1400	mobile	2	3800
paddy	20	500	cycle	9	7000
watch	1	100	jute seed	52	2600
			paddy	120	900
			fertiliser	810	5200
			rice	40	320
<b>Total</b>		<b>38800</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>3494110</b>

Source: 05 Bn, BSF

### B.1.2 DATA ON SEIZURES PROVIDED BY BSF

<b>2003</b>			<b>2004</b>		
<b>Incoming</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	<b>Incoming</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
boat	10	103892	country boat	72	144000
jute	66	11210	country liquor	2500	120000
medicine	-	213750	blanket	3	4500
refined oil	145	12080	diesel	-	3852
bathing soap	150	1780	refined oil	153	47580
diesel	450	991	seed	55	1200
til	380	5550	urea	50	750
shawl	8	800	ajwain	200	10000
<b>Total</b>		<b>350053</b>	plastic jarrican	2	60
			german contraceptive tab	1440	36000
			rape seed oil	170	10200
			sukhi tab	800	200000
			<b>Total</b>		<b>928195</b>

Source: 29 Bn, BSF

<b>2005</b>			<b>2006</b>		
<b>Incoming</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	<b>Incoming</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
boat	11	312000	boat	9	132000
diesel	1901	306317	cattle	392	258960
misc items	–	317238	medicine	11906	174781
shawl	30	7452	misc	943	123536
refined oil	1202	52710	zinc	13	1950
fertiliser	902	8330	diesel	412	14430
cycle	2	2700	refined oil	315	13150
jute seeds	88	3000	fishing net	67	1500
<b>Total</b>		<b>1009747</b>	cloth	777	46660
			Indian currency	–	90
			BD taka	–	56
			palm oil	40	1600
			<b>Total</b>		<b>768713</b>

Source: 29 Bn, BSF

<b>2007</b>			<b>2008</b>		
<b>Incoming</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	<b>Incoming</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
cattle	244	110000	mobile	2	6400
boat	20	654500	boat	22	1974422
cloth	540	25780	Indian currency	–	99112
kala jeera	2190	350710	BD taka	–	7100
kala till	–	7400	kala til	3538	193953
guzi till	–	12500	lin seeds	358	17700
medicine	7270	87200	sukhi tab	1400	7000
soap	–	3020	mala d	1200	60000
garlic	19880	1088475	cloth	7450	300233
pataka	230	11500	garlic	2355	129975
under wear	–	7200	kala jeera	1687	151400
<b>Total</b>		<b>2358285</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>2947295</b>

Source: 29 Bn, BSF

2003			2004		
Outgoing	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	Outgoing	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
sugar	7418	15,007	cattle	734	619447
salt	165289	814375	showls	19	210
dal	45462	802785	cow skin	1040	167460
rice	1325	54860	kali dal	200	6000
gur	1254	20550	salt	301049	1510095
potato	3605	19775	incense powder	9000	900000
imli	320	4800	electronic items	1588	98680
onion seeds	195	17600	country boat	211	9723200
boat	42	1476553	ganja	21450	1059500
wood	38109	5875146	medicine	840	27277
cattle head	249	3050300	sugar	1802	36040
cattle hides	436	702000	forest product	2195.83	1975872
jute	150	3775	phensidyl	1397	65643
betel nut	230270	460540	engine kirloskar	1	35000
medicine	-	60409	ready made garments	40	2000
kerosene oil	10	150	country liquor	2915	148000
cycle	15	45400	diesel	174	3852
refined oil	140	11980	seed	1071	23600
bathing soap	50	700	ujala blue 30 ml	240	960
spade	26	15900	super nirma soap 25 gm	80	160
country liquor	3574	251000	m/oil	10	700
ganja	970	2505000	gud	140	2800
zeera	19	1900	betel nut	1253161	3102572
tea	9	1350	rice	250	2900
grinding stone	26	4200	cycle	5	9200
khad	100	600	chocolate	50	2000
ginger	895	21300	garlic	25	1000
Indian currency	-	1715	misc. btls	175	5625
phensidyl	965	45091	wood	3	3000
pataka	-	69731	jeera	1	80
heroin	2.5	25000	I/C	-	7580
fish	9500	1900000	DDT powder	2100	126000
cloth	-	115500	jute seeds	100	2000
<b>Total</b>		<b>18530992</b>	gold item	-	2500
			iron pipe	227	21095
			crackers	-	74560
			spade	45	4500
			rikshaw	1	5000
			<b>Total</b>		<b>26860167</b>

Source: 29 Bn, BSF

	<b>2005</b>			<b>2006</b>	
<b>Outgoing</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	<b>Outgoing</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
cattles	1805	1385698	boat	169	702400
betel nut	76596	15539	salt	501609	1616555
forest product	1501.87	142036	forest product	1127.66	147801
boat	98	274725	sugar	9175	1017040
cattle hides	754	964800	cattle	558	5582394
iron pipe	400	10000	cattle heads	2186	3692300
dumcha seeds	800	16000	medicine	110	2725
crackers	7516	17040	misc.	3666	483883
misc. items	–	290465	country liquor	854	54140
salt	806311	4458260	ganja	260	1271200
medicine	–	278740	diesel	58	2100
shawl	42	7800	engine kirloskar	1	35000
ganja	399	1294000	motor parts	84	15600
jute seeds	1565	53270	fishing net	283	6250
sugar	335	7000	cloth	1234	74660
<b>Total</b>		<b>25577369</b>	electronic items	189	101910
			fertilizer	500	3500
			dhaniya	45	1800
			betel nut	8750	17500
			<b>Total</b>		<b>22480568</b>

Source: 29 Bn, BSF



	2007			2008	
<b>Outgoing</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	<b>Outgoing</b>	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
kala dal	240	960	cattle	5578	75336870
cattle	1165	1282381	cattle hides	535	661000
boat	39	159800	wood	725	1141660
cloth	2169	10848	rice	47874	1171272
showls	30	300	wheat	110600	2087550
cattle hides	3097	740750	sugar	45	990
forest product	807.66	85751	potash	55311	518860
kala jeera	360	70000	dal	10484	115550
kala urud	25	1000	betel nut	988537	988537
medicine	14214	178480	kerosene oil	2178	55366
chapal	3	150	potato	11045	105735
ganja	607	25750000	kali mirch	330	57000
seeds	473	18920	slipper	84	6335
DDT powder	125	1250	khad	19830	193220
urea	478	7950	onion seeds	2245	32265
diesel	13	910	medicine	65	1750
mobile	1	2500	ganja	1176	5880000
potato	100	20000	spade	90	11300
salt	5825	29050	mobile	25	43200
ball pen	400	4000	boat	118	6396050
betel nut	130190	292580	Indian currency	-	26244
garlic	60	3576	<b>Total</b>		<b>94830754</b>
maida	805	4575			
onion seeds	185	3700			
tractor	2	115000			
pataka	145	7000			
wheat	340	4500			
saree	-	2000			
<b>Total</b>		<b>26150049</b>			

Source: 29 Bn, BSF

### B.1.3 DATA ON SEIZURES PROVIDED BY BSF

Incoming seizures			Incoming seizures			Incoming seizures		
2003			2005			2006		
	Qty	Value (in Rs.)		Qty	Value (in Rs.)		Qty	Value (in Rs.)
ready made garments	–	2130	ready made garments	–	162365	ready made garments	–	162365
soap	100	3730	soap	2125	24944	soap	2041	20304
refined oil	1135	52000	refined oil	2489	99996	refined oil	1765	82940
mustard oil	834	42520	mustard oil	54	1380	diesel	327	10985
<b>Total</b>		<b>100380</b>	diesel	1657	52050	kerosene oil	10	240
			TV	1	2500	coconut oil	105	440
			coconut oil	10	700	goat	23	14800
			VCD	1	800	misc. items	–	75091
			CD cassette	21	2100	dhan beej	142	24760
			rice	35	350	sugar	280	10100
			goat	4	4900	torch	30	1200
			face cream	32	480	jarkin	48	2665
			misc. items	–	9770	duck	17	1100
			onion	48	3400	biri packet	260	780
			dal	190	5300	potato	55	1100
			milk powder	48	8400	fish	204	21100
			dhan beej	40	1000	watch	1	200
			cycle	1	1000	medicines	–	11245
			ganja	300	750	second hand tractor part	–	57000
			patrol	25	1090	mosquito net	6	1800
			<b>Total</b>		<b>388185</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>500215</b>

Source: 21 Bn, BSF

<b>Incoming</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>Value (in Rs.)</b>	<b>Incoming</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>Value (in Rs.)</b>
	<b>Qty</b>			<b>Qty</b>	
cattle	2829	41956012	cattle	3038	444368500
ganja	519.4	1757000	ganja	1392	540600
betel nut	248850	497700	betel nut	96850	193700
salt	16	160	boat	5	54500
boat	9	215000	jute	150	2100
wood	15	22500	wood	149	346000
skin	665	1068150	skin	460	254500
whisky	4	280	vehicles	1	250000
phensidyl	90	6300	whisky	435	22750
cycle	2	3500	phensidyl	50	3425
fish	22	2200	cycle	3	4500
misc.	-	7867	fish	10	1000
jeera	63	9450	misc.	-	10356
kali mirch	10	1000	orange	6	36
Indian currency	-	12305	jeera	289	35495
BD Taka	-	4832	DDT	100	5000
refined oil	5	250	radio	18	12600
mobile	7	27100	garments	421	26300
garlic	188	8100	mobile	6	23100
urea khad	50	350	soap	25	300
diesel	10	330	motor cycle	3	130000
gud	25	1000	rickshaw	1	2000
soap	75	900	chinkara drug	40	7813
tyre	1	3000	wheat	530	7950
motor cycle	1	20000	kaju sabul	75	3750
utensils	35	2250	auto rickshaw	3	280000
wood	49	50000	mahindra van	1	50000
leopard skin	7	350000	goat	4	500
rickshaw	2	5000	goat skin	52	13000
box	4	10000	<b>Total</b>		<b>446649775</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>46042536</b>			

Source: 21 Bn, BSF

### B.1.4 DATA ON SEIZURES PROVIDED BY BSF

Commodity	1999			Commodity	2000		
	Qty	Incmm (in Rs.)	Outgn (in Rs.)		Qty	Incmm (in Rs.)	Outgn (in Rs.)
sugar	4671	-	111000	sugar	12299	-	250690
betel leaves	59	-	29422	betel leaves	9287	-	99130
liquor	1173	-	86691	liquor	427	-	29435
soap	5056	-	97760	bidi	1309	-	615530
bidi	1137	-	805986	mosquito cloth	673	31160	-
mosquito cloth	90	3550	-	salt	3755	-	36970
onion	1160	-	11900	misc. goods	-	-	223935
salt	345	-	2000	betel nut	11600	1738880	-
audio cassette	148	1820	-	betel nut	37	-	3550
misc. goods	-	-	223935	watch	10	-	3700
betel nut	1536	-	234858	electric item	-	2800	3600
watch	15	-	6000	phensidyl	727	-	32402
electric item	-	-	22400	ladies garment	-	-	128480
phensidyl	148	-	5682	<b>Total</b>		<b>1772840</b>	<b>1427422</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>5370</b>	<b>1637614</b>				

Source: Sector Headquarter, Masimpur, incmm-incoming, outgn-outgoing

	2001				2002		
	Qty	Incmm (in Rs.)	Outgn (in Rs.)		Qty	Incmm (in Rs.)	Outgn (in Rs.)
sugar	1808	-	36160	sugar	1590	-	31800
betel leaves	393	-	22987	betel leaves	911	-	30215
liquor	726	-	49615	liquor	548	-	42160
bidi	6000	-	463620	bidi	641	-	565800
mosquito cloth	1770	61500	-	mosquito cloth	540	27000	-
mosquito net	200	20000	-	mosquito net	540	-	30000
salt	35	-	227	audio cassette	890	-	53400
watch	9	-	2200	electric item	-	20800	348260
electric item	-	-	251920	phensidyl	780	-	56390
phensidyl	60	-	2398	<b>Total</b>		<b>47800</b>	<b>1158025</b>
ladies garment	-	-	403100				
<b>Total</b>		<b>81500</b>	<b>1232227</b>				

Source: Sector Headquarter, Masimpur, incmm-incoming, outgn-outgoing

	2003				2004		
	Qty	Incmm (in Rs.)	Outgn (in Rs.)		Qty	Incmm (in Rs.)	Outgn (in Rs.)
sugar	900	-	14100	sugar	300	-	6000
betel leaves	540	-	6700	betel leaves	442	-	64680
liquor	970	-	58015	liquor	813	-	50030
bidi	448	-	176923	bidi	800	-	245675
mosquito cloth	650	34305	-	mosquito cloth	2274	-	78950
mosquito net	7	2100	-	audio cassette	138	-	43000
betel nut	240	-	12000	betel nut	145	-	12100
electric item	-	-	38745	electric item	-	-	11000
phensidyl	541	-	23565	phensidyl	2249	-	11634
ladies garment	-	-	61400	<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>623069</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>26405</b>	<b>402312</b>				

Source: Sector Headquarter, Masimpur, incmm-incoming, outgn-outgoing

	2005				2006		
	Qty	Incmm (in Rs.)	Outgn (in Rs.)		Qty	Incmm (in Rs.)	Outgn (in Rs.)
betel leaves	136	-	18900	sugar	255	-	5900
liquor	253	-	25100	betel leaves	4	-	2000
soap	898	9930	-	liquor	1610	-	103865
bidi	399	-	187634	bidi	270	-	109620
mosquito cloth	5700			mosquito cloth	13	-	1800
mosquito net	4	210280	-	audio cassette	747	31350	-
electric item	10	1500	-	betel nut	210	-	5220
phensidyl	-	-	5700	electric item	-	5000	-
phensidyl	6673	-	232702	phensidyl	4545	-	51660
fair and lovely	2910	50602	-	2016			
kabiraj sport				fair and lovely	0	561120	-
cream	1752	28470	-	kabiraj sport			
<b>Total</b>		<b>300782</b>	<b>470036</b>	cream	1200	78000	-
				<b>Total</b>		<b>675470</b>	<b>280065</b>

Source: Sector Headquarter, Masimpur, incmm-incoming, outgn-outgoing

	2007			2008			
	Qty	Incmm (in Rs.)	Outgn (in Rs.)	Qty	Incmm (in Rs.)	Outgn (in Rs.)	
liquor	489	-	67900	liquor	971	-	70070
bidi	41	-	148536	bidi	25	-	27305
mosquito net	29	-	6950	mosquito cloth	650	19350	-
audio cassette	1972	-	79920	betel nut	795	-	78000
watch	1	750	-	electric item	-	26000	-
electric item	-	-	25000	phensidyl	2626	-	170049
phensidyl	774	-	42903	fair and lovely	3280	61110	-
fair and lovely	3920 8	314520	-	kabiraj sport cream	4005 4	296930	-
kabiraj sport cream	1224	38100	-	misc. items	-	126235	16079
kabiraj soap	8844	221100	-	<b>Total</b>	<b>529625</b>		<b>361503</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>574470</b>	<b>371209</b>				

Source: Sector Headquarter, Masimpur, incmm-incoming, outgn-outgoing

### B.1.5.a DATA ON INCOMING SEIZURES PROVIDED BY BSF

2005			2006		
Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
tortoise	1	180	readymade garments	262	118450
readymade garments	357	78650	Cauliflower	10	1500
palm oil	58	2900	nylon rubber	1200	1200
diesel	100	3500	motor cycle	1	60162
<b>Total</b>		<b>85230</b>	Diesel	109	4055
			Utensils	187	13755
2007			BD Taka	4552	IC 3680
Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	Goat	5	4200
readymade garments	822	330500	palm oil	30	1500
diesel	42	1680	Mobile	2	4912
fish	55	3150	digital camera	1	12160
utensils	26	3010	motor cycle	1	136800
mattress & quilt	1	1000	Fish	50	4400
iron dah	2	650	<b>Total</b>		<b>366774</b>
herbal roots	3.5	350			
BD Taka	203	IC 162	2008		
<b>Total</b>		<b>340502</b>	Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
			readymade garments	615	214950
			mosquito net	5	1500
			BD Taka	435	IC 2075
			Cigarette	268	10180
			dry fish	7.5	600
			Duck	10	2000
			Utensils	7	1000
			pangas fish	15	1200
			Boat	1	40000
			Indian currency	-	850
			<b>Total</b>		<b>274355</b>

Source: 01 Bn, BSF

**B.1.5.b DATA ON OUTGOING SEIZURES PROVIDED BY BSF**

2005			2006		
Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
betel nut	9000	18000	ginger	11842	562016
sagwan wood	23	19000	dah iron	2	100
sal wood	46	27801	BD Taka	2200	IC 1760
non sal wood	69.5	22496	liquor	564	62506
ginger	9360	415360	non sal wood	128.2	58315
ganja	1.7	5100	sugar	585	13295
she calf	1	2500	bamboo	5316	25760
kerosene oil	25	500	ganja	7250	20400
liquor	80	7400	raw skin	18	20600
shisan wood	3.5	800	ox	21	134725
calves	15	39000	turmeric	40	1600
ox	7	32000	betel nut	20125	41450
cow	1	4000	tamarind	510	20300
green chilly	150	3000	cow	4	17500
sweet potato	1125	21550	nutco fruit	540	15655
raw skin	3	14500	cycle	2	1000
<b>Total</b>		<b>633007</b>	ginger	330	21504
			wooden ballies	36	7025
			truck	1	400000
			she calf	1	2000
			he calf	10	18700
			Green chilly	413	26845
			Fish	20	1600
			<b>Total</b>		<b>1474602</b>

Source: 01 Bn, BSF



Commodity	2007		Commodity	2008	
	Qty	Value (in Rs.)		Qty	Value (in Rs.)
Betel nut	18200	36400	betel nut	105720	211440
Sal wood	67.2	55468	BD Taka	50	IC 38
non sal wood	14567	77768	non sal wood	105.93	62970
ginger	2630	139310	ginger	1775	83550
ganja	80.5	379000	ganja	32.3	192500
he calf	7	20000	he calf	10	40000
tamarind	895	47900	tamarind	480	15550
liquor	259	31850	liquor	607	68100
orange	2950	31850	phensidyl	220	15650
ox	45	517000	calf	17	66000
cow	2	11000	ox	2	11000
buffalo	13	161000	cow	3	15000
raw skin	7	18200	wooden ballies	3	1500
wooden van	9	16500	bamboo	1150	5750
cycle	1	1500	raw skin	1	1200
vehicle	1	450000	vehicle	1	350000
Indian currency	–	11900	van	6	17000
watch	1	700	teak wood	10	8000
truck	1	900000	nutco fruit	180	6200
wooden ballies	120.84	83004	medicine	2	85
spade	1	300	cycle	2	2500
nutco fruit	2055	61650	orange	7150	14300
Indian currency	–	654	cart	4	14000
BD Taka	10	IC 8	buffalo	3	45000
cart	1	12000	<b>Total</b>		<b>1247333</b>
cycle	1	1200			
green chilly	47	4100			
teak wood	65	3900			
<b>Total</b>		<b>3054512</b>			

Source: 01 Bn, BSF

### 5.1.6.a DATA ON INCOMING SEIZURES PROVIDED BY BSF

2003			2004			2005		
Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
Forest Products	26	1300	Misc.	304	1175	Fish	543	41450
Cloth	15	720	Oil	21	570	Vegetables	693	6856
Paint	6	600	Fish	234 4	208660	Misc.	699	7321
<b>Total</b>		<b>2620</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>210405</b>	Oil	95	2795
2006			2007			Betel nut	600 0	9000
Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	Indian Currency	65	65
Misc.	705	49834	Oil	146	12035	<b>Total</b>		<b>67387</b>
Vegetables	110 3	21645	Misc.	980	21080	<b>2008</b>		
Fish	741	81325	Vegetables	749	6251	Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
Cycle	3	3500	Chicken	335	2930	Fish	337	20735
Oil	34	2345	Fish	874	79040	Food items	614	6835
Betel nut	800	200	Forest Products	2	210	Soaps	280	2551
Mobile	1	1785	Food items	138	1838	Chicken	13	1320
Fruits	420 0	12600	Ducks	13	1300	Vegetables	941	9355
Soaps	127	1736	Soaps	104	1240	Betel nut	240	12000
Trolley	1	1500	Indian Currency	-	7303	Misc.	196	10660
Indian Currency	-	7024	<b>Total</b>		<b>133225</b>	Forest Products	155	700
<b>Total</b>		<b>183494</b>				Wooden boat	2	32000
						Indian Currency	-	3265
						<b>Total</b>		<b>87541</b>

Source: 17 Bn, BSF



### 5.1.7.a DATA ON INCOMING SEIZURES PROVIDED BY BSF

2006			2007			2008		
Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
Vehicle	1	50000	Truck	1	700000	Mobile	1	2574
Heroin	300	3000000	Van	1	220000	<b>Total</b>		<b>2574</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>3050000</b>	Mobile	9	48500			
			Gold ring	1	3200			
			Gold ear ring	1	3000			
			<b>Total</b>		<b>974700</b>			

Source: 35 Bn, BSF

### 5.1.7.b DATA ON OUTGOING SEIZURES PROVIDED BY BSF

2006			2007			2008		
Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
Wood	2565.32	1486972	Wood	734.34	383885	Wood	88.31	165177
Liquor	55	4100	Liquor	185	8940	Liquor	246	17810
Sugar	4697	74185	Ginger	2397	101860	Ginger	230	8750
Ginger	6915	229310	Cycle	1	1000	Cycle	3	11000
Cycle	4	4850	Vehicle	1	700000	Hemp	1.7	8500
Hemp	8.5	59500	Hemp	20	140000	Cattle	2	14000
Others	-	456950	Others	-	94815	Others	-	86055
<b>Total</b>		<b>2315867</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>1430500</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>311292</b>

Source: 35 Bn, BSF

### 5.1.8 DATA ON SEIZURES PROVIDED BY BSF

Incoming 2007			Outgoing 2007		
Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
Fish	1248	245091	Forest Products	367	477261
Garments	224	30612	Cattle	2	10500
Misc. items	59	21316	Food Items	-	174000
			Liquor	3	1500
<b>Total</b>		<b>297019</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>663261</b>
2008			2008		
Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)	Commodity	Qty	Value (in Rs.)
Fish	1780	280455	Forest Products	1041	959182
Garlic	245	14700	Food Items	78172	167080
Boat	5	15000	Cattle	22	149500
Misc. items	-	167179	Betel nut	4542	18625
			Misc. items	-	11730
<b>Total</b>		<b>477334</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>1306117</b>

Source: 40 Bn, BSF

## **B.2.1 Prohibited List of Exports**

The export of goods is allowed freely, except for a few items in the Negative List of Exports. The negative list contains prohibited list, canalized list and restricted list.

There are 10 entries in the Prohibited List, export of which is not permitted on religious and environmental considerations.

- All forms of wild life including their parts and products except Peacock Tail Feathers, including handicrafts made thereof and manufactured articles, and shavings of Shed Antlers of Chital and Sambhar subject to conditions.
- Exotic birds
- All items of plant included in Appendix 1 of the CITES, wild orchids, as well as plants as specified
- Beef
- Human skeletons
- Tallow, fat and/or oils of any animal origin excluding fish oil
- Wood and wood products in the form of logs, timber, stumps, roots, barks, chips, powder, flakes, dust, pulp and charcoal except sawn timber made exclusively out of imported teak logs/timber subject to conditions
- Chemicals included in Schedule 1 of the Chemicals Weapons Convention of the United Nations
- Sandalwood in any form, but excluding fully finished handicrafts made out of sandalwood and machine finished sandalwood products
- Red Sanders wood in any form, whether raw, processed or unprocessed as well as any product made thereof.

## B.2.2 Canalised List

There are 6 entries and 17 sub-entries in the canalized list, export of which is permitted through designated canalising agencies. The items deleted from this list after the amendment to the EXIM Policy announced on March 1995 are marked below with a \*. The items in the canalized list are

- Petroleum products, namely
  - Aviation turbine fuel
  - Bitumen (Asphalt) paving grade
  - Crude oil
  - Furnace oil
  - High speed diesel
  - Kerosene
  - L P G (liquified petroleum gas)
  - Motor spirit
  - Naphtha
  - Raw petroleum coke
- Gum karaya
- Mica waste (including factory cuttings) and scrap which is obtained by processing mica and which because of size and colour is considered below the specification of processed mica
- Mineral ores , concentrates and compounds thereof
  - Rare earths (including Yttrium) ores, concentrates and compounds thereof
  - Other mineral containing the following substances as accessory ingredients including :-
    - Columbite \*
    - Monosite \*
    - Samerskite
    - Uraniferous allanite
    - Radium ores and concentrates

- Thorium ores and concentrates \*
- Uranium ores and concentrates \*
- Uranium bearing tailings left over from ores after extraction of copper or gold \*
- Zircon ores and concentrates \*
- Titanium ores and concentrates (ilemnite, rutile, lou cexene etc.) \*
- Granular sillimanite produced by Indian Rare Earths Ltd. and Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd.
- Iron Ore. However export of the following types of iron ore are not canalised
  - Iron ore of Goa origin when exported to China, Europe, Japan South Korea and Taiwan.
  - Iron ore of Redi origin to all markets.
- Chrome or lumps with Chromium Oxide not exceeding 38%
  - Low silica friable/fine ore with chromium oxide not exceeding 52% and silica exceeding 4%
- All grades of bauxite, except calcine bauxite and low grade bauxite with alumina content, Aluminium oxide less than 54% of west coast origin.
- Manganese ores excluding the following
  - Lumpy blended manganese with more than 46% manganese
- Niger seeds
- Onions

### **B.2.3 Restricted List**

- Bache-de-mer of sizes below 3 inches
- Cattle
- Camel
- Chemical fertilizers, all types, including super-phosphate Micronutrient fertilizers and mixtures thereof containing NPK, excluding those specified

- Dress materials/readymade garments fabrics/textile items with imprints of excerpts or verses of the Holy Quran
- Deoiled groundnut cakes containing more than 1% oil (and groundnut expeller cakes)
- Fresh and frozen silver pomfrets of weight less than 300 gms. Fur of domestic animals, excluding lamb fur skin
- Fodder, including wheat and rice straw
- Hides and skins, namely :-
  - Cuttings and fleshing of hides and skins used as raw materials for manufacture of animal glue gelatine
  - Raw hides and skins, all types excluding lamb fur skin
  - All categories of semi-processed hides and skins including E.I. tanned and wet blue hides and skins and crust leather
  - Clothing leather fur suede/hair, hair-on suede/shearing suede leathers
  - Furleathers
  - Industrial leathers, namely :-
    - Cycle saddle leathers
    - Hydraulic/packing/belting/harness/washer leathers
    - Pickling band leathers
    - Strap/combing leathers
  - Lining leathers, namely:-
    - Lining suede from cow and buffalo hides and calf skins
    - Lining suede from goat, kid, lamb and sheep skins
  - Luggage leathers - case hide or side/suit case/hand bag/luggage/ cash bag leather
  - Miscellaneous leather, namely :-
    - Book binding leathers
    - Skiver leathers
    - Transistor case/camera case leather
  - Shoe upper leathers, namely :-
    - Bunwar leather



- Kattai slipper/sandal leather
    - Sole leather chrome tanned sole leather
- Horse - Kathiawari, Marwari and Manipuri breeds; [Mules]
- Metals and their compounds, namely :-
  - Beryllium and its compounds \*\*
  - Lithium and its compounds \*\*
  - Neptunium and its compounds \*\*
  - Plutonium and its compounds \*\*
  - Thorium and its compounds \*\*
  - Uranium and its compounds \*\*
  - Zirconium and its compounds \*\*
  - Deuterium compounds \*\*
  - Hafnium \*\*
  - Niobium \*\*
  - Articles made of metals, including waste and scrap , mentioned above \*\*
  - Reaction initiators, reaction accelerators and catalytic preparations with nickel or nickel compounds as active substance
  - Reaction initiators, reaction accelerators and catalytic preparations, not elsewhere specified or included, with precious metal compounds as active substance
- Minerals, ores and concentrates, namely :-
  - Chrome ores, other than (a) beneficiated chrome ore fines/concentrated and (b) those mentioned in Part III
  - Uranium ores and concentrates \*\*
  - Lumpy/blended manganese ore with more than 46% manganese
  - Beryl \*\*
- Milk, baby milk and sterilised liquid milk
- Pasewa and any lac containing living insects; Sticklac; Broodiac
- Pulses, all types, including lentils, grams, beans and flour made therefrom

- Processed pulses other than those made out of the pulses imported under the Duty Exemption Scheme or by an EOU/Unit in the EPZ
- Paddy (Rice in husk)
- Rice bran, raw and boiled
- Seeds and planting materials namely :-
  - Castor seeds, cotton seeds, [except such cotton seeds as are of varieties/hybrids of other countries grown under customs production], cashew seeds and plants, Egyptian clover (Barseem)-*Trifolium alexandrinum* seeds, Fodder crop seeds, Green manure seeds other than Dhaincha, guar seeds (whole), jute seeds, linseeds, lucerne (alfalfa) *medicago sativa*, mesta seeds, *Nux vomica* seeds/bark/leaves/roots and powder thereof, onion seeds, seeds of ornamental plants (wild variety), paddy seeds (wild variety), pepper cuttings or rooted cuttings of pepper, Persian clover (*Snafel trifolium-resupinatum*) seeds, red sanders seeds, (*Pterocarpus santalinus*), rubber seeds, russa grass seeds and tufts, seeds of all forestry species, seeds of all oilseeds and pulses, soyabean seeds, sandalwood seeds (*Santalum album*), saffron seeds or corms (planting material for saffron), wheat seeds (wild variety)
- Sea shells, excluding polished sea shells and handicrafts made out of sea shells, of all species, except those of the undermentioned species the export of which shall not be allowed in any form.
  - *Trochus Niloticus*
  - Turbo species
  - Lambis species
  - *Tridacna* species
  - *Xancus pyrus*
- Sea weeds of all types, including *G.edulis* but excluding brown sea weeds and agarophytes of Tamil Nadu coast origin in processed form.
- Silk worms, silkworm seeds and silk worm cocoons
- Vegetable oils in consumer packs above 5 kgs. namely

- Coconut oil, cotton seed oil, corn oil, kardi oil, linseed oil, mustard oil, niger seed oil, palm oil, palm kernel oil, rapeseed oil, rice bran oil, salad oil, sunflower oil, sesame seed oil, soyabean oil.
  - Groundnut oil
- Vintage motor cars, parts and components thereof manufactured prior to 1-1-1950 Vintage motor cycles, parts and components thereof manufactured prior to 1-1-1940
- Viscose staple fibre (Regular), excluding high performance viscose staple fibre
- Whole Human blood plasma and all products derived from human blood except Gamma globulin and human serum albumin manufactured from human placenta and human placental blood, raw placenta, placental blood plasma
- Waste paper Chemicals, included in Schedules 2 & 3 to the Chemical Weapons Convention of the United Nations
- Imported sugar including sugar which has already landed and is pending clearance at the customs.
- Special materials, Equipments and Technologies as specified.
- Any other item whose exports are regulated by a public notice issued by the Director General of Foreign Trade in this behalf.

### **B.3.1 Prohibited List of Imports**

- Tallow, Fat and/or Oils, rendered, unrendered or otherwise, of any animal origin including the following:-
  - Lard stearine, oleo stearine, tallow stearine, lard oil, oleo oil and tallow oil not emulsified or mixed or prepared in any way;
  - Meat's-foot oil and fats from bone or waste;
  - Poultry fats, rendered or solvent extracted;
  - Fats and oils of fish/marine origin, whether or not refined, excluding cod liver oil, squid liver oil or a mixture thereof and Fish Lipid Oil containing Eicosapentaenic acid and Decosahexaenoic acid; and
  - Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats of animal origin.

- Animal rennet
- Wild Animals including their parts and products and ivory

### **B.2.2 Canalised List**

- Petroleum products, namely,
  - Aviation Turbine fuel
  - Crude Oil
  - Motor Spirit
  - Bitumen (asphalt) - Paving Grade
  - Furnace Oil (except low sulphur heavy stock/low sulphur waxy residue) and
  - High Speed Diesel
- All types of nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic fertilisers except Di-Ammonium phosphate (DAP), Muriate of Potash (MOP), Mono Ammonium Phosphate (MAP), Sulphate of Potash (SOP), NP Fertilisers and NPK Fertilisers.
- Coconut Oil, RBD Palm Oil and RBD Palm Stearin.
- Seeds (Copra, Groundnut, Palm, Rapeseed, Safflower, Soyabean, Sunflower, Cotton).
- All other non-edible oils but excluding tung oil/China oil and natural essential oils; seeds or any other material from which oil can be extracted not specifically mentioned above or elsewhere in the policy.
- Palm stearin, excluding crude palm stearine, palm kernel oils and tallow amines of all types.
- Cereals, excluding feed grade maize (i.e. maize unfit for human consumption but fit for use as poultry or animal feed).

### **B.2.3 Restricted List**

- Consumer Goods: All consumer goods, howsoever described, of industrial, agricultural, mineral or animal origin, whether in SKD/CKD condition or

- Consumer electronic goods, equipment and systems, howsoever, described.
- Consumer telecommunication equipment.
- Watches in SKD/CKD or assembled condition as well as movements (mechanical); watch cases; watch dials.
- Cotton, woollen, silk, man-made and blended fabrics including cotton terry towel fabrics.
- Concentrates of alcoholic beverages
- Wines (tonic or medicated)
- Saffron
- Cloves, Cinnamon and Cassia
- Sports goods/equipment \*\*
- Cameras \*\*
- Gifts of consumer goods \*\*
- Precious, Semi-Precious and Other Stones
  - Cubic Zirconia
  - Stones
    - Rough diamonds;
    - Synthetic stones finished or unworked (other than synthetic ruby unworked); and
    - Emerald/rubies and sapphires, semi-precious and precious stones and pearls (real or cultured)
  - Granite, porphyry, basalt, sand and other monumental or building stone, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs.
  - Marble, travertine, ecaussine and other calcaeous monumental; or building stone of an apparent specific gravity of 2.5 or more, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise into blocks or slabs.
  - Onyx
- Safety, Security and Related items

- Paper for security printing, currency paper, stamp paper and other special types of paper
- Empty/discharged cartridges of all bores/sizes
- Fire arms
- Ammunition
- Explosives
- Chloro Fluoro Hydro Carbons (Freon Gases)
  - Trichloro fluoro methane
  - Dichloro difluoro methane
  - Trichloro trifluoro methane
  - Dichloro Tetrafluoro ethane
  - Chloro pentafluoro ethane
  - Bromo chloro difluoro methane
  - Bromo trifluoro methane
  - Dibromo tetrafluoro ethane
- Communication jamming equipment, static/mobile/manporable
- Electronic components for (i) above, including Antennae, RF Power amplifiers, noise generators
- Acetic Anhydride
- Seeds, Plants and Animals
  - Animals, Birds and Reptiles (including their parts and products)
  - Stallions and Broodmares
  - Livestock (excluding equine), Pureline, stocks, birds eggs, frozen semen/embryo, parent stock (poultry) and commercial chicks
  - Plants, fruits and seeds
- Insecticides and Pesticides
  - Any pesticide, insecticide, weedicide, herbicide, rodenticide and miticide, which has not been registered or which is prohibited for import under the insecticides Act, 1969 and formulations thereof.
  - DDT--Technical 75 Wdp ##
- Electronic Items

- Cathode ray tubes, the following:- 20" and 21" size colour T.V. picture tubes, sub-assembly thereof and assembly containing colour T.V. picture tube \*\*
- Populated, loaded or stuffed printed circuit boards \*\*
- Audio magnetic tapes in all forms excluding 35mm and 16mm sprocketed tapes \*\*
- Video magnetic tapes in hubs and reels, rolls, pancakes, jumbo rolls- in all forms \*\*
- Computer systems, including personal computers, upto a CIF value below Rs.1.50 lakhs or key boards or monitors, each with a CIF value of below Rs. 7,500/-. For this purpose, a Computer System will consists of a single CPU including one keyboard and monitor, and inbuilt peripherals, but excluding any add on peripherals \*\*
- Drugs and Pharmaceuticals
  - All types of Pencillin
  - 6-APA
  - Tetracycline/Oxytetracycline and their salts
  - Streptomycin
  - Rifampicin
  - Intermediates of Rifampicin, namely
    - 3 Formyl Rifa S.V.
    - Rifa S / Rifa S Sodium; and
    - 1-Amino-4-Methyl Piperazine
  - Vitamin B1, Vitamin B2 and their salts
  - Vitamin B12 \*\*
- Chemicals and Allied Items
  - Allyl Isothiocyanate
  - Capacitor fluids-PCB type
  - Poly Brominated Biphenyls
  - Poly Chlorinated Biphenyls
  - Poly Chlorinated Terphenyls

- Tris (2, 3 Di-Bromopropyl) Phosphate
- Crocidolite
- Hazardous Wastes
- Hazardous Chemicals
- Items Relating to the Small Scale Sector
  - Copper Oxychloride
  - Dimethyl Sulphate
  - DNPT (Dinitroso Pentamethylene Tetramine)
  - Flavouring essences - all types (including those for liquors)
  - Niacin/Nicotinic Acid/Niacinamide/Nicotinamide/Acidamide
  - Mixtures of odoriferous substances/mixtures of resinoids
  - Phthalate Plasticisers
  - Perfumery compounds/synthetic essential oils
  - Lead and rule cutters
  - Mounting tables \*\*
  - Paper cutting knives of all sizes
  - Paper cutting machines, excluding machines with devices such as automatic programme cutting or three knife trimmers
  - Wire stitching machines single headed \*\*
  - Drawing and Mathematical Instruments \*\*
  - Domestic Water Meters ##
- Miscellaneous Items
  - Aircraft and helicopters
  - Ships, trawlers, boats and other water transport crafts
  - Commercial and Passenger automobile vehicles, including two wheelers, three wheelers and personal type vehicles.
  - Gold in any form including Liquid Gold \*\*
  - Coir (fibre/yarn/fabrics)
  - Newsprint
  - Cotton Yarn \*\*
  - Raw Silk/ Silk Cocoons



- Natural Rubber
- Diesel generating sets upto 1500 KVA (excluding DG sets with no break system) \*\*
- Electric portable generators upto 3.5 KVA \*\*
- Radio active material
- Rare earth oxides including rutile sand
- Cinematography feature films and video films
- Crude palm stearin
- Feed grade maize (i.e. maize unfit for human consumption but fit for use as poultry or animal feed)
- Naphtha
- Silver in any form \*\*
- Spinnerettes made mainly of gold \*\*
- Batteries and tyres of passenger automobile vehicles including two wheelers, three wheelers and personal type vehicles ##
- Special Categories
  - (Restricted) items required by hotels, restaurants, travel agents and tour operators
  - (Restricted) items required by recreational bodies

### B.3 Questionnaire

CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY, NEW DELHI - 67

#### Traders Survey

Name of interviewer		Date of Interview
Border Site	Country of operation	Cross Border
Country		

1. Name of respondent:
  
2. Resident of
  - 01) Local border town
  - 02) Foreign border town
  - 03) Other nearby town
  
3. Literate
  - 01) Yes
  - 02) No
  
4. Nature of trading activity
  - 01) Exporter
  - 02) Importer
  - 03) Exporter/Importer

- 04) Service Provider
- 05) Seller in domestic market

5. Business Category of trader

- 01) Wholesaler
- 02) Retailer
- 03) Wholesaler/Retailer
- 04) Hawker
- 05) Others

6. Source of initial funding

- 01) Bank
- 02) Savings and Credit Society
- 03) Relatives or Friends
- 04) Own Savings
- 05) Others

7. How do you get market information on what to buy and sell?

- 01) Radio/ Television/Newspaper
- 02) By word of mouth from friends/relatives/colleagues
- 03) Others

8. Have you obtained trade permit to trade? If yes, did you face any problems? If no, why not?

9. What are the commodities exported to Bangladesh's borders?

10. What are the commodities imported to India's borders?

11. What is the volume and composition of your exports?

Commodity	Average annual consignment value (Rs.)	Average unit transport cost (Rs.)	Mode of trading (barter, rupee, taka, others)

12. What is the volume and composition of your imports?

Commodity	Average annual consignment value (Rs.)	Average unit transport cost (Rs.)	Mode of trading (barter, rupee, taka, others)

13. What are the ways of obtaining foreign exchange?

- 01) Official
- 02) Parallel
- 03) Others

04) Foreign currency not required

14. Indicate your average annual expenditure on the following item

- 01) Rent
- 02) Processing and Packaging
- 03) Taxes/ duties/commissions/licences
- 04) Storage of goods
- 05) Transportation of traded goods
- 06) Hired labour

15. What is the mode of transporting goods across the border?

Own Means

- 01) Head/Hand
- 02) Bicycle
- 03) Push cart
- 04) Vehicle
- 05) Boat
- 06) Others

Hired means

- 01) Head/Hand
- 02) Bicycle
- 03) Push cart
- 04) Vehicle
- 05) Boat
- 06) Others

16. Reasons for existence of informal trade

- 01) Presence of high duties in the official channel

- 02) Quantitative Restrictions
- 03) Leakage of administered price goods
- 04) Absence/shortage of storage/warehousing facilities
- 05) Produced locally across the border
- 06) Lower transportation cost
- 07) Lower time to reach destination
- 08) No procedural delays
- 09) Quick realisation of payments
- 10) Nexus between enforcement agencies and traders
- 11) Ethnic ties

17. Facilities which can be made available for enhancing trade

- 01) Roads
- 02) Custom check posts
- 03) Quality certification facilities
- 04) Taxes
- 05) Banking/financing

18. Does ethnic network play an important role in cross border trade?

19. Views on liberalization of trade.

20. General comments on informal cross border trade at that border.

