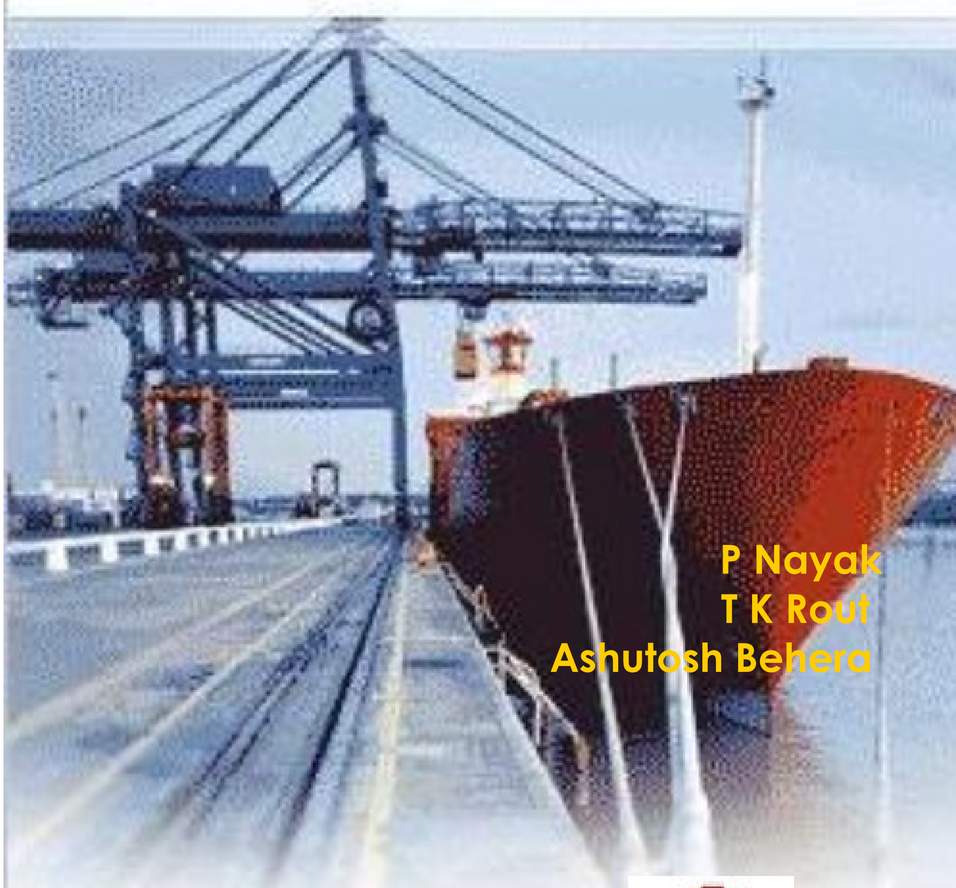
Occasional Paper 6

Indian Apparel Competitiveness in Post-ATC EU Market



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Preface

The Textiles and Clothing Sector plays a crucial role for the sustainable development of India by contributing immensely in terms of increased exports, employment, enhanced foreign exchange earning, etc. With the phasing out of quota in the international trade in textiles in 2005, the vista of opportunities for countries like India has increased by manifold times. During the past two years, the country is able to capitalise the gain by increasing exports. The export growth in textiles has clocked around 20 percent during last two years. Hence, the sector is definitely an opportunity in making in coming years.

However, the recent trends in exports reveals that about 65 percent of our exports are directed to two most favoured destinations of the world i.e. USA and EU. It may be due to the consumption pattern, profitability or the enhanced Purchasing Power Priority (PPP) of the consumers in these destinations. EU has emerged as a single largest export market of the textiles and clothing products of the country during the post ATC phase. But an analysis in the 8-digit HS Line basis indicates that our export is highly concentrated on some specific products like T-shirts, blouse, etc. whereas we are lacking competitive age in most of the products. This trend may create an unfavourable market access to our export interest in the highly competitive international market in future. In view of the above, an effort is being made to analyse the competitive age of the T & C products having more than 1 percent export share in EU market at 8-digit HS Line by using economic tools like Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA), Unit Value Realisation (UVR) etc. The paper has tried to identify the competitive age of the Indian products vis-à-vis emerging concerns in the EU market.

Though the paper is one of the maiden attempts, we feel it will provide an interesting reading to the researchers and other fraternities of this important sector.

Sd/-

(Dr. P. Nayak)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 24th January 2008

Indian Apparel Competitiveness in Post-ATC EU market

1.0 Introduction:

The world textiles trade was regulated from 1960s and the regulation was more precise with the implementation of Multi Fibre Agreement (MFA) in January 1974. A Short-Term Arrangement (STA) in cotton textile trade was reached in 1961 under General Agreement on Trade & Tariffs (GATT). Subsequent to this, a long-term arrangement (LTA) in international trade in cotton textiles was concluded in 1968 by imposing 5 percent limit on imports of cotton products from the developing countries. The MFA exempted textiles and clothing from GATT disciplines, allowing industrial countries to place bilateral quotas and import of various textiles and garment product categories. The quota system was directed to protect the market of the industrial countries so as to allow them to restructure and adapt to competition from cheaper imports from developing countries. The Uruguay round of Trade Negotiations under the framework of World Trade Organisation (WTO) has brought about changing in the textile trade. In the process of negotiation, the member countries agreed that MFA would be phased out with the implementation of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC). Accordingly, on January 1, 2005, the quota system was abolished and market was opened up fully paving the way to unrestricted global trade in textiles and clothing.

As expected, the implementation of ATC has brought about structural changes in the international trade arena on textiles & clothing. In the second year, after the phasing out of the Agreement, the structural changes in world trade of textiles and clothing continued unabatedly. The review of world merchandise trade during 2005 and 2006 by leading exporters and importers reconfirms the importance of price developments and the outstanding trade performance of some countries like China and India. The export of T & C became skewed towards developing countries and the exporters from developed countries and those from advanced developing economies lost a part of market share, along with major developing suppliers in Central America (which mainly process textiles originating from developed countries). The trend became favourable for India and China, two major textiles and clothing producers of the world. India's exports continued to gain market share in EU import markets despite eroding of preference margins in Generalised System of Preference (GSP). Some smaller suppliers such as Vietnam and Cambodia, etc. expanded their textiles and clothing exports even faster than China and India; and the share of least-developed countries in imports of the United States and the European Union increased sharply in 2006. It has also been noticed

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a sharp increase in the annual average growth of the exports of other Asian countries to EU such as Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Philippines, ASEAN 4 besides NON-ASEAN country like Mexico. On the other hand, the re-shuffling of EU import shares shows some of the major traditional suppliers (e.g. Turkey, Romania, Morocco, and Tunisia) lost market shares while Asian developing countries increased their share (see Table-1, below).

The post quota phase has also brought about some interesting trends in the movements of textiles and clothing products. The position of EU as the most favoured destination of T & C exports has been established. The total export from rest of the world to EU has increased to $183.6 billion in 2006, reconfirming EU as the largest market in T & C in the world leaving USA much behind. Japan and Canada have much smaller markets as compared to EU and USA (Table-1).

Table – 1: Imports of textiles and clothing into major markets by origin, 2006:
(Billion dollars and percentage change)

	EU(25)	**United States**	**Japan**	**Canada**
	(Jan-Nov 2006)			
World (value)	***183.6***	***106.4***	***30.0***	***11.2***
	Annual Growth (%)	**Annual Growth (%)**	**Annual Growth (%)**	**Annual Growth (%)**
World	6	4	6	9
China	10	15	8	22
India	**13**	**8**	**12**	**6**
Pakistan	12	12	-7	9
Bangladesh	34	22	4	19
Cambodia	19	25	--	21
Indonesia	19	25	4	18
Philippines	26	9	--	5
Viet Nam	51	18	6	33
Thailand	11	1	-2	0
Sri Lanka	24	2	12	--
East Asia (4)	33	-14	-5	-12
CAFTA		-7	--	--
Mexico	13	-10	6	7
Canada	6	-7	-7	--
United States	11	--	-3	-1
EU(25)		-3	-2	2
Romania	1	15	--	--
Bulgaria	0	-18	--	--
Turkey	4	-17	20	-1

(1) EU (25) includes intra-trade
(2) ASEAN 4
Source: Global Trade Atlas and Eurostat, COMEXT database.

Further with the expansion of EU and increase in disposable income and the preference pattern of consumers, the importance of this market is going to be pivotal in the coming years. EU market expanded to include 75 million potential consumers to make a total of 458 million people living in the EU in 2006 and making it largest market in the industrial world. For this reason alone, it represents a very attractive market for exporters from developing countries like India. This compares with 291 million populations in the USA and 127 million in Japan. Around 63 percent of EU population is in productive age group (55% for women and 71% for Men). It also coincides with highest employments rate in Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden and UK. Some of the countries like Austria, Greece and UK have longest working hours, more productivity, larger disposable income and higher consumption ratios.

The year 2006 has also seen economic boom in Europe. It indicated an increase in employment, rise in income and an increase of middle class. CBI (Center for Promotion of Import from Developing Countries) reports that the Europeans are enjoying higher living standards as the (i) household income has increased steadily over the past 30 years, (ii) the rapid growth of mass retailers and cut price outlets freed up flow of consumer money and which is redirected to more discretionary spending (iii) European women, who are significantly drivers of New luxury spending, are working, more and playing more influential role in purchase decision (iv) EU consumers are more highly educated than ever and enjoying a differential threshold in their life styles and to influence the “comfort spending” as well s “essential spending”.

From India’s point of view, EU is a strategic trading partner. India’s relations with EU were upgraded to a strategic partnership at the 5th India-EU Summit in 2004. The New Delhi Summit of September 2005 under the Presidency of UK adopted a Joint Action Plan to strengthen political dialogue, enhancement of economic policy dialogue and cooperation to promote trade and investment. Further more, India has established strategic partnerships with individual countries like UK, France and Germany. Prime Minister’s visit to France in September 2005 and the French President’s return visit to India in February 2006 have provided new momentum to this relationship. The importance of EU as trading partner is visible from the fact that nearly one quarter of India’s exports are directed to the member countries of this important trade block.

Table – 2: Indo-EU Export/Import Basket - 2005

EU imports from India	In %	India imports from EU	In %
Engineering goods	12.01	Engineering goods	33.91
Gems and Jewellery	10.08	Gems and Jewellery	31.28
Chemicals and allied	9.17	Chemicals and allied	7.44
Metal and metal product	8.38	Metal and metal product	10.2
Leather and leather goods	8.37	Transport Equipment	6.82
Textiles and Clothing	27.82	-	
Agriculture and allied	5.98	-	
Mineral products	6.18	-	
Others	12.01	Others	33.91

Source: European Commission

Some precise product groups further dominate the export basket of the country. India s export basket comprises of mainly Textile and Clothing (27.82 %), Engineering goods (12.01%), gems and Jewellery (10.08%), Metal and metal product (8.38%), Chemicals and allied (9.17%), Leather and leather goods(8.37%), Mineral products(6.18%) on the other hand. EU export basket comprises of mainly engineering goods (33.91%), Gems and Jewellery (31.28%), Metal and metal product (10.2%), Transport equipment (6.82%), Chemicals and allied (7.44%). There are number of areas where the position of both EU and India has considerably similar and appeared divergence in some other areas.

The EU continues to be India's largest trading partner. In present scenario, the clampdown on Chinese textile imports by the US and EU has positively influenced Indian textile exports but not to the extent, a hype was created. Not only did Indian textile exports to the American and European markets show record growth during 2004-06, but also it made impressive inroads into the markets of other EU states like Spain, the Netherlands and Italy etc. India's share of the global textiles market is only around 4.3 percent against China's 17 percent. But the Indian apparel sector alone has more than 27,000 manufacturers, 48,000 fabricators and around 1,000 manufacturers/exporters. India is planning to achieve export revenue of US $50 billion by 2010 from a $21 billion now. EU being the largest export market for India in textiles and clothing, one needs to understand the export competitiveness of clothing that alone makes a share of about 45 percent of Indian T & C export basket to EU.

2.0 Motivational facet:

Clothing offers a more value added market and the competition in the world market is becoming intense in the sector. Since more than 45 percent of the clothing trade of India is carried out with them, it is important to study how India will be positioned and perform in the quota free enlarged EU market. This research paper, therefore, seeks to reason out the post quota performance of India's clothing competency in EU from a real data obtained from many credible sources.

i. To understand the EU overview as an export market, enlargement scenarios, EU trade policies, demographic developments and their changes in lifestyles and to sketch out business cultural etiquette when it comes to successful export to EU.
ii. To assess the comparative market sizes between pre and post quota period.
iii. To examine Indian clothing competitiveness in EU market after globalisation.

3.0 Method of analysis:

The study examines Indian clothing competitiveness by each major clothing product categories in terms of gaining and loosing its export advantage in EU market over the years and presents a comparative picture of the competitiveness in pre and post ATC periods. This research defines all activities involved in each process by calculating Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) and Unit Value Realisation (UVR). This has been done by using export figures of both India and world as a whole in the respective product category to EU market during last six years. The research is an analytical and descriptive one, which sheds light on the nature of trade, issues and exports competitiveness. We explain below some of the indices used in the process of analysis:

i) <u>Revealed Comparative Advantages (RCA)</u>:

The concept of revealed comparative advantage (Balassa 1965, 1977, 1979, 1986) pertains to the relative trade performance of individual countries in particular commodities. On the assumption that the commodity pattern of trade reflects the inter country differences in relative costs as well as in non-price factors, this is assumed to "reveal" the comparative advantage of the trading countries. The factors that contribute to movements in RCA are economic, structural change, improved world demand and trade specialization. The index of Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) has a relatively simple interpretation. If it takes a value greater than unity, the country has a revealed comparative advantage in that product. The advantage of using the comparative advantage index is that it considers the intrinsic advantage of a particular export commodity and is consistent with changes in an economy's relative factor endowment and productivity. The disadvantage, however, is that it cannot distinguish improvements in factor endowments and pursuit of appropriate trade policies by a country. For the purpose of analysing the export competitiveness of Indian apparels to EU, the RCA(1), RCA(2) and RCA (7) have been taken into consideration.

- Revealed Comparative Advantage (1): Liesner (1958) had already contributed to the empirical literature of RCA. In this sense, Liesner (1958) is the first empirical study in the area of RCA. The proposed simple measure of RCA by Leisner is the following:
  RCA1 = Xij / Xnj (1)

  where *X* represents exports, *i* is a country, *j* is a commodity (or industry), and *n* is a set of countries (e.g. the EU).

- Revealed Comparative Advantage (2): A comprehensive / advanced measure of RCA was later on presented by Balassa (1965). This is a widely accepted and afterwards modified measure of RCA in the literature. It is expressed as follows:
  RCA2 = (Xij / Xit) / (Xnj / Xnt) = (Xij / Xnj) / (Xit / Xnt) (2)

  Where *X* represents exports, *i* is a country, *j* is a commodity (or industry), *t* is a set of commodities (or industries) and *n* is a set of countries.

- Revealed Comparative Advantage (7): Vollrath (1991), on the other hand, offered mainly three alternative ways of measurement of a country's RCA. These alternative specifications of RCA are called:
  "the logarithm of the relative exports advantage (ln RXA)"
  Vollrath's second RCA measure is the logarithm of the relative export advantage (here as RCA7):
  RCA7 = ln RXA = ln RCA2 (3)

  RCA2 measures a country's exports of a commodity (or industry) relative to its total exports and to the corresponding exports of a set of countries, e.g. the EU. A comparative advantage is "revealed", if RCA2 >1. If RCA2 is less than unity, the country is said to have a comparative disadvantage in the commodity / industry. It is argued that the RCA2 index is biased due to the omission of imports especially when country-size is important.

ii) UVR (Unit Value Ratio)

It refers to the relative export price and changes in UVR represent the gains/losses in export prices in the specific manufacturing product group (relative to prices of all EU imports in that group). UVR is represented as follows:

$$\mathbf{UVR} = \frac{\textbf{Total value exported}}{\textbf{Total quantity exported}}$$

iii) HS lines examined:

The paper tried to analyse the export trend of India during the period 2001 – 2006 at the 8-digit Harmonised Classification (HS lines) basis on apparel products. The chapters covered in the study are:

Chapter 61: articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted

Chapter 62: articles of apparel and clothing accessories not knitted or crocheted.

Chapter 63: other made-up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags.

iv) Data:

The product wise values of India's and world export to EU and available in the *EUROSTAT Helpdesk* are used as basic tool to derive the real trade data. These item wise raw data are analysed by using the simulated revealed comparative analyses mode along with the trend of Unit Value Realization (UVR). While selecting products of these 3 – chapters, we have censored those items which have less than 2 percent share in the Indian export basket of that chapter; the rest of the products at 8-digit, its lines have been analysed.

4.0 EU as an Opportunity:

The EU does have motto, "Unity in diversity", which was officially proclaimed on the 4th May 2000 in the European Parliament. The motto has further strengthened with the adoption of European constitution. However, in order to preserve unity and diversity, an additional step has been taken in form of federal Europe. Federalism as a form of governance brings about a shift of the locus of the service provision to the level of the unities composing the federation, leaving the centre with coordinative functions. The greater economic integration of member countries and an adoption of uniform constitutional mechanism have facilitated more free flow of commodities and services among the member countries. The relatively more integrated European Union has brought about the following positive impact on intra and international trade.

(i) The integration brought about elimination/reduction in technical barriers to trade among the member countries and elimination of queues in the border crossing. Some other factors like intra member countries trade have also boosted the prospects of internal and international trade.

(ii) The formation of European Union also gives rise to the implementation of common policies reflecting unity in diversity. Entry of the acceding countries into the union is based on a common satisfying three Copenhagen criteria i.e. i) political (stable institutions that can guarantee democracy, the rule of law and human rights, ii) economic (a functioning market economy, iii) legal (the ability to embrace the obligations of membership and adhere to the aims of political economy and monitoring union). The last criteria refer to aspects of economic policy in central bank independence, liberalised capital markets and free trade. The implementation of these basic fundamentals have brought about a sea change on the prospects of international trade that has been reflected in the going import and export of goods and services in the recent years. Their common currency i.e. EURO shared by 12 member states, representing two third of the EU population. Euro is now one of the world most important currencies. Diversity in Unity legitimised the Union by enabling every country to recognise his place in terms of increasing freedom of movement, competitiveness and economic growth.

(iii) EU members and enlargement:

At the present scenario, the internal borders between member states and the EU as a whole system is valid for 27 members states instead of 25. The 27 member states in 2006 were Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands (Joined 1952), Denmark, Ireland, UK (joined 1973), Greece (Joined 1981), Portugal, Spain (joined 1986); Austria, Finland, Sweden (Joined 1995); Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovenia (Joined 2004). EU has presently emerged as the largest regional trading block in the world with strong economic and political powers. Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey are expected to join EU in this decade. Now the group consists of 29 countries including two candidate countries Croatia and Turkey.

(iv) Finding way to trade EU trade policy:

There are numerous, often confusing rules for exporters to be aware of with regard to international trade and trading with EU specifically. Its function is to setting procedure for handling trade disputes. There is also fund provided for legal assistance to the exporters from developing countries, even if the concerned issues are beyond WTO rules.

(v) Trade Preference: To encourage the growth and prosperity of developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), the European Union is also implementing plethora of schemes like New EU-GSP. It provides a special preference to exports of developing countries and hence enhances the possibility of better trade with them. This system allows access to the EU market with total or partial exemption from custom duty for manufactured textiles and clothing exported by developing countries. Hence, the developing countries in general, and LDCs in particular, could better utilise these options for boosting their export prospects and economic growth.

5.0 India's Clothing performance in EU:

India has been a substantial producer of textiles and clothing; and contributes about 14 percent to the manufacturing, 4 percent to GDP and 17 percent to the export earnings. Abundance of raw materials and low wage manpower, design capability are some key competitive factors in favour of the industry and garment production is dominated in the textile and clothing sectors though silk, man-made fibre textiles and clothing are also well grown in the country. Though apparel sector was reserved under the small-scale sector till recently, the sector has been vibrant and capable to produce almost all types of products in the value chain. Currently, apparel exports constitute about 45 percent of total exports, followed by cotton textiles (30%), textiles from man-made fibres (10%) and textiles handicrafts (10%).

Table – 3: Export Trend of Indian Textiles & Clothing Products to EU (Chapter wise)

Indicators (Chapters)	**India's export to EU (25) (1000 EURO)**					
	2001	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**
50	95355 **(2.53)**	81926 **(2.22)**	82054 **(2.28)**	95778 **(2.50)**	103235 **(2.26)**	106745 **(2.01)**
51	50391 **(1.34)**	43491 **(1.18)**	30378 **(0.84)**	39308 **(1.03)**	39138 **(0.86)**	44111 **(0.83)**
52	486488 **(12.90)**	426172 **(11.57)**	359595 **(9.99)**	387206 **(10.12)**	376045 **(8.21)**	442736 **(8.34)**
53	69372 **(1.84)**	60680 **(1.65)**	54728 **(1.52)**	48095 **(1.26)**	50711 **(1.11)**	56232 **(1.06)**
54	134667 **(3.57)**	114936 **(3.12)**	98024 **(2.72)**	93246 **(2.44)**	90446 **(1.98)**	95617 **(1.80)**
55	192253 **(5.10)**	187190 **(5.08)**	165502 **(4.60)**	184426 **(4.82)**	151047 **(3.30)**	189359 **(3.57)**
56	8459 **(0.22)**	7355 **(0.20)**	8743 **(0.24)**	9424 **(0.25)**	11259 **(0.25)**	13211 **(0.25)**
57	378366 **(10.03)**	314142 **(8.53)**	316055 **(8.78)**	360480 **(9.42)**	380757 **(8.32)**	418004 **(7.87)**
58	53094 **(1.41)**	49682 **(1.35)**	51824 **(1.44)**	60392 **(1.58)**	86711 **(1.89)**	81465 **(1.53)**
59	17459 **(0.46)**	17226 **(0.47)**	14234 **(0.40)**	14740 **(0.39)**	18100 **(0.40)**	18789 **(0.35)**
60	37352 **(0.99)**	28551 **(0.78)**	29814 **(0.83)**	26797 **(0.70)**	15594 **(0.34)**	16288 **(0.31)**
Textile	**1523255 (40.39)**	**1331352 (36.15)**	**1210952 (33.65)**	**1319892 (34.49)**	**1323043 (28.90)**	**1482557 (27.92)**
61	1018217 **(27.00)**	1016037 **(27.59)**	1061291 **(29.50)**	1234519 **(32.26)**	1513417 **(33.06)**	1815677 **(34.19)**

62	1192993 **(31.63)**	1307055 **(35.49)**	1296082 **(36.02)**	1245493 **(32.55)**	1725515 **(37.70)**	1995269 **(37.58)**
63	37352 **(0.99)**	28551 **(0.78)**	29814 **(0.83)**	26797 **(0.70)**	15594 **(0.34)**	16288 **(0.31)**
Clothing	**2248562 (59.61)**	**2351643 (63.85)**	**2387187 (66.35)**	**2506809 (65.51)**	**3254525 (71.10)**	**3827234 (72.08)**
T & C	**3771816 (100)**	**3682995 (100)**	**3598139 (100)**	**3826701 (100)**	**4577568 (100)**	**5309791 (100)**

Figure in the brackets is the percentage of the total export. Source: EUROSTAT

50: Silk ;51: Wool, fine or coarse animal hair, horse hair yarn and woven fabric; 52:Cotton; 53: Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn ;54: Man-made Filaments ;55: Man-made staple fibres ; 56: Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof ; 57: Carpets and other textile floor coverings; 58: Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery ;59: Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; Textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use ; 60: Knitted or crocheted fabrics 61: Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted; 62: Articles of apparel and clothing accessories not knitted or crocheted, 63: Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags

India has significant presence in EU market and is one among the top ten suppliers. The export basket is heavily tilted in favour of clothing items and that too a larger concentration is on the Chapters 61 and 62, more that 72 percent of the export basket to EU is from these two chapters. Out of all items of 61 and 62 chapters, only 15 items (4 from Chapter 61 and 11 from Chapter 62) have are seen and shown very strong positions even after the globalisation. Out of top ten categories of import to EU market, which took a share of more than 48 percent of EU clothing market, India has been able to remain in the top ten suppliers.

But interestingly the categories in which India did not find a place in the league of top ten suppliers are high value added items such as Jerseys and pullovers, trousers including sports wear and women’s and girls over coats. These categories are highly demanded items and control a major market of clothing (at least 55% of top ten products; in value terms). However, the seven categories, where India has significant presence, have been able to consolidate its position in all categories.

6.0 Competitiveness Analysis:

For the purpose of analysing the competitiveness of Indian clothing products to European Union, efforts are made to identify the products at 8-digits HS lines of three apparels chapters i.e. 61 (knitted and crocheted apparels), 62 (non-knitted apparels) and 63 (furnishings) along with the export to the union (in value terms). A close view on the export performance of the products showed that only 8 products from chapter 61, 12 products from chapter 62 and 9 products from chapter 63 have a export share of more than 2 percent in the export basket of Indian clothing exports. Since other products have a very negligible presence, only the products, which have more than 2 percent export shares in the Indian product basket have been taken into consideration for analyses.

A comparative analysis of the data during the quota period and post quota period on the basis of Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) and Unit Value Realisation (UVR) have brought about some interesting findings. In some products, the Indian export basket is able to maintain the comparative advantage over the period whereas in some other cases, the phasing out of quota enhanced the competitiveness of the product and the export to the European Union. Accordingly, the competitiveness has been segregated into four different strata i.e. (i) All time RCA, (ii) Decreasing RCA but still RCA, (iii) RCA before quota but RCD after quota, and, (iv) All time RCD during 2001 to 2006.

(i) All time comparative advantage: Among the chapters, 15 products are experienced comparative advantage both in quota and post quota period in the export basket of India. The products, which enjoyed increased competitiveness over the year, have also experienced a better unit value realisation. The UVR for most of the products like women's/girl's wear like cotton and knitted shirts, man-made fibres, cotton dresses, shawls, scarves, mufflers, etc. have been very impressive. In some cases, even if Indian products are enjoying comparative advantage like flexible intermediate bulk containers, sacks and bags, the unit value realization appears to be declining over the period. It might have a neutralizing effect on the competitiveness of these products in the coming years. At the same time, the variation of UVR is quite promising in some of the products like T-shirts, men's/boy's cotton and knitted shirts, women wear like man-made blouses, etc. In some other products, the variation is minimal.

Table – 4: Categories, which have *all time*, revealed comparative advantages (2001-2006)

Sl. No	**HS Line**	**Product Name**	**Average UVR in Euro and CV %**
1	61091000	T-Shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	13.32 (21.64)
2	61071100	Men's or boys' underpants and briefs of cotton, knitted or crocheted	8.61 (18.81)
3	61072100	Men's or boys' nightshirts and pyjamas of cotton, knitted or crocheted (excl. vests and singlets	8.56 (8.20)
4	61112090	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, of cotton, knitted or crocheted (excl. gloves, mittens, mitts and hats)	13.86 (8.19)
5	62060000	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses excl. knitted or crocheted and vests)	26.59 (10.84)
6	62063000	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt blouses of cotton (excl. knitted or crocheted and vests)	25.00 (11.82)
7	62045200	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts of cotton (excl. knitted or crocheted and petticoats)	21.96 (12.04)
8	62050000	Men's or boys' shirts (excl. knitted or crocheted, nightshirts, singlets and other vests)	16.21 (20.58)
9	62052000	Men's or boys' shirts of cotton (excl. knitted or crocheted, nightshirts, singlets and other vests)	16.22 (22.41)

10	62140000	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and similar articles (excl. knitted or crocheted)	19.04 (12.35)
11	62064000	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt blouses of man-made fibres (excl. knitted or crocheted and vests)	28.39 (9.97)
12	62044200	Women's or girls' dresses of cotton (excl. knitted or crocheted and petticoats)	23.82 (13.58)
13	63050000	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods, of all types of textile materials	1.56 (8.38)
14	63026000	Toilet linen and kitchen linen, of terry toweling or similar terry fabrics of cotton (excl. floor-cloths, polishing-cloths, dish-cloths and dusters	4.35 (8.54)
15	63053289	Flexible intermediate bulk containers, for the packing of goods, of polyethylene or polypropylene strip or the like, of fabric weighing > 120 g/m² (excl. knitted or crocheted)	1.71 (8.98)

(ii) Declining comparative Advantage: In this segment, the products are able to sustain the comparative advantage both in quota and post quota period in the European market but could not able to maintain the same pace of advantage. The performance of the UVRs of these products during the six year period is uneven and so also the co-efficient of variation is not quite satisfactory from the Indian export point of view. It may be due to the fact that these products could not able to cope up the increasing competition from the countries like China, Bangladesh on the one hand and the competition arising out of the integration of the countries like Romania, Poland and Turkey in the European Union on the other hand as in Table 4 below.

Table – 5: Categories, which have "decreasing", RCA in time period (year by year) but still RCA

Sl. No	**HS Line**	**Product Name**	**Average UVR in Euro and CV %**
1	61061000	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses of cotton, knitted or crocheted (excl. T-shirts and vests)	18.24(4.63)
2	63040000	Articles for interior furnishing, of all types of textile materials (excl. blankets and travelling rugs, bed-linen, table linen, toilet linen, kitchen linen, curtains, incl. Drapes, interior blinds, curtain or bed valances, lampshades and articles of heading 9404)	6.17(8.64)
3	63030000	Curtains, incl. Drapes and interior blinds3954248 curtain or bed valances of all types of textile materials (excl. awnings and sun blinds)	8.31(10.22)
4	63041910	Bedspreads of Cotton (excl. of cotton, flax or ramie, knitted or crocheted, bed-linen, quilts and eiderdowns)	4.62(9.56)
5	63022100	Printed bed-linen of cotton (excl. knitted or crocheted)	4.76 (10.66)
6	63039100	Curtains, incl. Drapes and interior blinds, curtain or bed valances of cotton (excl. knitted or crocheted, awnings and sunblind)	7.74 (11.92)
7	63049200	Articles for interior furnishing, of cotton (excl. knitted or crocheted, blankets and traveling rugs, bed-linen, table linen, toilet linen, kitchen linen, curtains, incl. Drapes, interior blinds curtain or bed valances, bedspreads, lampshades and articles of heading 9404)	6.41 (9.49)

(iii) Products at disadvantages in the post quota phase: The segment provides a concerned trend for these products, as the phasing out of quota and subsequent exports has experienced loss of market either from the external competitors or from the member country competition of the European Union. The UVR of these products are low and he CV shows high variation levels, indicating fluctuating UVRs in the market. However, for women's/girl's cotton knitted shirts (61061000), the unit value realisation appears to be good even if the variation is quite low. Hence, the phasing out of quota has not brought a cheer to these products in the European market.

Table – 6: Categories, which have RCA before the quota but have RCD after quota.

Sl. No	HS Line	Product Name	Average UVR in Euro and CV %
1	61102091	Men's or boys' jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of cotton, knitted or crocheted (excl. lightweight fine knit roll, polo or turtle neck jumpers and pullovers and wadded waistcoats)	8.36 (48.05)
2	61102099	Women's or girls' jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of cotton, knitted or crocheted (excl. lightweight fine knit roll, polo or turtle neck jumpers and pullovers and wadded waistcoats)	12.63 (13.59)

(iv) Comparative disadvantage both in quota and post quota period: Phasing out of quota has not created any conducive atmosphere for these Indian products to the European markets as the comparative disadvantages accompanied with low unit value realisation has created a greater challenge for these products in the most preferred market of the world. The products are women's or girl's body wear, cotton trousers; men's or boy's suites or jackets, blazers, trousers, track suites, sky suites and other garments. It appears, these products are loosing their market shares in the European market due to the quality aspects.

Table – 7: Categories, which have *all time* RCD (2001-2006)

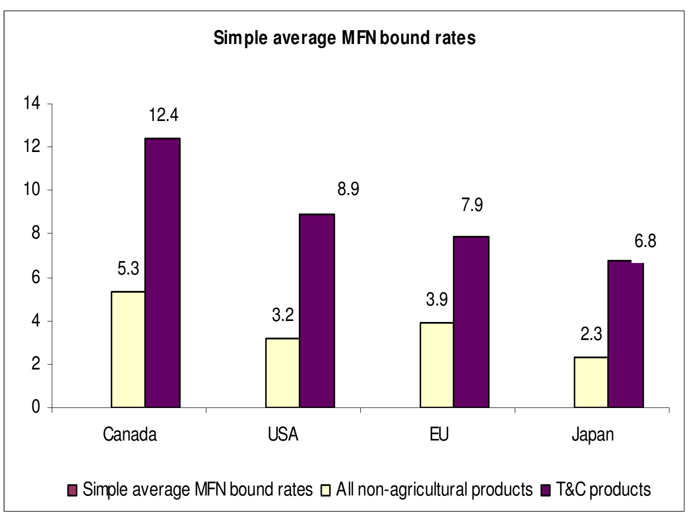
Sl. No	HS Line	Product Name	Average UVR in Euro and CV %
1	61082100	Women's or girls' briefs and panties of cotton, knitted or crocheted	8.75 (43.25)
2	62030000	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (excl. knitted or crocheted, wind-jackets and similar articles, separate waistcoats, track suits, ski suits and swimwear)	10.62 (29.46)
3	62046200	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of cotton (excl. knitted or crocheted, panties and swimwear)	16.71 (5.19)
4	62110000	Track suits, ski suits, swimwear and other garments, n.e.s. (excl. knitted or crocheted)	14.72 (15.08)
5	62046239	Women's or girls' trousers and breeches, of cotton (not of cut corduroy, of denim or knitted or crocheted and excl. industrial and occupational clothing, bib and brace overalls, briefs and track suit bottoms)	19.45 (13.33)

The three most important factors affecting the export competitiveness of Indian apparels can be (i) the growing competition with the countries like Bangladesh, China, Vietnam, etc. (ii) competitions arising out of newly included countries like Poland, Romania, Turkey into the European Union, (iii) the changing preference pattern of the consumers of the European Union and (iv) the quality parameters stipulated by European Union on the products of export interest of India from time to time.

7.0 Growing Constraints:

(a) Tariffs : No doubt, EU is a strategic trading partner for India, the restrictive measures in terms of tariffs and non-tariff barriers imposed by European Union from time to time for Indian exports interests in general, and T & C products in particular has created obstacles during the recent years. In terms of tariff barriers, the union is practicing Tariff Peaks, Tariff Escalations and High Tariffs for the import of textiles & clothing products as in fig.1 shown below. The simple average tariff for non-agricultural products is just 3.9 percent in the EU, whereas it is 7.94 percent for T & C products. Similarly, the tariff escalations (low tariff for raw materials and high tariffs for finished products), peak tariffs (tariff rates three times the national average) imposed by the member countries are also creating barriers for free flow up textiles & clothing products. In EU, about 5 percent of tariff lines are peak tariff and the rate varies upto 86 percent for some products.

Fig. 1



Simple Average Tariff Level (%)-Clothing

- Canada-17.46
- USA – 10.72
- EU-11.51
- Japan – 9.23

(b) Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs): Another major issues posing a great threat to the India's textile exports is Non-Tariff Barriers. The NTBs appears to be more systematically calculated move by EU to restrict the comparative advantage of T&C products in their domestic market. The major non-tariff barriers faced by the Indian exporters are in the areas of standards, testing, labeling and certification requirements (Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Measures) and technical barriers for trades. There is an innumerable measures applied by European Commission on the most stringent manner on imports from the developing countries like India.

An estimation shows that the major NTBs is enforced on Indian exports varies from 50 to 150 in form of state trading, import levy, quota provision, anti-dumping, counter-veiling duties, rules of origin, etc. An estimation made by UNCTAD in 2001 on Non-Tariff Barriers has also authenticated the issue of non-tariff barriers as shown in Table – 7.

Table – 8 : Non-Tariff Barriers to India-EU Trade 1999

Product Description	European Union	
	Tariff, NTB	Coverage Ratio
Agricultural and marine products	5.17	27.05
Minerals	0.23	18.97
Chemicals	4.18	12.18
Leather and Leather Products	4.3	31.35
Wood, Paper and Board	2.1	2.63
Textiles and Clothing	6.1	65.85
Carpets	7.9	86.2
Umbrella and Accessories	3.1	8.33
Stones, Ceramics and Glass	3.5	4.73
Gems and Jewellery	0.6	5.8
Engineering and Electronics	2.54	8.72
Miscellaneous	2.1	10.92
Total	3.97	23.37

Source: UNCTAD, Trains data base, Spring 2001

The above table clearly shows that an increasing number of India's exports to EU are covered by NTBs. Nearly 23.37 percent of the total exports of India to EU are covered by NTBs. The maximum NTBs are in the area of carpets (86.2 percent), textiles and clothing (65.85) and leather (31.35) and even the tariff on these items are high as compared to other items. Further, these NTBs are non-transparent and hence more restrictive in nature than tariff barriers. In order to add fuel to the fire, the European Commission has adopted the mandatory registration of chemicals and products using chemicals stems under the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemical (REACH) in June 2007. It further is restricting the Indian export interests to European Union.

(c) Social Requirements: This relates to working condition and health and safety of employees. International Labour Organisation (ILO) is the principle body dealing with standards. In addition more or more EU importers are requesting social requirement from their developing countries supplier, their own CSR has there own trading performance and supply chain. Such as: Product labels including management system such as BSCI And SA 8000

(d) Other Measures: Legislative Requirements: These are demanded through regulation and directives. The main EU legislative requirements are based on Consumer health and safety and Environmental. The Non-Legislative Requirements are EU buyers often demand additional requirements to fulfill with EU legislation. Manufacture have there own standard but when trading with EU, it is preferably to use EU or international standard. (ISO standards, CEN standard in Europe. Other requirement could be an ISO 9000 management system on quality Environmental and consumer health and safety like **Okotex** for garment etc.

8.0 Conclusion:

(i) The recent years India has been able to take larger market shares of EU in respect of Textiles & Clothing exports. The market size of 3.8 million Euro in 2001 has increased to 5.3 billion Euro in 2006.

(ii) A competitive analysis has clearly brought out the fact that the Indian export basket is contracting in its product diversification and focuses more on specialised items. This indicates a clear vertical specialisation of the product basket and sometimes specialisation helps strengthening the foot in the export market. It may be mentioned here that most of the specialised products come mostly from the Chapters 61 and 62.

(iii) Though India figures in the top ten products of EU Textiles & Clothing imports, but has a poor position, so far as the high value product export is concerned. The categories include jerseys & pullovers, trousers including sportswear and women's/girls' overcoats etc. India needs to improve the market access for these items to get better UVR and export earnings.

(iv) Though India receives a benefit of GSP in clothing, the margin remains at 20 percent of the import tariff which is loosing its preference on account of declining tariff levels. However, the neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka receives zero tariff market access to EU as they have been provided a special privilege under the new GSP plus scheme. The new GSP plus is awarded to a country who accepts the conditionalities imposed by EU for the good governance and sustainable development. Similarly, Bangladesh also gets zero tariff market access to EU market as it has the LDCs status. Pakistan, on the other hand, receives a similar treatment from US under the Arms Act of USA for fighting terrorism and other disruptive activities. The exports from these countries to EU have increased rapidly at a higher growth rate. The recent trend indicates Bangladesh has annual growth rate of 34 percent as against 24 percent in case of Sri Lanka. These preferential treatments to the neighbouring countries of Indian sub-continent have adversely affected the exports of EU destinations in fiercely competitive and shrinking margins in the export destinations.

(v) The EU market is being fast captured by the small emerging economies of the world like Vietnam, Cambodia and Jordan, etc. The recent annual growth rates of these countries are touching the roofs, for e.g. Vietnam, a non-entity yesterday is growing at a space of 51 percent while Cambodia at 19 percent. These economies are also posing steep competitions to the Indian exports in EU market.

(vi) It is plausible that many of the top items of India's exports, which the EU currently imports, may begin to be imported from the acceding countries. This is because they would be available to EU at a much cheaper price due to preferential duty rates. For instance, some of the acceding countries say Estonia are also exporters of several types of textiles, cotton yarn and readymade garments to EU. These are a major export item from India to EU also. For instance, Estonia exported nearly US$ 36 million worth of cotton yarn to EU in 2002 whereas India exported cotton yarn worth more than US$ 300 million. Though the percentage share of India in the total imports of cotton yarn of EU is greater than that of Estonia, it is possible that the EU buys more that Estonia after its accession resulting in trade diversion for India. Besides them the acceding countries such as Turkey, Poland and Italy etc. who are strong in production of textiles & clothing have been able to capture a major share on account of their tariff rate advantage coupled with the contiguity criteria which helps them to reduce the cost of transportation and easy cross boarder transfer of goods.

(vii) The EU in the recent years has been imposing a plethora of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) which are restrictive in nature. The Indian exporters are apprehensive of the fact that the increase in NTBs of new members due to accession to EU may prove to be more harmful and trade restricting than the Tariff Barriers. In view of the above, the Government of India should trade the path of bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations for easing out the restrictive trade of EU in the better export interest of India.

Annexes

Top Categories (HS –LINE) (Above 2% product share)

Sl no	HS LINE	Commodity	Fibre Type
1	61091000	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted	Of cotton
2	61102091	Men"s or boys" jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, **of cotton**, knitted or crocheted (excl. lightweight fine knit roll, polo or turtleneck jumpers and pullovers and wadded waistcoats).	Of cotton
3	61102099	Women"s or girls" jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of **cotton**, knitted or crocheted (excl. lightweight fine knit roll, polo or turtleneck jumpers and pullovers and wadded waistcoats).	Of cotton
4	61061000	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses, knitted or crocheted	Of cotton.
5	61071100	Men's or boys' underpants, briefs, nightshirts, pyjamas, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles, knitted or crocheted-Underpants and briefs	Of cotton
6	61082100	Women's or girls' slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, nightdresses, pyjamas, négligés, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles, knitted or crocheted-Briefs and panties	Of cotton
7	61072100	Men's or boys' underpants, briefs, nightshirts, pyjamas, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles, knitted or crocheted-Nightshirts and pyjamas	Of cotton
8	61112090	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted-Of cotton--Gloves, mittens and mitts	Of cotton
9	62060000	Women"s or girls" blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses (excl. knitted or crocheted and vests)	
10	62063000	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses.	Of cotton.
11	62045200	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (other than swimwear) -Skirts and divided skirts	Of cotton.
12	62050000	Men"s or boys" shirts (excl. knitted or crocheted, nightshirts, singlets and other vests).	Of cotton
13	62052000	Men's or boys' shirts	Of cotton
14	62140000	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and similar articles (excl. knitted or crocheted).	
15	62030000	Men"s or boys" suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (excl. knitted or crocheted, wind-jackets and similar articles, separate waistcoats, tracksuits, ski suits and swimwear).	
16	62046200	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (other than swimwear)	Of cotton.

Sl no	HS LINE	Commodity	Fibre Type
17	62064000	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses	Of man-made fibers.
18	62044200	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (other than swimwear) -Dresses	Of cotton.
19	62110000	Tracksuits, ski suits, swimwear and other garments, n.e.s. (excl. knitted or crocheted).	
20	62046239	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (other than swimwear) -Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts	Of cotton
21	63040000	Articles for interior furnishing, of all types of textile materials (excl. blankets and travelling rugs, bedlinen, table linen, toilet linen, kitchen linen, curtains, incl. drapes, interior blinds, curtain or bed valances, lampshades and articles of heading 9404).	Linen
22	63030000	Curtains, incl. drapes, and interior blinds; curtain or bed valances of all types of textile materials (excl. awnings and sunblinds).	
23	63050000	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods, of all types of textile materials	
24	63026000	Bedlinen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen-Toilet linen and kitchen linen, of terry towelling or similar terry fabrics,	Of cotton
25	63041910	Bedspreads (excl. knitted or crocheted, bedlinen, quilts and eiderdowns)	Of cotton
26	63022100	Bedlinen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen	Of cotton.
27	63039100	Curtains (including drapes) and interior blinds; curtain or bed valances-Other(not knitted/ crocheted	Of cotton.
28	63049200	Other furnishing articles, excluding those of heading 9404--Not knitted or crocheted	Of cotton.
29	63053289	Flexible intermediate bulk containers, for the packing of goods, of **polyethylene or polypropylene** strip or the like, of fabric weighing > 120 g/m¤ (excl. knitted or crocheted)	Man-made

RCA Tables

Sl No.	Category	Year	India's Export (Xij) in Euro'000	Total India's Export(Xit)	All Partners Export excl.EU27(Xnj)	Total All Partners excluding EU27(Xnt)	RCA-1	RCA-2	RCA-7	RCA/RCD	Shift_Xij	Shift_Xnj
1	61091000	2001	270143	2805171	3299227	45240315	0.08	1.32	0.28	RCA		
		2002	274912	2857620	3388096	46103397	0.08	1.31	0.27	RCA	1.77	2.69
		2003	267361	2917363	3762501	46322173	0.07	1.13	0.12	RCA	-2.75	11.05
		2004	318132	3145004	4576342	50001542	0.07	1.11	0.1	RCA	18.99	21.63
		2005	536913	3955549	5086107	54623086	0.11	1.46	0.38	RCA	68.77	11.14
		2006	696468	4551681	5738072	61560863	0.12	1.64	0.5	RCA	29.72	12.82
2	61102091	2001	54454	2805171	664891	45240315	0.08	1.32	0.28	RCA		
		2002	55324	2857620	689369	46103397	0.08	1.29	0.26	RCA	1.6	3.68
		2003	61279	2917363	695723	46322173	0.09	1.4	0.34	RCA	10.76	0.92
		2004	68356	3145004	742780	50001542	0.09	1.46	0.38	RCA	11.55	6.76
		2005	67724	3955549	864639	54623086	0.08	1.08	0.08	RCA	-0.92	16.41
		2006	72921	4551681	1002804	61560863	0.07	0.98	-0.02	RCD	7.67	15.98
3	61102099	2001	69742	2805171	1294102	45240315	0.05	0.87	-0.14	RCD		
		2002	87118	2857620	1451194	46103397	0.06	0.97	-0.03	RCD	24.92	12.14
		2003	98371	2917363	1507054	46322173	0.07	1.04	0.04	RCA	12.92	3.85
		2004	100501	3145004	1516012	50001542	0.07	1.05	0.05	RCA	2.17	0.59
		2005	93277	3955549	1624757	54623086	0.06	0.79	-0.23	RCD	-7.19	7.17
		2006	109912	4551681	1936764	61560863	0.06	0.77	-0.26	RCD	17.83	19.2
4	61061000	2001	39795	2805171	219282	45240315	0.18	2.93	1.07	RCA		
		2002	47881	2857620	260370	46103397	0.18	2.97	1.09	RCA	20.32	18.74
		2003	48196	2917363	271433	46322173	0.18	2.82	1.04	RCA	0.66	4.25
		2004	47308	3145004	344043	50001542	0.14	2.19	0.78	RCA	-1.84	26.75
		2005	62483	3955549	420857	54623086	0.15	2.05	0.72	RCA	32.08	22.33
		2006	76177	4551681	517987	61560863	0.15	1.99	0.69	RCA	21.92	23.08

Sl No.	Category	Year	India's Export (Xij) in Euro'000	Total India's Export(Xit)	All Partners Export excl.EU27(Xnj)	Total All Partners excluding EU27(Xnt)	RCA-1	RCA-2	RCA-7	RCA/RCD	Shift_Xij	Shift_Xnj
5	61071100	2001	40308	2805171	444644	45240315	0.09	1.46	0.38	RCA		
		2002	35004	2857620	422756	46103397	0.08	1.34	0.29	RCA	-13.16	-4.92
		2003	39510	2917363	408456	46322173	0.1	1.54	0.43	RCA	12.87	-3.38
		2004	45106	3145004	417363	50001542	0.11	1.72	0.54	RCA	14.16	2.18
		2005	47508	3955549	447988	54623086	0.11	1.46	0.38	RCA	5.33	7.34
		2006	49845	4551681	487475	61560863	0.1	1.38	0.32	RCA	4.92	8.81
6	61082100	2001	17733	2805171	421391	45240315	0.04	0.68	-0.39	RCD		
		2002	18395	2857620	412030	46103397	0.04	0.72	-0.33	RCD	3.73	-2.22
		2003	16499	2917363	392428	46322173	0.04	0.67	-0.4	RCD	-10.31	-4.76
		2004	26653	3145004	429093	50001542	0.06	0.99	-0.01	RCD	61.55	9.34
		2005	27555	3955549	436156	54623086	0.06	0.87	-0.14	RCD	3.38	1.65
		2006	26244	4551681	451220	61560863	0.06	0.79	-0.24	RCD	-4.76	3.45
7	61072100	2001	45335	2805171	168439	45240315	0.27	4.34	1.47	RCA		
		2002	45731	2857620	159943	46103397	0.29	4.61	1.53	RCA	0.87	-5.04
		2003	49520	2917363	171014	46322173	0.29	4.6	1.53	RCA	8.28	6.92
		2004	64868	3145004	178564	50001542	0.36	5.78	1.75	RCA	30.99	4.41
		2005	68912	3955549	191601	54623086	0.36	4.97	1.6	RCA	6.23	7.3
		2006	72055	4551681	207510	61560863	0.35	4.7	1.55	RCA	4.56	8.3
8	61112090	2001	73668	2805171	723750	45240315	0.1	1.64	0.5	RCA		
		2002	74540	2857620	753202	46103397	0.1	1.6	0.47	RCA	1.18	4.07
		2003	73855	2917363	742042	46322173	0.1	1.58	0.46	RCA	-0.92	-1.48
		2004	87955	3145004	825606	50001542	0.11	1.69	0.53	RCA	19.09	11.26
		2005	91578	3955549	891063	54623086	0.1	1.42	0.35	RCA	4.12	7.93
		2006	114744	4551681	1017121	61560863	0.11	1.53	0.42	RCA	25.3	14.15
9	62060000	2001	173109	2805171	1436602	45240315	0.12	1.94	0.66	RCA		
		2002	268431	2857620	1615352	46103397	0.17	2.68	0.99	RCA	55.07	12.44
		2003	294607	2917363	1452331	46322173	0.2	3.22	1.17	RCA	9.75	-10.09
		2004	242253	3145004	1334097	50001542	0.18	2.89	1.06	RCA	-17.77	-8.14
		2005	378804	3955549	1489424	54623086	0.25	3.51	1.26	RCA	56.37	11.64
		2006	476755	4551681	1817485	61560863	0.26	3.55	1.27	RCA	25.86	22.03

Sl No.	Category	Year	India's Export (Xij) in Euro'000	Total India's Export(Xit)	All Partners Export excl.EU27(Xnj)	Total All Partners excluding EU27(Xnt)	RCA-1	RCA-2	RCA-7	RCA/RCD	Shift_Xij	Shift_Xnj
10	62063000	2001	108660	2805171	531155	45240315	0.2	3.3	1.19	RCA		
		2002	187031	2857620	701288	46103397	0.27	4.3	1.46	RCA	72.13	32.03
		2003	213444	2917363	645039	46322173	0.33	5.25	1.66	RCA	14.12	-8.02
		2004	164425	3145004	603660	50001542	0.27	4.33	1.47	RCA	-22.97	-6.41
		2005	256620	3955549	713910	54623086	0.36	4.96	1.6	RCA	56.07	18.26
		2006	375851	4551681	1016737	61560863	0.37	5	1.61	RCA	46.46	42.42
11	62045200	2001	24350	2805171	284373	45240315	0.09	1.38	0.32	RCA		
		2002	41036	2857620	525900	46103397	0.08	1.26	0.23	RCA	68.52	84.93
		2003	51046	2917363	549624	46322173	0.09	1.47	0.39	RCA	24.39	4.51
		2004	61084	3145004	619607	50001542	0.1	1.57	0.45	RCA	19.67	12.73
		2005	246982	3955549	949048	54623086	0.26	3.59	1.28	RCA	304.33	53.17
		2006	254982	4551681	1000385	61560863	0.25	3.45	1.24	RCA	3.24	5.41
12	62050000	2001	263742	2805171	2132600	45240315	0.12	1.99	0.69	RCA		
		2002	273590	2857620	2056761	46103397	0.13	2.15	0.76	RCA	3.73	-3.56
		2003	260298	2917363	1991533	46322173	0.13	2.08	0.73	RCA	-4.86	-3.17
		2004	237922	3145004	1920401	50001542	0.12	1.97	0.68	RCA	-8.6	-3.57
		2005	237147	3955549	1978363	54623086	0.12	1.66	0.5	RCA	-0.33	3.02
		2006	278024	4551681	2219844	61560863	0.13	1.69	0.53	RCA	17.24	12.21
13	62052000	2001	219948	2805171	1563055	45240315	0.14	2.27	0.82	RCA		
		2002	225259	2857620	1510185	46103397	0.15	2.41	0.88	RCA	2.41	-3.38
		2003	217010	2917363	1499752	46322173	0.14	2.3	0.83	RCA	-3.66	-0.69
		2004	209097	3145004	1503622	50001542	0.14	2.21	0.79	RCA	-3.65	0.26
		2005	215494	3955549	1594786	54623086	0.14	1.87	0.62	RCA	3.06	6.06
		2006	257230	4551681	1825221	61560863	0.14	1.91	0.65	RCA	19.37	14.45
14	62140000	2001	108253	2805171	286344	45240315	0.38	6.1	1.81	RCA		
		2002	114509	2857620	280193	46103397	0.41	6.59	1.89	RCA	5.78	-2.15
		2003	121310	2917363	274710	46322173	0.44	7.01	1.95	RCA	5.94	-1.96
		2004	133414	3145004	305154	50001542	0.44	6.95	1.94	RCA	9.98	11.08
		2005	148707	3955549	345219	54623086	0.43	5.95	1.78	RCA	11.46	13.13
		2006	131805	4551681	332564	61560863	0.4	5.36	1.68	RCA	-11.37	-3.67

Sl No.	Category	Year	India's Export (Xij) in Euro'000	Total India's Export(Xit)	All Partners Export excl.EU27(Xnj)	Total All Partners excluding EU27(Xnt)	RCA-1	RCA-2	RCA-7	RCA/RCD	Shift_Xij	Shift_Xnj
15	62030000	2001	79752	2805171	4787792	45240315	0.02	0.27	-1.31	RCD		
		2002	83059	2857620	4560891	46103397	0.02	0.29	-1.22	RCD	4.15	-4.74
		2003	79603	2917363	4461198	46322173	0.02	0.28	-1.26	RCD	-4.16	-2.19
		2004	77576	3145004	4873059	50001542	0.02	0.25	-1.37	RCD	-2.55	9.23
		2005	111729	3955549	5376608	54623086	0.02	0.29	-1.25	RCD	44.03	10.33
		2006	171391	4551681	5926716	61560863	0.03	0.39	-0.94	RCD	53.4	10.23
16	62046200	2001	82263	2805171	2027017	45240315	0.04	0.65	-0.42	RCD		
		2002	87650	2857620	2468504	46103397	0.04	0.57	-0.56	RCD	6.55	21.78
		2003	70230	2917363	2615830	46322173	0.03	0.43	-0.85	RCD	-19.87	5.97
		2004	65569	3145004	2762997	50001542	0.02	0.38	-0.97	RCD	-6.64	5.63
		2005	94341	3955549	3246561	54623086	0.03	0.4	-0.91	RCD	43.88	17.5
		2006	111987	4551681	3574303	61560863	0.03	0.42	-0.86	RCD	18.7	10.1
17	62064000	2001	54047	2805171	684156	45240315	0.08	1.27	0.24	RCA		
		2002	69155	2857620	681892	46103397	0.1	1.64	0.49	RCA	27.95	-0.33
		2003	67596	2917363	550209	46322173	0.12	1.95	0.67	RCA	-2.26	-19.31
		2004	60943	3145004	478005	50001542	0.13	2.03	0.71	RCA	-9.84	-13.12
		2005	92608	3955549	484500	54623086	0.19	2.64	0.97	RCA	51.96	1.36
		2006	76643	4551681	504373	61560863	0.15	2.06	0.72	RCA	-17.24	4.1
18	62044200	2001	41208	2805171	183505	45240315	0.22	3.62	1.29	RCA		
		2002	46520	2857620	207639	46103397	0.22	3.61	1.28	RCA	12.89	13.15
		2003	48683	2917363	175860	46322173	0.28	4.4	1.48	RCA	4.65	-15.3
		2004	49765	3145004	183120	50001542	0.27	4.32	1.46	RCA	2.22	4.13
		2005	71843	3955549	218600	54623086	0.33	4.54	1.51	RCA	44.36	19.38
		2006	134320	4551681	373455	61560863	0.36	4.86	1.58	RCA	86.96	70.84
19	62110000	2001	44179	2805171	1250014	45240315	0.04	0.57	-0.56	RCD		
		2002	41899	2857620	1283114	46103397	0.03	0.53	-0.64	RCD	-5.16	2.65
		2003	48972	2917363	1296393	46322173	0.04	0.6	-0.51	RCD	16.88	1.03
		2004	56936	3145004	1325861	50001542	0.04	0.68	-0.38	RCD	16.26	2.27
		2005	71289	3955549	1309566	54623086	0.05	0.75	-0.29	RCD	25.21	-1.23
		2006	72576	4551681	1353975	61560863	0.05	0.72	-0.32	RCD	1.81	3.39

Sl No.	Category	Year	India's Export (Xij) in Euro'000	Total India's Export(Xit)	All Partners Export excl.EU27(Xnj)	Total All Partners excluding EU27(Xnt)	RCA-1	RCA-2	RCA-7	RCA/RCD	Shift_Xij	Shift_Xnj
20	62046239	2001	40338	2805171	1232923	45240315	0.03	0.53	-0.64	RCD		
		2002	45920	2857620	1470890	46103397	0.03	0.5	-0.69	RCD	13.84	19.3
		2003	41941	2917363	1665273	46322173	0.03	0.4	-0.92	RCD	-8.66	13.22
		2004	41273	3145004	1670112	50001542	0.02	0.39	-0.93	RCD	-1.59	0.29
		2005	63972	3955549	1883857	54623086	0.03	0.47	-0.76	RCD	55	12.8
		2006	80498	4551681	2063782	61560863	0.04	0.53	-0.64	RCD	25.83	9.55
21	63040000	2001	154164	2805171	337906	45240315	0.46	7.36	2	RCA		
		2002	134434	2857620	350444	46103397	0.38	6.19	1.82	RCA	-12.8	3.71
		2003	132763	2917363	386668	46322173	0.34	5.45	1.7	RCA	-1.24	10.34
		2004	144997	3145004	450857	50001542	0.32	5.11	1.63	RCA	9.22	16.6
		2005	160011	3955549	490964	54623086	0.33	4.5	1.5	RCA	10.35	8.9
		2006	152553	4551681	516401	61560863	0.3	4	1.39	RCA	-4.66	5.18
22	63030000	2001	90823	2805171	338078	45240315	0.27	4.33	1.47	RCA		
		2002	83406	2857620	372064	46103397	0.22	3.62	1.29	RCA	-8.17	10.05
		2003	83057	2917363	438049	46322173	0.19	3.01	1.1	RCA	-0.42	17.73
		2004	86851	3145004	557125	50001542	0.16	2.48	0.91	RCA	4.57	27.18
		2005	83529	3955549	582259	54623086	0.14	1.98	0.68	RCA	-3.82	4.51
		2006	81401	4551681	640442	61560863	0.13	1.72	0.54	RCA	-2.55	9.99
23	63050000	2001	47187	2805171	279562	45240315	0.17	2.72	1	RCA		
		2002	42279	2857620	289609	46103397	0.15	2.36	0.86	RCA	-10.4	3.59
		2003	41535	2917363	288318	46322173	0.14	2.29	0.83	RCA	-1.76	-0.45
		2004	56216	3145004	318327	50001542	0.18	2.81	1.03	RCA	35.34	10.41
		2005	76594	3955549	385052	54623086	0.2	2.75	1.01	RCA	36.25	20.96
		2006	96970	4551681	447296	61560863	0.22	2.93	1.08	RCA	26.6	16.17
24	63026000	2001	59150	2805171	551155	45240315	0.11	1.73	0.55	RCA		
		2002	48765	2857620	540163	46103397	0.09	1.46	0.38	RCA	-17.56	-1.99
		2003	48954	2917363	583860	46322173	0.08	1.33	0.29	RCA	0.39	8.09
		2004	67205	3145004	642550	50001542	0.1	1.66	0.51	RCA	37.28	10.05
		2005	72506	3955549	680670	54623086	0.11	1.47	0.39	RCA	7.89	5.93
		2006	68314	4551681	741830	61560863	0.09	1.25	0.22	RCA	-5.78	8.99

Sl No.	Category	Year	India's Export (Xij) in Euro'000	Total India's Export(Xit)	All Partners Export excl.EU27(Xnj)	Total All Partners excluding EU27(Xnt)	RCA-1	RCA-2	RCA-7	RCA/RCD	Shift_Xij	Shift_Xnj
25	63041910	2001	58191	2805171	69564	45240315	0.84	13.49	2.6	RCA		
		2002	51382	2857620	64384	46103397	0.8	12.88	2.56	RCA	-11.7	-7.45
		2003	47630	2917363	63495	46322173	0.75	11.91	2.48	RCA	-7.3	-1.38
		2004	50252	3145004	72907	50001542	0.69	10.96	2.39	RCA	5.51	14.82
		2005	62107	3955549	86702	54623086	0.72	9.89	2.29	RCA	23.59	18.92
		2006	55669	4551681	80221	61560863	0.69	9.39	2.24	RCA	-10.37	-7.48
26	63022100	2001	59642	2805171	334149	45240315	0.18	2.88	1.06	RCA		
		2002	50961	2857620	358875	46103397	0.14	2.29	0.83	RCA	-14.56	7.4
		2003	59356	2917363	387234	46322173	0.15	2.43	0.89	RCA	16.47	7.9
		2004	65688	3145004	429000	50001542	0.15	2.43	0.89	RCA	10.67	10.79
		2005	60459	3955549	418125	54623086	0.14	2	0.69	RCA	-7.96	-2.54
		2006	57748	4551681	433704	61560863	0.13	1.8	0.59	RCA	-4.48	3.73
27	63039100	2001	75484	2805171	133072	45240315	0.57	9.15	2.21	RCA		
		2002	67564	2857620	130519	46103397	0.52	8.35	2.12	RCA	-10.49	-1.92
		2003	65342	2917363	150213	46322173	0.43	6.91	1.93	RCA	-3.29	15.09
		2004	63658	3145004	171268	50001542	0.37	5.91	1.78	RCA	-2.58	14.02
		2005	58688	3955549	153166	54623086	0.38	5.29	1.67	RCA	-7.81	-10.57
		2006	52910	4551681	141324	61560863	0.37	5.06	1.62	RCA	-9.85	-7.73
28	63049200	2001	61474	2805171	107632	45240315	0.57	9.21	2.22	RCA		
		2002	51440	2857620	95844	46103397	0.54	8.66	2.16	RCA	-16.32	-10.95
		2003	52526	2917363	101799	46322173	0.52	8.19	2.1	RCA	2.11	6.21
		2004	55390	3145004	117634	50001542	0.47	7.49	2.01	RCA	5.45	15.55
		2005	54816	3955549	116664	54623086	0.47	6.49	1.87	RCA	-1.04	-0.83
		2006	52351	4551681	116162	61560863	0.45	6.1	1.81	RCA	-4.5	-0.43
29	63053289	2001	18019	2805171	104919	45240315	0.17	2.77	1.02	RCA		
		2002	21204	2857620	111435	46103397	0.19	3.07	1.12	RCA	17.67	6.21
		2003	24696	2917363	125721	46322173	0.2	3.12	1.14	RCA	16.47	12.82
		2004	36284	3145004	150311	50001542	0.24	3.84	1.34	RCA	46.92	19.56
		2005	48263	3955549	188153	54623086	0.26	3.54	1.26	RCA	33.02	25.18
		2006	65502	4551681	225781	61560863	0.29	3.92	1.37	RCA	35.72	20

Unit Value Realisation

Sl No.	Category	Year	India export (000' Euro)	India export (1000 Kg)	India UVR	Shift_UVR _India	UVR_All Partners	Shift_UVR _World
1	61091000	2001	270143	35723.7	7.56		11.26	
		2002	274912	18971.9	14.49	91.62	12.16	8.04
		2003	267361	17895.5	14.94	3.1	10.79	-11.25
		2004	318132	20840	15.27	2.18	11.61	7.62
		2005	536913	39214.9	13.69	-10.31	10.82	-6.81
		2006	696468	49971.4	13.94	1.8	11.62	7.35
2	61102091	2001	54454	10384.4	5.24		14.33	
		2002	55324	13400.5	4.13	-21.27	10.41	-27.37
		2003	61279	11736.4	5.22	26.47	10.98	5.51
		2004	68356	6936.5	9.85	88.74	12.61	14.88
		2005	67724	5471.5	12.38	25.6	12.25	-2.9
		2006	72921	5464.8	13.34	7.81	13.27	8.37
3	61102099	2001	69742	5103.6	13.67		16.41	
		2002	87118	6962.1	12.51	-8.43	13	-20.8
		2003	98371	10467.9	9.4	-24.9	12.65	-2.66
		2004	100501	7952.1	12.64	34.49	14.39	13.79
		2005	93277	7023.6	13.28	5.08	13.72	-4.66
		2006	109912	7684.3	14.3	7.7	14.36	4.66
4	61061000	2001	39795	2354.1	16.9		16.24	
		2002	47881	2483.9	19.28	14.03	17.64	8.63
		2003	48196	2573	18.73	-2.83	13.67	-22.55
		2004	47308	2682.3	17.64	-5.84	15.77	15.39
		2005	62483	3386.9	18.45	4.6	15.19	-3.67
		2006	76177	4130.4	18.44	-0.03	16.15	6.31
5	61071100	*2001*	40308	3957.1	10.19		0.43	
		2002	35004	3574.6	9.79	-3.87	12.09	2698.15
		2003	39510	5071	7.79	-20.43	10.93	-9.62
		2004	45106	5426.3	8.31	6.69	10.62	-2.82
		2005	47508	8047.3	5.9	-28.98	9.35	-11.93
		2006	49845	5161.3	9.66	63.59	9.71	3.86
6	61082100	2001	17733	1490.1	11.9		0.97	
		2002	18395	1660.5	11.08	-6.91	14.75	1421.17
		2003	16499	1784.1	9.25	-16.52	13.64	-7.51
		2004	26653	5056	5.27	-42.99	12.56	-7.92
		2005	27555	9203	2.99	-43.2	10.34	-17.71
		2006	26244	2182.3	12.03	301.64	12.02	16.3
7	61072100	2001	45335	4688.2	9.67		11.69	
		2002	45731	5022.5	9.11	-5.84	10.83	-7.41
		2003	49520	6092.2	8.13	-10.73	8.98	-17.07
		2004	64868	8342.1	7.78	-4.34	8.22	-8.39
		2005	68912	8387	8.22	5.67	8.44	2.59
		2006	72055	8551.2	8.43	2.55	8.08	-4.28

Sl No.	Category	Year	India export (000' Euro)	India export (1000 Kg)	India UVR	Shift_UVR _India	UVR_All Partners	Shift_UVR _World
8	61112090	2001	73668	4766.4	15.46		21.72	
		2002	74540	5240.7	14.22	-7.97	16.62	-23.45
		2003	73855	5923	12.47	-12.33	12.69	-23.66
		2004	87955	6927.4	12.7	1.82	12.58	-0.84
		2005	91578	6658.8	13.75	8.32	12.52	-0.54
		2006	114744	7893.6	14.54	5.7	12.68	1.32
9	62060000	2001	173109	7505.9	23.06		25.39	
		2002	268431	10625.2	25.26	55.07	17.84	-29.75
		2003	294607	11541	25.53	9.75	15.14	-15.12
		2004	242253	9495.1	25.51	-17.77	19.76	30.48
		2005	378804	12810.5	29.57	56.37	22.71	14.98
		2006	476755	15574.4	30.61	25.86	24.14	6.3
10	62063000	2001	108660	5058.4	21.48		25.81	
		2002	187031	7920.5	23.61	72.13	19.04	-26.24
		2003	213444	8821	24.2	14.12	20.63	8.39
		2004	164425	6919.5	23.76	-22.97	22.42	8.63
		2005	256620	9425.4	27.23	56.07	23.31	3.98
		2006	375851	12651.1	29.71	46.46	26.6	14.14
11	62045200	2001	24350	1104.7	22.04		21.32	
		2002	41036	2017.9	20.34	68.52	15.09	-29.21
		2003	51046	2814.7	18.14	24.39	14.48	-4.1
		2004	61084	2730	22.38	19.67	15.82	9.32
		2005	246982	10842.3	22.78	304.33	17.53	10.8
		2006	254982	9782.3	26.07	3.24	18.39	4.87
12	62050000	2001	263742	26710	9.87		16.02	
		2002	273590	16520.1	16.56	3.73	14.81	-7.56
		2003	260298	16052.8	16.22	-4.86	14.25	-3.76
		2004	237922	13921.4	17.09	-8.6	14.58	2.3
		2005	237147	13257.6	17.89	-0.33	14.65	0.49
		2006	278024	14154.2	19.64	17.24	14.66	0.06
13	62052000	*2001*	219948	23898.2	9.2		16.99	
		2002	225259	13563.5	16.61	2.41	16.17	-4.82
		2003	217010	13116.6	16.54	-3.66	16.04	-0.82
		2004	209097	12108.2	17.27	-3.65	16.71	4.18
		2005	215494	11988.2	17.98	3.06	16.46	-1.52
		2006	257230	13038	19.73	19.37	16.22	-1.46
14	62140000	2001	108253	4826.5	22.43		22.93	
		2002	114509	5500.3	20.82	5.78	18.55	-19.11
		2003	121310	6693.6	18.12	5.94	16.18	-12.81
		2004	133414	8491.7	15.71	9.98	11.5	-28.9
		2005	148707	8254.4	18.02	11.46	13.15	14.32
		2006	131805	6885	19.14	-11.37	13.81	5.02
15	62030000	2001	79752	6243.5	12.77		16.2	
		2002	83059	10259.6	8.1	4.15	13.91	-14.18
		2003	79603	13774.6	5.78	-4.16	13.46	-3.24

Sl No.	Category	Year	India export (000' Euro)	India export (1000 Kg)	India UVR	Shift_UVR _India	UVR_All Partners	Shift_UVR _World
		2004	77576	7391.4	10.5	-2.55	13.13	-2.44
		2005	111729	8646.1	12.92	44.03	12.6	-4.05
		2006	171391	12542.8	13.66	53.4	12.95	2.85
16	62046200	2001	82263	4797.4	17.15		18.13	
		2002	87650	5570.1	15.74	6.55	14.74	-18.71
		2003	70230	4540.8	15.47	-19.87	14.57	-1.11
		2004	65569	3787.1	17.31	-6.64	14.43	-0.99
		2005	94341	5512.6	17.11	43.88	13	-9.89
		2006	111987	6412.2	17.46	18.7	13.54	4.17
17	62064000	2001	54047	2213.5	24.42		22.37	
		2002	69155	2487.5	27.8	27.95	20.49	-8.44
		2003	67596	2416.7	27.97	-2.26	19.8	-3.32
		2004	60943	2253.9	27.04	-9.84	18.32	-7.49
		2005	92608	2846.2	32.54	51.96	19.18	4.68
		2006	76643	2507.4	30.57	-17.24	20.81	8.49
18	62044200	2001	41208	1708.1	24.12		24.34	
		2002	46520	2267.1	20.52	12.89	19.85	-18.46
		2003	48683	2331.7	20.88	4.65	20.53	3.41
		2004	49765	2222.1	22.4	2.22	21.86	6.5
		2005	71843	2744.9	26.17	44.36	21.73	-0.62
		2006	134320	4657.5	28.84	86.96	26.61	22.48
19	62110000	2001	44179	3291.5	13.42		14.44	
		2002	41899	3411.7	12.28	-5.16	14.26	-1.24
		2003	48972	3731.9	13.12	16.88	10.88	-23.68
		2004	56936	3874.9	14.69	16.26	11.61	6.72
		2005	71289	4153.6	17.16	25.21	11.05	-4.86
		2006	72576	4116.5	17.63	1.81	10.96	-0.81
20	62046239	2001	40338	1756.3	22.97		19.82	
		2002	45920	2656.4	17.29	13.84	14.3	-27.84
		2003	41941	2429	17.27	-8.66	14.87	3.99
		2004	41273	1834.2	22.5	-1.59	15.67	5.37
		2005	63972	3482.6	18.37	55	14.64	-6.6
		2006	80498	4398.1	18.3	25.83	14.84	1.38
21	63040000	2001	154164	21985	7.01		6.94	
		2002	134434	20411	6.59	-6.07	7.29	5.08
		2003	132763	22122	6	-8.88	6.42	-12.02
		2004	144997	24149	6	0.05	5.74	-10.51
		2005	160011	27419	5.84	-2.8	5.71	-0.54
		2006	152553	27419	5.56	-4.66	5.6	-1.9
22	63030000	2001	90823	9550	9.51		9.1	
		2002	83406	9177	9.09	-4.44	8.45	-7.12
		2003	83057	9920	8.37	-7.87	7.52	-11.05
		2004	86851	11030	7.87	-5.96	7.04	-6.33
		2005	83529	10839	7.71	-2.13	6.79	-3.58
		2006	81401	11137	7.31	-5.15	6.61	-2.56

Sl No.	Category	Year	India export (000' Euro)	India export (1000 Kg)	India UVR	Shift_UVR _India	UVR_All Partners	Shift_UVR _World
23	63050000	2001	47187	29733	1.59		2.07	
		2002	42279	27652	1.53	-3.66	1.97	-4.67
		2003	41535	30095	1.38	-9.73	1.88	-4.7
		2004	56216	38647	1.45	5.4	1.82	-3.13
		2005	76594	46807	1.64	12.5	1.95	7.18
		2006	96970	55708	1.74	6.38	2.04	4.33
24	63026000	*2001*	59150	11784	5.02		6.38	
		2002	48765	10718	4.55	-9.36	5.92	-7.15
		2003	48954	11960	4.09	-10.04	5.38	-9.14
		2004	67205	15997	4.2	2.64	5.28	-1.89
		2005	72506	17659	4.11	-2.27	4.68	-11.41
		2006	68314	16591	4.12	0.29	4.6	-1.59
25	63041910	2001	58191	11026	5.28		4.42	
		2002	51382	10320	4.98	-5.66	5.24	18.44
		2003	47630	10260	4.64	-6.76	4.85	-7.43
		2004	50252	11492	4.37	-5.81	4.6	-5.21
		2005	62107	14523	4.28	-2.2	4.5	-2.09
		2006	55669	13447	4.14	-3.19	4.44	-1.38
26	63022100	2001	59642	10694	5.58		7.08	
		2002	50961	9805	5.2	-6.81	6.56	-7.31
		2003	59356	13229	4.49	-13.67	5.73	-12.64
		2004	65688	14826	4.43	-1.25	6.07	5.88
		2005	60459	13880	4.36	-1.68	5.4	-11.01
		2006	57748	12902	4.48	2.76	5.52	2.19
27	63039100	2001	75484	8331	9.06		8.41	
		2002	67564	7843	8.62	-4.92	8.24	-2.02
		2003	65342	8410	7.77	-9.82	6.99	-15.09
		2004	63658	8905	7.15	-7.99	6.28	-10.17
		2005	58688	8425	6.97	-2.55	6.07	-3.38
		2006	52910	7724	6.85	-1.66	6.07	-0.09
28	63049200	2001	61474	8323	7.39		7.48	
		2002	51440	7401	6.95	-5.9	6.94	-7.17
		2003	52526	8736	6.01	-13.5	5.82	-16.12
		2004	55390	9013	6.15	2.22	5.77	-0.93
		2005	54816	9148	5.99	-2.5	5.93	2.86
		2006	52351	8769	5.97	-0.37	5.79	-2.44
29	63053289	2001	18019	9566	1.88		2.55	
		2002	21204	12431	1.71	-9.45	2.37	-7.24
		2003	24696	16062	1.54	-9.86	2.2	-7.01
		2004	36284	23865	1.52	-1.12	2.07	-5.96
		2005	48263	27580	1.75	15.1	2.2	6.44
		2006	65502	35207	1.86	6.32	2.26	2.73

Commodity wise Product Share

Sl No.	Category	Year	India		All partners	
			Product share(Ch 61)	Product share61+62+63)	Product share61)	Product share (61+62+63)
1	61091000	2001	26.53	9.63	8.19	0.6
		2002	27.06	9.62	8.11	0.6
		2003	25.19	9.16	7.11	0.58
		2004	25.77	10.12	6.95	0.64
		2005	35.48	13.57	10.56	0.98
		2006	38.36	15.3	12.14	1.13
2	61102091	2001	5.35	1.94	8.19	0.12
		2002	5.45	1.94	8.03	0.12
		2003	5.77	2.1	8.81	0.13
		2004	5.54	2.17	9.2	0.14
		2005	4.47	1.71	7.83	0.12
		2006	4.02	1.6	7.27	0.12
3	61102099	2001	6.85	2.49	5.39	0.15
		2002	8.57	3.05	6	0.19
		2003	9.27	3.37	6.53	0.21
		2004	8.14	3.2	6.63	0.2
		2005	6.16	2.36	5.74	0.17
		2006	6.05	2.41	5.68	0.18
4	61061000	2001	3.91	1.42	18.15	0.09
		2002	4.71	1.68	18.39	0.1
		2003	4.54	1.65	17.76	0.1
		2004	3.83	1.5	13.75	0.09
		2005	4.13	1.58	14.85	0.11
		2006	4.2	1.67	14.71	0.12
5	61071100	2001	3.96	1.44	9.07	0.09
		2002	3.45	1.22	8.28	0.08
		2003	3.72	1.35	9.67	0.09
		2004	3.65	1.43	10.81	0.09
		2005	3.14	1.2	10.6	0.09
		2006	2.75	1.1	10.23	0.08
6	61082100	2001	1.74	0.63	4.21	0.04
		2002	1.81	0.64	4.46	0.04
		2003	1.55	0.57	4.2	0.04
		2004	2.16	0.85	6.21	0.05
		2005	1.82	0.7	6.32	0.05
		2006	1.45	0.58	5.82	0.04
7	61072100	2001	4.45	1.62	26.91	0.1
		2002	4.5	1.6	28.59	0.1
		2003	4.67	1.7	28.96	0.11
		2004	5.25	2.06	36.33	0.13
		2005	4.55	1.74	35.97	0.13
		2006	3.97	1.58	34.72	0.12

Sl No.	Category	Year	India		All partners	
			Product share(Ch 61)	Product share61+62+63)	Product share61)	Product share (61+62+63)
8	61112090	2001	7.24	2.63	10.18	0.16
		2002	7.34	2.61	9.9	0.16
		2003	6.96	2.53	9.95	0.16
		2004	7.12	2.8	10.65	0.18
		2005	6.05	2.32	10.28	0.17
		2006	6.32	2.52	11.28	0.19
9	62060000	2001	14.51	6.17	12.05	0.38
		2002	20.54	9.39	16.62	0.58
		2003	22.73	10.1	20.29	0.64
		2004	19.45	7.7	18.16	0.48
		2005	21.95	9.58	25.43	0.69
		2006	23.89	10.47	26.23	0.77
10	62063000	2001	9.11	3.87	20.46	0.24
		2002	14.31	6.55	26.67	0.41
		2003	16.47	7.32	33.09	0.46
		2004	13.2	5.23	27.24	0.33
		2005	14.87	6.49	35.95	0.47
		2006	18.84	8.26	36.97	0.61
11	62045200	2001	2.04	0.87	8.56	0.05
		2002	3.14	1.44	7.8	0.09
		2003	3.94	1.75	9.29	0.11
		2004	4.9	1.94	9.86	0.12
		2005	14.31	6.24	26.02	0.45
		2006	12.78	5.6	25.49	0.41
12	62050000	2001	22.11	9.4	12.37	0.58
		2002	20.93	9.57	13.3	0.59
		2003	20.08	8.92	13.07	0.56
		2004	19.1	7.57	12.39	0.48
		2005	13.74	6	11.99	0.43
		2006	13.93	6.11	12.52	0.45
13	62052000	2001	18.44	7.84	14.07	0.49
		2002	17.23	7.88	14.92	0.49
		2003	16.74	7.44	14.47	0.47
		2004	16.79	6.65	13.91	0.42
		2005	12.49	5.45	13.51	0.39
		2006	12.89	5.65	14.09	0.42
14	62140000	2001	9.07	3.86	37.81	0.24
		2002	8.76	4.01	40.87	0.25
		2003	9.36	4.16	44.16	0.26
		2004	10.71	4.24	43.72	0.27
		2005	8.62	3.76	43.08	0.27
		2006	6.61	2.9	39.63	0.21
15	62030000	2001	6.69	2.84	1.67	0.18
		2002	6.35	2.91	1.82	0.18

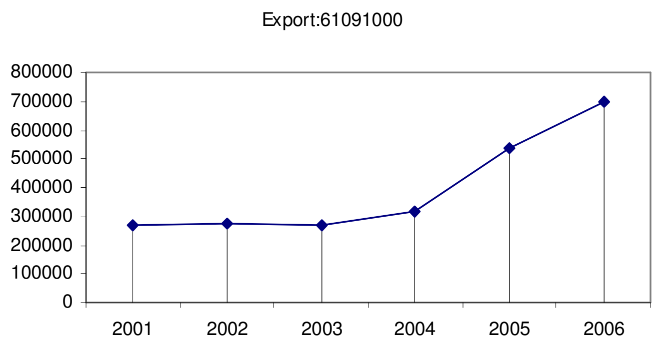
Sl No.	Category	Year	India		All partners	
			Product share(Ch 61)	Product share61+62+63)	Product share61)	Product share (61+62+63)
		2003	6.14	2.73	1.78	0.17
		2004	6.23	2.47	1.59	0.16
		2005	6.48	2.82	2.08	0.2
		2006	8.59	3.77	2.89	0.28
16	62046200	2001	6.9	2.93	4.06	0.18
		2002	6.71	3.07	3.55	0.19
		2003	5.42	2.41	2.68	0.15
		2004	5.26	2.08	2.37	0.13
		2005	5.47	2.39	2.91	0.17
		2006	5.61	2.46	3.13	0.18
17	62064000	2001	4.53	1.93	7.9	0.12
		2002	5.29	2.42	10.14	0.15
		2003	5.22	2.32	12.29	0.15
		2004	4.89	1.94	12.75	0.12
		2005	5.37	2.34	19.11	0.17
		2006	3.84	1.68	15.2	0.12
18	62044200	2001	3.45	1.47	22.46	0.09
		2002	3.56	1.63	22.4	0.1
		2003	3.76	1.67	27.68	0.11
		2004	4	1.58	27.18	0.1
		2005	4.16	1.82	32.86	0.13
		2006	6.73	2.95	35.97	0.22
19	62110000	2001	3.7	1.57	3.53	0.1
		2002	3.21	1.47	3.27	0.09
		2003	3.78	1.68	3.78	0.11
		2004	4.57	1.81	4.29	0.11
		2005	4.13	1.8	5.44	0.13
		2006	3.64	1.59	5.36	0.12
20	62046239	2001	3.38	1.44	3.27	0.09
		2002	3.51	1.61	3.12	0.1
		2003	3.24	1.44	2.52	0.09
		2004	3.31	1.31	2.47	0.08
		2005	3.71	1.62	3.4	0.12
		2006	4.03	1.77	3.9	0.13
21	63040000	2001	25.96	5.5	45.62	0.34
		2002	25.15	4.7	38.36	0.29
		2003	23.71	4.55	34.34	0.29
		2004	21.8	4.61	32.16	0.29
		2005	22.33	4.05	32.59	0.29
		2006	20.59	3.35	29.54	0.25
22	63030000	2001	15.29	3.24	26.86	0.2
		2002	15.6	2.92	22.42	0.18
		2003	14.83	2.85	18.96	0.18
		2004	13.06	2.76	15.59	0.17

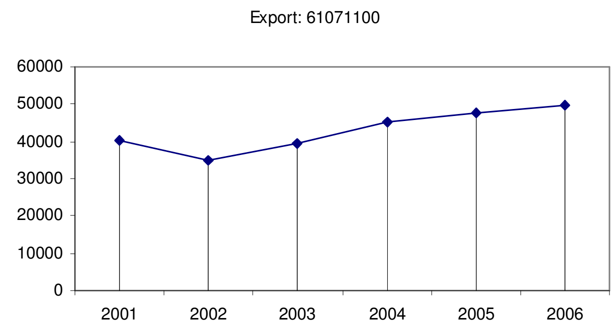
Sl No.	Category	Year	India		All partners	
			Product share(Ch 61)	Product share61+62+63)	Product share61)	Product share (61+62+63)
		2005	11.66	2.11	14.35	0.15
		2006	10.99	1.79	12.71	0.13
23	63050000	2001	7.94	1.68	16.88	0.1
		2002	7.91	1.48	14.6	0.09
		2003	7.42	1.42	14.41	0.09
		2004	8.45	1.79	17.66	0.11
		2005	10.69	1.94	19.89	0.14
		2006	13.09	2.13	21.68	0.16
24	63026000	2001	9.96	2.11	10.73	0.13
		2002	9.12	1.71	9.03	0.11
		2003	8.74	1.68	8.38	0.11
		2004	10.11	2.14	10.46	0.13
		2005	10.12	1.83	10.65	0.13
		2006	9.22	1.5	9.21	0.11
25	63041910	2001	9.8	2.07	83.65	0.13
		2002	9.61	1.8	79.8	0.11
		2003	8.51	1.63	75.01	0.1
		2004	7.56	1.6	68.93	0.1
		2005	8.67	1.57	71.63	0.11
		2006	7.52	1.22	69.39	0.09
26	63022100	2001	10.04	2.13	17.85	0.13
		2002	9.53	1.78	14.2	0.11
		2003	10.6	2.03	15.33	0.13
		2004	9.88	2.09	15.31	0.13
		2005	8.44	1.53	14.46	0.11
		2006	7.8	1.27	13.32	0.09
27	63039100	2001	12.71	2.69	56.72	0.17
		2002	12.64	2.36	51.77	0.15
		2003	11.67	2.24	43.5	0.14
		2004	9.57	2.02	37.17	0.13
		2005	8.19	1.48	38.32	0.11
		2006	7.14	1.16	37.44	0.09
28	63049200	2001	10.35	2.19	57.12	0.14
		2002	9.62	1.8	53.67	0.11
		2003	9.38	1.8	51.6	0.11
		2004	8.33	1.76	47.09	0.11
		2005	7.65	1.39	46.99	0.1
		2006	7.07	1.15	45.07	0.09
29	63053289	2001	3.03	0.64	17.17	0.04
		2002	3.97	0.74	19.03	0.05
		2003	4.41	0.85	19.64	0.05
		2004	5.46	1.15	24.14	0.07
		2005	6.73	1.22	25.65	0.09
		2006	8.84	1.44	29.01	0.11

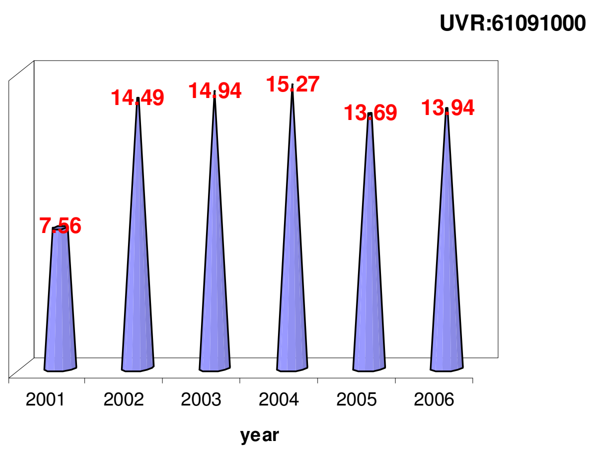
TRENDS

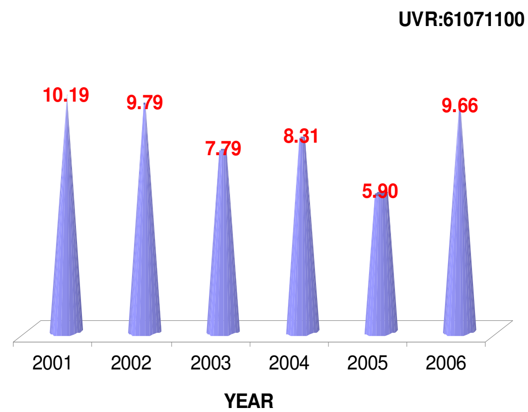
Categories, which have *all time*, revealed comparative advantages (2001-2006)

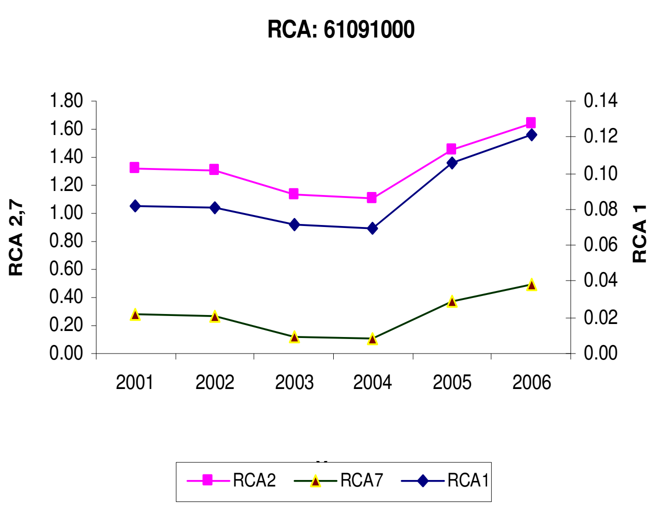
61091000 **61071100**

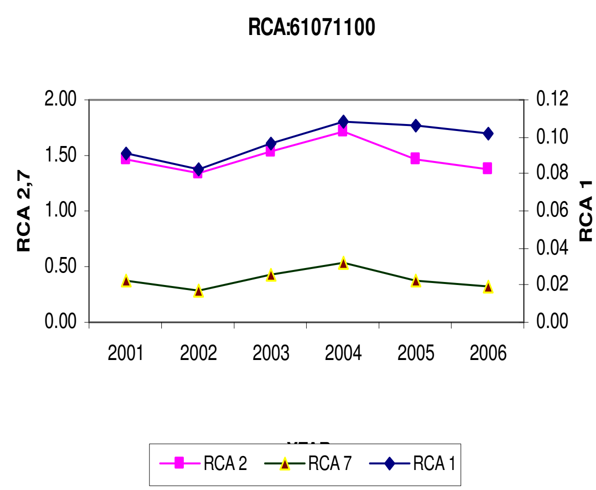












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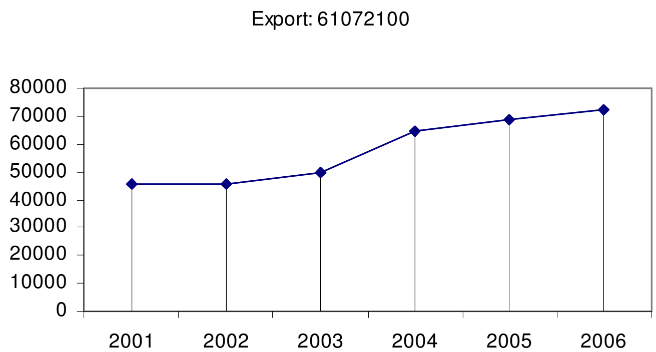

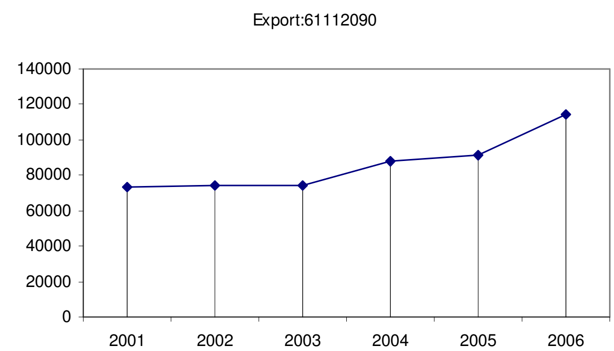

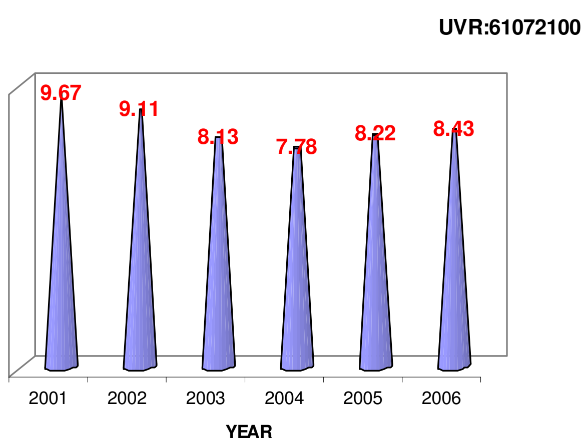

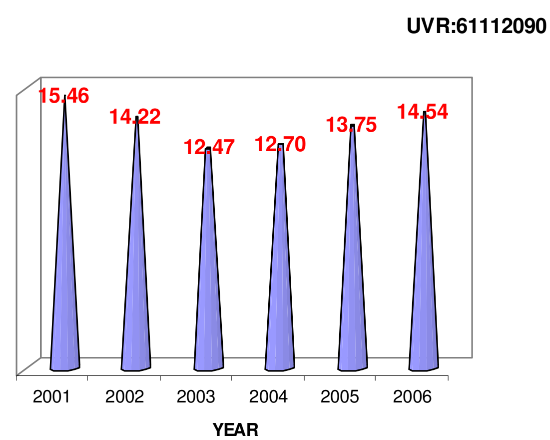

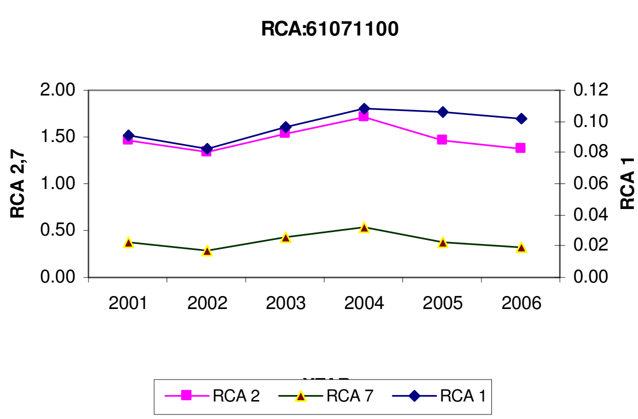

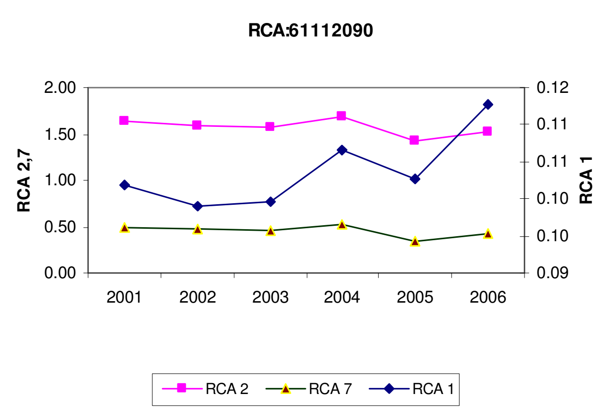

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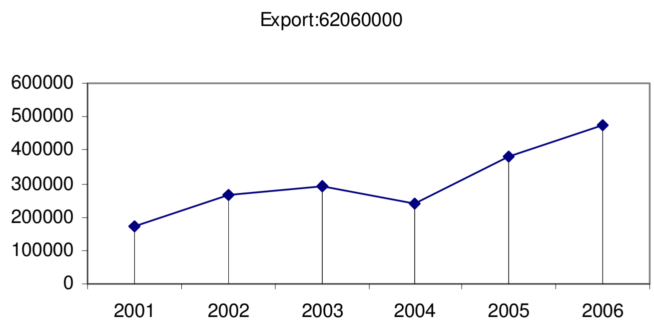

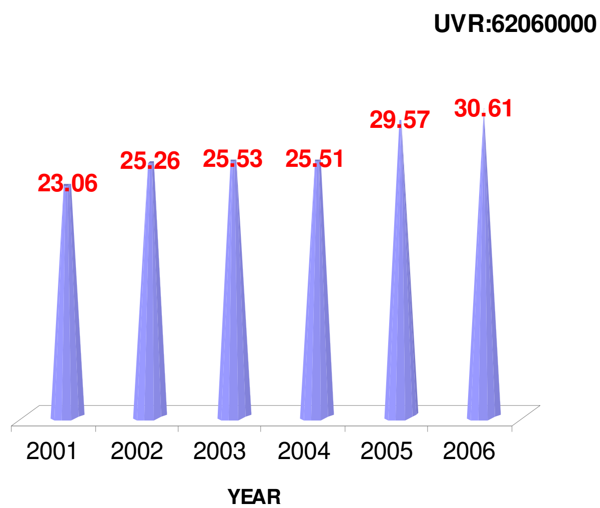

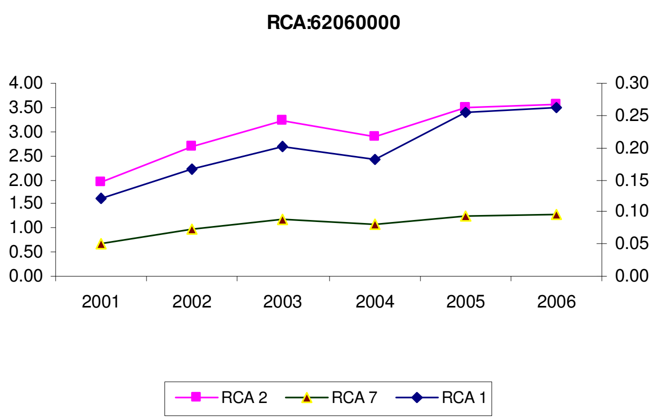

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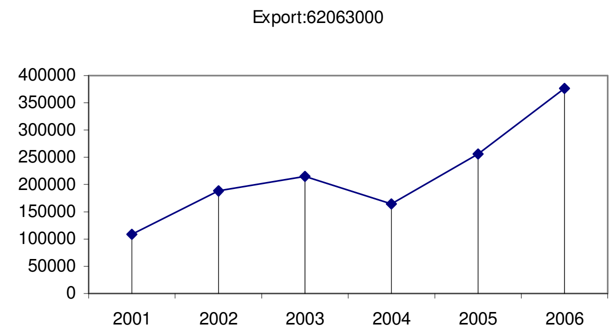

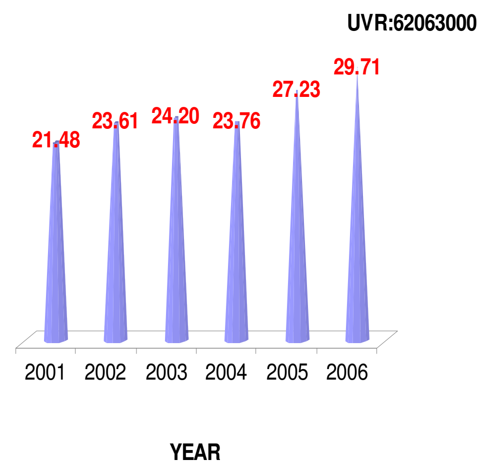

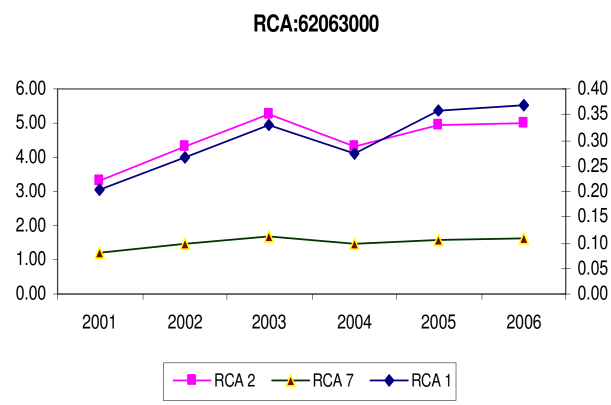

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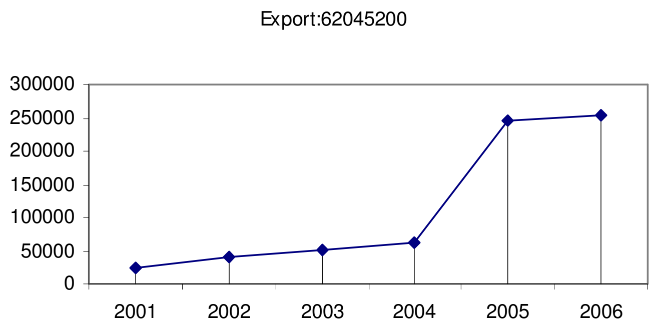

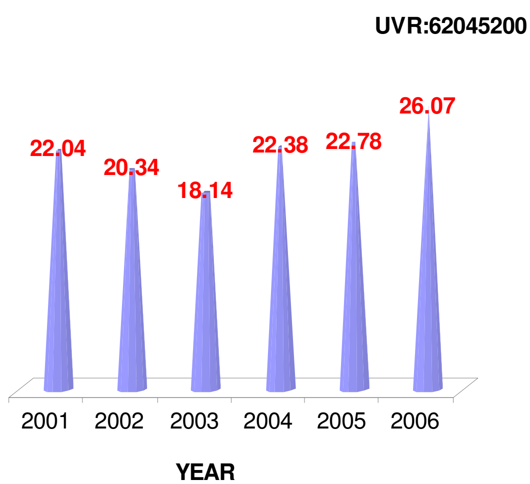

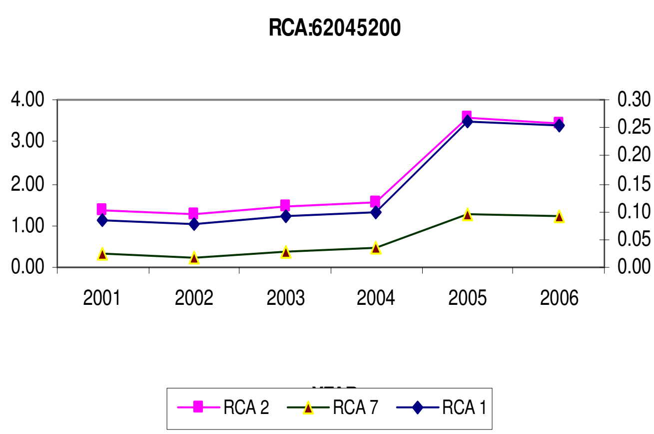

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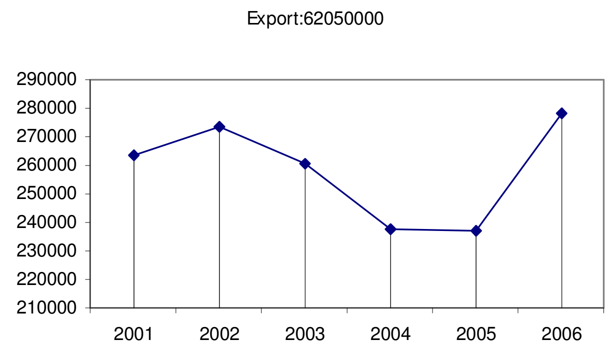

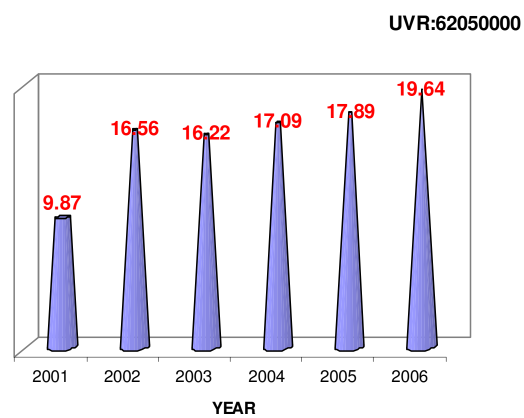

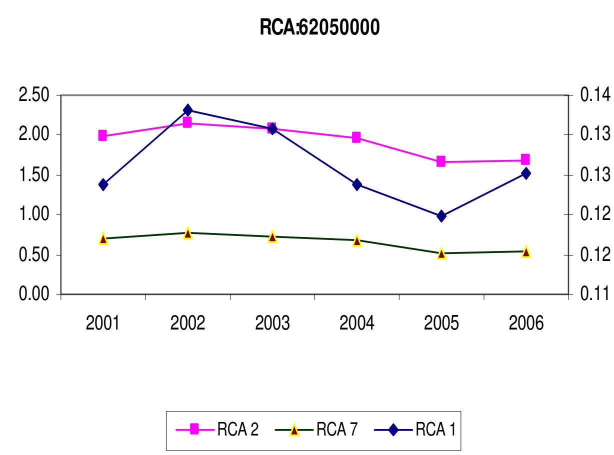

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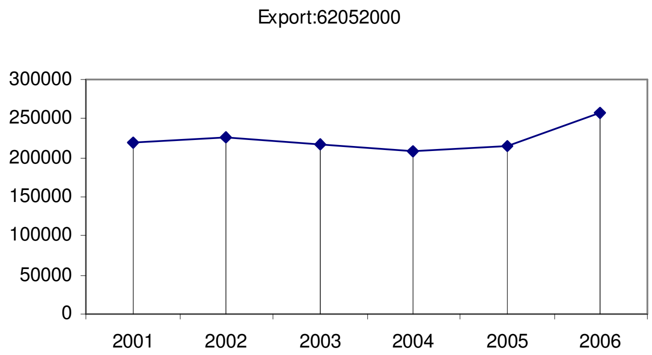

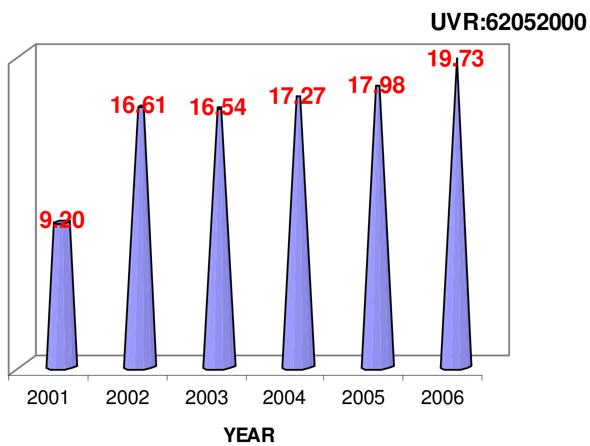

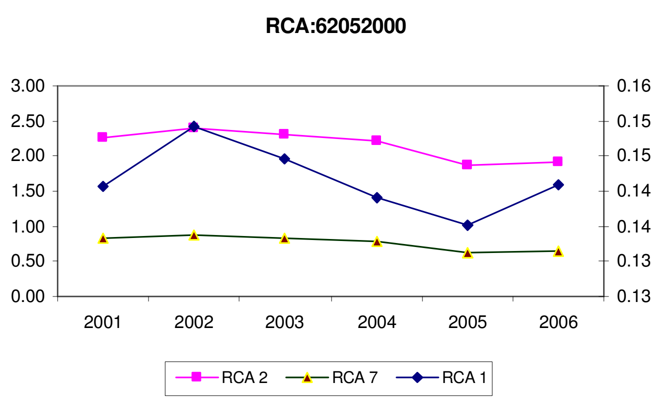

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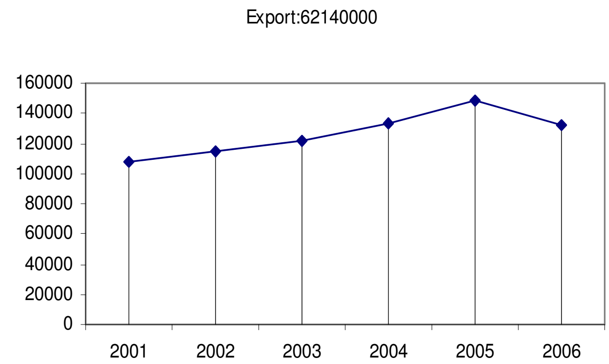

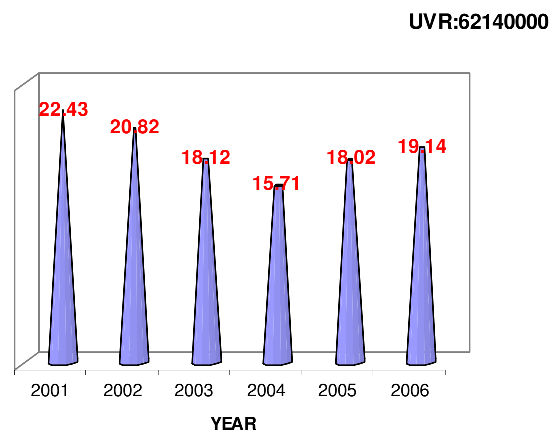

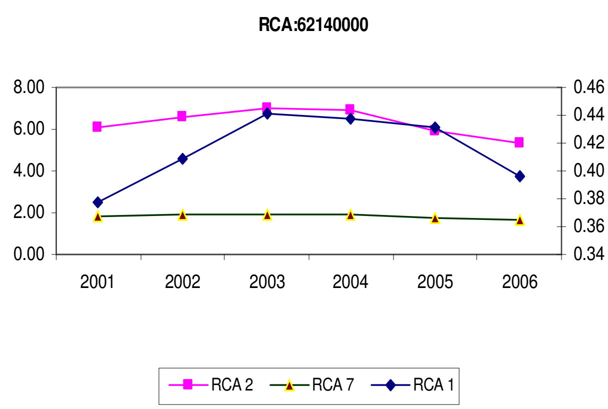

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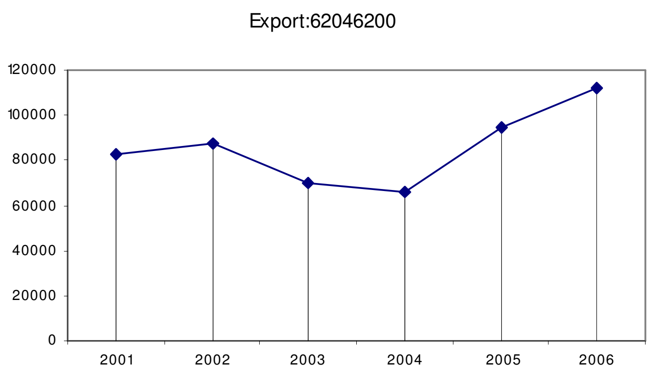

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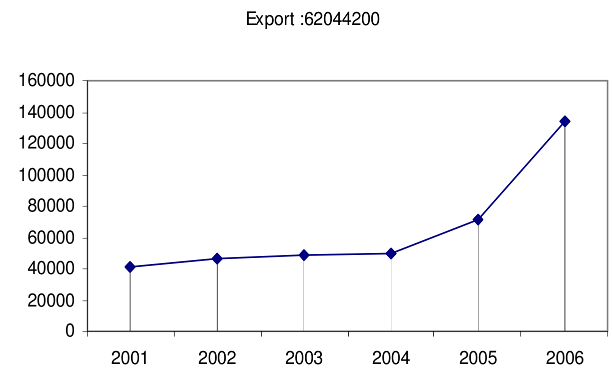

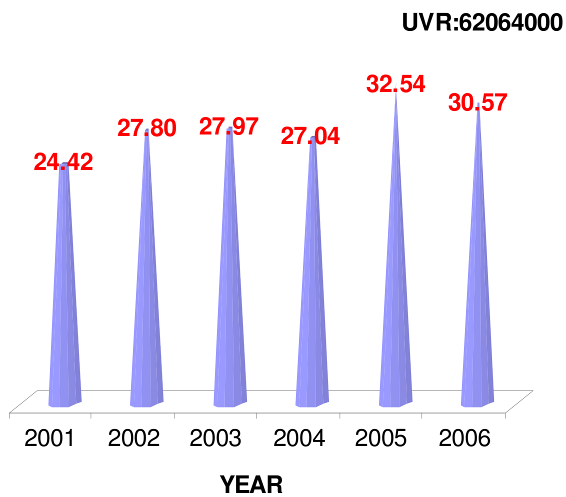

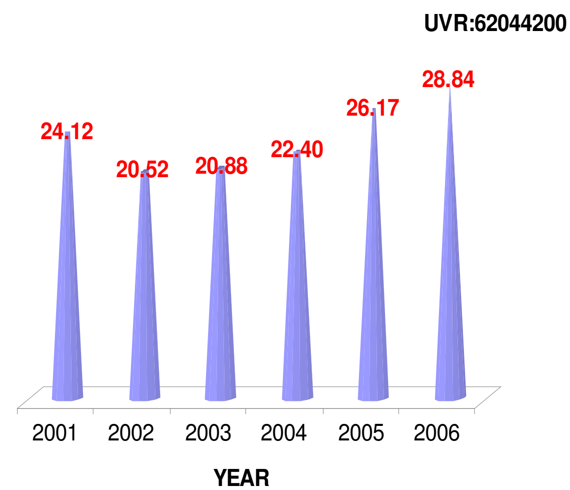

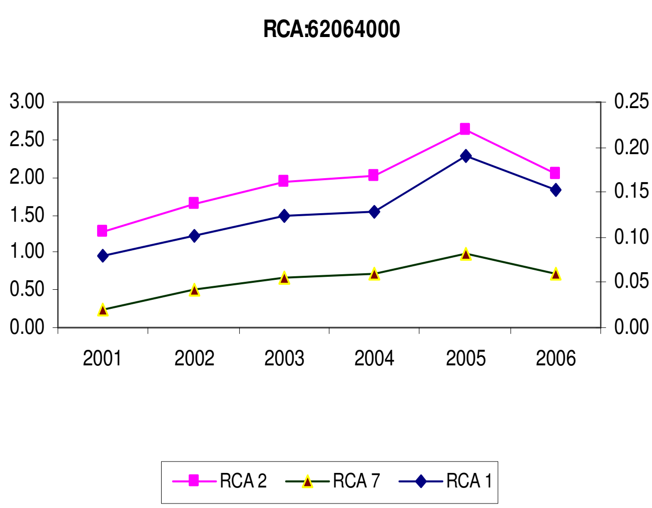

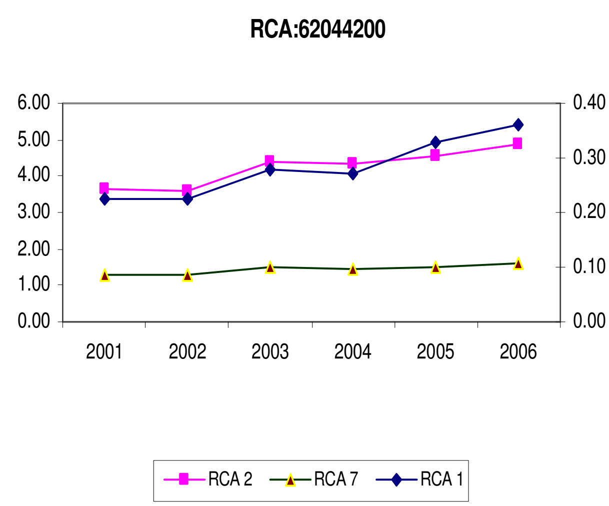

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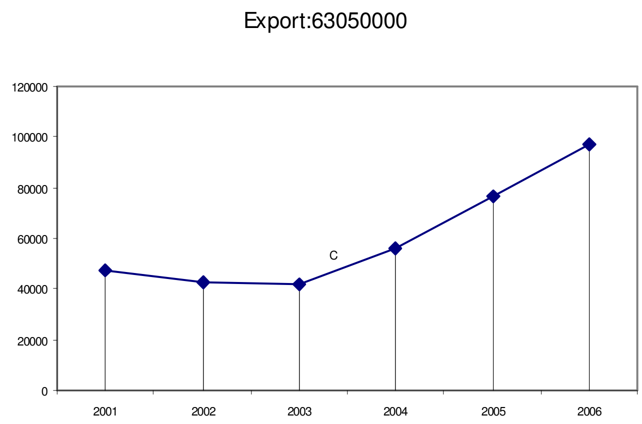

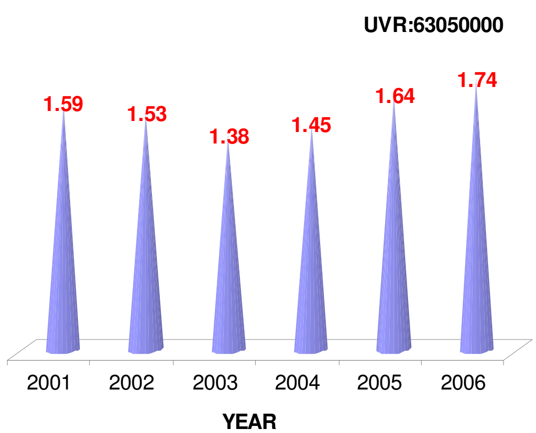

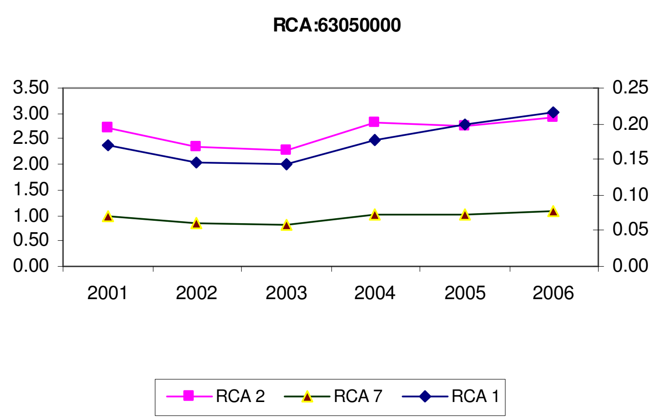

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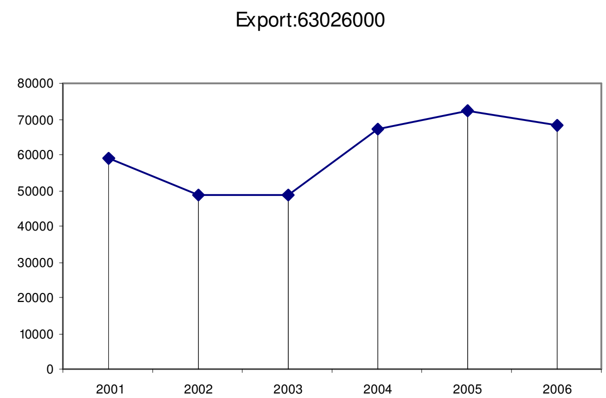

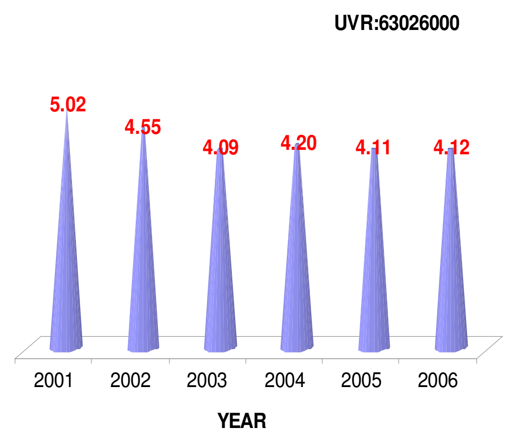

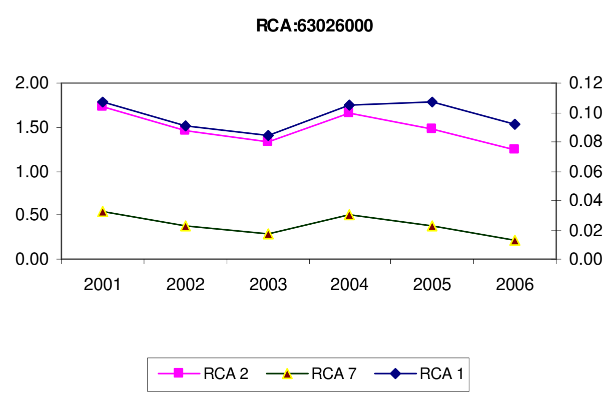

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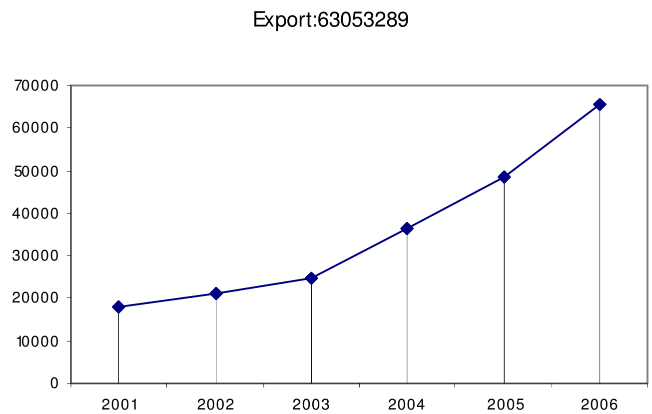
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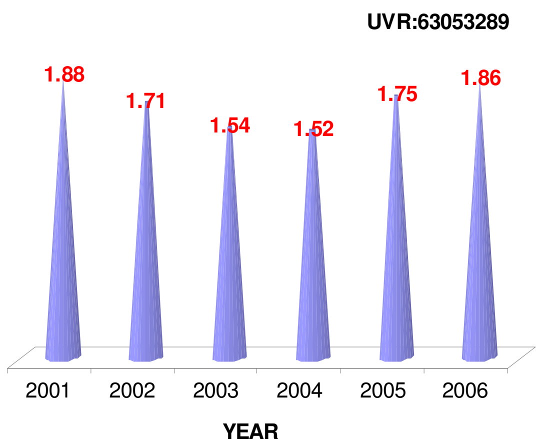
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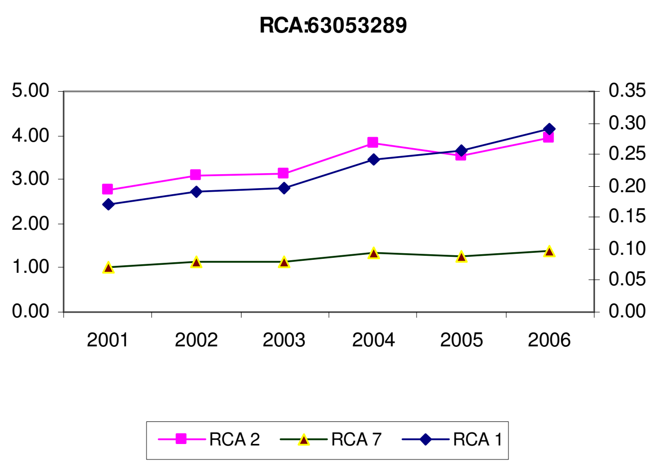
YEAR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0.25
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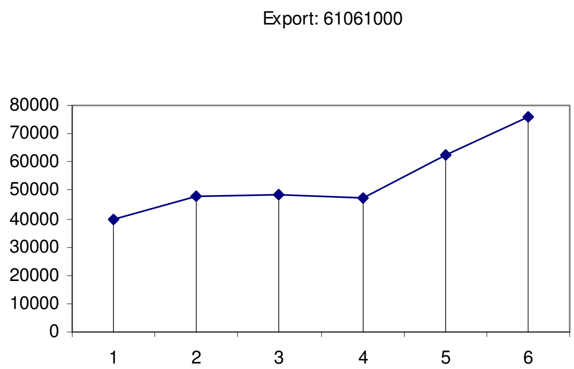
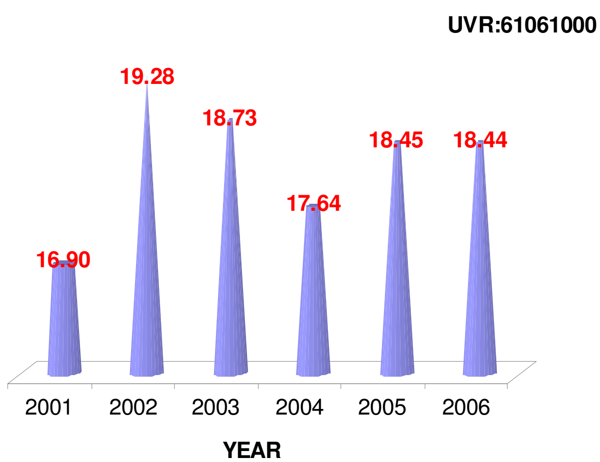
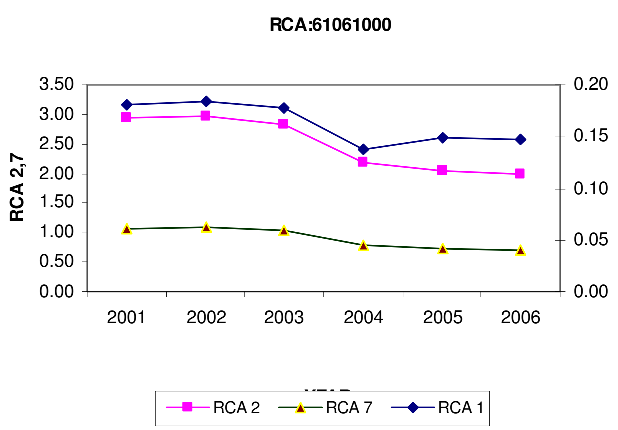
0.15
0.10
0.05
0.00
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
RCA 2
RCA 7
RCA 1

Categories, which have “decreasing”, RCA in time period (year by year) but still RCA

61061000







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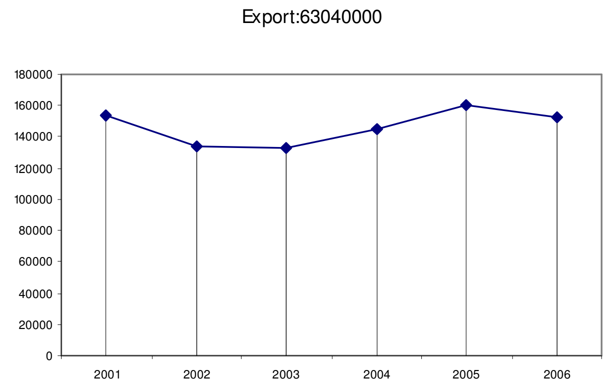

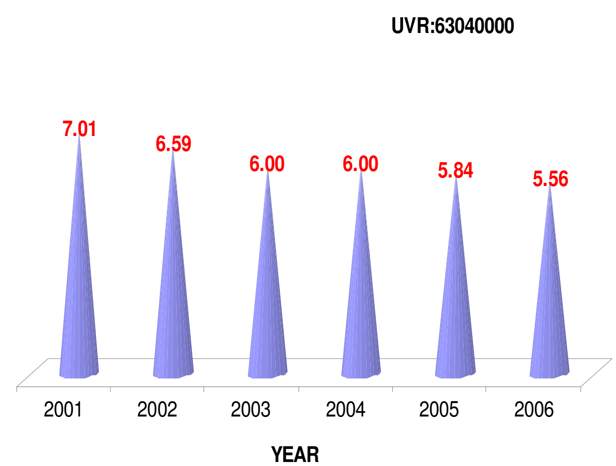

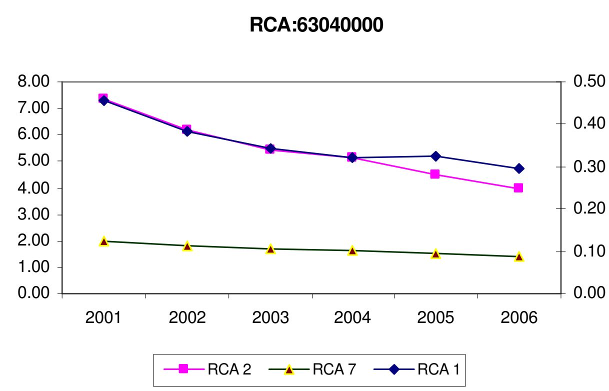

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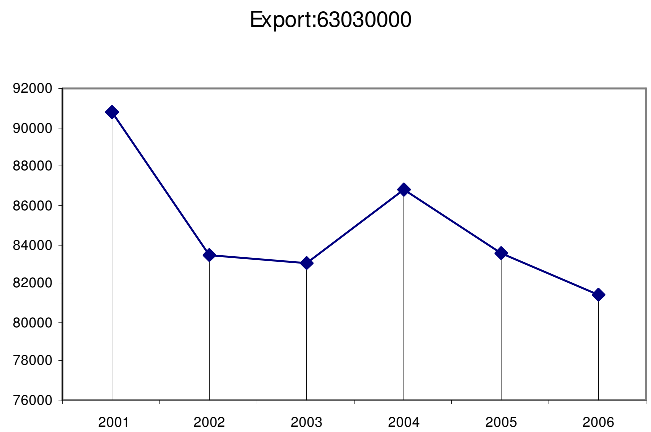

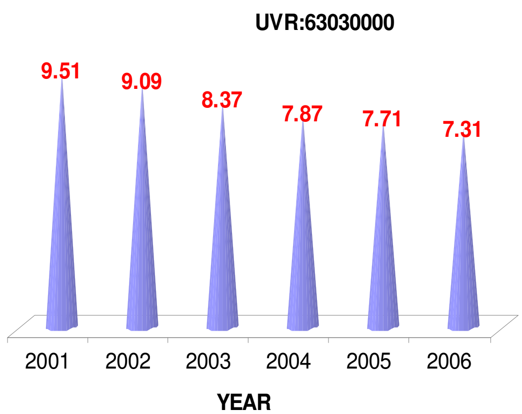

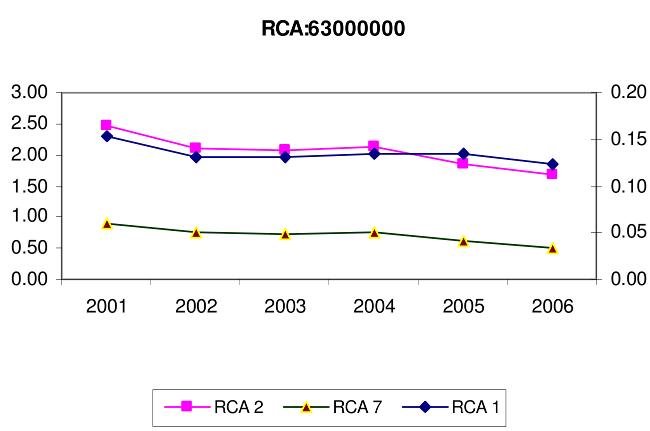

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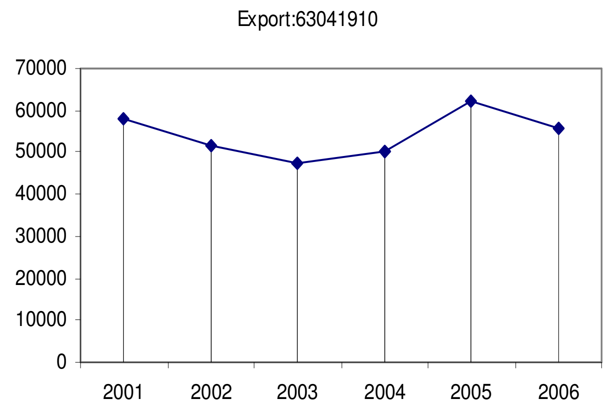

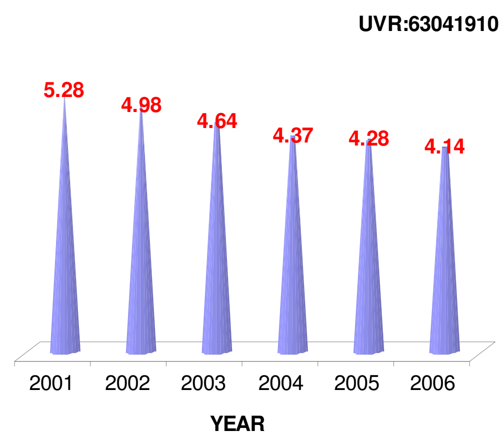

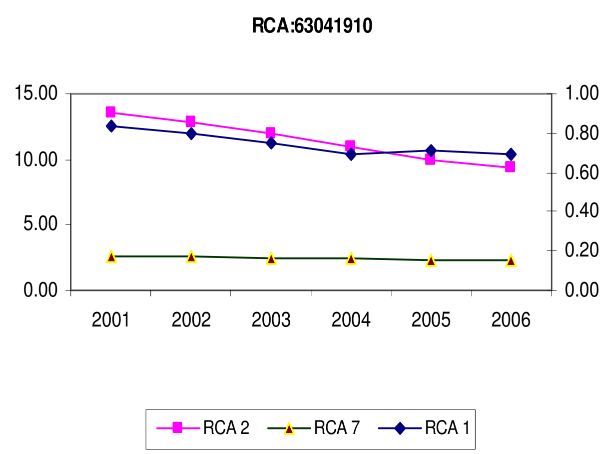

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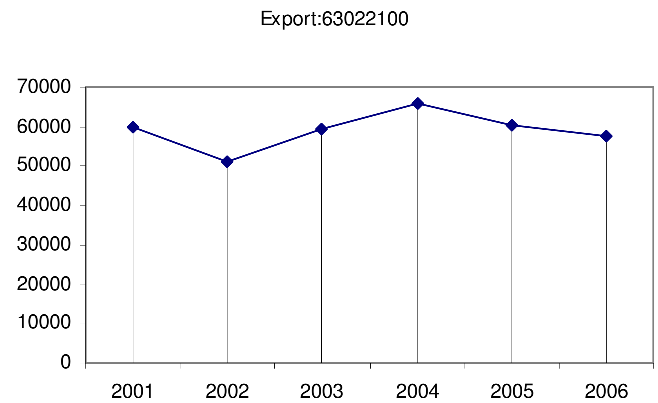

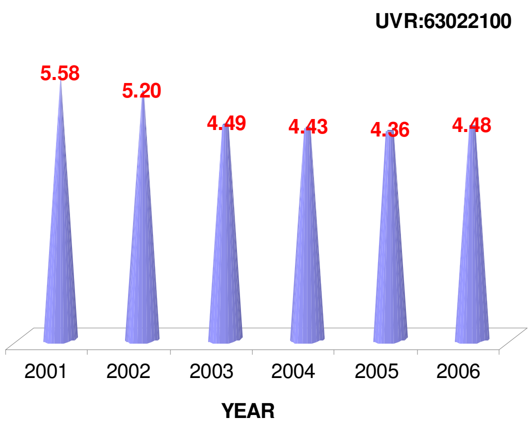

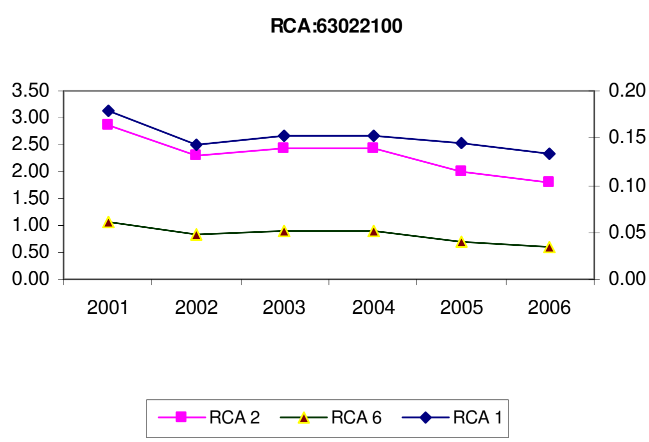

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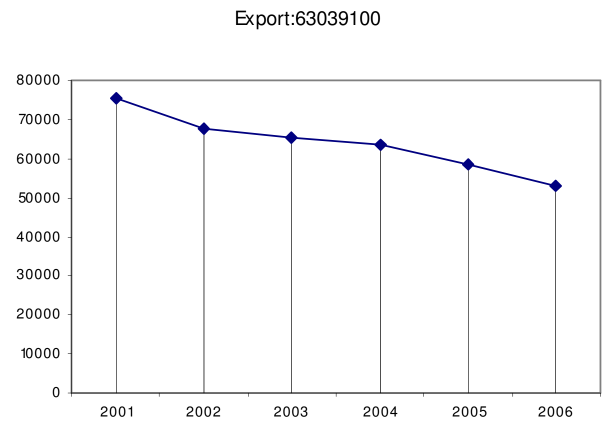
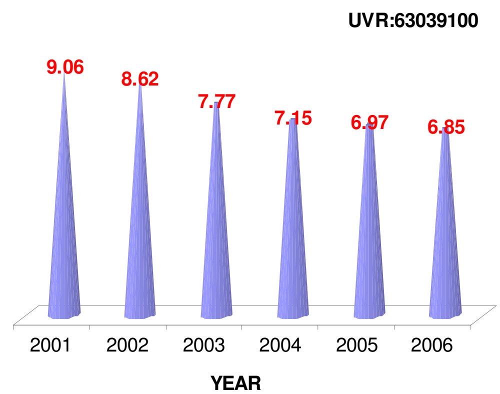
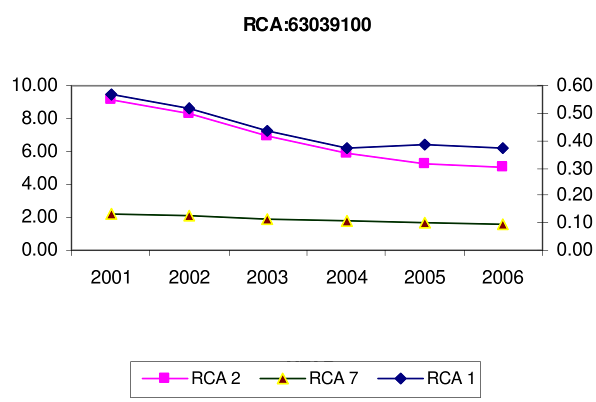
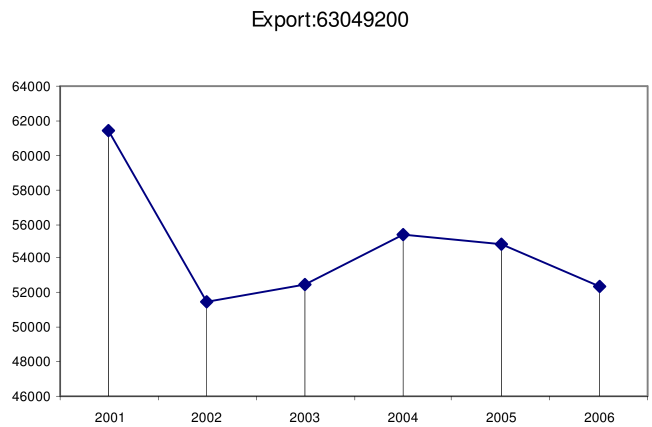






63049200



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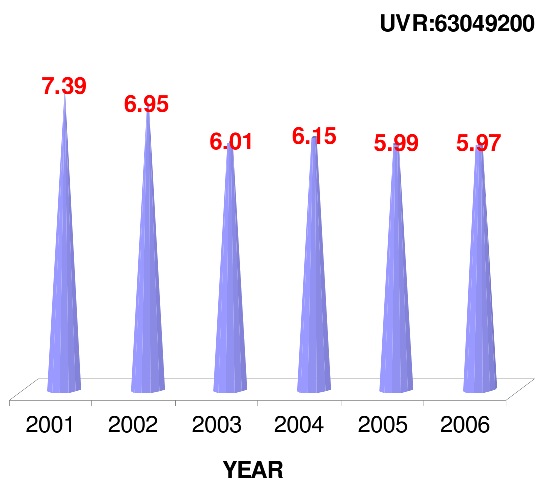

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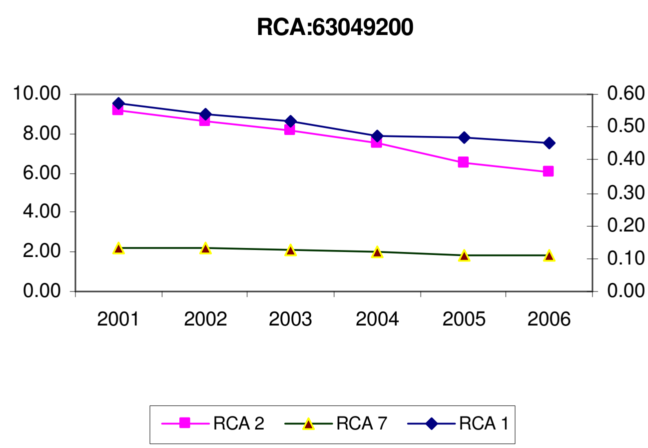
2006
YEAR



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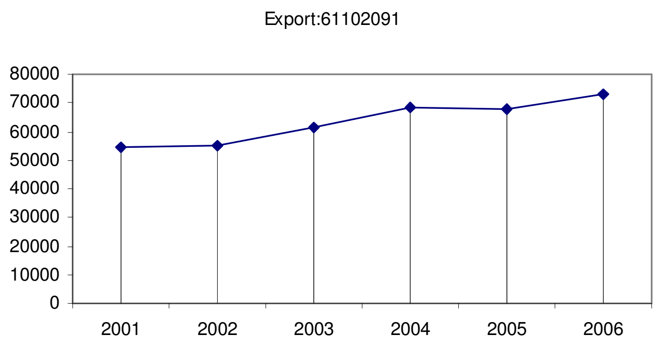
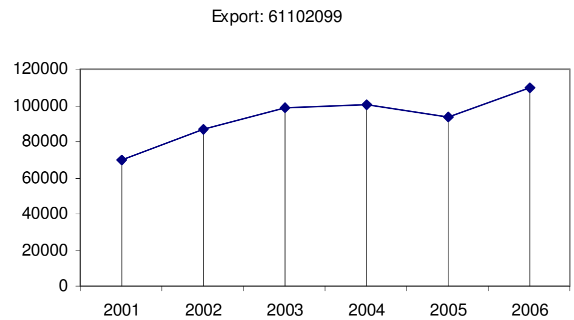
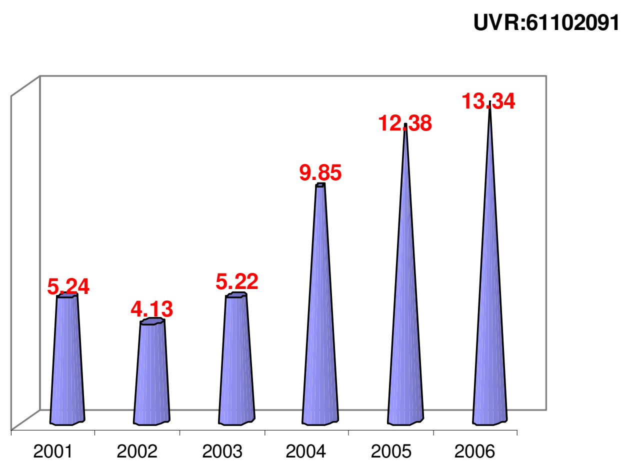
0.20
0.10
0.00
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
RCA 2
RCA 7
RCA 1

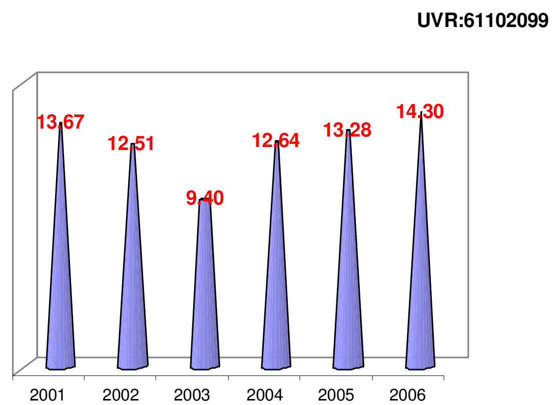
Categories, which have RCA before the quota but have RCD after quota

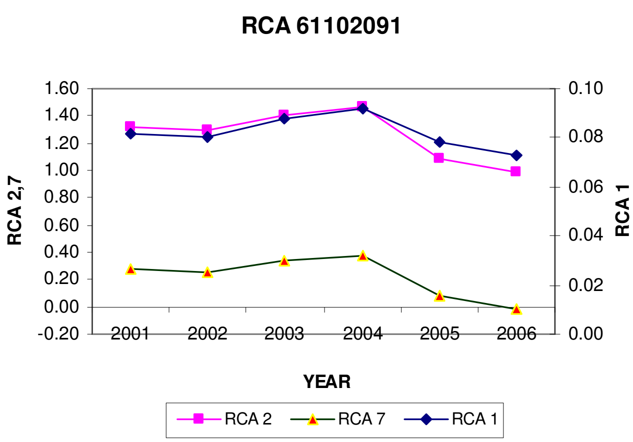
61102091 **61102099**

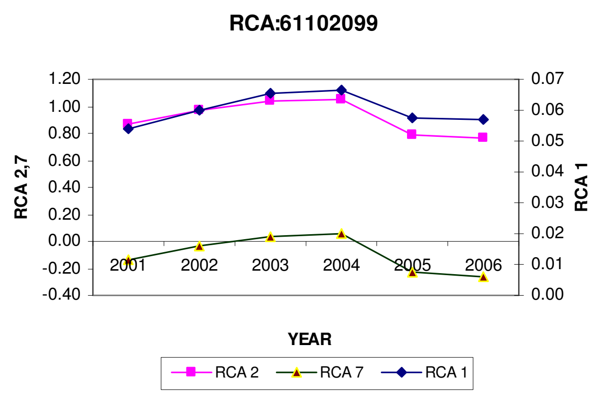






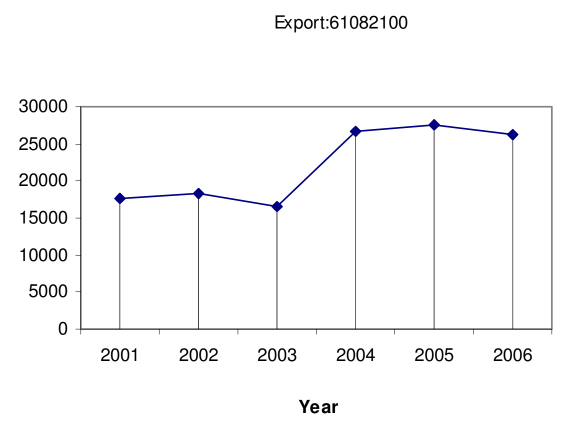


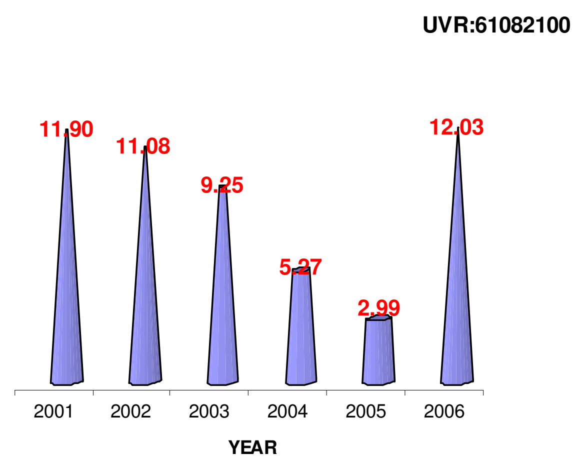


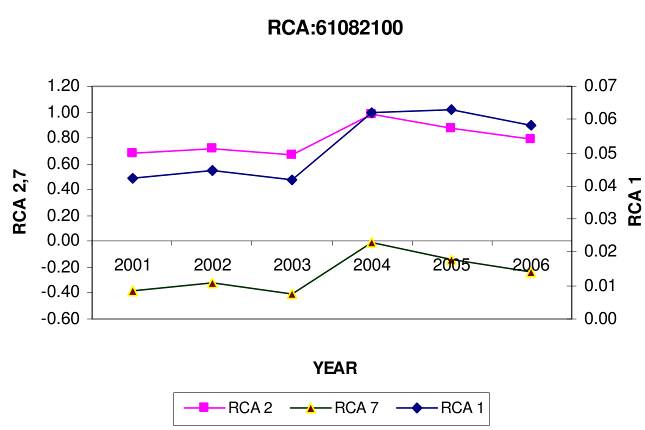


Categories, which have *all time* RCD (2001-2006)

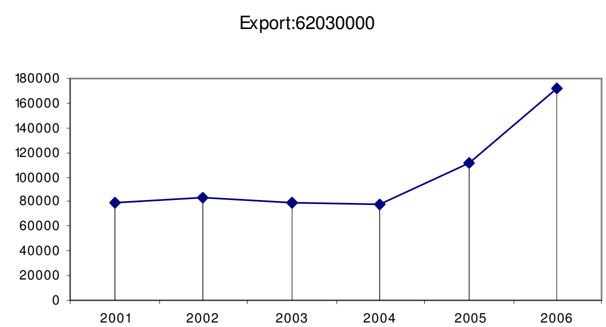
61082100

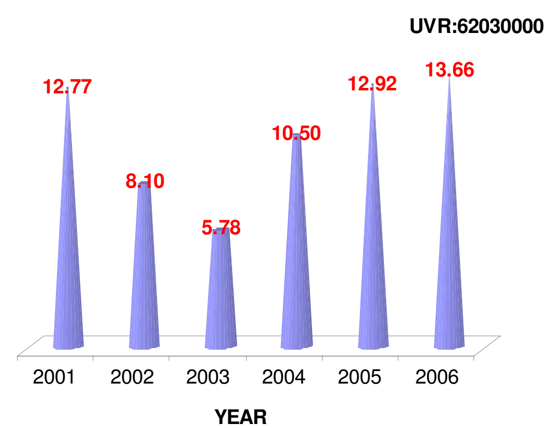


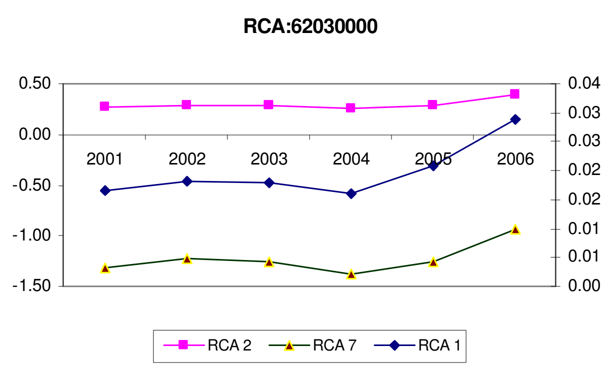




62030000







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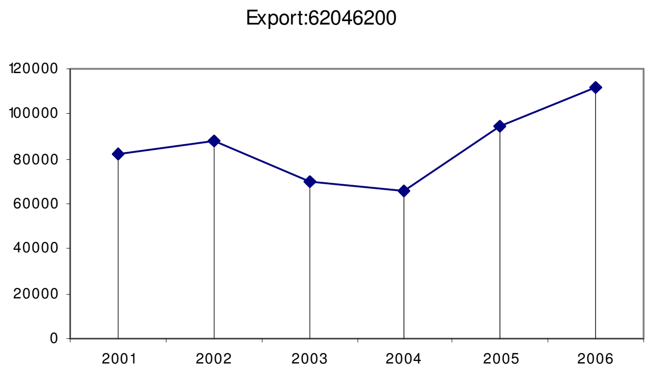

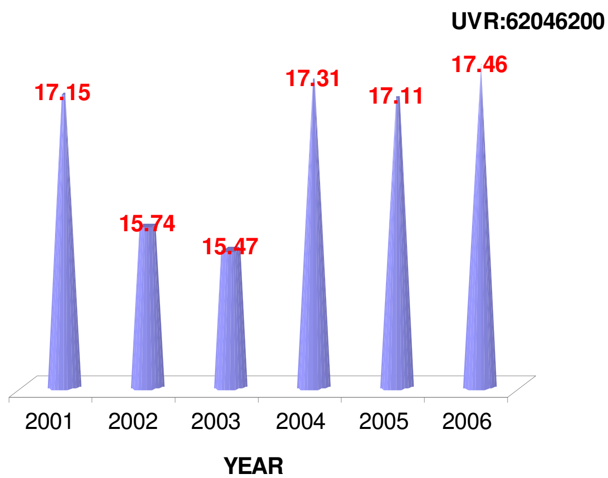

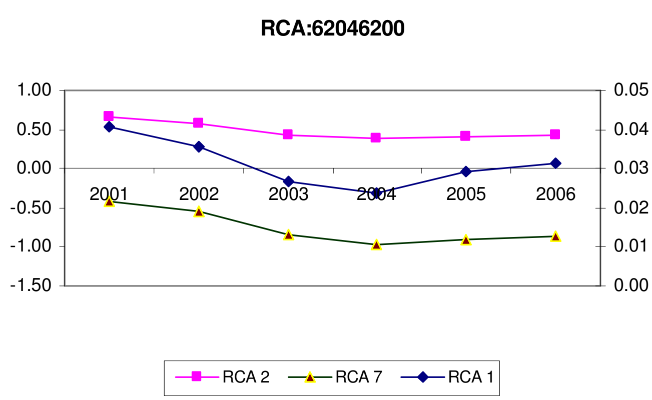

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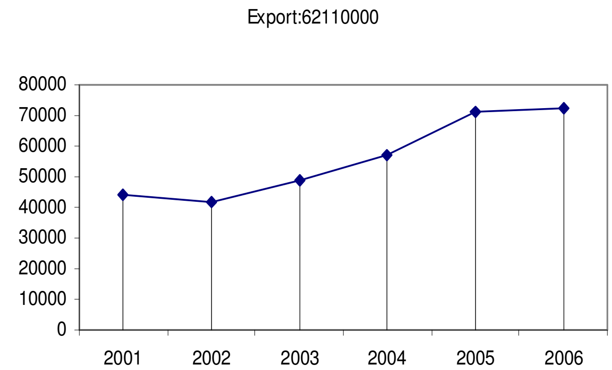
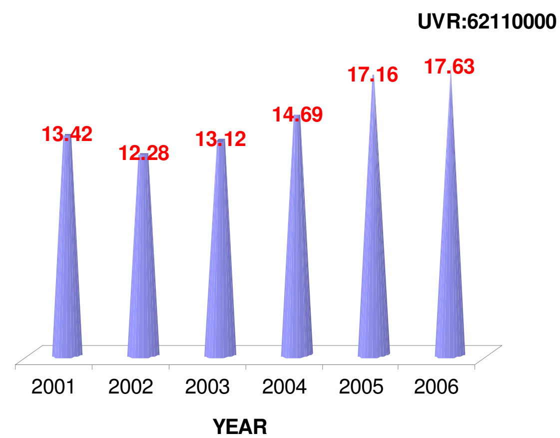
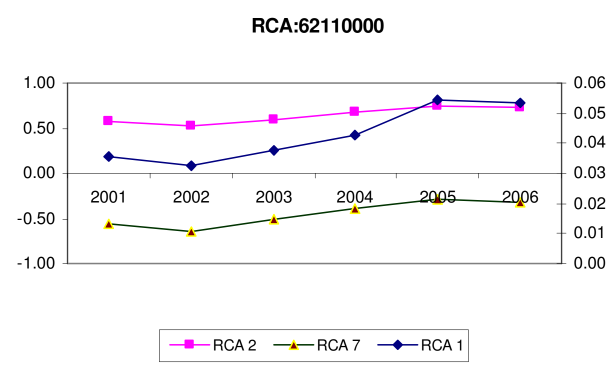
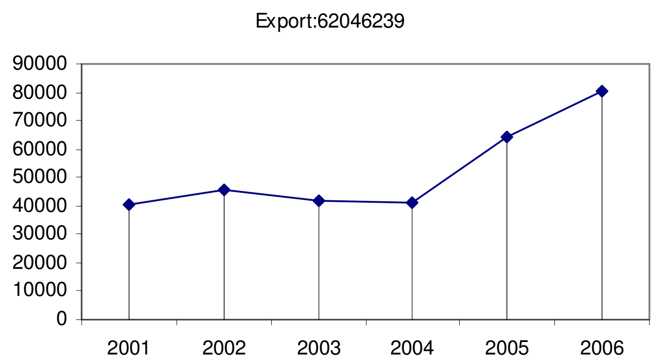






62046239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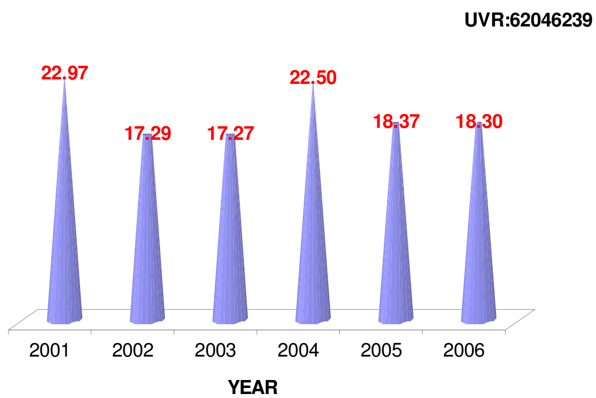
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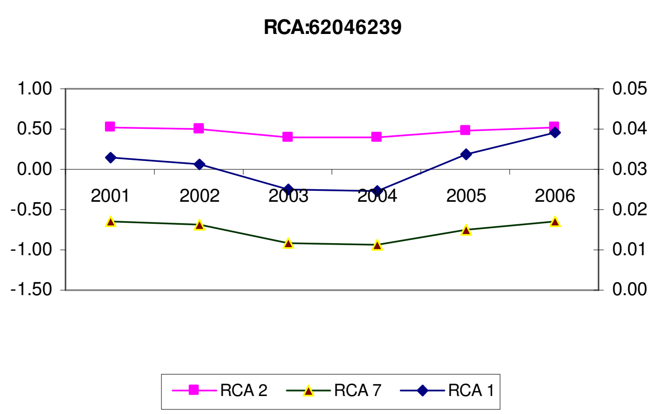
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0.03
0.02
0.01
0.00
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
RCA 2
RCA 7
RCA 1

Reference:

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