

FOCUS ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

U.S.A.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TODAY

Location	The United States of America comprises mainly the North American continent between Canada and Mexico. Alaska, to the northwest of Canada, and Hawaii, in the central Pacific Ocean, are two of the 50 States of USA.
Size	The area of the USA is 9,826,629 sq. km. (3,794,083 sq. miles).
Geographic coordinates	38 ^o north of the Equator and 97 ^o east of the Prime Meridian.
Geographic note	World's third-largest country by size (after Russia and Canada) and by population (after China and India).
Land boundaries	Total: 12,034 km; border countries: Canada 8,893 km (including 2,477 km with Alaska), Mexico 3,141 km. Note: US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba is leased by the US and is part of Cuba; the base boundary is 28 km.
Land use	Arable land: 18.01%, permanent crops: 0.21% and other: 81.78% in 2005.
Irrigated land	223,850 sq. km.
Elevation extremes	Lowest point: Death Valley -86 m. and highest point: Mount Mckinley 6,194 m.
Coastline	19,924 km
Maritime claims	Territorial sea: 12 nm, contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: not specified.
Population	337,341,954 estimated for 2022.
Population Density	34.33 (approx) per sq. km.
Population growth rate	0.69% estimated for 2022.
Life expectancy	Total population: 80.59 years; male: 78.36 years and female: 82.79 years estimated for 2022.
Birth rate	12.28 births/1,000 population estimated for 2022.
Death rate	8.38 deaths/1,000 population estimated for 2022.
Net migration rate	3.02 migrant(s)/1,000 population estimated for 2022.
Literacy	Total population: 99%; male: 99% and female: 99%.
Capital City	Washington DC
Other Large Cities	New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Philadelphia, San Diego, Dallas, San Antonio, San Francisco, Jacksonville, Columbus OH, Austin, Baltimore, Memphis, Boston, El Paso, Seattle, Denver, Charlotte, Fort Worth, Portland, OR, Oklahoma City, New Orleans, Las Vegas, Cleveland, Kansas City, Atlanta, Minneapolis, Honolulu and Cincinnati etc.
Religion	Christianity is the predominant religion. According to the present available estimate there are Protestant 52%, Roman Catholic 24%, Mormon 2%, Jewish 1%, Muslim 1%, other 10% and none 10% in the country.
Language	The language is English, although there are significant Spanish-speaking minorities. Note: Hawaiian is an official language in the state of Hawaii.
Climate	There is considerable climatic variation, with mean annual average temperature ranging from 29 ^o C (77 ^o F) in Florida to -13.3 ^o C (10 ^o F) in Alaska. Average annual rainfall ranges from 1,831 mm (72.1 ins) in Arkansas to 191 mm (7.5 ins) in Nevada. Much of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and Utah is desert.
International Relations	The USA is a member of the UN, WTO, NATO, BIS, OECD, OSCE, OAS, Inter-American Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Pacific Community, Colombo Plan, IOM and the Antarctic Treaty.
Internet domain	.us
International dialing code	+1
Currency	The unit of currency is the US dollar (USD) of 100 cents.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

The United States (U.S.) has recovered quickly from the pandemic shock. The positive effects of unprecedented policy stimulus, combined with the advantages of a highly flexible economy, have resulted in an unemployment rate that is back at end-2019 levels, output that is now close to its pre-pandemic trend, wages have increased rapidly for lower income workers, poverty has fallen, and 8.5 million jobs have been created since the end of 2020.

However, the rapid recovery of demand and associated depletion of slack, rising energy prices, and ongoing global supply disruptions have led to a significant acceleration in inflation. Wage and price pressures are broad based and have spread quickly across the economy. Longer-run measures of inflation expectations have started to drift higher and shorter horizon measures of inflation expectations have increased significantly.

During the pandemic, the overall general government deficit rose by close to 9 percent of GDP with the US\$1.9 trillion American Rescue Plan—passed in March 2021—slowing the pace of fiscal contraction in 2021–22 but not forestalling it. The fiscal deficit is now declining rapidly but, despite this, public debt is markedly higher than its pre-pandemic levels and is expected to continue to rise as a share of GDP over the medium term (as aging-related expenditures on healthcare and social security feed into the debt dynamics).

Finally, monetary policy has begun an assertive tightening cycle with interest rates rising by 150bps so far this year and expected to continue to increase at a fast pace in the coming months. At the same time, the process of shrinking the Federal Reserve’s balance sheet has begun.

Executive Board Assessment

In the course of Article IV consultation between IMF and U.S.A., Executive Directors of IMF agreed with the thrust of the staff appraisal. They welcomed the strong economic recovery from the COVID-19 shock as a result of the unprecedented monetary and fiscal policy support. Directors noted, however, that the rapid rebound is accompanied by a broad-based surge in inflation, posing systemic risks to both the United States and the global economy. In this context, they stressed that the policy priority must be to expeditiously slow price growth without precipitating a recession.

Directors welcomed the June monetary policy tightening and the decision to provide forward guidance on the path for the federal funds rate, which should create the necessary up-front tightening of financial conditions to quickly bring inflation back to target. Directors stressed the need to telegraph, well in advance, and clear guidance on the path for the policy rate to ensure that the withdrawal of monetary accommodation is orderly and transparent. As part of the policy mix, a number of Directors also saw merit in implementing a medium-term strategy for fiscal deficit reduction, which would help place public debt on a downward path and support anchoring inflation expectations.

Directors recognized that calibrating the response to inflation comes with high stakes and that misjudging the policy mix—in either direction—will result in sizable costs at home and negative spillovers to the global economy. They concurred that avoiding a recession in the United States is becoming increasingly challenging and that the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the lingering COVID-19 pandemic, and supply side constraints create additional challenges.

Directors welcomed the resilience of the financial system despite the adverse shocks of the past two years and the establishment by the Federal Reserve of two new facilities to maintain the smooth functioning of financial markets. In this context, Directors encouraged the authorities to implement the remaining FSAP recommendations to further strengthen the financial system.

Directors welcomed the passage of the Infrastructure, Investment, and Jobs Act but emphasized that passing the rest of the administration’s reform agenda is crucial to foster the supply side of the economy and contribute to reduce inflation. They called on the authorities to continue making the case for strengthening the social safety net and for changes to tax, spending, and immigration policies that would foster labor force participation, investment, and innovation. Directors also recommended rolling back the trade restrictions and tariff increases that were introduced over the past five years. More

generally, they called on the authorities to work actively with trading partners to strengthen the rules-based multilateral trading system centered around the WTO.

Directors called for more determined action to facilitate a smooth transition to a low carbon economy and achieve the climate goals. They recommended broad-based pricing of carbon and other pollutants, sectoral fee bates, regulatory restraints on emissions, the elimination of subsidies for fossil fuels and carbon-intensive agriculture, and a reprioritization of public spending toward mitigation and adaptation goals. Directors stressed the importance of meaningfully supporting those who bear a disproportionate share of the burden of adjustment.

It is expected that the next Article IV consultation with the United States will be held on the standard 12-month cycle.

United States: Selected Economic Indicators

(Percentage change from previous period, unless otherwise indicated)

	2019	2020	2021	Projections					
				2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
National Production and Income									
Real GDP	2.3	-3.4	5.7	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.1	1.9
Real GDP (q4/q4)	2.6	-2.3	5.5	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.7
Net exports 1/	-0.2	-0.3	-1.4	-0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total domestic demand	2.4	-3.0	6.9	3.0	0.6	0.8	1.6	2.0	1.8
Final domestic demand	2.4	-2.5	6.5	2.0	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.8
Private final consumption	2.2	-3.8	7.9	2.2	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.8
Public consumption expenditure	2.0	2.0	1.0	-0.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Gross fixed domestic investment	3.1	-1.5	6.1	3.0	1.4	1.1	2.5	2.9	2.4
Private fixed investment	3.2	-2.7	7.8	3.7	0.9	0.6	2.3	2.8	2.8
Public fixed investment	2.9	4.2	-1.8	-1.1	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.4	0.5
Change in private inventories 1/	0.1	-0.5	0.3	1.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Nominal GDP	4.1	-2.2	10.1	9.0	4.1	3.2	3.7	4.0	3.8
Personal saving rate (% of disposable income)	7.7	16.4	12.2	5.0	6.8	8.0	8.6	8.4	8.4
Private investment rate (% of GDP)	17.9	17.4	17.9	19.2	18.8	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.7
Unemployment and Potential Output									
Unemployment rate	3.7	8.1	5.4	3.7	4.6	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.5
Labor force participation rate	63.1	61.8	61.7	62.3	62.4	62.5	62.4	62.2	62.0
Potential GDP	1.6	0.4	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Output gap (% of potential GDP)	0.7	-3.2	0.5	0.6	-0.4	-1.1	-1.2	-0.8	-0.7
Inflation									
CPI inflation (q4/q4)	2.0	1.2	6.7	6.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1
Core CPI Inflation (q4/q4)	2.3	1.6	5.0	5.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
PCE Inflation (q4/q4)	1.5	1.2	5.5	5.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Core PCE Inflation (q4/q4)	1.6	1.4	4.6	4.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

GDP deflator	1.8	1.2	4.1	6.6	3.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Government Finances									
Federal balance (% of GDP) 2/	-4.7	-15.0	-12.4	-4.6	-4.7	-5.3	-6.1	-6.0	-5.8
Federal debt held by the public (% of GDP)	79.4	100.3	99.6	98.4	98.5	100.7	103.5	105.6	107.4
General government budget balance (% of GDP) 2/	-5.7	-14.5	-10.9	-4.8	-5.4	-6.2	-6.9	-6.8	-6.7
General government gross debt (% of GDP)	108.8	134.5	128.1	122.8	123.8	126.6	129.6	131.8	133.8
Interest Rates (percent; period average)									
Fed funds rate	2.2	0.4	0.1	1.5	3.8	3.5	2.7	2.4	2.4
Three-month Treasury bill rate	2.1	0.4	0.0	1.8	3.8	3.5	2.7	2.3	2.3
Ten-year government bond rate	2.1	0.9	1.4	3.1	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.1
Balance of Payments									
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-2.1	-3.0	-3.7	-3.8	-3.1	-2.7	-2.4	-2.3	-2.3
Merchandise trade balance (% of GDP)	-4.0	-4.4	-4.7	-5.2	-4.7	-4.3	-4.2	-4.1	-4.0
Export volume (NIPA basis, goods)	-0.1	-10.2	7.6	2.0	0.8	0.9	2.3	2.4	2.1
Import volume (NIPA basis, goods)	0.5	-5.6	14.6	8.1	-1.2	-0.9	0.8	1.6	1.6
Net International Investment Position (% of GDP)	-54.5	-70.4	-78.8	-76.1	-76.2	-76.5	-76.2	-75.6	-75.0
Saving and Investment (% of GDP)									
Gross national saving	19.4	19.2	20.1	21.5	21.8	21.9	22.1	22.4	22.4
General government	-2.9	-11.6	-8.1	-1.3	-1.8	-2.7	-3.5	-3.9	-4.0
Private	22.3	30.8	28.2	22.9	23.7	24.6	25.6	26.2	26.4
Personal	5.8	13.8	9.9	3.7	5.1	6.0	6.5	6.4	6.3
Business	16.5	17.0	18.3	19.2	18.6	18.6	19.1	19.9	20.1
Gross domestic investment	21.4	21.2	21.4	22.5	22.3	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.4
Private	17.9	17.4	17.9	19.2	18.8	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.7
Public	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
Sources: BEA; BLS; FRB; Haver Analytics; and IMF staff estimates.									
1/ Contribution to real GDP growth, percentage points.									
2/ Includes staff's adjustments for one-off items, including costs of financial sector support.									

“NATIONAL ECONOMY” is based on IMF Executive Board Concludes 2022 Article IV Consultation with the United States July 12, 2022.

FOREIGN TRADE

The United State of America's total exports in 2016 was of the order of US\$ 1,451,500 million. It decreased to US\$ 1,434,117 million in 2020. Exports during the period from 2016 to 2020, in terms of percentage, grew highest (7.66%) in 2018 and fell maximum (-12.72) in 2020 in comparison with 2017 and 2019 respectively. The annual average compound growth rate worked out at -0.30%.

Imports, on the other hand, were of the order of US\$ 2,334,330 million in 2020 while in 2016 it was US\$ 2,186,800 million. Imports during the period from 2016 to 2020, in terms of percentage, grew highest (8.47%) in 2018 and fell maximum (-6.53%) in 2020 as compared to 2017 and 2019 respectively. The annual average compound growth rate worked out at 1.65%.

Volume of trade registered an annual average (compound) rate of growth of 0.88% from US\$ 3,638,300 million in 2016 to US\$ 3,768,447 million in 2020.

The USA faced a deficit balance of trade during the said period.

The USA's export and import, volume and balance of trade between 2016 and 2020 along with their growth rates are given in **Table-I**.

Principal import commodities of the USA are food and live animals, mineral fuels, lubricants etc., petroleum and petroleum products etc., chemicals and related products, basic manufactures, machinery and transport equipment, power-generating machinery and equipment, general industrial machinery, equipment and parts etc., office machine and automatic data processing machines, parts and accessories of office machines, telecommunication and sound equipment, other electrical machinery, apparatus etc., thermionic valves, tubes etc., passenger motor vehicles and clothing and accessories etc. and major export items are machinery specialized for particular industries, general industrial machinery, equipment and parts, automatic data processing machines and unites, electronic microcircuits, road vehicles, parts and accessories for cars, buses, lorries etc., other transport equipment, aircraft including spacecraft and associated equipment and parts, professional, scientific and controlling instruments etc.

The busiest airport is Atlanta (Hartsfield International). The second busiest is Chicago (O'Hare) followed by Los Angeles International. There are also the three busier airports in the world. New York (John F. Kennedy) is the busiest airport in the USA for international passenger enplanements, ahead of Los Angeles Internationals. The leading domestic routs are Los Angeles to/from New York, New York to/from Orlando and Chicago to/from New York.

The main airports in U.S.A. are: New York; Los Angeles; Miami; Chicago; New York (Newark); San Francisco; Honolulu; Atlanta; Houston; Washington DC; Dallas/Fort Worth; Boston; Guam; Detroit; Orlando; San Juan; Philadelphia; Minneapolis/St Paul; Seattle; New York (La Guardia) and so on.

The three largest ports in the USA, in terms of traffic handled, are the Port of South Louisiana, Houston and New York. Many other large ports serve each coast, 24 of them handling between 25m. And 89m. Tons of traffic annually. The deepening of channels and locks on the St Lawrence—Great Lakes Waterway, allowing the passage of large ocean-going vessels, has increased the importance of the Great Lakes ports, of which the largest, Duluth-Superior, handled and average annual 40m. Tons.

BILATERAL TRADE WITH INDIA

Indo-USA bilateral trade in 2017-18 was of the order of Rs.477, 806.75 crores. It increased to Rs.891, 061.07 crores in 2021-22. The annual compound growth rate of volume of trade during the period from 2017-18 to 2021-22 was 16.86%. India enjoyed a surplus balance of trade during the said period (**see table II**). The average annual compound growth rates of exports and imports worked out at 16.70% and 17.14% respectively.

India's exports to, and imports from the USA of Merchandised Goods during the period from 2017-18 to 2021-22 along with their growth rates are presented in **Table II**.

India's top ten merchandise goods exported to and imported from the USA during 2017-18 to 2021-22, along with their growth rates are depicted in **Table III & IV** respectively.

SOME IMPORTANT LINKS

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Names and addresses of the organizations engaged in foreign trade in U.S.A. are:-

ICAC - International Cotton Advisory Committee

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American Spice Trade Association

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American Association of Exporters and Importers

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Source: The Statesman Year Book, the Europa World Year Book,
Monthly Bulletin on Statistics UN Publication, IMF, World Bank.org,
ITC, the World Fact Book, MEA,
wikipedia.org, expresstextile.com, Embassy of India in Washington D.C.,
Ministry of Commerce and D.G.C.I & S etc.

NOTICE

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TABLE I

USA'S TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, VOLUME AND BALANCE OF TRADE

BETWEEN 2016 AND 2020.

(Figures in US MILLION DOLLARS)

Year	Exports	Percentage Growth in Exports	Import	Percentage Growth in Imports	Volume of Trade	Percentage Growth in Vol. of Trade	Balance of Trade
2016	1451500		2186800		<i>36,38,300</i>		<i>-735300</i>
2017	1547200	<i>6.59</i>	2339600	<i>6.99</i>	<i>38,86,800</i>	<i>6.83</i>	<i>-792400</i>
2018	1665700	<i>7.66</i>	2537700	<i>8.47</i>	<i>42,03,400</i>	<i>8.15</i>	<i>-872000</i>
2019	1643100	<i>-1.36</i>	2497500	<i>-1.58</i>	<i>41,40,600</i>	<i>-1.49</i>	<i>-854400</i>
2020	1434117	<i>-12.72</i>	2334330	<i>-6.53</i>	<i>37,68,447</i>	<i>-8.99</i>	<i>-900213</i>
Annual Compound Growth Rate	-0.30		1.65		0.88		

NOTE : Figures relate to calendar year, January to December.

SOURCE : *UN COMTRADE PUBLICATION*

TABLE - II

INDIA'S EXPORT TO AND IMPORT FROM USA MERCHANDISE GOODS DURING 2017-2018 TO 2021-2022

(Value in Rs. CRORES)

Year	Exports	Percentage Growth in Exports	Import	Percentage Growth in Imports	Volume of Trade	Percentage Growth in Vol. of Trade	Balance of Trade
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2017-18	306241.66		171565.09		477806.75		134676.57
2018-19	366631.80	19.72	248558.70	44.88	615190.50	28.75	118073.10
2019-20	376274.60	2.63	252243.23	1.48	628517.83	2.17	124031.37
2020-21	381899.61	1.49	213642.59	-15.30	595542.20	-5.25	168257.02
2021-22	568028.06	48.74	323033.01	51.20	891061.07	49.62	244995.05

Annual Compound Growth Rate	16.70		17.14		16.86		
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NOTE : Figures relate to Financial Year April to March.

SOURCE : Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics,
Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Kolkata 700 107.

TABLE -III
INDIA'S MAJOR MERCHANDISE EXPORT TO USA
2017-2018 TO 2021-2022 AND THEIR GROWTH RATES

(Value in Rs. CRORES)

SI. No.	Name of the Merchandise Commodities	Value of Exports					Annual Growth Rates			
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	18-19 over 2017-18	19-20 over 2018-19	20-21 over 2019-20	21-22 over 2020-21
1	Pearl, Precs. Semi-prec stones	49610.16	59095.50	51163.57	48952.48	80623.99	19.12	-13.42	-4.32	64.70
	Share in total export	17.48	19.30	13.96	13.01	14.19				
2	Drugs Formulations, biologicals	29660.08	37281.90	44338.85	52812.50	47678.09	25.70	18.93	19.11	-9.72
	Share in total export	10.45	12.17	12.09	14.04	8.39				
3	Petroleum Products	16590.11	16776.90	16163.89	8566.95	37865.77	1.13	-3.65	-47.00	342.00
	Share in total export	5.84	5.48	4.41	2.28	6.67				
4	Gold And Other Precs. Metl. Jewellery	14895.81	13555.40	14034.53	14906.84	28149.45	-9.00	3.53	6.22	88.84
	Share in total export	5.25	4.43	3.83	3.96	4.96				
5	Marine Products	15588.83	16298.10	17956.18	17892.90	24756.62	4.55	10.17	-0.35	38.36
	Share in total export	5.49	5.32	4.90	4.76	4.36				
6	Cotton Fabrics, Madeups Etc.	13350.45	15858.70	15856.09	19093.37	24344.87	18.79	-0.02	20.42	27.50
	Share in total export	4.70	5.18	4.32	5.07	4.29				
7	RMG Cotton Incl. Accessories	14299.95	16911.90	17633.58	14543.44	23254.27	18.27	4.27	-17.52	59.90
	Share in total export	5.04	5.52	4.81	3.87	4.09				
8	Electric Machinery And Equipments	7617.62	13985.70	19875.41	18999.42	22945.28	83.60	42.11	-4.41	20.77
	Share in total export	2.68	4.57	5.42	5.05	4.04				
9	Products Of Iron And Steel	10312.91	11850.20	11247.16	10917.95	19824.27	14.91	-5.09	-2.93	81.58
	Share in total export	3.63	3.87	3.07	2.90	3.49				
10	Auto Components/Parts	6833.63	8885.25	8247.23	8271.54	12445.52	30.02	-7.18	0.29	50.46
	Share in total export	2.41	2.90	2.25	2.20	2.19				
	Total export to USA	283834.80	306241.66	366631.82	376274.60	568028.06	7.89	19.72	2.63	50.96

NOTE : Figures relate to Financial Year, April to March.

SOURCE : Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Kolkata : 700 107.

TABLE -IV
INDIA'S MAJOR MERCHANDISE IMPORT FROM USA
2017-2018 TO 2021-2022 AND THEIR GROWTH RATES

(Value in Rs. CRORES)

Sl. No.	Name of the Merchandise Commodities	Value of Imports					Annual Growth Rates			
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	18-19 over 2017-18	19-20 over 2018-19	20-21 over 2019-20	21-22 over 2020-21
1	Petroleum: Crude	3950.79	25229.31	34603.94	39611.92	84542.17	538.59	37.16	14.47	113.43
	Share in total imports	2.30	10.15	13.72	18.54	26.17				
2	Pearl, Precs. Semi-prec. Stones	3093.81	39138.62	31441.15	26945.37	43011.81	1165.06	-19.67	-14.30	59.63
	Share in total imports	1.80	15.75	12.46	12.61	13.31				
3	Petroleum Products	10221.96	11918.48	14211.28	15006.52	20126.00	16.60	19.24	5.60	34.12
	Share in total imports.	5.96	4.80	5.63	7.02	6.23				
4	Coal, Coke And Briquettes Etc.	10363.54	13751.33	9748.64	8647.79	16787.04	32.69	-29.11	-11.29	94.12
	Share in total import	6.04	5.53	3.86	4.05	5.20				
5	Electric Machinery & Equipments	14788.43	11261.73	18849.27	5588.93	10431.95	-23.85	67.37	-70.35	86.65
	Share in total import	8.62	4.53	7.47	2.62	3.23				
6	Organic Chemicals	6274.27	11011.98	9948.49	9736.21	10229.87	75.51	-9.66	-2.13	5.07
	Share in total import	3.66	4.43	3.94	4.56	3.17				
7	Paper, Paper Board And Products	4149.31	3432.50	5050.00	4107.00	7368.01	-17.28	47.12	-18.67	79.40
	Share in total import	2.42	1.38	2.00	1.92	2.28				
8	Aluminium, Products Of Alnm.	1467.40	3644.36	3671.65	3722.15	7288.63	148.35	0.75	1.38	95.82
	Share in total import	0.86	1.47	1.46	1.74	2.26				
9	Residual Chemicals And Ald. Prod.	5974.62	7177.53	6981.23	6902.57	7197.39	20.13	-2.73	-1.13	4.27
	Share in total import	3.48	2.89	2.77	3.23	2.23				
10	Fresh Fruits	5618.98	5888.69	6232.40	6671.92	6407.66	4.80	5.84	7.05	-3.96
	Share in total import	3.28	2.37	2.47	3.12	1.98				
	Total import from USA	171565.09	248558.70	252243.23	213642.59	323033.01	44.88	1.48	-15.30	51.20

NOTE : Figures relate to Financial Year, April to March.

SOURCE : Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Kolkata : 700 107.