

## FOCUS ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

### UNITED KINGDOM

#### THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN TODAY

<b>Location</b>	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland lies in north western Europe, occupying the major portion of the British Isles. The country's only land boundary is with the Republic of Ireland. Northern Ireland is a constitutionally distinct part of the United Kingdom. Great Britain, consisting of one large island and a number of smaller ones, comprises England, Scotland to the north and Wales to the west. It is separated from the coast of western Europe by the English Channel to the south and by the North Sea to the east. The northern and western shores are washed by the Atlantic Ocean. Ireland lies to the west across the Irish Sea.
<b>Size</b>	243,073 Sq. K.M.
<b>Population</b>	68,138,484 estimated for 2023.
<b>Population Density</b>	245 per sq. km.
<b>Population Growth Rate</b>	0.49% (2023 est.).
<b>Birth Rate</b>	10.8/1000 (2023 est.).
<b>Death Rate</b>	9.12/1000 (2023 est.).
<b>Life Expectancy Rate</b>	82.05 Years. Male 80.01 Years. Female 84.21Years (Est. 2023).
<b>Literacy</b>	99%.
<b>Capital City</b>	<b>London</b>
<b>Other Large Cities</b>	Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Sheffield, Bradford, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Manchester & Bristol etc.
<b>Religion</b>	The Church of England is the established church in England. Other large Christian denominations are Roman Catholicism, Methodism, the United Reformed Church and the Baptists.
<b>Language</b>	The language is English, but Welsh is spoken by about one-fifth of the Welsh population.
<b>Climate</b>	The climate is generally temperate but variable. The average temperature is about 15°C (59°F) in summer and about 5°C (41°F) in winter. Average annual rainfall is 900—1,000 mm (35—40 ins).
<b>International Relations</b>	The United Kingdom is a member of the UN, WTO, NATO, BIS, OECD, the Council of Europe, WEU, OSCE, CERN, the Commonwealth, Inter-American Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, the Pacific Community, IOM and the Antarctic Treaty.
<b>Currency</b>	The unit of currency is the pound sterling (GBP) of 100 pence.

## **NATIONAL ECONOMY**

The UK entered 2021 with significant challenges but also with some positive developments. Covid cases were spiking again, prolonging health and economic impacts. Elements of the post-Brexit framework were left unsettled, policy frameworks were under review, and post-pandemic growth strategy and climate policies had not been spelled out. At the same time, the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement was concluded. An ambitious vaccination campaign was just launched, and further policy support was deployed to contain the pandemic impact.

The recovery in 2021 has proceeded faster than expected, but rising price pressures have emerged. Growth is estimated to have reached 7.2 percent in 2021 on the back of continued policy support and rapid vaccination. However, inflation rose to 5.4 percent at end-2021 due to strained global supply chains, rising traded goods and energy prices, and tightened labour markets. Fiscal policy has been able to rotate towards more targeted support, with a back-loaded medium-term consolidation plan. With continued above-target inflation readings, the BoE made a first move to raise the policy rate in December, and followed this with another rise in February. Financial stability has been maintained, and macro prudential policies are returning to more standard risk settings.

The near-term growth outlook remains strong, but so too are price pressures. Despite an expected mild slowdown in Q1 due to Omicron and associated restrictions, strong private demand should support continued growth in 2022, projected at about 4.7 percent. Inflation is expected to peak at about 7 percent in the Spring of 2022 before gradually returning to target by 2024Q2 (helped by declining global energy prices, more robust supply chains, and tighter demand management policies). In the medium-term, growth is projected to ease to about 1½ percent, with real GDP settling about 2–2½ percent below its pre-pandemic trend, held back by investment shortfalls in 2020–21 and a less-than-full recovery of labour force participation. Risks are considerable in the period ahead. There is a risk of higher inflation in the near term, but 2–3 years out, the risk shifts to lower growth (as policy interventions pull inflation back). However, the major risk stems from new Covid-19 waves and spill overs from tensions in Eastern Europe.

The United Kingdom operates a well-functioning financial stability framework with resilient banks and insurers. This framework—well-aligned with global standards—has helped support the safety and soundness of the core part of the UK financial system through the strains of Brexit and the COVID-19 shock. As outlined in the FSSA, practical use is being made of macro prudential policies. However, data and information gaps exist concerning non-bank financial institutions (NBFI) and their cross-border operations. Debtors, creditors, and market intermediaries face interlinked risks ranging from adverse macro financial effects of a prolonged pandemic, lingering post-Brexit uncertainties on financial services, and rapidly shifting financial conditions. Financial stability also remains highly sensitive to the interconnectedness of markets and cross-border risks. These, and issues relating to other ongoing financial sector transitions, are starting to pose a challenge for the financial stability authorities. Post-Brexit regulatory and related institutional reforms that are now being considered offer the opportunity to reaffirm the primacy of the authorities' objective of financial stability.

### **Executive Board Assessment**

The Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) concluded the Article IV consultation with the United Kingdom. Directors commended the authorities' strong policy measures and rapid vaccination campaign that helped contain the health, economic, and financial impact of the pandemic, which supported a faster than expected recovery. Directors noted that the near-term outlook remains strong but is subject to significant risks, including from emerging price pressures, medium-term scarring, and Covid-19 uncertainties.

Directors welcomed the Bank of England's recent policy rate increases as they saw the need to withdraw the exceptional monetary support provided during 2020–21 to counter growing inflation pressures. They supported moving the policy toward a more neutral setting while emphasizing that the pace of the policy withdrawal should weigh the risks to inflation and growth. In this regard, they emphasized that predictability and clear communications about forward guidance would improve policy effectiveness.

Directors emphasized that fiscal policy should retain an important role in responding to large macroeconomic shocks. They supported gradual fiscal tightening with well targeted support to protect households from the sharply rising cost of living. Given continued demand-supply imbalances, a few Directors saw scope for moving forward some fiscal consolidation while bolstering spending on Build Back Better priorities later, which would improve growth over the medium term. However, a few Directors questioned the political feasibility of this suggestion. Directors recommended further increasing fiscal automatic stabilizers by formalizing some well-targeted and effective pandemic programs to protect marginalized workers and small businesses. They welcomed the authorities' new fiscal rules and noted that a structured and timely commentary on alignment of proposed rules with overarching fiscal objectives would be helpful.

Directors welcomed the positive assessment of the effectiveness of the UK's financial stability framework reflected in the FSAP review and supported the report's recommendations. To manage potential systemic risk posed by complex cross-border financial firms, they emphasized the need to address data and information gaps, expand regulatory perimeters, and enhance international coordination, especially on non-bank financial institutions. Directors also called for continued vigilance on housing market risks and the use of macro prudential measures. They encouraged the continued proactive approaches on the future regulatory framework, LIBOR transition, green finance, and cyber threat related risks, and securing institutional safeguards for preserving financial stability and market integrity.

Directors commended the authorities' "Build Back Better: Our Plan for Growth" agenda to facilitate structural transformation for green, inclusive growth. They supported efforts to further scale up public investment and strengthen active labour market policies, building on experience gained. Directors welcomed the ambitious Net Zero Strategy and encouraged the authorities to hone it further as necessary to deliver their targets. On implementing the EU-UK trade agreement, Directors urged continued engagement of both parties to find mutually beneficial solutions.

<b>United Kingdom: Selected Economic Indicators</b>						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
				Est.	Projections	
<b>Real Economy</b> (change in percent)						
Real GDP	1.7	1.7	-9.4	7.2	4.7	2.3
Private final domestic demand	1.8	1.0	-10.7	4.9	7.4	2.3
CPI, period average	2.5	1.8	0.9	2.6	6.3	3.1
CPI, end-period	2.1	1.3	0.6	5.4	5.0	2.2
Unemployment rate (in percent) 1/	4.1	3.8	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2
Gross national saving (percent of GDP)	14.0	15.3	14.0	13.8	13.3	13.6
Gross domestic investment (percent of GDP)	17.9	18.0	16.7	17.2	17.9	18.0
<b>Public Finance</b> (fiscal year, percent of GDP)						
Public sector overall balance	-2.0	-2.5	-14.9	-7.7	-3.1	-2.2
Public sector cyclically adjusted primary balance (staff estimates)	-0.8	-1.3	-11.5	-5.6	-2.4	-1.3
Public sector net debt 2/	78.9	84.1	96.6	93.7	91.2	91.5
<b>Money and Credit</b> (end-period, 12-month percent change)						
M4 3/	2.1	3.8	13.5	6.9	...	...
Net lending to private sector 3/	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.0	...	...
<b>Interest rates</b> (percent; year average)						
Three-month interbank rate	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	...	...
Ten-year government bond yield	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.8	...	...
<b>Balance of Payments</b> (percent of GDP)						

Current account balance 4/	-3.9	-2.7	-2.6	-3.4	-4.7	-4.3
Trade balance	-1.3	-0.9	0.1	-1.1	-2.4	-2.1
Net exports of oil	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Exports of goods and services (volume change in percent)	2.8	3.4	-13.9	-1.4	3.9	8.5
Imports of goods and services (volume change in percent)	3.1	2.9	-15.9	2.4	9.7	7.3
Terms of trade (percent change)	0.2	0.8	1.1	-0.6	0.6	0.4
FDI net 4/	-0.2	-1.8	-3.0	1.0	0.8	0.2
Reserves (end of period, billions of US dollars)	176.6	182.7	186.7	203.7	...	...
<b>Exchange Rates</b>						
Exchange rate regime						Floating
Bilateral rate (December 31, 2021)						USD\$1=£0.7420
Nominal effective rate (2010=100, year average) 3/	97.9	97.7	98.1	102.4	...	...
Real effective rate (2010=100, year average) 3/	98.8	98.4	98.6	102.4	...	...
<b>Memorandum items:</b>						
Nominal GDP (billions GBP)	2,174	2,255	2,153	2,333	2,591	2,736
Nominal GDP (billions USD)	2,905	2,880	2,762	3,211	...	...

1/ ILO unemployment; based on Labour Force Survey data.

2/ Public sector net debt is defined as public sector gross debt minus liquid assets held by general government and non-financial public corporations. It includes operations from Bank of England. The fiscal year begins in April. Debt stock reported in this table has been transformed into calendar year by using end-of-fiscal year information on debt and centered-GDP as a denominator.

3/ 2021 values are estimated using November data.

4/ Historical annual series available until 2020.

“NATIONAL ECONOMY” is based on IMF Executive Board Concludes 2021 Article IV Consultation with the United Kingdom February 22, 2022.

## **FOREIGN TRADE**

**United Kingdom's** total exports in 2016 were of the order of US\$ 394,727 million. It decreased to US\$ 381,130 million in 2020. Exports during the period from 2016 to 2020, in terms of percentage, grew highest (7.45%) in 2018 and fell maximum (-14.10%) in 2020 in comparison with 2017 and 2019 respectively. The annual average compound growth rate worked out at -0.87%.

Imports, on the other hand, were of the order of US\$ 543,961 million in 2020 while in 2016 it was US\$ 576,610 million. Imports during the period from 2016 to 2020, in terms of percentage, grew highest (6.83%) in 2018 and fell maximum (-12.63%) in 2020 as compared to 2017 and 2019 respectively. The annual average compound rate of increase worked out at -1.45%.

Volume of trade registered an annual average (compound) growth rate of -1.21% from US\$ 971,337 million in 2016 to US\$ 925,091 million in 2020. **United Kingdom** faced a deficit balance of trade payment during the said period.

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

**United Kingdom's** major trading partners are Australia, Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Canada, China PR, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea Republic, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway Philippines, Portugal, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and USA etc. and main exportable commodities are food and live animals, mineral fuels, lubricants, etc, petroleum, petroleum products etc., chemicals and related products, organic chemicals, medicinal products, basic manufactures, machinery and transport equipment, mechanical machinery and equipment, electrical machinery, apparatus etc., scientific and photographic apparatus etc.

In addition to many international air services into and out of the country, an internal air network operates from more than 20 main commercial airports. The principal airports are Heathrow and Gatwick serving London, and Manchester, Birmingham and Glasgow. In March 1991 a new development was opened at Stansted, including a new terminal, cargo center and rail link to central London.

There are more than 400 ports in the United Kingdom, of which London (Tilbury), Milford Haven, the Tees and Hartlepool ports, the Forth ports, Grimsby and Immingham, Southampton, Sullom Voe and Medway ports, Dover, Felixstowe and Liverpool are the largest in terms of the tonnage of goods traffic handled. Twenty two ports, including Southampton, Grimsby and Immingham, Hull and five ports in South Wales, are owned and administered by Associated British Ports. The majority of the other large ports are owned and operated by public trusts, including London, which is administered by the Port of London Authority, and Belfast, administered by the Belfast Harbour Commission.

An extensive passenger and vehicle ship ferry service link Britain to the rest of Europe. There are also hovercraft services to Belgium and France for passengers and vehicles. There are approximately 3,500 miles of navigable canals and river navigations in Great Britain. Of these, the publicly-owned British Waterways (BW) is responsible for some 385 miles of commercial waterways and some 1,160 miles of cruising waterways.

River navigations and canals managed by other authorities include the Thames, Great Ouse and Nene, Norfolk Broads and Manchester Ship Canal.

## **BILATERAL TRADE WITH INDIA**

**Indo--United Kingdom** bilateral trade in 2018-19 was of the order of Rs.117,996.97 crores. It increased to Rs.163,965.07 crores in 2022-23. The annual compound growth rate of volume of trade during the period from 2018-19 to 2022-23 was 8.57%. 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 9.01% and 8.02% respectively.

India's exports to, and imports from **United Kingdom** of Merchandise Goods between 2018-19 and 2022-23 along with their growth rates are presented in **Table II**.

India's top ten merchandise goods exported to and imported from **United Kingdom** during 2018-19 and 2022-23, along with their growth rates are depicted in **Table III & IV** respectively.

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## Names and addresses of the organizations engaged in foreign trade in U.K. are:-

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### Sources

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### NOTICE

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**TABLE - I****U. K. 'S TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, VOLUME AND BALANCE OF TRADE****BETWEEN 2016 AND 2020.****(Figures in US MILLION DOLLARS)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Percentage Growth in Exports</b>	<b>Import</b>	<b>Percentage Growth in Imports</b>	<b>Volume of Trade</b>	<b>Percentage Growth in Vol. of Trade</b>	<b>Balance of Trade</b>
2016	394727		576610		9,71,337		-181883
2017	422361	7.00	603263	4.62	10,25,624	5.59	-180902
2018	453806	7.45	644472	6.83	10,98,278	7.08	-190666
2019	443702	-2.23	622621	-3.39	10,66,323	-2.91	-178919
2020	381130	-14.10	543961	-12.63	9,25,091	-13.24	-162831
<b>Annual Compound Growth Rate</b>	<b>-0.87</b>		<b>-1.45</b>		<b>-1.21</b>		

**NOTE :** Figures relate to calendar year, January to December.**SOURCE :** **UN COMTRADE PUBLICATION**

**TABLE - II****INDIA'S EXPORT TO AND IMPORT FROM UNITED KINGDOM MERCHANDISE****GOODS DURING 2018-2019 TO 2022-2023**

(Value in Rs. CRORES)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Percentage Growth in Exports</b>	<b>Import</b>	<b>Percentage Growth in Imports</b>	<b>Volume of Trade</b>	<b>Percentage Growth in Vol. of Trade</b>	<b>Balance of Trade</b>
2018-19	65251.40		52745.57		117996.97		12505.83
2019-20	62086.32	-4.85	47496.17	-9.95	109582.49	-7.13	14590.15
2020-21	60612.03	-2.37	36613.17	-22.91	97225.20	-11.28	23998.86
2021-22	78271.54	29.14	52288.41	42.81	130559.95	34.29	25983.13
2022-23	92140.54	17.72	71824.53	37.36	163965.07	25.59	20316.01
<b>Annual Compound Growth Rate</b>	<b>9.01</b>		<b>8.02</b>		<b>8.57</b>		
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 ITEMS OF MERCHANDISE EXPORT TO UNITED KINGDOM****2018-2019 TO 2022-2023 AND THEIR GROWTH RATES****( Value in Rs. CRORES)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Merchandise Commodities	Value of Exports					Annual Growth Rates			
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	19-20 over 2018-19	20-21 over 2019-20	21-22 over 2020-21	22-23 over 2021-22
<b>1</b>	<b>Petroleum Products</b>	<b>1546.54</b>	<b>1575.98</b>	<b>801.27</b>	<b>1292.91</b>	<b>7496.34</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>-49.16</b>	<b>61.36</b>	<b>479.80</b>
	Share in total export	2.37	2.54	1.32	1.65	8.14				
<b>2</b>	<b>Telecom Instruments</b>	<b>89.15</b>	<b>481.77</b>	<b>1955.57</b>	<b>3755.25</b>	<b>7290.81</b>	<b>440.40</b>	<b>305.91</b>	<b>92.03</b>	<b>94.15</b>
	Share in total export	0.14	0.78	3.23	4.80	7.91				
<b>3</b>	<b>RMG Cotton Including Accessories</b>	<b>6521.63</b>	<b>6147.99</b>	<b>4819.83</b>	<b>6301.42</b>	<b>7080.89</b>	<b>-5.73</b>	<b>-21.60</b>	<b>30.74</b>	<b>12.37</b>
	Share in total export	9.99	9.90	7.95	8.05	7.68				
<b>4</b>	<b>Electric Machinery And Equipments</b>	<b>3893.19</b>	<b>4524.50</b>	<b>2810.12</b>	<b>3962.49</b>	<b>5251.00</b>	<b>16.22</b>	<b>-37.89</b>	<b>41.01</b>	<b>32.52</b>
	Share in total export	5.97	7.29	4.64	5.06	5.70				
<b>5</b>	<b>Drugs Formulations, Biologicals</b>	<b>3670.41</b>	<b>3164.16</b>	<b>4526.31</b>	<b>4524.38</b>	<b>4212.58</b>	<b>-13.79</b>	<b>43.05</b>	<b>-0.04</b>	<b>-6.89</b>
	Share in total export	5.63	5.10	7.47	5.78	4.57				
<b>6</b>	<b>Gold &amp; Other Precs. Metal Jewellery</b>	<b>2094.92</b>	<b>2248.70</b>	<b>1573.99</b>	<b>3234.24</b>	<b>3045.56</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>-30.00</b>	<b>105.48</b>	<b>-5.83</b>
	Share in total export	3.21	3.62	2.60	4.13	3.31				
<b>7</b>	<b>RMG Manmade Fibres</b>	<b>2924.43</b>	<b>2904.89</b>	<b>1620.45</b>	<b>2329.01</b>	<b>2719.82</b>	<b>-0.67</b>	<b>-44.22</b>	<b>43.73</b>	<b>16.78</b>
	Share in total export	4.48	4.68	2.67	2.98	2.95				
<b>8</b>	<b>Products Of Iron &amp; Steel</b>	<b>2230.03</b>	<b>2099.33</b>	<b>2001.60</b>	<b>3135.44</b>	<b>2714.23</b>	<b>-5.86</b>	<b>-4.66</b>	<b>56.65</b>	<b>-13.43</b>
	Share in total export	3.42	3.38	3.30	4.01	2.95				
<b>9</b>	<b>Footwear Of Leather</b>	<b>2410.70</b>	<b>2243.77</b>	<b>1414.42</b>	<b>1935.92</b>	<b>2375.32</b>	<b>-6.92</b>	<b>-36.96</b>	<b>36.87</b>	<b>22.70</b>
	Share in total export	3.69	3.61	2.33	2.47	2.58				
<b>10</b>	<b>Pearl, Precs. Semiprecs. Stones</b>	<b>1052.53</b>	<b>1077.30</b>	<b>887.60</b>	<b>1682.38</b>	<b>1862.16</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>-17.61</b>	<b>89.54</b>	<b>10.69</b>
	Share in total export	1.61	1.74	1.46	2.15	2.02				
	<b>Total export to UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>65251.40</b>	<b>62086.32</b>	<b>60612.03</b>	<b>78271.54</b>	<b>92140.54</b>	<b>-4.85</b>	<b>-2.37</b>	<b>29.14</b>	<b>17.72</b>

**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 ITEMS OF MERCHANDISE IMPORT FROM UNITED KINGDOM****2018-2019 TO 2022-2023 AND THEIR GROWTH RATES****( Value in Rs. CRORES)**

Sl. No	Name of the Merchandise Commodities	Value of Imports					Annual Growth Rates			
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	19-20 over 2018-19	20-21 over 2019-20	21-22 over 2020-21	22-23 over 2021-22
<b>1</b>	<b>Silver</b>	<b>7296.57</b>	<b>3422.35</b>	<b>857.23</b>	<b>9756.38</b>	<b>21343.29</b>	<b>-53.10</b>	<b>-74.95</b>	<b>1038.13</b>	<b>118.76</b>
	Share in total imports	13.83	7.21	2.34	18.66	29.72				
<b>2</b>	<b>Iron &amp; Steel</b>	<b>2893.17</b>	<b>2309.82</b>	<b>1639.26</b>	<b>1382.98</b>	<b>6220.19</b>	<b>-20.16</b>	<b>-29.03</b>	<b>-15.63</b>	<b>349.77</b>
	Share in total imports	5.49	4.86	4.48	2.64	8.66				
<b>3</b>	<b>Electric Machinery &amp; Equipments</b>	<b>4355.31</b>	<b>4643.17</b>	<b>2452.76</b>	<b>3400.78</b>	<b>3875.67</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>-47.17</b>	<b>38.65</b>	<b>13.96</b>
	Share in total imports.	8.26	9.78	6.70	6.50	5.40				
<b>4</b>	<b>Alumunium, Products Of Almmn.</b>	<b>2396.96</b>	<b>1847.04</b>	<b>1667.55</b>	<b>2753.56</b>	<b>3307.36</b>	<b>-22.94</b>	<b>-9.72</b>	<b>65.13</b>	<b>20.11</b>
	Share in total import	4.54	3.89	4.55	5.27	4.60				
<b>5</b>	<b>Alcoholic Beverages</b>	<b>1356.11</b>	<b>1193.02</b>	<b>974.13</b>	<b>1440.94</b>	<b>3017.13</b>	<b>-12.03</b>	<b>-18.35</b>	<b>47.92</b>	<b>109.39</b>
	Share in total import	2.57	2.51	2.66	2.76	4.20				
<b>6</b>	<b>Paper, Paper Board And Products</b>	<b>1072.44</b>	<b>1257.14</b>	<b>1245.00</b>	<b>1748.95</b>	<b>2105.97</b>	<b>17.22</b>	<b>-0.97</b>	<b>40.48</b>	<b>20.41</b>
	Share in total import	2.03	2.65	3.40	3.34	2.93				
<b>7</b>	<b>Other Precs. Base Metals</b>	<b>804.28</b>	<b>1160.61</b>	<b>1508.97</b>	<b>1211.69</b>	<b>1644.84</b>	<b>44.30</b>	<b>30.02</b>	<b>-19.70</b>	<b>35.75</b>
	Share in total import	1.52	2.44	4.12	2.32	2.29				
<b>8</b>	<b>Ind. Machinery And Instruments</b>	<b>1334.57</b>	<b>1425.59</b>	<b>1548.04</b>	<b>1638.35</b>	<b>1580.68</b>	<b>6.82</b>	<b>8.59</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>-3.52</b>
	Share in total import	2.53	3.00	4.23	3.13	2.20				
<b>9</b>	<b>Electronic Instruments</b>	<b>1449.23</b>	<b>1574.38</b>	<b>1350.47</b>	<b>1376.00</b>	<b>1575.42</b>	<b>8.64</b>	<b>-14.22</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>14.49</b>
	Share in total import	2.75	3.31	3.69	2.63	2.19				
<b>10</b>	<b>Medical And Scientific Instruments</b>	<b>1055.93</b>	<b>998.35</b>	<b>891.32</b>	<b>1266.48</b>	<b>1532.74</b>	<b>-5.45</b>	<b>-10.72</b>	<b>42.09</b>	<b>21.02</b>
	Share in total import	2.00	2.10	2.43	2.42	2.13				
	<b>Total import from UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>52745.57</b>	<b>47496.17</b>	<b>36613.17</b>	<b>52288.41</b>	<b>71824.53</b>	<b>-9.95</b>	<b>-22.91</b>	<b>42.81</b>	<b>37.36</b>

**NOTE** : Figures relate to Financial Year, April to March.**SOURCE** : Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Kolkata : 700 107.