

India's International Trade of Four Specific Commodities in the Recent Past

Some Insights

Preface

The study uses trade indicators to analyse merchandise export and import data in a way that should be useful for the purpose of policy. The indicators provide a glimpse of the trade patterns of the world and the performance of India in comparison to various other countries. They have been used in the case of India's exports of **Curtain and Interior Blinds & T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests** and imports of **Synthetic Organic Colouring Matter and Parts and Accessories of Motor Vehicles** to indicate the possible directions policy may take.

The data used in this study has been sourced from the Export Import Data Bank of the DGCI&S, Department of Commerce, and Government of India and from the United Nations Comtrade Database. Introduction notes of each commodities has been sourced from the various sights –viz Wikipedia, Britannica, The Economic Times etc. Computations are based on data at ITC-HS four-digit level (ITC-HS Code-6303 &6109 for export and 3204 & 8708 for import) and the latest finalized data available on the UN Comtrade Database up to year 2020 and on the DGCI&S Database up to May'2022. So, trends from 2017 to 2020 have been shown when we extract the data from UN Comtrade and from 2018 to 2021 have been shown when we extract the data from DGCIS Data base.

In this report, we will see various analysis and aspects of India's Precious as well as International export trade of Curtain and Blinds & T-Shirst, Singlets, Vests etc and imports of Synthetic Organic Colouring Matter and Parts and Accessories of Motor Vehicles. We will use both the 4 digit Commodity codes.

Trends in India's as well as International Trade i.e. Exports and Imports of above four Commodities are given below in different tables :

- **Table1: India's top 10 destination of Curtains and Blinds with their shares in percentage.**
- **Table 2 : World's top 10 Exporters of Curtains and Blinds with their shares in percentage.**
- **Table 3 : World's top 10 Importers of Curtains and Blinds with their shares in percentage.**
- **Annex- I : Top 3 sources of Curtains and Blinds of World's top 3 Importers.**
- **Table 4 : India's top 10 destination of T-Shirts, Singlets, Vests with their shares in percentage.**
- **Table 5 : World's top 10 Exporters of T-Shirts, Singlets, Vests with their shares in percentage.**
- **Table 6 : World's top 10 Importers of T-Shirts, Singlets, Vests with their shares in percentage.**
- **Annex-II : Top 3 sources of T-Shirts, Singlets, Vests of World's top 3 Importers.**
- **Table 7 : India's top10 Sources of Synthetic Organic Colouring Matter with their shares in percentage.**
- **Table 8 : World's top 10 Importers of Synthetic Organic Colouring Matter with their shares in percentage.**
- **Table 9 : India's top 10 Sources of Parts and Accessories of Motor Vehicles with their shares in percentage.**
- **Table 10 : World's top 10 Importers of Parts and Accessories of Motor Vehicles with their shares in percentage.**

EXPORT

Curtains and Interior Blinds

A curtain is a piece of cloth or other material intended to block or obscure light, air drafts, or (in the case of a shower curtain), water. A curtain is also the movable screen or drape in a theatre that separates the stage from the auditorium or that serves as a backdrop/background.

Curtains are often hung on the inside of a building's windows to block the passage of light. For instance, at night to aid sleeping, or to stop light from escaping outside the. In this application, they are also known as "draperies". Curtains hung over a doorway are known as portieres.

Curtains vary according to clean ability, ultraviolet light deterioration, oil and dust retention, noise absorption, fire resistance, and life span. Curtains may be operated by hand, with cords, by press-button pads or remote-controlled computers. They are held out of the way of the window by means of curtain tie-backs. Measuring curtain sizes needed for each window varies greatly according to the type of curtain needed, window size, and type and weight of curtain.

Curtains are manufactured from a variety of thick fabrics, each with a differing degree of light absorption and heat insulating qualities. For maximum temperature control, the curtain gap to the window should be small, with minimum convection drafts below or above the curtain. Various architectural structures around the curtain can minimize these air drafts, but usually they are just used for decoration and make rooms feel more cozy. Curtains can be used to give a room a focal point. There are several types of different styles of curtains and draperies which can be used in window treatment.

A window blind is a type of window covering. There are many different kinds of window blinds which use a variety of control systems. A typical window blind is made up of several long horizontal or vertical slats of various types of hard material, including wood, plastic or metal which are held together by cords that run through the blind slats. Vertical blinds run along a track system which can tilt open and closed and move side-to-side. Window blinds can be manoeuvred with either a manual or remote control by rotating them from an open position, with slats spaced out, to a closed position where slats overlap and block out most of the light. There are also several types of window coverings, called shades, that use a single piece of soft material instead of slats.

The term window blinds can also be used to describe window coverings more broadly. In this context window blinds include almost every type of window covering, whether it is a hard or soft material; i.e. shutters, roller shades, cellular shades (also called honeycomb shades), wood blinds, Roman shades, standard vertical, and horizontal blinds (also called Venetians).

Blinds can be made in a variety of materials; some expensive and some less so. Less expensive blinds are usually made in polyester, aluminium, or PVC. These are inexpensive materials that are all easily accessible and yet durable at the same time.

A window blind is a means of screening a window, achieving similar results to those obtained by fitting curtains. Blinds are typically the same width and height as the window itself or slightly wider and taller—depending on whether they are fixed inside (Recess) or outside (Face fix) the window's reveal (i.e. the wall recess within which the window itself is fixed).

Window blinds have varying thermal effects: they can block unwanted heat of the summer sun and they can keep in heat in cold weather. But in both of these applications, they also reduce light to varying degrees, depending on the design. Many kinds of blinds attempt varying balances of privacy and shade. Blinds can be made of a number of different materials and manufactured in a number of different ways. This usually determines the name by which the blind is commonly known.

These are broadly classified under H.S. Code-6303.

Table - 1

India's Top 10 destination of Curtains and Interior Blinds (H.S Code-6303)

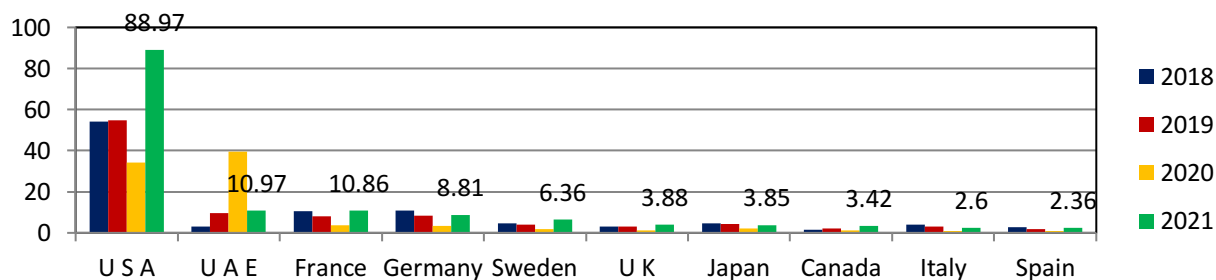
Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	U S A	54.17	43.62	54.72	46.28	34.30	34.82	88.97	54.12
2.	U A E	3.12	2.51	9.69	8.20	39.64	40.24	10.97	6.67
3.	France	10.70	8.62	7.95	6.72	3.84	3.90	10.86	6.61
4.	Germany	10.74	8.65	8.35	7.06	3.52	3.57	8.81	5.36
5.	Sweden	4.77	3.84	3.98	3.37	1.88	1.91	6.36	3.87
6.	U K	3.20	2.58	2.96	2.50	1.27	1.29	3.88	2.36
7.	Japan	4.65	3.74	4.38	3.70	2.04	2.07	3.85	2.34
8.	Canada	1.65	1.33	1.99	1.68	1.15	1.17	3.42	2.08
9.	Italy	4.07	3.28	2.96	2.50	0.94	0.95	2.60	1.58
10.	Spain	2.89	2.33	1.75	1.48	0.83	0.84	2.36	1.44
	Others	24.22	19.50	19.52	16.51	9.10	9.24	22.31	13.57
	Total	124.18	100	118.24	100	98.51	100	164.39	100

Source: DGCI&S.

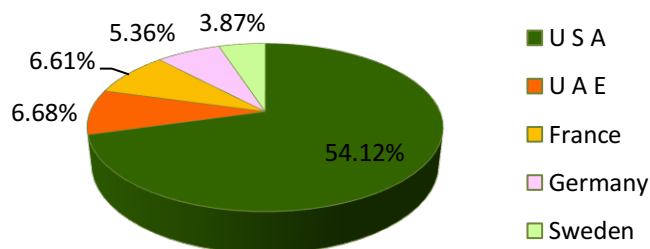
Note : India's Export including re-export

India's top destinations of Curtains and Blinds (H.S Code-6303) from 2018-2021(Values in M USD)

Data label given on the basis of 2021



India's top 5 destinations of Curtains and Interior Blinds (H.S Code-6303) by percentage India in 2021:



India has consolidated its position as the world's 5th -largest exporter of Curtains and interior Blinds etc.. over the last few years. In 2021 India exports US \$ 164.89 million of Curtains and interior Blinds etc.. showing the rise of almost 67% compare to the year 2020. With exports worth US \$ 88.97 million in 2020, the USA remained in the first position in that year with share of 54.12% of India's total export. India's

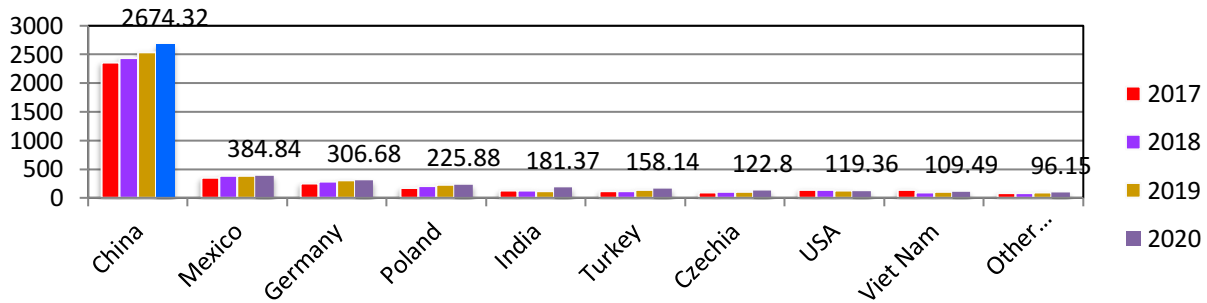
exports to UAE, France and Germany were US \$ 10.97 million, US \$ 10.86 million and US \$ 8.81 million respectively.

Table-2
World's Top 10 exporter of Curtains and Interior Blinds (H.S Code-6303)

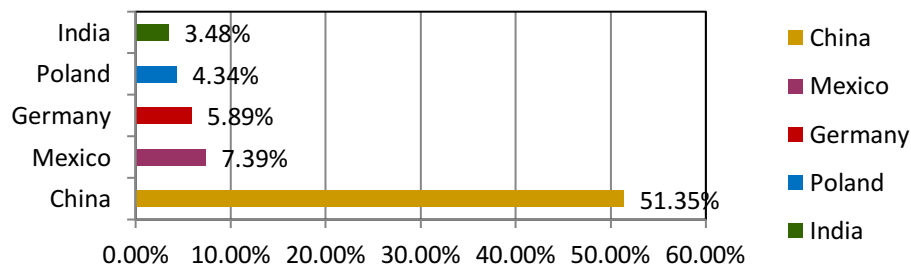
Rank	Countries	2017		2018		2019		2020	
		Value (million \$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	China	2354.72	50.39	2440.52	49.98	2542.42	50.47	2674.32	51.35
2.	Mexico	350.22	7.49	389.29	7.97	388.61	7.71	384.84	7.39
3.	Germany	249.55	5.34	285.85	5.85	302.41	6.00	306.68	5.89
4.	Poland	169.16	3.62	202.69	4.15	223.58	4.44	225.88	4.34
5.	India	131.45	2.81	123.55	2.53	118.32	2.35	181.37	3.48
6.	Turkey	116.25	2.49	119.73	2.45	135.82	2.70	158.14	3.04
7.	Czechia	98.70	2.11	104.48	2.14	107.92	2.14	122.80	2.36
8.	USA	142.42	3.05	134.42	2.75	124.21	2.47	119.36	2.29
9.	Viet Nam	133.44	2.86	89.72	1.84	110.03	2.18	109.49	2.10
10.	Other Asia,nes	84.01	1.80	78.37	1.60	89.67	1.78	96.15	1.85
	Others	843.14	18.04	914.62	18.73	894.46	17.76	829.13	15.92
	Total	4673.05	100	4883.24	100	5037.45	100	5208.16	100

Source: UN Comtrade

World's top Exporters of Curtains, Blinds etc..(H.S Code-6303) from 2017 to 2020 (in M USD)
Data label given on the basis of 2020



Country wise world's top 5 exporter of Curtains and Interior Blinds by percentage in 2020 :



In 2020, world export of Curtains, Blinds etc... was US \$ 5.21 billion. In that year the global exports of Curtains, Blinds etc... increased by almost 4%, from US \$ 5.03 billion to US \$ 5.21 billion. China dominates

Curtains, Blinds etc... exports structure, which was US \$ 2.67 billion or accounted 51.35% of the global total in 2020, followed by Mexico (7.39%) and Germany (5.89%) globally. **India** stood at 5th position in ranking in the world leading exporting countries with 3.48% share of global export of the commodity group in 2020.

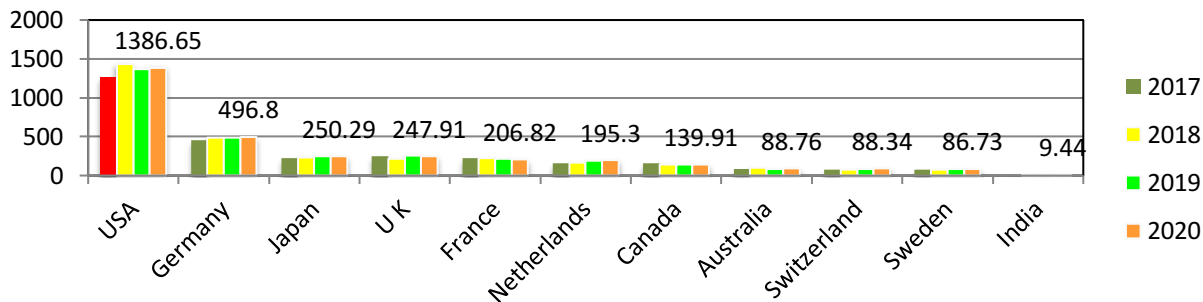
Table-3
World's top 10 Importers of Curtains and Interior Blinds (H.S Code-6303)

Rank	Countries	2017		2018		2019		2020	
		Value (million \$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	USA	1266.73	29.90	1436.39	31.97	1365.50	30.36	1386.65	31.46
2.	Germany	456.06	10.77	485.46	10.81	486.14	10.81	496.80	11.27
3.	Japan	224.87	5.31	231.53	5.15	244.89	5.44	250.29	5.68
4.	U K	246.23	5.81	219.01	4.88	257.69	5.73	247.91	5.63
5.	France	225.71	5.33	226.98	5.05	218.28	4.85	206.82	4.69
6.	Netherlands	154.70	3.65	167.69	3.73	191.33	4.25	195.30	4.43
7.	Canada	157.71	3.72	141.17	3.14	137.49	3.06	139.91	3.17
8.	Australia	82.59	1.95	97.80	2.18	81.09	1.80	88.76	2.01
9.	Switzerland	75.75	1.79	78.88	1.76	80.35	1.79	88.34	2.00
10.	Sweden	79.00	1.86	77.43	1.72	84.22	1.87	86.73	1.97
38.	India	4.89	0.12	5.49	0.12	13.79	0.31	9.44	0.21
	Others	1262.24	29.79	1324.53	29.48	1337.05	29.73	1210.28	27.46
	Total	4236.48	100	4492.36	100	4497.82	100	4407.23	100

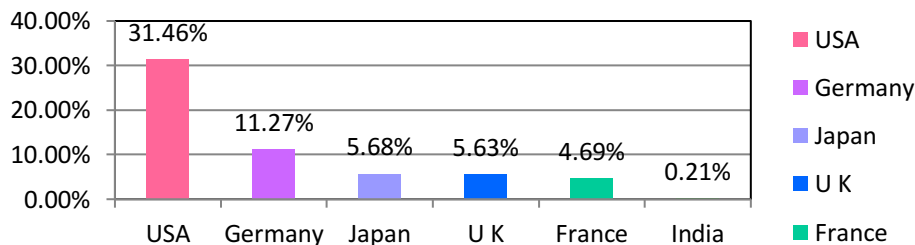
Source : UN Comtrade

Leading Curtains, Blinds etc.. Importers of world from 2017 to 2020 (Values in M USD)

Data label given on the basis of 2020



Country wise world's leading importers of Curtains, Blinds etc... by percentage in 2020

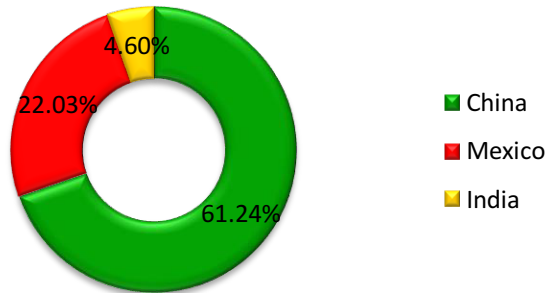


USA has consolidated its position as the world's largest importer of Curtains and interior Blinds etc.. over the years in the world. In 2020 Curtains and interior Blinds etc.. imported USA with imports valued at approximately US \$ 1.39 billion, accounted for 31.46 % of world import value of it . Germany ranked in second that year, with a share of 11.27% of global import and Japan ranked in 3rd in the world in the same year, with 5.68% share globally. India ranked in 38th position in the world with the share of only 0.21% of total Global import value of Curtains and interior Blinds etc.. in that year.

Annexure-1

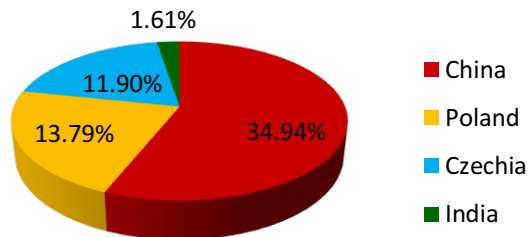
Sources of world's top 3 importers of Curtains and Interior Blinds (H.S Code-6303)

i) Top 3 Sources of Curtains, Blinds etc... to USA in 2020 by percentage:



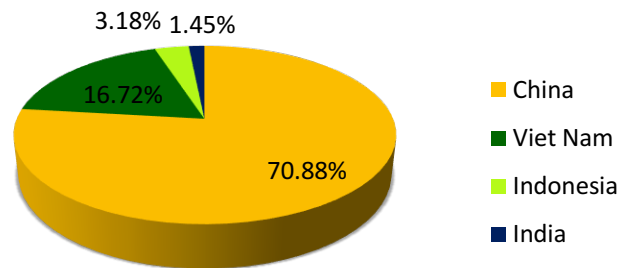
USA imported most of its Curtains, Blinds etc... from China, nearly 61% share of USA's total import value of Curtains, Blinds etc... Came from China in 2020, followed by Mexico (22%) and **India** (4.60%). (Source : UN Comtrade)

ii) Top 3 Sources of Curtains, Blinds etc... to Germany in 2020 by percentage:



Germany imports most of its requirements of Curtains, Blinds etc... from China (34.94 %) ,from Poland (13.79%) ,from Czechia (11.90%) and from India only 1.61% in 2020.(.Source : UN Comtrade)

iii) **Top 3 Sources of Curtains, Blinds etc... to Japan in 2020 by percentage:**



Japan's 3 major source countries of Curtains, Blinds etc... in 2020 were China (70.88%), Viet Nam (16.72%) and Indonesia (3.18%) in 2020. India is also suit as a source of Curtains, Blinds etc... to Japan, exports with 1.45% share of Japan's total import of the commodity in 2020. (Source: UN Comtrade)

T-Shirts, Singlets and other Vests (Knitted or Coarcheted)

T-shirts, singlets and other vests are cotton knit. The common uses are for everyday wear and are a light fabric which is also breathable. Now-a- days a T-shirt, is a style of fabric shirt named after the T shape of its body and sleeves. Traditionally, it has short sleeves and a round neckline, known as a crew neck, which lacks a collar. T-shirts are generally made of a stretchy, light, and inexpensive fabric and are easy to clean. The T-shirt evolved from undergarments used in the 19th century and, in the mid-20th century, transitioned from undergarment to general-use casual clothing.

They are typically made of cotton textile in a stockinet or jersey knit, which has a distinctively pliable texture compared to shirts made of woven cloth. Some modern versions have a body made from a continuously knitted tube, produced on a circular knitting machine, such that the torso has no side seams. The manufacture of T-shirts has become highly automated and may include cutting fabric with a laser or a water jet.

T-shirts are inexpensive to produce and are often part of fast fashion, leading to outsized sales of T-shirts compared to other attire. For example, two billion T-shirts are sold per year in the United States, or the average person from Sweden buys nine T-shirts a year. Production processes vary but can be environmentally intensive, and include the environmental impact caused by their materials, such as cotton which is both pesticide and water intensive.

Simple, T-shaped top garments have been a part of human clothing since ancient times; garments similar to the T-shirt worn earlier in history are generally called tunics.

The modern T-shirt evolved from undergarments used in the 19th century. First, the one-piece union suit underwear was cut into separate top and bottom garments, with the top long enough to tuck under the waistband of the bottoms. With and without buttons, they were adopted by miners and stevedores during the late 19th century as a convenient covering for hot environments.

Since the 1960s, T-shirts have flourished as a form of personal expression. Screen printed T-shirts have been a standard form of marketing for major American consumer products, such as Coca-Cola and Mickey Mouse, since the 1970s. It has also been commonly used to commemorate an event or to make a political or personal statement. Since the 1990s, it has become common practice for companies of all sizes to produce T-shirts with their corporate logos or messages as part of their overall advertising campaigns. Since the late 1980s and especially the 1990s, T-shirts with prominent designer-name logos have become popular, especially with teenagers and young adults. These garments allow consumers to flaunt their taste for designer brands in an inexpensive way, in addition to being decorative. Examples of designer T-shirt

branding include Calvin Klein, FUBU, Ralph Lauren, American Apparel, and The Gap. These examples also include representations of rock bands, among other obscure pop-culture references. Licensed T-shirts are also extremely popular. Movie and TV T-shirts can have images of the actors, logos, and funny quotations from the movie or TV show. Often, the most popular T-shirts are those that characters wore in the film itself.

T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knit were the world's 79th most traded product, with a total export trade of US \$33.40 Billion. Between 2019 and 2020 the exports of T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knit decreased by -14.30%, from US \$38.98 B to US \$33.40 B. Trade in T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knit represent 0.16% of total world trade.

These are broadly classified under H.S. Code-6109.

Table - 4

India's Top 10 destination of T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests (HS Code –6103)

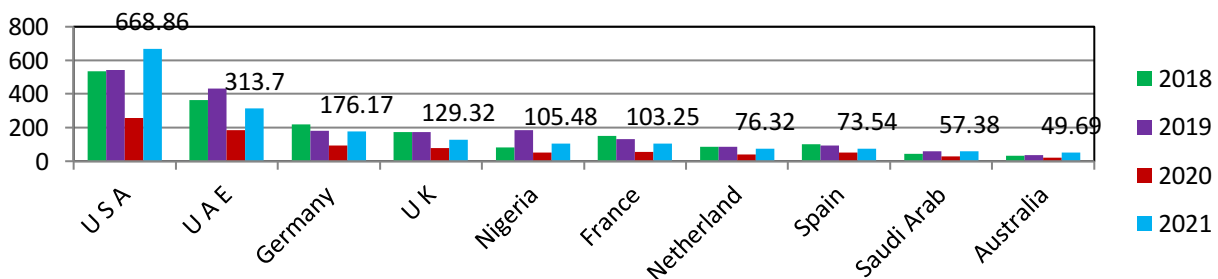
Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	U S A	534.68	21.74	544.10	20.80	258.51	21.60	668.86	28.49
2.	U A E	364.67	14.83	433.16	16.56	186.39	15.58	313.70	13.36
3.	Germany	217.99	8.86	181.66	6.94	93.29	7.80	176.17	7.50
4.	U K	174.91	7.11	173.22	6.62	77.67	6.49	129.32	5.51
5.	Nigeria	83.02	3.38	183.54	7.02	53.15	4.44	105.48	4.49
6.	France	152.14	6.19	130.29	4.98	56.01	4.68	103.25	4.40
7.	Netherland	86.14	3.50	84.78	3.24	40.51	3.39	76.32	3.25
8.	Spain	100.12	4.07	93.17	3.56	50.51	4.22	73.54	3.13
9.	Saudi Arab	43.60	1.77	58.57	2.24	27.21	2.27	57.38	2.44
10.	Australia	31.88	1.30	35.25	1.35	19.56	1.63	49.69	2.12
	Others	670.53	27.26	698.31	26.69	333.75	27.89	594.05	25.30
	Total	2459.69	100	2616.06	100	1196.55	100	2347.76	100

Source: DGCI&S

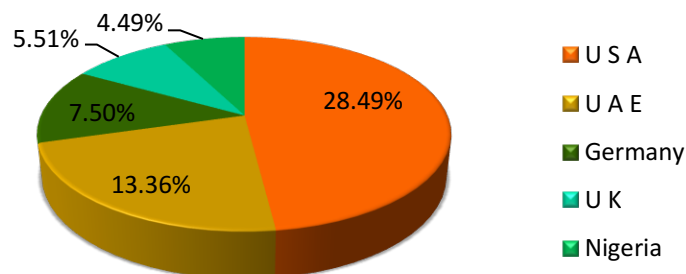
Note : India's Export including re-export

India's major destination of T-Shirts, Singlets, Vests etc.. from 2018-2021(Values in million USD)

Data label given on the basis of 2021



India's top 5 destinations of T-Shirts, Singlets, Vests etc..by percentage in 2021:



India's T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc.. exports was US \$ 2.34 Billion in 2021. From an [exports](#) realization of US \$ 1.20 Billion in 2020, the export of T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc.. increased nearly 100% in the year 2021. USA, UAE and Germany are the major importers of [the](#) same from India. USA has imported T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc.. worth US \$ 668.86 million in 2021, while UAE and Germany has imported T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc.. worth US \$ 313.70 and US \$ 176.17 respectively during the year. Other prominent importing countries from India were UK, Nigeria, France etc.

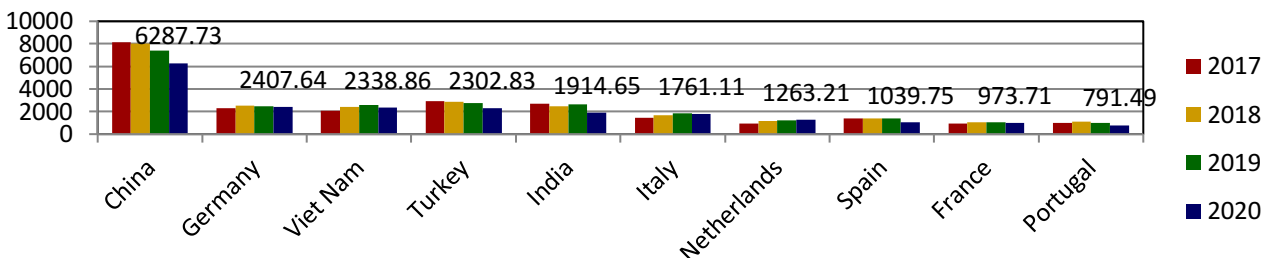
Table - 5

World's Top 10 exporters of T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests (HS Code –6109)

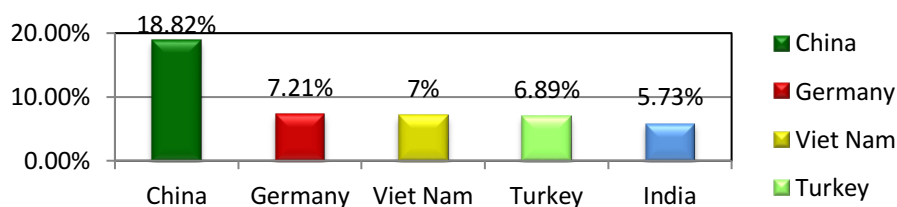
Rank	Countries	2017		2018		2019		2020	
		Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	China	8167.27	21.61	8005.61	20.46	7403.33	18.99	6287.73	18.82
2.	Germany	2282.95	6.04	2553.53	6.52	2480.80	6.36	2407.64	7.21
3.	Viet Nam	2082.90	5.51	2435.46	6.22	2564.04	6.58	2338.86	7.00
4.	Turkey	2911.95	7.70	2851.63	7.29	2772.51	7.11	2302.83	6.89
5.	India	2711.97	7.18	2452.98	6.27	2615.13	6.71	1914.65	5.73
6.	Italy	1472.15	3.90	1695.06	4.33	1842.75	4.73	1761.11	5.27
7.	Netherlands	963.86	2.55	1189.08	3.04	1235.47	3.17	1263.21	3.78
8.	Spain	1389.88	3.68	1370.79	3.50	1371.03	3.52	1039.75	3.11
9.	France	938.72	2.48	1063.98	2.72	1058.90	2.72	973.71	2.91
10.	Portugal	987.19	2.61	1126.70	2.88	966.57	2.48	791.49	2.37
	Others	13884.72	36.74	14392.09	36.77	14678.08	37.65	12324.21	36.89
	Total	37793.53	100	39136.92	100	38988.61	100	33405.19	100

Source: UN Comtrade

Top world exporters of T-Shirts, Singlets, Vests etc.. from 2017 to 2020 (Values in million USD)
Data label given on the basis of 2020



Export trends in world's leading T-Shirts, Singlets, Vests etc.. exporters by percentage in 2020:



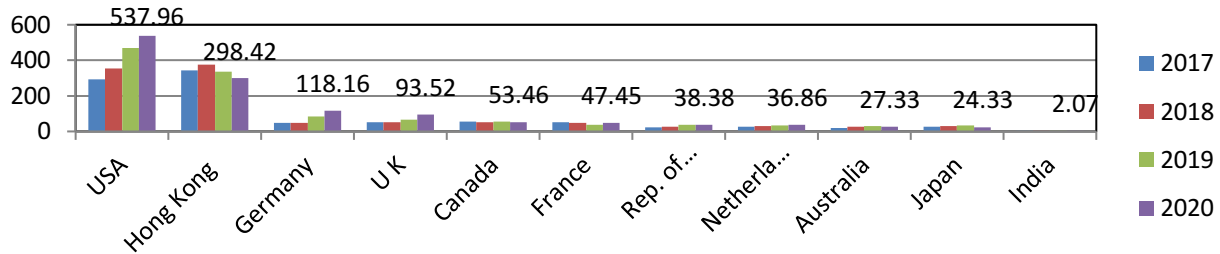
The China was the top country by T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc.. exports value in the world. As of 2020, T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc.. exports worth value in of China was US \$ 6.29 Billion accounts for 18.82% of the world's exports value, it was followed by Germany (US \$ 2.40B) and Viet Nam (US \$ 2.34 B). these major three country's together account for more than 33.02% of it. The world's total T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc.. exports worth value was estimated at US \$ 33.40 billion in 2020, for all time low in that year. **India** also an important exporter of T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc.. in the world, and ranked at 5th position with 5.73% share of world export in that year.

Table - 6
World's Top 10 Importers of T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests (HS Code –6109)

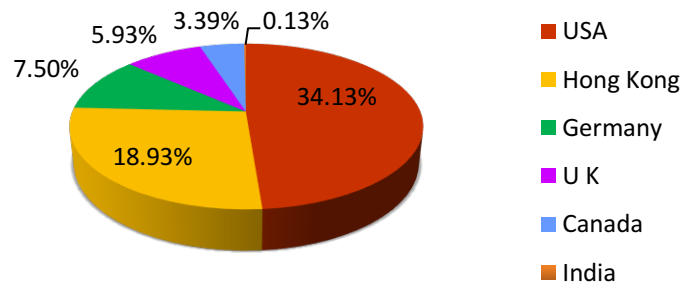
Rank	Countries	2017		2018		2019		2020	
		Value (million \$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	USA	5835.26	15.53	6143.89	15.15	6587.08	16.08	5092.29	14.57
2.	Germany	4271.26	11.37	4394.43	10.84	4155.48	10.14	3953.99	11.32
3.	U K	2583.11	6.88	2695.61	6.65	2691.43	6.57	2281.41	6.53
4.	France	2239.79	5.96	2455.12	6.06	2401.20	5.86	2151.54	6.16
5.	Japan	2201.12	5.86	2377.43	5.86	2427.46	5.92	2145.83	6.14
6.	Spain	1894.40	5.04	1963.56	4.84	1988.34	4.85	1587.45	4.54
7.	Italy	1508.16	4.01	1755.32	4.33	1789.61	4.37	1462.40	4.19
8.	Netherlands	1370.74	3.65	1506.35	3.72	1525.54	3.72	1352.23	3.87
9.	Poland	616.85	1.64	841.55	2.08	845.73	2.06	973.09	2.78
10.	China	652.56	1.74	834.91	2.06	955.29	2.33	894.62	2.56
47.	India	53.55	0.14	72.06	0.18	86.59	0.21	66.58	0.19
	Others	14339.90	38.17	15506.30	38.24	15516.88	37.87	12979.95	37.15
	Total	37566.69	100	40546.51	100	40970.63	100	34941.40	100

Source :UNComtrade

Top world importers of Children's drawing or Colour Books from 2017 to 2020 (Values in M USD)
Data label given on the basis of 2020



Country wise leading global Importer of Children's drawing or Colour Books by percentage in 2020

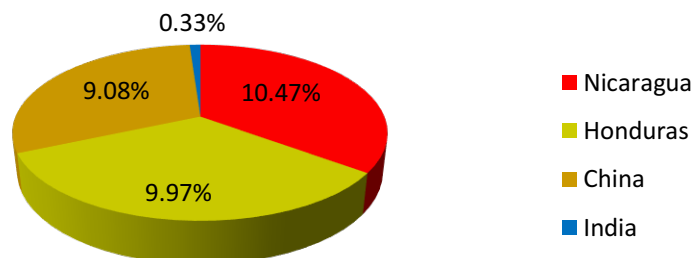


Of T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc.. importers, USA was the largest T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc.. - importing nation. Its import worth value of T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc.. was US \$ 5.09 billion in 2020, accounted 14.57% share of world import. Germany, UK, France and Japan also imported large values of T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc..in 2020.. Collectively, these five major countries represent nearly 45%% of globally imported T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc.. during 2020. Very Smaller percentages of T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc.. came imported by India (0.19%) in the same year.

Annexure-II

Sources of world's top three importers of T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests (HS Code 6109).

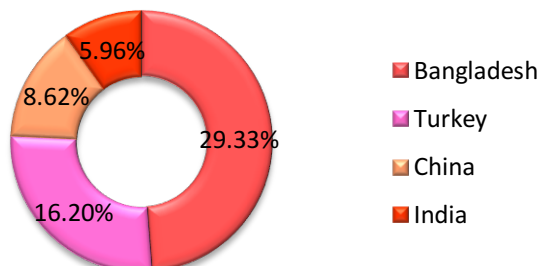
i) **Top 3 Sources of T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc.. to USA in 2020 by percentage:**



USA's source most of its T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc.. came from Nicaragua with 10.47% share of its import of the commodity in 2020. Honduras and China are found to be the 2nd and 3rd largest exporters of T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc.. to USA by 9.97% and 9.08% shares of USA's total import respectively

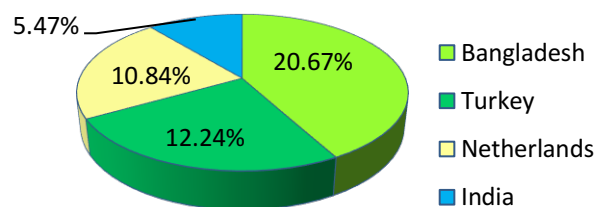
in 2020. apparently the projection shows that India's contribution in this regards is very negligible, only 0.33% share. (Source: UN Comtrade)

ii) **Top 3 Sources of T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc.. to Germany in 2020 by percentage:**



29.33% share of T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc.. imports to Germany came from Bangladesh in 2020, it was followed by Turkey(16.20%) and China (8.62%). T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc.. exports from India to Germany was 5.96% of Germany's total import in that year. (Source: UN Comtrade)

iii) **Top 3 Sources of T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc.. to UK in 2020 by percentage:**



With 20.67% share of UK's total import of T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc.. Bangladesh became the largest source of it to UK in 2020. Turkey (12.24%) and Netherlands (10.84%) were other major sources of T-Shirts, Singlets and Vests etc.. to UK in that year. **India's** share was also very good, UK imported 5.47% share of its total import from **India** in the same year. (Source : UN Comtrade)

IMPORT

Synthetic Organic Colouring Matter

A colorant is any substance that changes the spectral transmittance or reflectance of a material. **Synthetic colorants** are those created in a laboratory or industrial setting. The production and improvement of colorants was a driver of the early synthetic chemical industry, in fact many of today's largest chemical producers started as dye-works in the late 19th or early 20th centuries, including Bayer AG(1863). Synthetics are extremely attractive for industrial and aesthetic purposes as they have they often achieve higher intensity and colour fastness than comparable natural pigments and dyes used since ancient times. Market viable large scale production of dyes occurred nearly simultaneously in the early major producing countries Britain (1857), France (1858), Germany (1858), and Switzerland (1859), and expansion of associated chemical industries followed. The mid-nineteenth century through WWII saw an incredible expansion of the variety and scale of manufacture of synthetic colorants. The dye industry became one of the first instances where directed scientific research lead to new products, and the first where this occurred regularly.

Colorants can be divided into pigments and dyes. Broadly, dyes are soluble and become fixed to a substrate via impregnation, while pigments are insoluble and require a binding agent to adhere to a substrate. Dyes, therefore, must have an affinity for the substance they are intended to colour. Chemically speaking, for now, pigments can be organic or inorganic, while dyes are only organic. Furthermore, organic white pigments do not exist, despite the fact that the majority of purified crystalline organic products are white in appearance. This story is complicated somewhat by lake pigments, or lakes, which are dyes modified with a chemical process to form an insoluble pigment. Typically this involves precipitating the natural extracts as salts in alkaline conditions.

Early colorants date to prehistoric times. Human beings were already relying on natural substances, primarily from vegetables, but also from animals, to colour their homes and artefacts. Cave drawings like those in Altamira or Lascaux were made in the Ice Age 15,000 to 30,000 years ago. Using pigments for coloration is among the oldest cultural activities of mankind. The important substrates of pre-industrial societies were generally naturally occurring (cotton, silk, wool, leather, paper) and therefore share similarities, since they are primarily saccharide or peptide polymers. In ancient cave paintings natural manganese oxide and charcoal were used for black shades and iron oxides for yellow, orange, and red colour tones. Examples of similar earth pigments that persisted to more modern times are the red pigment vermilion (mercury sulphide), the yellow orpiment (arsenic trisulphide), the green malachite (basic copper carbonate) and the blue lapis lazuli (natural ultramarine). Natural sources of white pigments include chalk and kaolin, while black pigments are often obtained as charcoal and as soot.

In the mid nineteenth century, the coal tar industry, particularly in England, produced the precursors needed for a large amount of organic syntheses, in large quantities. For the first eight years after the first marketable synthetic dye, Mauveine, until the middle of the 1860s, British and French firms were the major dye producers. The second half of the 1860s saw German dye works surpassing their competition in both capacity and market share.

Most modern synthetic dye molecules contain two components. The first part is an aromatic benzene ring or system of benzene rings, often substituted. The second is a chromophore, a conjugated double bond system with unsaturated groups. When exposed to visible light, this is the part that absorbs or reflects colour. Other components of colorant molecules can tune intensity, colour, solubility and substrate affinity. Dyes and pigments can be categorized according to their synthetic or chemical properties.

These are broadly classified under H. S. Code 3204.

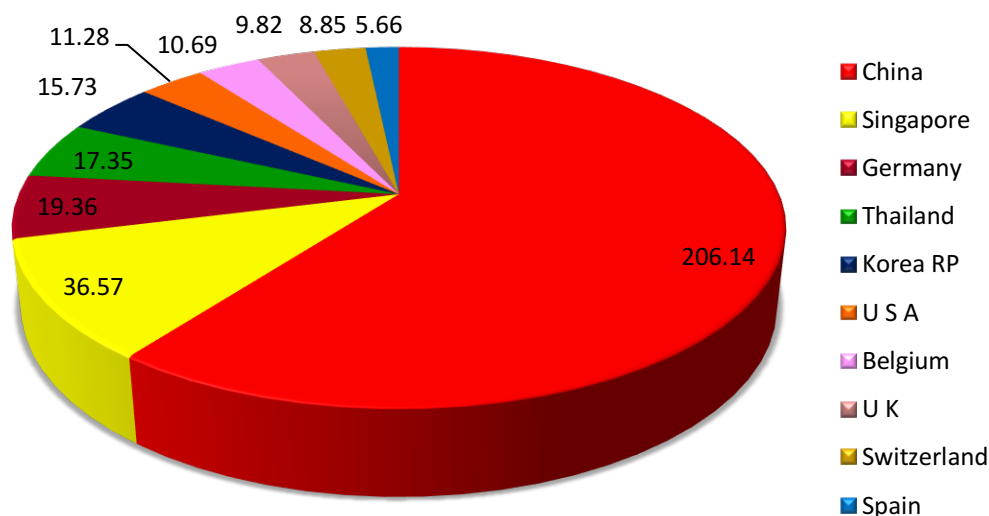
Table – 7

India's Top 10 Sources of Synthetic Organic Colouring Matter (HS Code :3204)

Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million \$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	China	163.06	45.48	159.37	44.86	77.24	47.58	206.14	54.60
2.	Singapore	56.45	15.74	62.76	17.67	11.80	7.27	36.57	9.69
3.	Germany	19.65	5.48	14.97	4.21	9.77	6.02	19.36	5.13
4.	Thailand	21.01	5.86	22.38	6.30	9.70	5.98	17.35	4.60
5.	Korea RP	11.37	3.17	12.72	3.58	6.40	3.94	15.73	4.17
6.	U S A	10.96	3.06	10.95	3.08	6.26	3.86	11.28	2.99
7.	Belgium	6.54	1.82	10.14	2.85	5.36	3.30	10.69	2.83
8.	U K	8.26	2.30	9.84	2.77	5.42	3.34	9.82	2.60
9.	Switzerland	7.97	2.22	3.66	1.03	3.11	1.92	8.85	2.34
10.	Spain	5.82	1.62	4.03	1.13	3.67	2.26	5.66	1.50
	Others	47.45	13.23	44.42	12.50	23.61	14.54	36.13	9.57
	Total	358.53	100	355.24	100	162.33	100	377.56	100

Source: DGCI&S, Note : India's Import including re-import

Country wise import Synthetic Organic Colouring Matter import to India in 2021 (USD Million)



India's import of Synthetic Organic Colouring Matter in 2021 stood at US \$ 377.56 million which has increased more than two times from the year 2020. Major three source countries of Synthetic Organic Colouring Matter to India in 2021 were China (US \$ 206.14 million), Singapore (US \$ 36.57 million) and Germany (US \$ 19.36 million). These 3 countries in total sold US \$ 262.07 million worth value of Synthetic Organic Colouring Matter to India which rounds up to 69.41% of the total Synthetic Organic Colouring Matte import into India in that year.

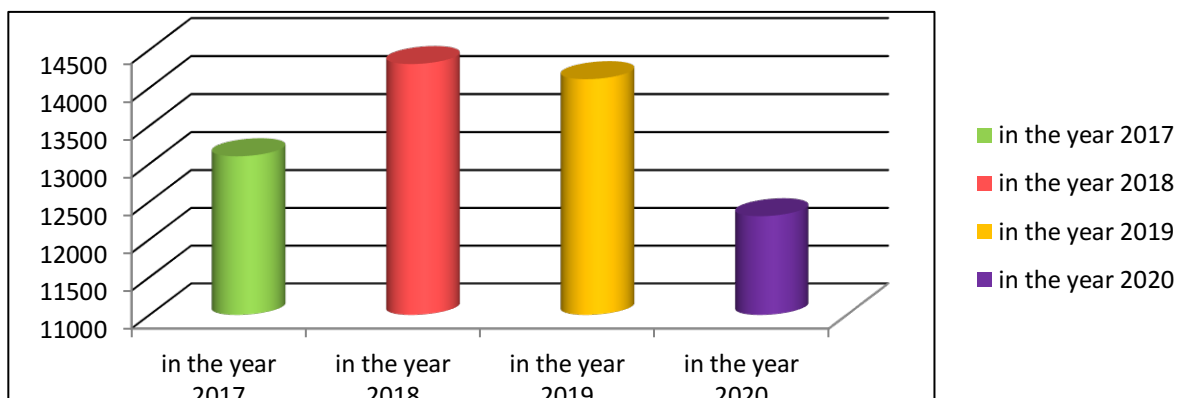
Table – 8

World Top 10 Importer of Synthetic Organic Colouring Matter (HS Code :3204)

Rank	Countries	2017		2018		2019		2020	
		Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	China	841.67	6.43	1057.62	7.39	1190.04	8.43	1019.66	8.29
2.	Rep.of Korea	972.07	7.42	993.52	6.94	974.99	6.91	878.66	7.14
3.	Germany	1038.51	7.93	1036.96	7.25	931.99	6.60	852.86	6.93
4.	USA	894.24	6.83	1002.91	7.01	901.29	6.39	791.48	6.43
5.	Turkey	537.96	4.11	565.57	3.95	649.53	4.60	570.74	4.64
6.	Italy	524.21	4.00	555.17	3.88	565.18	4.00	454.98	3.70
7.	Japan	503.58	3.84	597.38	4.17	566.90	4.02	437.43	3.55
8.	OtherAsianes	436.37	3.33	540.46	3.78	511.83	3.63	430.41	3.50
9.	Viet Nam	345.00	2.63	424.70	2.97	473.19	3.35	429.12	3.49
10.	France	420.70	3.21	426.40	2.98	420.81	2.98	406.78	3.31
19.	India	315.37	2.41	357.87	2.50	355.03	2.52	248.37	2.02
	Others	6268.85	47.86	6753.49	47.19	6572.24	46.57	5786.60	47.02
	Total	13098.53	100	14312.04	100	14113.02	100	12307.10	100

Source :UNComtrade

Year wise trends of \Global import of Padlock and Locks during the period from 2017 to 2018 :



According to the United Nation's COMTRADE database, global imports of Synthetic Organic Colouring Matte stood at amounting to US \$ 12.30 billion in 2020. China is the world's top importer of the commodity, with total value of US \$ 1.02 billion in 2020, which represented almost 8.29% of global import of Synthetic Organic Colouring Matter. Other major importers of Synthetic Organic Colouring Matter in 2020 include Rep. of Korea (US \$ 878.66 million), Germany (US \$ 852.86 million), USA (US \$ 791.48 million) and Turkey (US \$ 570.74 million). India, in contrast, imported a comparable US \$ 248.37 million of Synthetic Organic Colouring Matter in 2020, ranked in 19th position in the world with 2.02% share of world import in 2020.

2. Parts and Accessories of Motor Vehicles

A **motor vehicle**, also known as **motorized vehicle** or **automotive vehicle**, is a self-propelled land vehicle, commonly wheeled, that does not operate on rails (such as trains or trams) and is used for the transportation of people or cargo.

The vehicle propulsion is provided by an engine or motor, usually an internal combustion engine or an electric motor, or some combination of the two, such as hybrid electric vehicles and plug-in hybrids. For legal purpose, motor vehicles are often identified within a number of vehicle classes including cars, buses, motorcycles, off-road vehicles, light trucks and regular trucks. These classifications vary according to the legal codes of each country. ISO 3833:1977 is the standard for road vehicle types, terms and definitions. Generally, to avoid requiring people with disabilities from having to possess an operator's license to use one, or requiring tags and insurance, powered wheelchairs will be specifically excluded by law from being considered motor vehicles.

As of 2011, there were more than one billion motor vehicles in use in the world, excluding off-road vehicles and heavy construction equipment. The US publisher Ward's estimates that as of 2019, there were 1.4 billion motor vehicles in use in the world.

Global vehicle ownership per capita in 2010 was 148 vehicles in operation (VIO) per 1000 people.^[5] China has the largest motor vehicle fleet in the world, with 322 million motor vehicles registered at the end of September 2018. The United States has the highest vehicle ownership per capita in the world, with 832 vehicles in operation per 1000 people in 2016. Also, China became the world's largest new car market in 2009. In 2011, a total of 80 million cars and commercial vehicles were built, led by China which built a total of 18.4 million motor vehicles.

From the steering system to the front and rear suspension, a gas-powered vehicle is filled with a host of parts that come together to power your car, truck or SUV down the road. While it may feel like a foreign language, having a working understanding of how the steering and suspension systems relate to the other parts of your vehicle is extremely helpful in visualizing how your vehicle functions.

An automobile is made of several components, assemblies and systems. The growing automotive industry has given rise to a growing auto component industry also. India has emerged as a global outsourcing hub manufacturing of various automobile components. All major companies like Toyota, Hyundai, Ford, Volvo, Renault and others are now sourcing their automotive components from Indian manufacturers. The auto components industry is predominantly divided into five segments.

Vehicle Parts are a part of Vehicles. They include Other Motor vehicle parts, Others parts and accessories of bodies for motor vehicle, Transmissions for motor vehicles, Brake system parts except linings, Drive axles with differential for motor vehicles, Wheels including parts/accessories for motor vehicles, Steering wheels, columns & boxes for motor vehicles, Shock absorbers for motor vehicles, Clutches and parts for motor vehicles, and Mufflers and exhaust pipes for motor vehicles, among others.

In 2020, Vehicle Parts were the world's 8th most traded product, with a total import trade of US \$ 339.50 B. Between 2019 and 2020 the imports of Vehicle Parts decreased by -14.95%, from US \$ 399.17 B to US \$339.50 B. Trade in Vehicle Parts represent 2.02% of total world trade.

These are broadly classified under H. S. Code 8708.

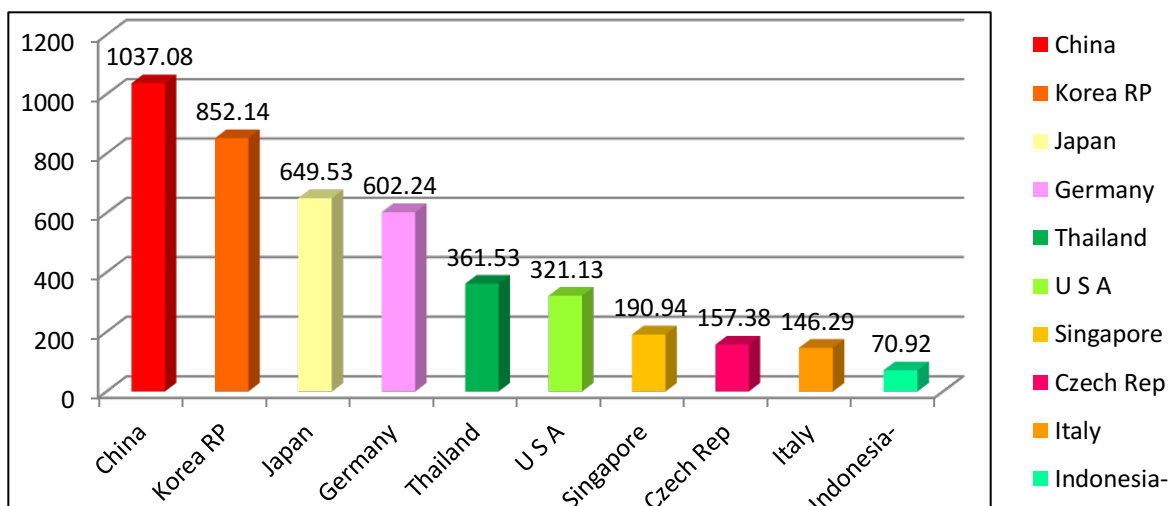
Table - 9
India's Top 10 Source Countries of Motor Vehicle's Parts & Accessories (HS Code : 8708)

Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million \$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	China	864.26	17.99	756.97	18.06	433.80	21.41	1037.08	21.14
2.	Korea RP	703.58	14.64	885.90	21.13	472.53	23.32	852.14	17.37
3.	Japan	500.03	10.41	416.44	9.93	204.26	10.08	649.53	13.24
4.	Germany	905.78	18.85	596.99	14.24	236.67	11.68	602.24	12.28
5.	Thailand	350.25	7.29	334.53	7.98	131.00	6.47	361.53	7.37
6.	U S A	309.87	6.45	274.87	6.56	143.37	7.08	321.13	6.55
7.	Singapore	195.00	4.06	182.94	4.36	77.25	3.81	190.94	3.89
8.	Czech Rep	37.48	0.78	13.96	0.33	35.69	1.76	157.38	3.21
9.	Italy	134.44	2.80	88.29	2.11	51.42	2.54	146.29	2.98
10.	Indonesia-	106.38	2.21	73.18	1.75	24.76	1.22	70.92	1.45
	Others	697.65	14.52	567.85	13.55	215.15	10.62	516.86	10.54
	Total	4804.70	100	4191.90	100	2025.92	100	4906.02	100

Source: DGCI&S

Note : India's Import including Re-import

Country wise import Parts and Accessories of Motor Vehicles import to India in 2021 (USD M)



The value of imports of Parts and Accessories of Motor Vehicles to India totaled US \$ 4.90 Billion in 2021. Sales of Parts and Accessories of Motor Vehicles to India increased by almost 2.5 times in value terms compared to 2020. Major five source countries of Parts and Accessories of Motor Vehicles to India in 2021 are China (US \$ 1.04 Billion), Korea RP(US \$ 852.14 Million), Japan (US \$ 649.53 Million), Germany (US \$ 602.24 Million) & Thailand (US \$ 361.53 Million). These 5 countries in total exported US \$ 3.50 Billion value of Parts and Accessories of Motor Vehicles to India which rounds up to 71.40 % of the total Parts and Accessories of Motor Vehicles import into India.

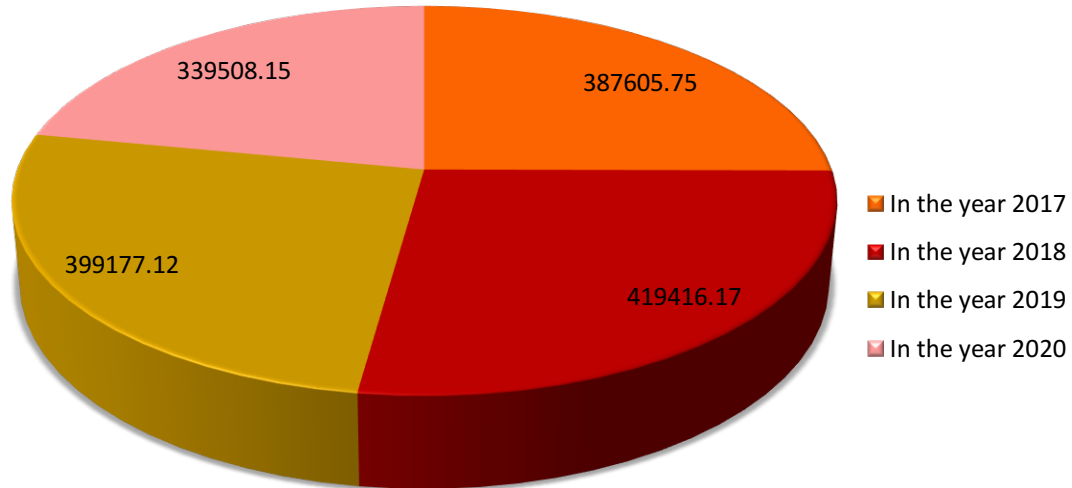
Table - 10

World Top 10 Importer of Motor Vehicle's Parts & Accessories (HS Code : 8708)

Rank	Countries	2017		2018		2019		2020	
		Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	USA	66307.76	17.11	71435.55	17.03	69634.46	17.44	60037.38	17.68
2.	Germany	42008.62	10.84	44402.05	10.59	40275.16	10.09	34433.43	10.14
3.	China	27084.97	6.99	29355.81	7.00	25233.46	6.32	25778.39	7.59
4.	Mexico	25265.30	6.52	27325.01	6.52	27161.40	6.80	21926.42	6.46
5.	Spain	17296.07	4.46	17790.22	4.24	16815.70	4.21	14541.51	4.28
6.	Canada	20526.72	5.30	20165.28	4.81	19824.26	4.97	14374.75	4.23
7.	France	15215.12	3.93	17610.56	4.20	16700.33	4.18	12889.85	3.80
8.	U K	16040.70	4.14	17200.18	4.10	15836.79	3.97	11548.71	3.40
9.	Slovakia	7943.16	2.05	10665.86	2.54	11823.12	2.96	11325.19	3.34
10.	Czechia	10246.39	2.64	11240.61	2.68	11175.39	2.80	9662.91	2.85
25.	India	4348.10	1.12	4792.24	1.14	4190.51	1.05	3248.94	0.96
	Others	135322.83	34.91	147432.78	35.15	140506.53	35.20	119740.66	35.27
	Total	387605.75	100	419416.17	100	399177.12	100	339508.15	100

Source :UNComtrade

Year wise trends of \Global import of Parts and Accessories of Motor Vehicles during the period from 2017 to 2018 :



The imports of the Five major importers of Parts and Accessories of Motor Vehicles, namely USA, Germany, China, Mexico and Spain represented 46.15% of total global imports in 2020. In value terms, USA (US \$ 60 B), Germany (US \$ 34.43 B), China (US \$ 25.78 B), Mexico (US \$ 21.92 B) and Spain (US \$ 14.54 B) constituted the countries with the highest levels of imports in 2020. India stood at 25th position in the world with 0.96% share of Global import in 2020.