

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	339,665,118 estimated for 2023.
Population Density	34.33 (approx) per sq. km.
Population growth rate	0.68% estimated for 2023.
Life expectancy	Total population: 80.75 years; male: 78.54 years and female: 82.93 years estimated for 2023.
Birth rate	12.21 births/1,000 population estimated for 2023.
Death rate	8.42 deaths/1,000 population estimated for 2023.
Net migration rate	3.01 migrant(s)/1,000 population estimated for 2023.
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 U.S. economy has proven resilient in the face of the significant policy tightening that took place in 2022. Consumer demand has held up particularly well, boosted initially by a drawdown of pent-up savings and, more recently, by solid growth in real disposable incomes. Prime age labor force participation has risen above its pre-pandemic peak, the unemployment rate for women and African Americans has fallen to historical lows, and real wages have been rising faster than inflation since mid-2022. Nonetheless, the significant reduction during 2021 in the share of the population living in poverty has largely been unwound, as pandemic benefits have expired and real wage growth for low-income workers has moderated.

The strength of demand and in labor market outcomes has contributed to a persistent inflation problem. While goods inflation has moderated and shelter price growth is expected to slow in coming months, nominal wage increases are feeding into non-shelter services prices. Core and headline PCE inflation remain materially above the two percent target of the Federal Reserve.

Fiscal policy is expected to be procyclical in 2023 on a general government basis, following a significant fiscal contraction in 2022 due to the unwinding of major pandemic related fiscal measures and higher tax receipts. While the U.S. retains some fiscal space, public debt is well above pre-pandemic levels and is expected to continue to increase over the next decade, as aging-related expenditures on healthcare and social security feed into the debt dynamics.

Monetary policy has been assertively tightened. Interest rates have risen by 500bps since March 2022 and are expected to remain at or above the current level well into 2024. The process of shrinking the Federal Reserve's balance sheet is ongoing.

Recent bank failures reflect the challenge of sizable unrealized losses on assets in the rising interest rate environment, while substantial amounts of deposits remain uninsured. Blanket guarantees were extended to depositors at failed banks where the deposit franchise could not be sold. The Federal Reserve provided systemic liquidity support, including a new facility to reduce the need for banks to liquidate assets in times of stress. These actions have stabilized deposit outflows and restored confidence to the banking system.

Executive Board Assessment

In the course of Article IV consultation between IMF and USA, Executive Directors of IMF agreed with the thrust of the staff appraisal. They welcomed the continuing resilience of the U.S. economy in the face of the significant tightening of monetary and fiscal policies in 2022. Directors noted, however, that resilient demand and strong labor market outcomes have contributed to more persistent inflation. Going forward, bringing inflation down remains a priority. Efforts to tackle longer-term issues—including bringing down public debt, and addressing supply-side constraints and decarbonizing the economy while avoiding protectionism—also remain necessary.

Directors emphasized that bringing inflation back to target will require an extended period of high interest rates. Nevertheless, Directors also highlighted the potential risks to global activity and financial stability from a prolonged period of tight monetary policy, especially in light of recent bank failures, and careful monitoring will be necessary. Directors stressed the importance of clear communication of the Federal Reserve's assessment of incoming data and its implication for the path of the policy rate.

Directors recognized that in the short term, a tighter fiscal stance would ease some of the burden shouldered by the Federal Reserve in reducing demand and inflation. Over the medium term, more determined action will be needed to put public debt on a decisively downward path, including tax increases and tackling structural imbalances in social security and Medicare. Directors also called for a permanent solution to the debt ceiling.

Directors commended the authorities' prompt response to recent bank failures but observed that the bank failures illustrate the systemic risks posed by even relatively small financial institutions. Directors called for improved stress tests, more stringent requirements for mid-sized banks, including aligning capital and liquidity requirements with the Basel framework, and for a more assertive

supervisory stance. Directors encouraged the authorities to address remaining FSAP recommendations. They welcomed their governance and anticorruption efforts in the financial sector, including plans to close gaps in the AML/CFT framework.

Directors noted that the U.S. external position remains moderately weaker than implied by medium-term fundamentals and desirable policies. Noting that “Made in America” policies in recent legislation include provisions that favor goods and services produced in the U.S. or North America, Directors urged the authorities to maintain open trade policies and work to strengthen a rules-based multilateral trading system. Directors welcomed the proposed supply-side policies including expanding access to healthcare and education and incentivizing labor force participation, but recommended that these policies be implemented in a manner that supports a downward path for public debt.

Directors welcomed the climate provisions in the Inflation Reduction Act as a means to decarbonize the U.S. economy. They noted that the U.S. climate goals could be achieved without introducing domestic content requirements. They also noted the need for additional efforts to ensure emission reductions reach the U.S. objective, which could include building consensus on carbon pricing. Training and financial support for the most affected workers would facilitate a faster reallocation of labor and lower societal costs of the transition.

United States: Selected Economic Indicators									
	Projections								
	021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	
Real GDP (annual growth)	.9	.1	.7	.0	.8	.1	.1	.1	
Real GDP (q4/q4)	.7	.9	.2	.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	
Unemployment rate (q4 avg.)	.2	.6	.8	.4	.2	.0	.0	.0	
Current account balance (% of GDP)	3.6	3.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	
Fed funds rate (end of period)	.1	.4	.4	.9	.9	.4	.4	.4	
Ten-year government bond rate (q4 avg.)	.5	.8	.0	.7	.5	.4	.4	.4	
PCE Inflation (q4/q4)	.7	.7	.8	.6	.3	.9	.9	.0	
Core PCE Inflation (q4/q4)	.7	.8	.1	.8	.5	.0	.0	.0	
Federal fiscal balance (% of GDP)	12.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.4	
Federal debt held by the public (% of GDP)	8.4	7.0	6.6	8.4	01.2	03.6	05.8	08.3	
Sources: BEA; BLS; Haver Analytics; and IMF staff estimates.									

“NATIONAL ECONOMY”M is based on IMF Executive Board Concludes 2023 Article IV Consultation with the United States June 15, 2023.

FOREIGN TRADE

The United State of America's total exports in 2018 was of the order of US\$ 1,665,303 million. It decreased to US\$ 2,062,090 million in 2022. Exports during the period from 2018 to 2022, in terms of percentage, grew highest (22.58%) in 2021 and fell maximum (-13.02) in 2020 in comparison with 2020 and 2019 respectively. The annual average compound growth rate worked out at 5.49%.

Imports, on the other hand, were of the order of US\$ 3,372,902 million in 2022 while in 2018 it was US\$ 2,611,432 million. Imports during the period from 2018 to 2022, in terms of percentage, grew highest (21.93%) in 2021 and fell maximum (-6.31%) in 2020 as compared to 2020 and 2019 respectively. The annual average compound growth rate worked out at 6.61%.

Volume of trade registered an annual average (compound) rate of growth of 6.17% from US\$ 4,276,735 million in 2018 to US\$ 5,434,992 million in 2022.

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

The USA's export and import, volume and balance of trade between 2018 and 2022 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 2018-19 was of the order of Rs.615,190.50 crores. It increased to Rs.1,033,693.55 crores in 2022-23. The annual compound growth rate of volume of trade during the period from 2018-19 to 2022-23 was 13.85%. 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 14.50% and 12.88% respectively.

India's exports to, and imports from the USA of Merchandised Goods during the period from 2018-19 to 2022-23 along with their growth rates are presented in **Table II**.

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

SOME IMPORTANT LINKS

Embassy of the United States of America

American Embassy
Chanakyapuri
New Delhi-110021
Telephone: +91-11-2419 8000
Fax: +91-11- 24190017

Embassy of India

2107, Massachusetts Avenue,
NW,
Washington D.C. 20008.
Telephone: 00-1-202-9397000
Fax: 00-1-202-2654351
Email: indembwash@indiagov.org
Web: www.indianembassy.org
([External website that opens in a new window](#))

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

ICAC - International Cotton Advisory Committee

1629 K Street, NW Suite 702
Washington
202 463 6660 116/
terry@icac.org
www.icac.org

American Spice Trade Association

1620 I Street N.W.
Washington, DC
+1 202 331 2460
+1 202 463 8998
info@astaspice.org
www.astaspice.org

American Association of Exporters and Importers

1050 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC
+1 202 8578009
+1 202 8577843
hq@aaei.org
<http://www.aaei.org>

- **Federation of International Trade Associations**
- **172 Fifth Avenue # 118**
- **New York**
- **+1 718 8710369**
- info@fita.org
- www.fita.org

North American Importers Association
Connecticut Avenue Business Center
200 Washington, DC
+1 888 483 5777
+1 209 436 3820
bernard@usacan.org
www.usacan.org

Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce
350 South Bixel Street
Los Angeles, CA
+1 213 5807500
+1 213 5807511
info@lachamber.org
<http://www.lachamber.org>

Trade Point Detroit/Windsor
1200 Sixth Street
Detroit, MI
+1 313 3882345
+1 313 3889945
email@tradepointdetroit.org
<http://www.tradepointdetroit.org>

Greater New York Chamber of Commerce
20 West 44th Street, 4th Floor
New York, NY
+1 212 686 7220
+1 212 686 7232
info@chamber.com
<http://www.ny-chamber.com>

Trade Point Los Angeles
2600 Industry Way
Lynwood, Ca
+1 310 5374610
+1 310 7626211
phofmann@tradepointla.org
<http://www.tradepointla.org>

World Information Technology And
Services Alliance
8300 Boone Boulevard; (Suite 450);
Vienna, VA 22182
+1 571 265 5964
+1 703 893 1269
info@witsa.org
<http://www.witsa.org>

Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce
200 South Broad Street, Suite 700
Philadelphia, PA
+1 215 5451234
+1 215 7903600
services@philachamber.com
<http://www.philachamber.com>

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

Permission for reproduction of these official papers on foreign trade of India
published in the Indian Trade Journal is reserved by the Directorate General of Commercial
Intelligence & Statistics, Kolkata 700 107.

TABLE - I**USA'S TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, VOLUME AND BALANCE OF TRADE****BETWEEN 2018 AND 2022.**

(Figures in US MILLION DOLLARS)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Percentage Growth in Exports</i>	<i>Import</i>	<i>Percentage Growth in Imports</i>	<i>Volume of Trade</i>	<i>Percentage Growth in Vol. of Trade</i>	<i>Balance of Trade</i>
2018	1665303		2611432		42,76,735		-946129
2019	1644276	-1.26	2567492	-1.68	42,11,768	-1.52	-923216
2020	1430254	-13.02	2405382	-6.31	38,35,636	-8.93	-975128
2021	1753137	22.58	2932976	21.93	46,86,113	22.17	-1179839
2022	2062090	17.62	3372902	15.00	54,34,992	15.98	-1310812
Annual							
Compound							
Growth Rate	5.49		6.61		6.17		
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 2018-2019 TO 2022-2023****(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
2018-19	366631.80		248558.70		615190.50		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
2022-23	630198.64	10.94	403494.91	24.91	1033693.55	16.01	226703.73
Annual Compound Growth Rate	14.50		12.88		13.85		
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										
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
1	Pearl, Precs. Semi-prec's Stones	59095.50	51163.57	48952.48	80623.99	73578.00	-13.42	-4.32	64.70	-8.74
	Share in total export	16.12	13.60	12.82	14.19	11.68				
2	Drugs Formulations, Biologicals	37281.90	44338.85	52812.50	47678.09	54445.74	18.93	19.11	-9.72	14.19
	Share in total export	10.17	11.78	13.83	8.39	8.64				
3	Petroleum Products	16776.90	16163.89	8566.95	37865.77	48538.26	-3.65	-47.00	342.00	28.19
	Share in total export	4.58	4.30	2.24	6.67	7.70				
4	Gold And Other Precs. Metl. Jewellery	13555.40	14034.53	14906.84	28149.45	2663.17	3.53	6.22	88.84	-90.54
	Share in total export	3.70	3.73	3.90	4.96	0.42				
5	RMG Cotton Incl. Accessiries	16911.90	17633.58	14543.44	23254.27	24975.30	4.27	-17.52	59.90	7.40
	Share in total export	4.61	4.69	3.81	4.09	3.96				
6	Products Of Iron And Steel	11850.20	11247.16	10917.95	19824.27	24723.74	-5.09	-2.93	81.58	24.71
	Share in total export	3.23	2.99	2.86	3.49	3.92				
7	Electric Machinery And Equipments	13985.70	19875.41	18999.42	22945.28	21938.66	42.11	-4.41	20.77	-4.39
	Share in total export	3.81	5.28	4.97	4.04	3.48				
8	Telecom Instruments	2101.85	2268.30	3649.14	5296.42	20823.93	7.92	60.88	45.14	293.17
	Share in total export	0.57	0.60	0.96	0.93	3.30				
9	Marine Products	16298.10	17956.18	17892.90	24756.62	20672.17	10.17	-0.35	38.36	-16.50
	Share in total export	4.45	4.77	4.69	4.36	3.28				
10	Cotton Fabrics, Madeups Etc.	15858.70	15856.09	19093.37	24344.87	19387.48	-0.02	20.42	27.50	-20.36
	Share in total export	4.33	4.21	5.00	4.29	3.08				
	Total export to USA	366631.82	376274.60	381899.61	568028.06	630198.64	2.63	1.49	48.74	10.94
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****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
1	Petroleum: Crude	25229.31	34603.94	39611.92	84542.17	82142.14	37.16	14.47	113.43	-2.84
	Share in total imports	10.15	13.72	18.54	26.17	20.36				
2	Pearl, Precs. Semi-prec. Stones	39138.62	31441.15	26945.37	43011.81	42977.52	-19.67	-14.30	59.63	-0.08
	Share in total imports	15.75	12.46	12.61	13.31	10.65				
3	Coal, Coke And Briquettes Etc.	13751.33	9748.64	8647.79	16787.04	3005.29	-29.11	-11.29	94.12	-82.10
	Share in total imports.	5.53	3.86	4.05	5.20	0.74				
4	Petroleum Products	11918.48	14211.28	15006.52	20126.00	25583.37	19.24	5.60	34.12	27.12
	Share in total import	4.80	5.63	7.02	6.23	6.34				
5	Gold	14802.04	9648.72	8741.23	5869.58	14984.73	-34.81	-9.41	-32.85	155.29
	Share in total import	5.96	3.83	4.09	1.82	3.71				
6	Organic Chemicals	11011.98	9948.49	9736.21	10229.87	13265.88	-9.66	-2.13	5.07	29.68
	Share in total import	4.43	3.94	4.56	3.17	3.29				
7	Electric Machinery & Equipments	11261.73	18849.27	5588.93	10431.95	13260.57	67.37	-70.35	86.65	27.11
	Share in total import	4.53	7.47	2.62	3.23	3.29				
8	Aircraft, Spacecraft And Parts	10469.45	9682.14	1889.63	1416.89	12681.61	-7.52	-80.48	-25.02	795.03
	Share in total import	4.21	3.84	0.88	0.44	3.14				
9	Plastic Raw Materials	4813.89	5252.51	5545.55	5880.25	9769.51	9.11	5.58	6.04	66.14
	Share in total import	1.94	2.08	2.60	1.82	2.42				
10	Iron And Steel	3611.06	3699.63	2913.99	3685.69	9383.06	2.45	-21.24	26.48	154.58
	Share in total import	1.45	1.47	1.36	1.14	2.33				
	Total import from USA	248558.70	252243.23	213642.59	323033.01	403494.91	1.48	-15.30	51.20	24.91

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