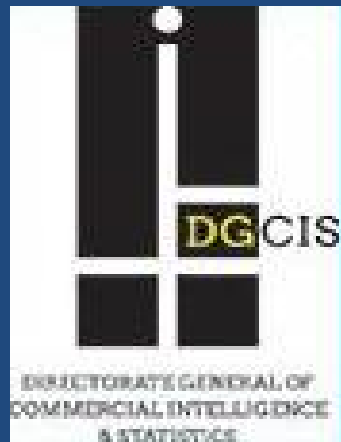


2017-18



Annual Report

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Overview

Role and Functions of the Directorate

The Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCIS) in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India is the premier organization of the Government for collection, compilation and dissemination of India's Merchandise Trade Statistics and Commercial Information. The Directorate, headed by a Higher Administrative Grade (HAG) level Officer of Indian Statistical Service and designated as Director General is entrusted with the overall responsibility of collecting, compiling and publishing/disseminating merchandise trade statistics and various types of commercial information required by the policy makers in the Government, private organizations, International Bodies, academicians, researchers, importers, exporters, traders, Foreign and Indian Embassies etc.

In 2015, DGCIS has also been mandated to collect, compile and disseminate India's international trade statistics in services. Since then DGCIS is working on to establish an institutional mechanism for regular flow of data on India's international trade statistics on services sectors.

DGCIS is the first Statistical Organization in Government of India to be awarded ISO 9001:2008 Certification for "Compilation and dissemination of India's Foreign Trade Statistics" in 2014. DGCIS is now ISO 9001:2015 certified and is the first to be awarded for any Government Organisation.

Besides the usual merchandise Foreign Trade statistics this Directorate compiles and disseminates India's Inland Trade Statistics, inter alia Inter-State Movements/Flows of Goods by Rail, River and Air; Inland Coastal Trade Statistics; Statistics of India's Customs and Excise Revenue Collection according to Tariff Heads; Shipping Statistics and Selected Statistics of Foreign Trade of India, etc. Another publication namely, the Indian Trade Journal (ITJ), a weekly publication of DGCIS, a repository of commercial interest as well as a major channel for flow of information on tenders at the National and International level is being published since 05th April 1906 without any break. E-version of the journal is being published w.e.f 01.11.2017. The corresponding link is www.itj.gov.in. The commercial Library of DGCIS serves a vast clientele.

Trade - related information is disseminated through the website of DGCIS, namely www.dgciskol.gov.in. Trade data is disseminated online to Government, Semi-Government and Private Organizations/Users as per Data Dissemination Policy of DGCIS.

Highlights of Performance

Merchandise Foreign Trade

- With the increase in India's merchandise foreign trade, number of records processed in DGCIS has increased from 39 lakhs in 2000-01 to 205 lakhs in 2017-18, an increase of 425% in 17 years period and with CAGR of 10.25%.

Major Initiatives

- To disseminate data to policy makers and users as per their requirement, a generalized dissemination software package is in operation since 2012-13. Since then many more features like summary information, time series data, etc. have been added to this package. Principal

Commodity wise data for last 24 months, starting from the month for which PC level data has been released, is being made available free to all categories of users from 2016-17.

- DGCIS has procured an advanced ORACLE SUN SOLARIC Server in 2016-17 to process the Foreign Trade Data with all necessary supports from ORACLE Corporation and Wipro which is providing DBA support and skilled Manpower for Networking and Security. The Database Application has also been migrated from Oracle 10g to Oracle 12c with all necessary Application changes.
- Establishment of Disaster Recovery (DR) System and synchronizing the Database through Golden Gate has been completed successfully and all systems are running without any trouble for the Data Center (DC) as well as DR.
- Revision of Data Uploading Module to upload new set of Export and Import data with additional fields like imports by country of origin, valuation of imports separately for freight, insurance etc. have been completed and tested successfully. The new set of data for both exports and imports will now be processed from 2018-19. Consequently, data uploading program for EDI/SEZ data has been modified.
- Modification of all required Forms and Procedures of FTSS package for Foreign Trade Data Processing System due to structural changes and on introduction of additional fields in Daily Trade Returns.
- The primary role of DGCIS has been to provide trade data to the Government and policy makers, researchers, analysts and other users at national and international level. Along with this primary role, DGCIS has to sometimes provide analysis of trade data. For undertaking such analysis in an effective and efficient manner, a few initiatives like data analysis through ORACLE OLAP and BI Tools, establishing a Data Warehouse in DGCIS, etc. have been conceptualized, initiatives taken and proposals submitted to DOC for approval.
- A study has been initiated to estimate Cost, Insurance and Freight component of CIF value of Import items and compile both import and export data at FOB prices as per recommendation of IMTS 2010.
- A new module "Exports by State of Origin" has been introduced by DGCIS in the 'Foreign Trade Dissemination Portal' that gives access to the provisional and finalized data set through query module. This facility is now available to all the State Governments to facilitate them to formulate their Exports Strategies.
- A study to analyze the Performance of [FTP 2015-20](#) has been undertaken in consultation with ISI Kolkata.
- DGCIS website has been re-designed and is expected to be launched shortly after mandatory security audit by NIC.

Various In-house Study and Reports to facilitate Policy Makers

- **Weekly monitoring reports to COS:** (1) For monitoring exports and imports of essential agricultural commodities, reports are sent to Committee of Secretaries namely, Secretary Consumer Affairs, Secretary Food, Secretary Agriculture and Secretary Commerce on weekly basis. The items covered in this report are – Rice Basmati, Rice (Other than Basmati), Wheat, Pulses, Vegetable Oils, Sugar, Potato, Onion, SMP, Milk Cream, Casein and Cotton Raw including

Waste. (2) Along with the weekly report, monthly data on import of selected Pulses – Tur, Urad, Masur, Moong, Chana & others by Major Ports as well as by top 20 Importers are sent to Ministry of Consumer Affairs for monitoring.

- **Weekly/Monthly monitoring reports on Gold Imports to CS:** For monitoring imports of Gold, weekly and monthly reports on imports of gold and gold door bar are sent to the Commerce Secretary.
- **Monthly monitoring reports on Coal Imports to Ministry of Coal and Coal Controller:** For monitoring imports of Coal, report on import of coal is sent by third week of every month to Coal Controller and Ministry of Coal.
- **Panel Data:** Immediately after Quick Estimates are released, Panel data is generated for the following broad/major sectors and provided to the concerned Joint Secretaries in DOC – Gems & Jewellery (9 panels), Engineering (34 panels), Chemexcil (8 panels), Plexoncil (8 panels), Pharmexcil (4 panels), Capexcil (16 panels), Shefexcil (8 panels), Leather (7 panels) and Sports Goods (46 ITCHS codes at 8-digit level) in specific format.
- **Volume Analysis:** Top 1000 commodities identified on the basis of value of exports for the preceding year and mapped to the set of commodities included in the Panel. Data for this set of commodities are analyzed and reports sent to DOC/DGFT on quarterly basis for important policy decisions.
- **Manufacturing Sector Study:** World Bank has identified manufacturing sector commodities based on 3-digit SITC. A concordance has been made with 6-digit ITC (HS) and SITC. Based on this, OECD has done grouping of ITC (HS) for the manufacturing sector. DGCIS has studied the growth of this sector on a quarterly basis and sent reports to DGFT/DOC regularly.
- **Ministry of Finance:** Regular data on exports and imports for selected commodities and countries in specific formats and tables have been provided to Ministry of Finance on monthly basis and during Mid Year Review and Economic Survey before Budget Session for further analysis.
- **Reserve Bank of India:** The Central Bank is one of the main users of trade data. RBI is provided with monthly trade data for regular monitoring of export trends as well as for reconciliation of imports figures.
- **DGAD and Other Investigating Agencies like CBI, DRI, STF, SIT, Income Tax, etc.:** Transaction level data with exporters and importers details have been sent to all these Organizations regularly. While for DGAD, approval of DGFT has already been obtained beforehand, for others, it has been done case to case basis. A few DGAD authorized private parties involved in anti-dumping investigations were given transaction level data by masking exporters and importers details on payment basis as per Priced Information System of Data Dissemination Policy.
- **Defense Export:** Exporters details along with data for identified ITCHS codes have been compiled and provided to the Defense Ministry for further analysis.

International Trade in Services

Availability & Limitation of International Trade in Services Data

Global trade in services has registered a phenomenal growth in recent years and in countries such as India, trade in services contributes substantially to their international trade. India's service sector has

been a major driving force in the growth of the economy. Today, it is contributing to about 60% of the GDP, 35% to the total employment and about 40% to exports. It is a paradox that while the importance of services is growing, the availability of robust data is abysmally low. One of the key issues in Services is lack of robust statistics on services.

Trade in services is not captured in real terms as meticulously as trade in goods due to its intangible nature. There has been an increasing demand for detailed and comparable statistics on trade in services after the GATS came into force since 1st January 1995. Lack of robust data on trade in services is considered as a serious drawback in undertaking detailed research on trade in services and for negotiating trade agreements, which includes services. Statistics on trade in services can help in evaluating market access opportunities, designing negotiating strategies, assess the extent of liberalization in specific services sub-sectors and help to government to provide services related export incentives and subsidies. Trade data on services is needed by a country for settling disputes in trade agreements and for identification of strengths of its trading partners and areas of mutual complementarities in services.

In India, the country's central bank publishes data on services trade in its regular publication 'Reserve Bank of India Bulletin'. RBI is the only agency in India compiling & disseminating services trade data. In accordance with the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) 1999, all forex transactions must be channeled through the banking system and the banks that undertake forex transactions must submit various periodical returns and supporting documents prescribed under FEMA to RBI. All forex transactions are routed through Authorized Dealers of various categories and Full Fledged Money Changers (FFMC) licensed under FEMA.

The software used for the electronic reporting system is called FETERS (Foreign Exchange Transactions - Electronic Reporting System (FETERS)). Apart from FETERS, RBI also conduct periodic surveys to collect and compile disaggregated level data for a number of important services categories, like Computer Software & Information Technology, International Trade in Banking Services, Survey on Foreign Collaboration in Indian Industry, Annual Census on Foreign Liabilities and Assets of Indian Companies etc.

The monthly Bulletin of the RBI provides aggregate level data following the standard classification as stipulated under the IMF's Balance of Payment Manual, Version 6 (BPM 6) for categories like Travel, Transport, Insurance, Government Not Included Elsewhere, Telecommunications, computer and information services, Construction services, Financial services, Royalties, copyright and license fees, Business services, Personal, cultural & Recreational services, Maintenance and Repair Services, Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others and Other Services not included elsewhere. More disaggregated quarterly data on invisibles receipts/payments covering 63 services are released subsequently by RBI through press releases.

RBI does not provide data covering all the four modes of supply as laid down in GATS. Non-availability of services trade data by the mode of supply is a major stumbling block in persuasion of services negotiations with different countries and trading blocks. Data on export & import of services by partner country is also not available. In the absence of data by trading partner, it is almost impossible to study the impact of liberalization commitments on bilateral trade. The lack of bilateral trade data is one of the major limitations in India's statistics on trade services.

Major Initiatives

- For several years, DGCIS has been working to establish an institutional mechanism to capture and compile international trade statistics on services. With WTO and other international agencies emphasizing the need for every nation to compile and publish statistics of international trade in services, Central Statistics Office (CSO) constituted an Expert Committee to put in place an institutional mechanism for regular collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics on international trade in services. DGCIS under Department of Commerce was an important Member of that Expert Committee. A Technical Group under the Chairmanship of DG, DGCIS was also constituted by the Department of Commerce with a view to suggest long term and short term measures for collection and compilation of services trade data and also to identify different sectors on which data on international trade in services could be collected.
- Following the recommendation of an inter-ministerial committee, DGCIS has been mandated by the Department of Commerce to collect, compile and disseminate statistics on international trade in services by declaring and notifying a Deputy Director General level officer as Statistics Officer under the Collection of Statistics Act 2008 on 30th September 2015. The move would help to ensure that appropriate legal framework is available to make submission of desired information mandatory and also remove any apprehension that the industry would have about data security.
- DGCIS has taken up several pilot studies in the fields of Health, Education, Tourism, Telecom, IT & IT-enabled, Audiovisual, Professional, Logistics, etc. in collaboration with agencies like Centre for Development Studies Kerala, IIFT, ISI, ICRIER, NASSCOM etc. These pilot studies had provided vital inputs on survey instruments like preparing Questionnaires, Sampling Frames, Survey Methodology, and method of selection of units, periodicity of data collection, classification as well as related concepts & definitions.
- DGCIS has contributed and supplemented ESD, CSO to prepare and modify the National Product Classification on Services Sector (NPCSS) 2016, the Manual on Classification of Services Trade. This Manual is presently being used as Services Accounting Code (SAC) in GST Return filing by the Traders.
- Attempt has been made to collect international services trade through 74th Round of NSS launched in July 2016. The outcome of it is yet to come as compilation of 74th Round NSS data is in progress.
- DGCIS has started compilation of data on exports of IT and IT enabled Services based on the data received from SEZs and STPIs. However, there are issues relating to coverage of these data which has been brought to the notice of DoC for corrective action.
- DGCIS has so far augmented the sampling frame using databases of various Ministries/Departments, Professional Bodies, Confederation Members, Industrial Associations etc. on various sectors such as Medical, Education, Telecom, IT & IT-enabled, Insurance, etc. These are being used as Sampling Frame for various surveys launched in the past two years.
- During 2016-17, DGCIS launched the first Pan-India survey on Medical Tourism (Medical Value Added Travel) for 2015-16 in July 2016. The survey report was released on 17th April 2017. During 2017-18, survey on export of ICT-enabled services trade for 2016-17 was launched and survey report has been released in June 2018. Survey on Medical Tourism and Clinical Trials for 2016-17 has been launched in December 2017 and has been completed. The data validation

work of this survey is in progress. Survey on international trade in Education sector for 2016-17 has been launched in December 2017, the survey work for which is nearing its completion stage.

- DGCIS is currently based in Kolkata with no other offices in the country. However, collection of information would require regular interaction with the service providing entities as well as follow up and monitoring the progress of data collection. The process would involve constant liaison with the respondent units to facilitate and ensure submission of information in a time bound manner. After the pilot studies covering various sectors like health, education, professional services, logistics etc. were conducted in collaboration with different agencies, DGCIS prepared to launch a few surveys on its own. The sampling frames for these surveys were prepared by using information available with RBI, various Ministries/Departments in the Central Government, Professional Bodies, Confederation Members and Industrial Associations etc. To supervise and monitor the survey work, it was decided with the approval of the Department of Commerce to engage 34 Field Officers on contractual basis from the retired officers of FOD, NSSO at JSO/SSO level at 7 different cities, namely, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmadabad, Delhi and Kolkata, where there is a concentration of units engaged in international trade in services. Against a sanction of 34 posts of Field Officers, 14 FOs could be engaged in different locations for supervising the field work relating to these surveys during 2017-18.
- Development of Data Uploading and Data Processing Programmes for processing of data collected through the survey on international trade in ICT enabled Services for the year 2016-17.

Ancillary Trade Statistics

Unique in its Publications

- The Ancillary Trade Statistics Division primarily deals with subject matters that are ancillary to Foreign Trade and also produces Foreign Trade Indices. In ancillary matters, the prime focus is on capturing various aspects of Internal Trade, through Rail, Waterways (River-ways), Domestic Air as well as Coastal Shipping. Also, some unique aspects of trade are captured through some of its publications which are hardly found in any other publication in India.
- One of the prime publications of this Division is 'Inter-State Movements/Flows of Goods by Rail, River and Air'. As the name of the publication indicates, this annual publication captures and provides information on the movement/flows of goods which moves from one State/UT to another through Railways, Waterways (River-ways) and Domestic Air in the form of *internal trade* in India. Information on the trade in 70 major commodities that are moved through Railways as well as the National Waterways (mainly River-ways) of India amongst the States and UTs are presented in the tables. Also, this publication contains the trade in commodities that are moved from one airport to another through domestic air, also called *domestic movement of cargo*. The uniqueness of this publication lies in the fact that *no other publication captures the information on internal trade* from such disparate sources and compiles them into one publication so that the inter-state movements through the various modes such as Rail, River and Air are available from a single publication to the policy makers and large no. of users from different categories including International Organizations/Institutes, etc. The information in the form of movement of goods across States/UTs is presented in the form of different tables.
- The second unique publication 'Statistics of the Inland Coasting Trade Consignments of India' of the Division provides statistics on coastal trade from one port in India to another port in India but exclusive of foreign trade with other countries. In this annual publication on Inland Coasting Trade, the entire Coastal Area of the country has been divided into 12 maritime blocks

corresponding to 12 maritime States and UTs of India and information on inter-block movements of Inland Coasting Trade in terms of value & quantity by commodities and also by individual maritime blocks for inwards, outwards and internal trade by commodities and of origin or destination is given. This publication is uniquely termed as "Inland Coasting Trade" for its insights.

- Another publication called 'Statistics of Foreign and Coastal Cargo Movements of India' is unique in its compilation of data on shipping in foreign and coastal trade of India relating to the entry and clearance of ships with cargo or in ballast at different ports and customs zones and the number and tonnage of vessels built and registered at different ports in India.
- The publication called 'Selected Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India' of Ancillary Division has the uniqueness of providing information on *Transit Trade* passing through India for the landlocked neighboring countries namely Nepal and Bhutan; Stock in Bonded Warehouse; Foreign Trade through Foreign Post Offices (FPOs); Foreign Trade in Treasure in the form of currency notes, etc. No other publication covers such minutiae of trade statistics such as this publication.
- The processing of Inland Trade data is done by in-house SWs and by a module that has been developed to integrate the processing of all Ancillary Trade Statistics in one module.

Major Initiatives

- At present foreign trade index numbers are computed as per the recommendations of the Technical Committee Headed by Dr. S. K. Nath, Ex-Director General, Central Statistics Office. As per the Committee's recommendations, the Indices are compiled with base-year as 1999-2000 using a chain base system with Fisher' ideal index number formula for calculating both global and bilateral unit value & quantum indices. However, the item basket based on which the trade indices are computed were often found to be have lost relevance with the passage of time. This was mainly due to new items of trade which happened due to growth and changes in world economy and global trade over the decades. To reflect this phenomenon and to compute trade indices properly, DGCIS entrusted to ISI Kolkata with a study project for changing the base year for computation of Trade Indices along with a new methodology of computation of Trade Indices with new Principal Commodity Groups. On the basis of this study, ISI Kolkata has recommended to change the Base Year for compilation of Trade Indices as 2012-13 and use Laspeyres Index Formula for compiling Trade Indices. It also suggested for smoothening of the data and removing outliers before compiling the index. DGCIS is in the process of implementing the recommendations of the study by ISI Kolkata and the new series will be released first with final data of 2017-18 and later on for back series. This revision of the Index numbers is in progress.

Importer/Exporter Directory

When an individual wants to start export/import business and wants to reach the world market with his/her product, the first and foremost thing he/she wants to know "whom to sell the product" or "from whom to buy (import) the product". Since DGCIS with its restricted Data Dissemination Policy does not disclose the Exporters'/Importers' details, had conceptualized to prepare Directories of Indian Exporters/Importers and make it available free of cost through its website. In this Directory available in DGCIS website, information of individual Exporter/Importer is available. The Exporters'/Importers' information have been collected from them on a voluntary basis and the same is placed in the website

that is being updated regularly. Starting from 2011-12, so far information of 10,634 Exporters and 6,790 Importers on their latest addresses and list of commodities that they export/import are available in the website for public use. One can search the list state-wise, commodity-wise or by name of the Exporter/Importer, if known.

Commercial Library

The Commercial Library is unique information vending Departmental Library of this Directorate to which access is provided to the public free of charge with a view to catering to the commercial interests of the mercantile trading and industrial community, desirous of having detailed information on international trade (exports & imports) and other related matters. Various Indian and Foreign Journals, newspapers, bulletins are available in the library. The library has a stock of up-to-date Gazette Notifications of the Government of India.

The Commercial Library is in the process of retro-conversion & computerization. Preparation of database of library books, periodicals and Gazette of India Notifications through Libsys Software-10 is in progress. The process of digitization of the collection of rare books and valuable documents of the Commercial Library is in place and the rare books and documents of Commercial Library have been identified.

Indian Trade Journal

The Indian Trade Journal, the weekly publication of DGCIS is a repository material of commercial interest as well as a major channel for flow of information on tenders at the National and International level with its first publication on 05th April 1906 has come a long way without any break. Starting with paper publication and with all manual work and intervention, it is now a web based publication from 1st November 2017. A separate website for the Indian Trade Journal www.itj.gov.in is in operation since 2011-12 to enable the users to view it online.

DGCIS Auditorium Building

Since its inception in 1871, DGCIS was functioning from 1, Council House Street, Kolkata – 700001. However, DGCIS office has been shifted to its own new building at 565, Anandapur, Ward – 108, Plot – 22, Sector – 1, East Calcutta Area Development Project, Kolkata since October 2010 and is functioning from new office building in full fledged from February 2011. A portion of Commercial Library, namely the Gazette section has been kept in the old premises for the benefit of the users. An Annexure Building with an Auditorium has been built in the new office premises and the same has been inaugurated by the Hon'ble Commerce Secretary on 21 June 2017.

Organizational set up and main functions

The Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCIS) functions under the charge and overall guidance of the Director General, a Higher Administrative Grade Level Officer from the Indian Statistical Service (ISS). Manned by Indian Statistical Service (ISS) and Indian Economic Service (IES) Officers, DGCIS operates through the following seven divisions:

1. Foreign Trade Export Data Processing Division
2. Foreign Trade Import Data Processing Division
3. Electronic Data Processing Division
4. Dissemination, Co-ordination Division
5. Services Trade Division
6. Ancillary Statistics Division
7. Commercial Intelligence Division
8. Administrative Division including Hindi Unit

Main Activities

The main activities of this organization can be broadly stated as – Foreign Trade Data Compilation and Dissemination, providing trade related information and consultancy to the Importers/Exporters and other users of trade statistics.

The Foreign Trade Data are received from Customs and SEZs in the form of Daily Trade Returns (DTRs) which are part of Shipping Bills (for Export) and Bills of Entry (for Import). After validation, foreign trade data are disseminated in various ways – in the form of Quick Estimates and Press Note released by the Department of Commerce on the 15th of every month for the preceding month, Principal Commodity Group by country level information called the Brochure publication, 8-digit commodity level publication known as Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India (MSFTI) and quarterly 8-digit level publication SFTIC (Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India by Countries). These publications are the main output of the Export and Import Divisions of the organization.

Other than these publications, there are other publications namely, Inter State Movements of Goods by Rail, River and Air; Inland Coastal Trade Statistics; Statistics of India's Customs and Excise Revenue Collection; Selected Statistics of Foreign Trade of India etc. which are based on ancillary statistics (ancillary to foreign trade). The weekly publication Indian Trade Journal (ITJ) provides information on tenders at the National and International level.

Foreign Trade Export Data Processing Division

The Export division processes merchandise export data received from Customs formations all over the country. The division is headed by a Senior Administrative Grade (Deputy Director General) level Officer of Indian Statistical Service. While the main functions of the export division is processing, including receipts of manual DTRs, batch preparation for scrutiny and data entry, monitoring of overall receipts of DTRs, error lists (record to record, alpha, checking etc.) scrutiny and Brochure and MSFTI tables checking etc., the main processing and error list generations are done by designated officers. Besides these activities, there are designated Indian Statistical Service Officers who are responsible to prepare

Quick Estimates and Press Note for submission to DGFT and DOC. There are about 90 officials engaged in export data processing.

Foreign Trade Import Data Processing Division

The Import division processes merchandise import data received from Customs formations all over the country. The division is headed by a Senior Administrative Grade (Deputy Director General) level Officer of Indian Statistical Service. While the main functions of the import division is processing, including receipts of manual DTRs, batch preparation for scrutiny and data entry, monitoring of overall receipts of DTRs, error lists (record to record, alpha, checking etc.) scrutiny and Brochure and MSFTI tables checking etc., the main processing and error list generations are done by the designated officers. Besides these activities, there are designated Indian Statistical Service Officers who are responsible to prepare Quick Estimates and Press Note for submission to DGFT and DOC. There are about 70 officials engaged in import data processing.

Electronic Data Processing Division

This division is responsible for receipt of data (EDI and non-EDI) by electronic media, i.e., through LEASED LINE/E-mail or CD, their uploading from ICEGATE server to the main system, etc. These activities are undertaken on a daily basis for EDI & SEZ data and as and when non-EDI data is received. In addition to uploading the EDI and non-EDI data, staffs are also involved in data entry work for manual DTRs received from Export/Import/Ancillary Divisions. Besides the above activities, monitoring, allocation and maintenance of HW and SW used in this Directorate are the responsibilities of this division. The division is headed by a Senior Administrative Grade (Deputy Director General) level Officer of Indian Statistical Service.

Dissemination and Co-ordination Division

There are numerous users such as Central and State Government Departments, the Export Promotion Councils, research scholars, private users, UN agencies, Embassies, etc. who seek information on foreign trade regularly. These users seek past and current trade statistics which are provided by this division regularly either free of cost (to the Government Departments) or on payment basis (other than the Government). Co-ordination wing of this division is responsible for all the technical Co-ordination (internal as well as external) of the Directorate. The division is headed by a Senior Administrative Grade (Deputy Director General) level Officer of Indian Statistical Service.

Services Trade Division

Following the notification of DGCIS as the nodal authority for collection, compilation and dissemination of international trade in services statistics by Department of Commerce on September 30, 2015, the Services Trade Division has been set up in DGCIS. This Division, tasked with the development of an institutional mechanism for regular collection and compilation of services trade statistics in 12 sectors – IT & IT enabled services, Tourism & Hospitality Services, Medical Value Travel, Transport & Logistics Services, Accounting & Financial Services, Audio Visual Services, Legal Services, Communication Services, Construction & Related Engineering services, Environmental Services, Financial Services and Education Services, notified by the Government as champion sectors, is currently being managed by temporary deployment of officers working in merchandise trade.

Ancillary Statistics Division

This division compiles and publishes Inland Coastal Trade Statistics, Shipping Statistics, Revenue Statistics, Inland Trade by Rail, River and Air, etc. The division is headed by a Senior Administrative Grade (Deputy Director General) level Officer of Indian Statistical Service.

Commercial Intelligence Division

This division provides information to the trading community on importers'/exporters' names, addresses, names of the commodities imported/exported, countries of trade interests, etc. which may promote their trade interests in general. Besides the above information this division also brings out an important journal named "Indian Trade Journal" uninterruptedly since April 5, 1906. The Commercial Library, a public library in nature, is also functioning under this Division. The division is headed by a Senior Administrative Grade (Economic Advisor) level Officer of Indian Economic Service.

Administrative Division and Hindi Unit

This division is responsible for all house-keeping works including accounts. Progressive use of Hindi is also the responsibility of this division. At present this division is headed by an Indian Economic Service Officer in the rank of Joint Director (Junior Administrative Grade).

The Organizational Chart is given in [Annexure – II](#).

Foreign Trade Performance of India

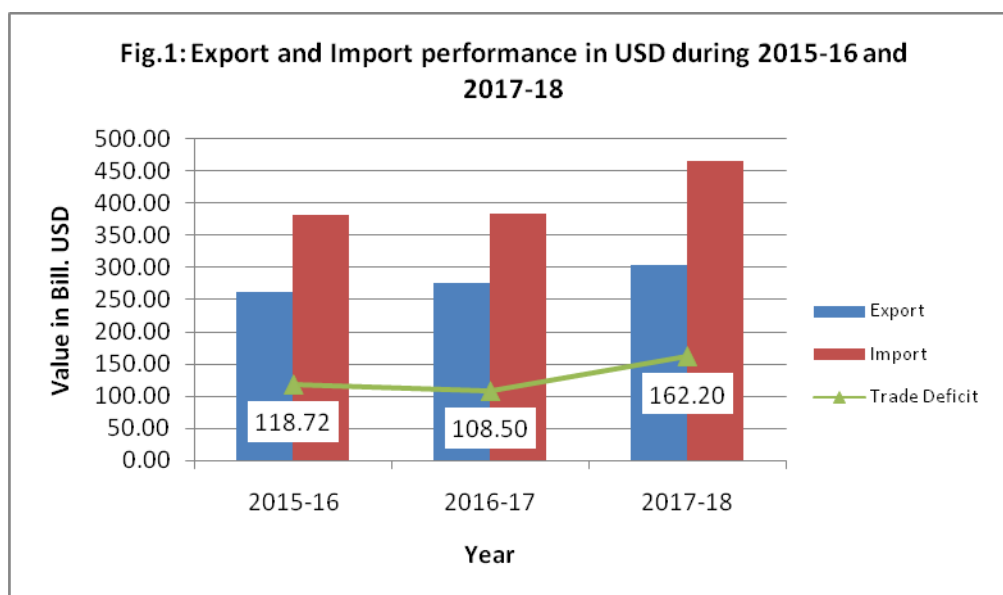
India's Overall Trade Performance

After achieving USD 314 billion in 2013-14 and 310 billion USD in 2014-15, India's merchandise exports declined to USD 262.29 billion in 2015-16 with negative growth of more than 15% (Table 1) before recording a moderate increase to USD 275.85 billion in 2016-17. In 2017-18 exports recovered to USD 303 billion, recording close to 10% growth over 2016-17.

During this period imports which touched a high of 450 billion USD in 2013-14, declining to around 380 billion USD in 2015-16 and 2016-17 before increasing by almost 20% over 2016-17 to 464 billion USD in 2017-18.

Consequently, trade deficit which had declined to 138 billion USD in 2014-15, continued to decline further to 119 billion US Dollar and 109 billion US Dollar in 2015-16 and 2016-17 trade deficit in 2017-18 at USD 161 billion, increased by almost 45%, over that of the previous year. Table 1 and Figure 1 below gives the value Exports, Imports and Trade Deficit in USD for the years 2015-16 to 2017-18.

Table 1: India's Export, Import & Trade Deficit				
Category of Trade/Year		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Value in Billion USD	Export	262.29	275.85	Of 303.38
	Import	381.01	384.36	465.58
	Trade Deficit	-118.72	-108.50	-162.20
Percentage Growth w.r.t. USD	Export	-15.49	5.17	9.98
	Import	-14.96	0.88	21.13
	Trade Deficit	-13.77	-8.60	49.49



India's Overall Export Performance

Export by major commodity groups in billion USD, their growth in 2016-17 and 2017-18 and their share in total exports for the years 2015-16 to 2017-18 is given in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Exports of Major Commodity Groups during 2015-16 and 2017-18

Major Commodity Group	Value in billion USD			Percentage Share			Percentage Growth	
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
Engineering Goods	61.95	67.22	78.71	23.62	24.37	25.94	8.50	17.09
Gems & Jewellery	39.28	43.41	41.54	14.98	15.74	13.69	10.51	-4.30
Petroleum Products	30.58	31.55	37.46	11.66	11.44	12.35	3.15	18.74
Organic & Inorganic Chemicals	13.70	14.48	18.50	5.22	5.25	6.10	5.69	27.77
Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	16.91	16.79	17.28	6.45	6.08	5.70	-0.74	2.96
RMG of All Textiles	16.96	17.37	16.71	6.47	6.30	5.51	2.38	-3.81
Others	15.45	14.73	15.72	5.89	5.34	5.18	-4.66	6.70
Cotton Yarn/Fabrics/Made-ups, Handloom Products etc.	10.12	9.86	10.26	3.86	3.58	3.38	-2.54	4.01
Rice	5.85	5.73	7.73	2.23	2.08	2.55	-1.93	34.88
Marine Products	4.77	5.90	7.39	1.82	2.14	2.44	23.82	25.15
Plastic & Linoleum	5.76	5.80	6.85	2.20	2.10	2.26	0.56	18.19
Electronic Goods	5.96	5.96	6.39	2.27	2.16	2.11	0.06	7.23
Leather & Leather Manufactures	5.41	5.17	5.29	2.06	1.87	1.74	-4.48	2.39
Man-Made Yarn/Fabrics/Made-ups etc.	4.62	4.56	4.83	1.76	1.65	1.59	-1.40	5.91
Meat, Dairy & Poultry Products	4.58	4.37	4.61	1.74	1.58	1.52	-4.52	5.52
Mica, Coal & Other Ores, Minerals Including Process	3.66	3.58	3.78	1.39	1.30	1.24	-2.13	5.50
Spices	2.54	2.85	3.11	0.97	1.03	1.02	12.22	8.91
Fruits & Vegetables	2.27	2.45	2.45	0.86	0.89	0.81	8.19	-0.19
Ceramic Products & Glassware	1.71	1.86	2.13	0.65	0.67	0.70	8.44	14.80
Handicrafts excl. Hand Made Carpet	1.65	1.93	1.82	0.63	0.70	0.60	16.91	-5.41
Iron Ore	0.19	1.53	1.47	0.07	0.56	0.48	700.97	-4.07
Carpet	1.44	1.49	1.43	0.55	0.54	0.47	3.48	-4.06
Cereal Preparations & Miscellaneous Processed Item	1.32	1.27	1.42	0.50	0.46	0.47	-3.71	11.49
Oil Seeds	1.25	1.36	1.17	0.48	0.49	0.39	8.69	-13.35
Oil Meals	0.55	0.81	1.09	0.21	0.29	0.36	45.65	35.31
Coffee	0.78	0.84	0.97	0.30	0.31	0.32	7.52	14.92
Tobacco	0.98	0.96	0.93	0.37	0.35	0.31	-2.38	-2.55
Cashew	0.77	0.79	0.92	0.29	0.29	0.30	2.39	17.22
Tea	0.72	0.73	0.84	0.27	0.27	0.28	1.56	14.51
Jute Mfg. Including Floor Covering	0.30	0.31	0.34	0.11	0.11	0.11	4.94	8.11
Other Cereals	0.26	0.21	0.25	0.10	0.08	0.08	-18.72	16.94
Total	262.29	275.85	303.38	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.17	9.98

As will be seen from Table 2 above, the overall numbers on exports for 2017-18 at close to 10% growth has been the best performance in several years. An improvement in international crude oil prices has helped total exports as petroleum products exports increased by almost 19% in this year. Excluding petroleum products, the growth rate comes down to 8.8%.

Apart from petroleum products, there are 9 more categories of commodities that together account for close to 80% of India's total exports. These categories are: Engineering goods, organic and inorganic chemicals, marine products, rice, RMG of all textiles, gems & jewellery, leather products, drugs and pharmaceuticals and electronic goods.

An analysis of the contribution of some of the commodity groups in India's overall export performance in 2017-18 reveal the following:

At close to USD 79 billion, engineering goods recorded almost 17% growth, emerging as the single largest category of exports. Value wise this is more than double the export of petroleum products at USD 37.5 billion achieved during this period. Within Engineering goods, Base metals recorded a growth of almost 29%, Optical, Medical and Surgical instruments close to 20% and Machinery 22%. Although Transport Equipment as a whole, recorded a marginal growth of 1%, several items within this group Auto tyres and tubes, Auto components/parts, Bicycle and parts, motor vehicles/cars and Two & Three wheelers recorded double digit growth ranging from 11 to 24%.

Organic and inorganic Chemicals export at USD 18.5 billion grew by almost 28% during 2017-18. Within Chemicals, Agro Chemicals recorded a growth of 20%, Inorganic chemicals 34%, Organic Chemicals 48%, Other Miscellaneous Chemicals 18% and Residual Chemical & Allied Products 15%.

Marine products and Rice also recorded healthy increase in exports at USD 7.4 billion (25% growth) and US \$ 7.72 billion (35% growth) respectively.

Gems and jewellery, which used to be one of India's biggest items of exports, recorded a decline of more than 4% in 2017-18. Export of Textile & Allied Products, a highly labour intensive sector, at USD 36 billion grew by less than 1%. Within Textile, Readymade garments at USD 16.7 billion recorded a negative growth of close to 4%.

Electronic goods export at just USD 6.4 billion has recorded a modest growth of 7.2% over the previous financial year. So too has export of Drugs & Pharmaceutical sector recording a not very impressive increase of 3% from USD 16.8 billion in 2016-17 to USD 17.3 billion in 2017-18.

Export of leather and leather products recorded an increase of just 2.4% at USD 5.3 billion. This sector has been stagnating with an export of USD 5 to 6 billion in the last five years.

Handicrafts excluding handmade carpet, another highly labour intensive sector, with exports at USD 1.8 billion registered a negative growth of more than 5% in 2017-18 compared to the previous financial year. Agriculture and Allied Products with an export of USD 27.13 billion in 2017-18 has recorded a growth of 10.5% over exports of USD 24.6 billion in 2016-17.

The top 15 sectors, contributed to more than 92% of the total exports during 2017-18.

India's Overall Import performance

Import by major commodity groups in billion USD, their growth in 2016-17 and 2017-18 and their share in total imports for the years 2015-16 to 2017-18 is given in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Import of Major Commodity Groups during 2015-16 and 2017-18								
Major Commodity Group	Value in Billion USD			Percentage Share			Percentage Growth	
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
Petroleum, Crude & Products	82.94	86.96	108.66	21.77	22.63	23.34	4.85	24.95
Electronic Goods	40.94	42.88	52.89	10.75	11.16	11.36	4.74	23.35
Pearls, Precious & Semi-Precious Stones	20.07	23.81	34.28	5.27	6.19	7.36	18.63	43.98
Gold	31.77	27.52	33.66	8.34	7.16	7.23	-13.39	22.31
Machinery, Electrical & Non-Electrical	28.52	27.50	32.91	7.48	7.15	7.07	-3.58	19.68
Others	24.34	25.30	23.35	6.39	6.58	5.01	3.94	-7.72
Coal, Coke & Briquettes, etc.	13.67	15.76	22.90	3.59	4.10	4.92	15.31	45.31
Transport Equipment	18.23	22.69	22.73	4.78	5.90	4.88	24.47	0.20
Organic & Inorganic Chemicals	16.59	16.60	20.63	4.35	4.32	4.43	0.07	24.30
Iron & Steel	14.98	11.68	14.62	3.93	3.04	3.14	-22.00	25.12
Artificial Resins, Plastic Materials, etc.	11.79	11.96	14.49	3.10	3.11	3.11	1.44	21.10
Non-Ferrous Metals	9.73	9.87	12.81	2.55	2.57	2.75	1.47	29.82
Vegetable Oil	10.49	10.89	11.64	2.75	2.83	2.50	3.82	6.84
Metaliferrous Ores & Other Minerals	7.30	6.19	9.09	1.92	1.61	1.95	-15.13	46.79
Chemical Material & Products	5.15	5.38	6.66	1.35	1.40	1.43	4.33	23.97
Wood & Wood Products	5.05	4.89	6.03	1.32	1.27	1.29	-3.10	23.22
Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Products	5.44	4.99	5.48	1.43	1.30	1.18	-8.18	9.72
Fertilisers, Crude & Manufactured	8.07	5.02	5.38	2.12	1.31	1.15	-37.76	7.01
Professional Instrument, Optical Goods etc.	3.62	3.86	4.75	0.95	1.00	1.02	6.50	23.26
Machine Tools	2.76	3.03	3.52	0.72	0.79	0.76	10.05	15.99
Silver	3.74	1.84	3.21	0.98	0.48	0.69	-50.86	74.74
Pulses	3.90	4.24	2.91	1.02	1.10	0.62	8.76	-31.47
Dyeing/Tanning/Colouring Materials	2.25	2.28	2.89	0.59	0.59	0.62	1.56	26.50
Fruits And Vegetables	1.85	1.78	2.09	0.49	0.46	0.45	-3.77	17.34
Project Goods	2.76	2.07	2.08	0.72	0.54	0.45	-24.87	0.15
Textile Yarn Fabric, Made-up Articles	1.72	1.50	1.84	0.45	0.39	0.39	-12.40	22.29
Pulp & Waste Paper	0.96	0.98	1.15	0.25	0.25	0.25	2.03	18.40
Leather & Leather Products	0.97	0.94	1.01	0.25	0.24	0.22	-3.38	7.90
Cotton Raw & Waste	0.39	0.95	0.98	0.10	0.25	0.21	140.26	3.43
Newsprint	0.81	0.85	0.78	0.21	0.22	0.17	5.52	-8.61
Sulphur & Unroasted Iron Pyrites	0.22	0.13	0.17	0.06	0.03	0.04	-39.57	26.44
Total	381.01	384.36	465.58	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.88	21.13

Petroleum crude and products, pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, machinery electrical and non-electrical, coal coke and briquettes, electronic goods, transport equipment, organic and inorganic

chemicals and iron and steel had been contributing to more than 75% of India's imports over the years. Of these, POL (petroleum) has always remained the most important item of import in India's trade in the pre as well as post reform period. However, with a sharp decline in global crude prices, India's import of POL (in value terms) has come down significantly (growth declined by 16.7% in 2014-15 and by 40% during 2015-16). With international crude prices gradually strengthening from the latter half of 2016-17, India's import of POL in value terms had increased by almost 25% from US \$ 86.9 billion in 2016-17 to US \$ 108.7 billion in 2017-18.

Gold which has been the second most important item after crude oil till 2012-13 has been replaced by electronic goods. Import of electronic goods increased from USD 33.2 billion in 2013-14 to USD 43 billion in 2016-17. In 2017-18 India's import of electronic goods was valued at USD 52.9 billion, a growth of close to 24% over imports of 2016-17.

Due to fall in the international gold prices and various policy measures taken by the Government to curb gold imports, import of gold declined from a high of USD 53.7 billion in 2012-13 to USD 31.8 billion in 2015-16. In 2017-18 import of gold was valued at USD 33.7 billion, a growth of more than 22% over imports of 2016-17.

Import of Electronic goods has been showing a steady increase over the years. Against an import value of 33.24 billion USD and a share of 7.4% in the total value of imports in 2013-14, import in 2017-18 increased to 52.9 billion USD with the share increasing to 11.4%. The growth in 2017-18 was 23.4% over 2016-17.

Import of Electrical and non-electrical Machinery, the fifth major commodity group featuring in the list, decreased from 28.5 billion USD in 2015-16 to 27.5 billion USD in 2016-17 before increasing to 32.9 billion USD in 2017-18. The growth in 2017-18 was close to 20% over 2016-17.

Besides these five major commodity groups with the largest share in imports, 'Coal, Coke and Briquettes' with import value of 22.9 billion USD in 2017-18 recorded a significant growth of more than 45% as compared to 13.67 billion USD in 2015-16 and 15.76 billion USD in 2016-17.

Import of Transport Equipment and Organic & In-organic Chemicals, the two other commodity groups with significant share in the import basket, was valued at 22.73 billion USD and 20.63 billion USD in 2017-18 respectively.

Although overall import in 2017-18 has seen growth of around 21%, but excluding crude oil and precious metals like gold and silver, the growth rate is about 17%. This growth of non-oil, non-gold import which includes such items as pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, machinery, electrical and non-electrical, organic and inorganic chemicals etc. could be seen a sign of recovery in the domestic industrial sector. However, growth in import of coal by almost 45% to USD 23 billion and electronic goods to US \$ 53 billion had been areas of concern.

Major Export Destinations

India's export by major destinations is given in Table 4 and Figure 2 below:

Country	Value in billion USD			Percentage Share		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
U S A	40.34	42.22	47.88	15.38	15.30	15.78
U ARAB EMTS	30.32	31.18	28.15	11.56	11.30	9.28
HONG KONG	12.09	14.05	14.69	4.61	5.09	4.84
CHINA P RP	9.01	10.17	13.34	3.44	3.69	4.40
SINGAPORE	7.72	9.56	10.20	2.94	3.47	3.36
U K	8.86	8.55	9.71	3.38	3.10	3.20
GERMANY	7.09	7.18	8.69	2.70	2.60	2.86
BANGLADESH PR	6.03	6.82	8.46	2.30	2.47	2.79
VIETNAM SOC REP	5.27	6.79	7.81	2.01	2.46	2.58
NEPAL	3.90	5.45	6.60	1.49	1.98	2.17
NETHERLAND	4.73	5.07	6.26	1.80	1.84	2.06
BELGIUM	5.03	5.66	6.21	1.92	2.05	2.05
ITALY	4.22	4.90	5.71	1.61	1.78	1.88
MALAYSIA	3.71	5.22	5.70	1.41	1.89	1.88
SAUDI ARAB	6.38	5.11	5.41	2.43	1.85	1.78
Total of Top 15	154.70	167.94	184.82	58.98	60.88	60.92
All Countries	262.29	275.85	303.38	100.00	100.00	100.00

USA remained as the most important destination of India's exports (Table 11) during the period 2015-16 to 2017-18. The share of exports to USA remained between 15 and 16% in this period. The top 10 Principal Commodities contributed to almost 60% of the total exports to USA. Pearl, Precious and Semi-precious Stones topped the list with an export value of 7.7 billion US Dollar during 2017-18 and a share of 16% (Table 12). The next major PC that was exported to USA was Drug formulations, Biologicals, etc. followed by Petroleum Products, Marine products, Gems and Jewellery products and Apparels.

The second major export destination during this period was UAE. India's export to UAE was valued at 28.15 billion USD in 2017-18. The main commodities that were exported to UAE were Gems and Jewellery and Petroleum products. These two commodity groups contributed to about 55% share of total exports to UAE whereas the top 10 PC groups contributed to around 70% of total exports to UAE.

Hong Kong was the third major destination with export in 2017-18 valued at 14.7 billion USD. Gems and Jewellery products contributed to almost 90% of the total exports to Hong Kong. Finished Leathers was the next most important commodity exported to this country.

China was the fourth major destination with export of 13.34 billion USD in 2017-18 and a share of around 4% of India's total export. The major commodities exported to China were Copper and copper products, Cotton Yarn and iron ore.

Singapore with 10.2 billion USD of exports in 2017-18 was the fifth major destination with a share of more than 3% share of the total exports of the country. The list of exports is dominated by one or two high valued commodity groups such as Petroleum products, Ships, Boats, Floating Structures and Gems and Jewellery.

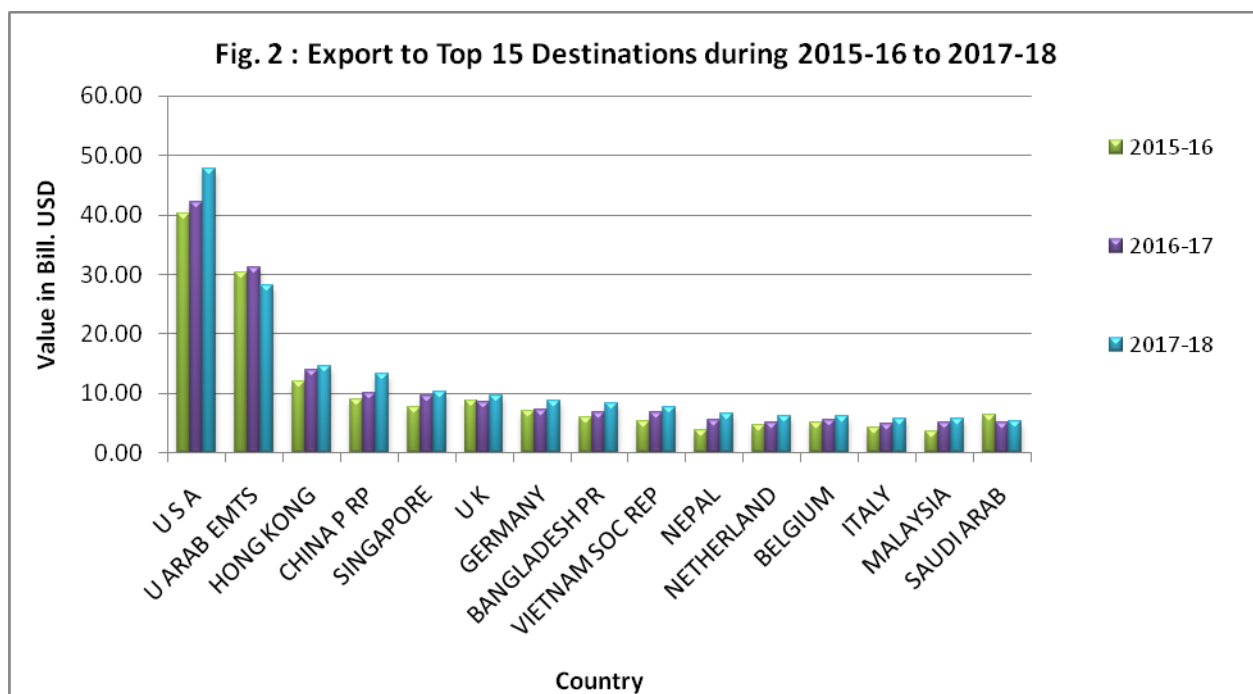
UK in sixth position in the top 15 major export destinations had exports valued at 9.7 billion USD in 2017-18. Apparels, Gems and Jewellery, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, etc. were the main commodities exported to UK.

Other top markets of exports between 2015-16 and 2017-18 were Germany, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Nepal, Netherland, Belgium, Italy, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia. However, export to these markets was restricted to a few commodities.

Export to Nepal, Netherlands and Malaysia was dominated by Petroleum products. Basmati Rice and Organic Chemicals had been the principal commodities of export to Saudi Arabia. Non-Basmati Rice followed by Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarn and Cotton Fabrics had been the principal commodities of export to Bangladesh.

Belgium remained one of the most important destination for India's Gems and Jewellery and Iron and Steel along with Tobacco products, Marine products etc. Apparels, Machineries, besides Footwear, Automobile parts, etc were the top items of export to Germany. Iron and Steel had been the top most commodity of export to Italy accounting for more than 18% of the total exports to Italy in 2017-18.

Buffalo Meat and Marine products were the two major commodities of export to Vietnam. These two commodity groups accounted for 50% of total exports to Vietnam.



Exports through major Ports

India's export through major ports is shown in Table 5 and Figure 3 below:

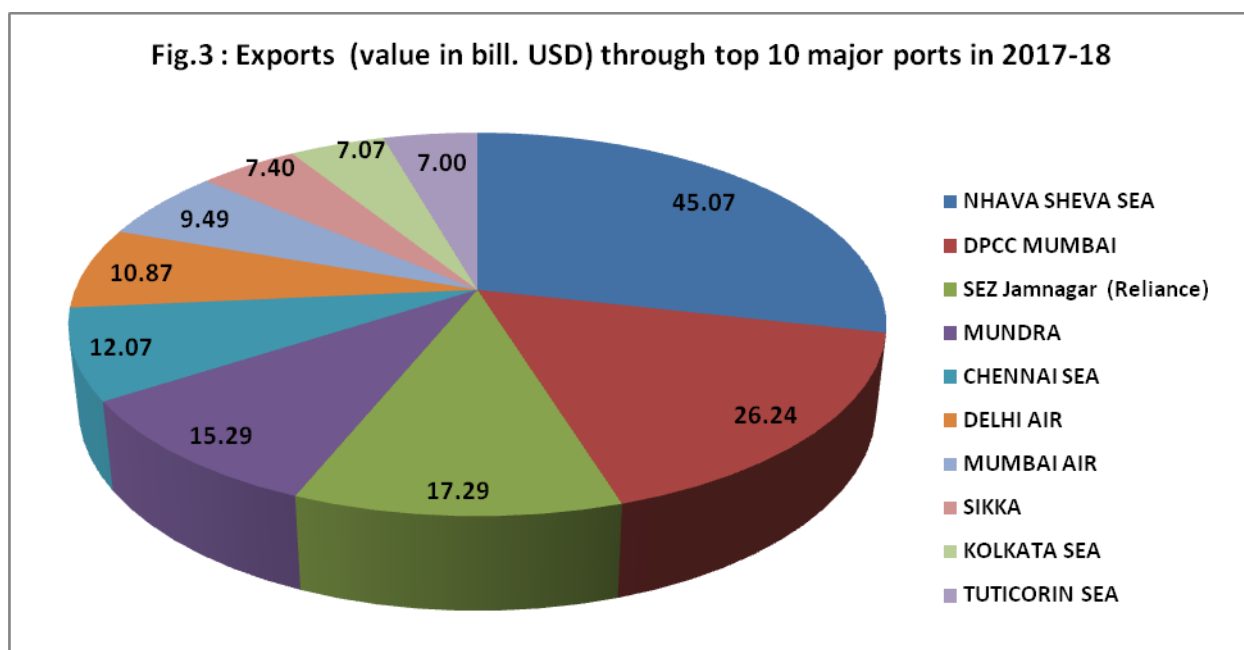
Port Name	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
NHAVA SHEVA SEA	45.33	42.12	45.07
DPCC MUMBAI	22.51	25.23	26.24
SEZ Jamnagar (Reliance)	15.32	14.45	17.29
MUNDRA	11.50	13.21	15.29
CHENNAI SEA	13.35	11.06	12.07
DELHI AIR	9.54	10.02	10.87
MUMBAI AIR	9.07	8.80	9.49
SIKKA	5.70	5.63	7.40
KOLKATA SEA	5.40	6.12	7.07
TUTICORIN SEA	6.07	6.35	7.00
VISAKHAPATNAM SEA	3.70	4.96	6.84
BANGALORE AIRPORT	9.76	9.36	5.78
DELHI (ICD)	6.03	6.64	5.57
MUMBAI SEA	5.04	5.84	5.49
HAZIRA PORT, SURAT	3.11	4.02	5.40
VADINAR	3.50	4.80	4.60
COCHIN SEA	3.49	3.89	4.12
KATTUPALLI PORT/ TIRUVALLUR	0.43	2.81	3.89
NEWMANGALORE SEA	2.59	2.71	3.67
HYDERABAD AIRPORT	3.46	3.46	3.51
All Ports	262.29	275.85	303.38

As would be seen from the Table 5 above, Nava Sheva Sea handled the largest volume of cargo export during 2015-16 to 2017-18. Various types of commodities starting from Engineering Goods to Marine products had been exported through this port. However, Engineering Goods dominated the list of exports from Nava Sheva.

After Nava Sheva Sea, the next two major ports are DPCC Mumbai which is essentially handling export of Precious and semi-precious stones and diamond and SEZ Jamnagar (Reliance) handling POL. The percentage share of DPCC Mumbai and SEZ Jamnagar (Reliance) in India's total exports in 2017-18 was 8.65% and 5.7% respectively.

The next four major ports were Mundra, Chennai Sea, Delhi Air and Mumbai Air. Delhi Air handled some high valued items like Gems and Jewellery.

There are a few ports like Sikka, Vadinar, New Mangalore Sea, etc. specialized in handling POL products. Hyderabad Air also handled specialized products such as Drugs and Pharmaceuticals. Other specialized ports in this list of major ports are Tuticorin Sea (Textiles), Bangalore Air (Gems and Jewellery), Cochin Sea (Marine products), Mumbai Air (Drugs and Pharmaceuticals) and ICD Delhi (Textiles).



Major Import Sources

India's import by major source countries is given in Table 6 and Figure 4 below:

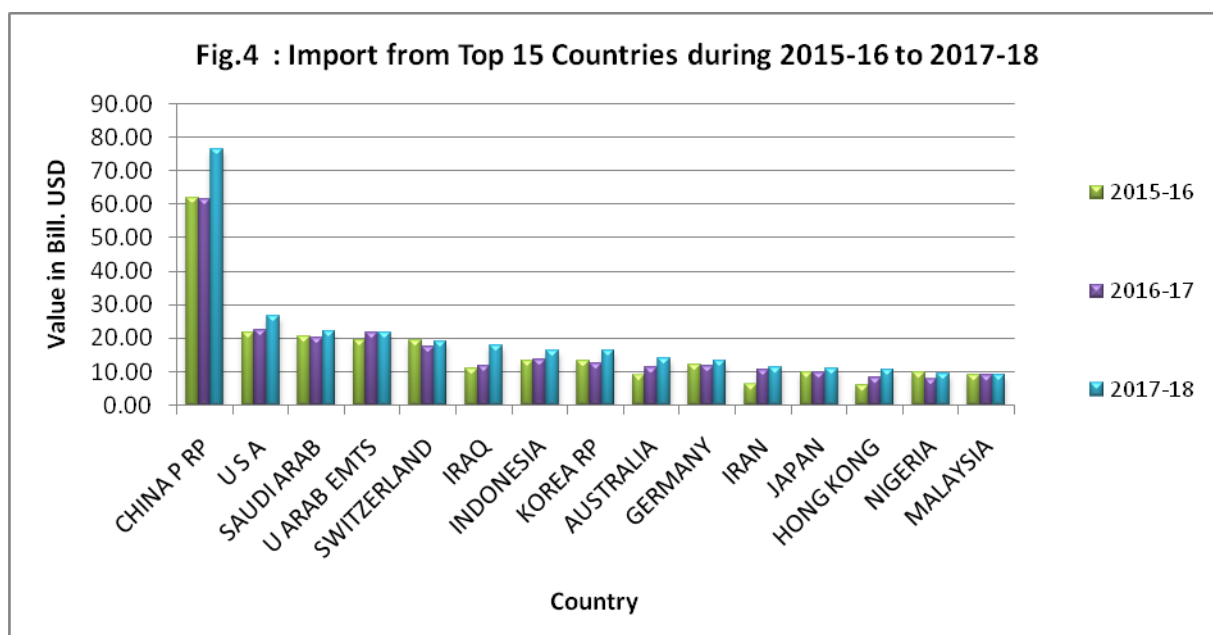
Country	Value in Bill. USD			Percentage Share		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
CHINA P RP	61.71	61.28	76.27	16.20	15.94	16.38
U S A	21.78	22.31	26.61	5.72	5.80	5.72
SAUDI ARAB	20.32	19.97	22.07	5.33	5.20	4.74
U ARAB EMTS	19.45	21.51	21.74	5.10	5.60	4.67
SWITZERLAND	19.30	17.25	18.92	5.07	4.49	4.06
IRAQ	10.84	11.71	17.62	2.84	3.05	3.78
INDONESIA	13.13	13.43	16.44	3.45	3.49	3.53
KOREA RP	13.05	12.59	16.36	3.42	3.27	3.51
AUSTRALIA	8.90	11.15	13.99	2.34	2.90	3.01
GERMANY	12.09	11.58	13.30	3.17	3.01	2.86
IRAN	6.28	10.51	11.11	1.65	2.73	2.39
JAPAN	9.85	9.75	10.97	2.59	2.54	2.36
HONG KONG	6.05	8.20	10.68	1.59	2.13	2.29
NIGERIA	9.95	7.66	9.50	2.61	1.99	2.04
MALAYSIA	9.08	8.93	9.01	2.38	2.32	1.94
Total of Top 15	241.77	247.84	294.60	63.46	64.48	63.28
All Countries	381.01	384.36	465.58	100.00	100.00	100.00

China had been the dominant source of India's import during this period. From 61.7 billion USD in 2015-16, import from China increased to 76.3 billion USD in 2017-18. Import from USA in 2017-18 was valued at 26.6 billion USD, Saudi Arabia at 22.1 billion USD and UAE at 21.7 billion USD. In terms of share,

imports from China accounted for 16.4% of the total imports in 2017-18 while USA, Saudi Arabia and UAE accounted for 5.7%, 4.7% and 4.7% of the share of imports in 2017-18 respectively. The top 15 countries accounted for imports worth 295 billion USD or more than 63% of the share in 2017-18.

Import of the top 10 principal commodity groups from China, valued at 44 billion USD, accounted for 58% to total Chinese imports in 2017-18. The corresponding figures in 2015-16 and 2016-17 were 33.2 and 34.6 billion USD respectively.

Telecom Instruments, with value of 15.6 billion USD, had a share of more than 20% of total imports in 2017-18. Share of this commodity group had been consistently increasing over the years - from 16.4% in 2015-16 to 20.5% in 2017-18. Electronic Components had share of 7.2% and Computer Hardware and peripherals a share of 5% in 2017-18.



Electric Machinery and Equipments, Gold, Spare Parts for aircraft etc. dominated the list of imports from USA in 2017-18 with a share of 8.6%, 7.9% and 7.7% respectively in the top 10 imports from the country in 2017-18.

Crude Petroleum, with a share of 70%, dominated the list of top 10 imports from Saudi Arabia, the third major source of imports. Import of crude petroleum was valued at 15.26 billion USD in 2017-18. Petroleum products had a share of 12% in the list of top 10 imports from the country in 2017-18.

UAE was the fourth major source with a share of around 5% of total imports of India during this period. The top four of the top 10 major commodity groups - Petroleum Crude, Precious and semi-precious stones, Gold and Petroleum products with share 28.2%, 23.5%, 16.3% and 13.5% respectively accounted for more than 81% of the imports in 2017-18.

Of the total imports of 18.92 billion USD from Switzerland in 2017-18, Gold imports were valued at 17.16 billion USD, a share of 91% of the total imports from the country.

Remaining 10 of the top 15 countries - Iraq, Indonesia, Korea Republic, Australia, Germany, Iran, Japan, Hong Kong, Nigeria and Malaysia contributed to almost 28% of the total imports in 2017-18. While coal was the major commodity of import from Indonesia and Australia, Crude Petroleum dominated the list of imports from countries like Iraq, Iran, Nigeria and Malaysia.

Iron and Steel were the dominant imports from Korea Republic and Japan. Pearl and Precious stones, Gold, Silver and Telecom Instruments accounted for close to 90% of the imports from Hong Kong in 2017-18. Machinery and automobile components had a share of more than 24% of imports from Germany in 2017-18. During 2017-18, import of Vegetable oil was valued at 11.64 billion USD. Malaysia and Indonesia accounted for 6.6 billion USD or almost 57% of the total vegetable oils imports in 2017-18.

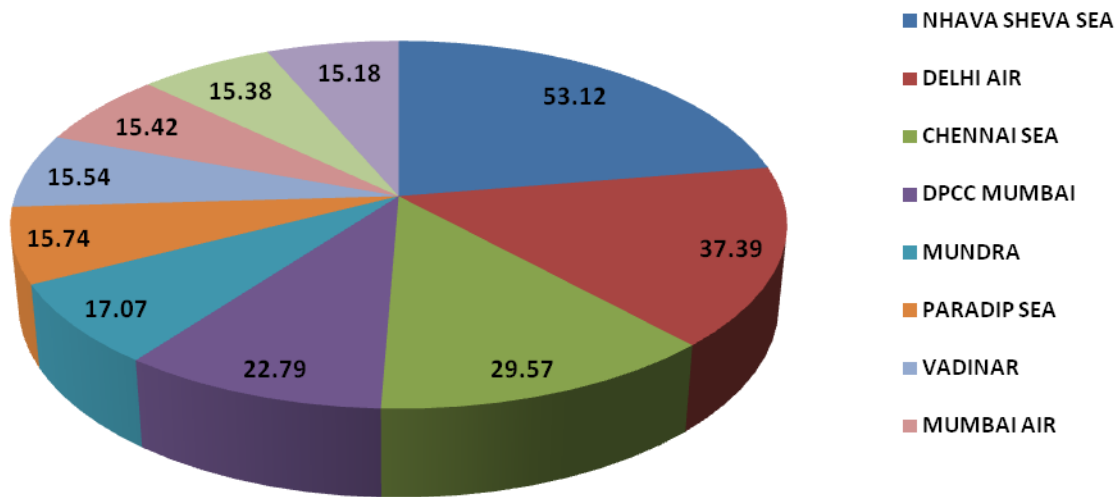
Imports through major ports

India's import through major ports is given in Table 7 and Figure 5:

Port Name	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
NHAVA SHEVA SEA	45.29	44.05	53.12
DELHI AIR	29.54	26.17	37.39
CHENNAI SEA	28.52	26.27	29.57
DPCC MUMBAI	13.63	14.87	22.79
MUNDRA	15.16	15.04	17.07
PARADIP SEA	9.78	11.80	15.74
VADINAR	12.05	13.01	15.54
MUMBAI AIR	13.19	12.87	15.42
SEZ Jamnagar (Reliance)	12.14	12.14	15.38
MUMBAI SEA	14.71	13.53	15.18
SIKKA	12.29	12.28	15.10
CHENNAI AIR	9.82	10.68	14.40
KOLKATA SEA	12.89	12.71	14.06
KANDLA SEA	11.07	10.48	12.25
VISAKHAPATNAM SEA	9.00	8.70	11.39
DEHEJ SEA	8.79	7.21	10.06
BANGALORE AIRPORT	12.34	12.21	9.66
NEWMANGALORE SEA	7.12	6.85	8.51
COCHIN SEA	5.93	6.28	8.18
TUTICORIN SEA	6.75	6.68	7.27
All Ports	381.01	384.36	465.58

As in case of exports, Nava Sheva Sea handled the largest volume of import cargo. Value of total import handled in 2017-18 was 53.12 billion USD, a share of 11.4% of the total value of imports. Machineries dominated the list of commodities handled by the port in 2017-18 with about 15% of the total volume of this commodity imported through Nava Sheva port during the year.

Fig.5 : Imports (value in bill. USD) through top 10 major ports in 2017-18



The second major port handling import was Delhi Air with 37.39 billion USD worth of import and a share of 8% of total imports in 2017-18. However, Delhi Air is specialized in handling high valued cargos like Gems and Jewellery and Gold. In 2017-18 more than 37% of total volume of cargo handled by Delhi Air was accounted for by gold with an import value of 14.19 billion USD.

A few ports featuring in the list of specialized ports handling POL imports are Paradip Sea, Vadinar, SEZ Jamnagar (Reliance), Sikka, New Mangalore Sea, Dahej Sea, etc. DPCC Mumbai handles Pearls, Precious and semi-precious stones.

Foreign Trade Data Processing & Dissemination

Foreign Trade Data Processing

Data Receipt in DGCIS

The merchandise traders submit Shipping Bills for exports and Bills of Entry for imports to the customs authority and SEZs. These Bills form the source document for preparation of trade returns, commonly known as 'Daily Trade Returns' (DTR) which is transmitted by the customs authority to the DGCIS for processing and publishing of statistics on foreign trade. The DTR formats are different in case of EDI data transmission and Non-EDI & Manual data transmission

The DTRs from Customs and SEZs are received in DGCIS in three different modes, namely, (i) electronic data interchange (EDI), (ii) non-EDI and (iii) manual (in manually typed or in handwritten hard copy formats). The EDI data is transmitted on-line daily through Indian Customs EDI Gateway (ICEGATE). From the remaining ports the monthly merchandise trade data is transmitted through e-mail or CD or through manually typed/hand written paper schedules. From SEZs, DTRs are transmitted electronically through e-mail by NSDL daily. DGCIS processes and compiles the raw data received using state-of-the-art technology. While the receipt of EDI data is instantaneous and SEZ data with a lag of one day, non-EDI and manual data is received on a monthly basis with a lag of about two (2) weeks after completion of the month.

While data is uploaded in the main server by the EDP Division, the validation and scrutiny work is carried out by Import and Export Divisions separately.

Volume of Data and Percentage Contribution by Type of DTR during 2015-16 to 2017-18

The number of records processed in DGCIS has been steadily increasing over the years. From 39 lakh records processed in 2000-01 the number has increased to 205 lakh in 2017-18, an increase of 425% in 17 years.

The total number of records received through different modes in the form of EDI, Non-EDI & Manual DTRs, their total value and percentage share from 2015-16 to 2017-18 is shown in Table 8. It is seen from the table that the EDI DTRs constitute the bulk of foreign trade data for both exports and imports.

In case of exports total number of records processed in 2017-18 is almost 1.13 crores. EDI contributed to 92%, Non-EDI exports which include SEZ data also to little over 8% and manual to 0.13% of the total records processed in 2017-18.

In the case of import, the no. of records processed in 2017-18 was close to 92 lakhs. Of these EDI contributed to 95%, Non-EDI to 5.4% and manual 0.01% of total records processed in 2017-18.

In value terms, EDI data contributed to 84% of the total value of exports in 2017-18. The share of Non-EDI exports in value terms which was as high as 36% in 2013-14 reduced to 16.3% in 2017-18 mainly due to conversion of DPCC Mumbai and a few other ports exporting high value items such as Gems and Jewellery and petroleum products from Non-EDI to EDI mode.

In case of imports, EDI transactions contributed to more than 87% of the total value of imports in 2017-18. For the same reason, the share of Non-EDI import reduced to 12.6% in 2017-18.

Table 8 : No. of Records processed & Value of Trade by type of DTRs

FY	Export			Export Total	Import			Import Total	Trade Total	
	Manual	EDI	Non-EDI		Manual	EDI	Non-EDI		Exp	Imp
Records										
2015-16	86276	8765536	888607	9740419	8084	7539075	468739	8015898	17756317	
2016-17	58747	9466880	956902	10482529	3577	7705537	481381	8190495	18673024	
2017-18	15119	10367963	905418	11288500	1164	8703766	493334	9198264	20486764	
Percentage of Records										
2015-16	0.89	89.99	9.12	100	0.10	94.05	5.85	100.00	54.86	45.14
2016-17	0.56	90.31	9.13	100	0.04	94.08	5.88	100.00	56.14	43.86
2017-18	0.13	91.85	8.02	100	0.01	94.62	5.36	100.00	55.10	44.90
Value in thousand Crores (INR)										
2015-16	2.81	1317.07	396.50	1716.38	6.00	2013.43	470.87	2490.30	4206.68	
2016-17	1.96	1475.63	371.83	1849.43	4.41	2075.75	497.51	2577.68	4427.11	
2017-18	1.93	1635.14	319.59	1956.66	1.60	2622.95	376.48	3001.03	4957.70	
Percentage of Value of Trade										
2015-16	0.16	76.74	23.10	100	0.24	80.85	18.91	100.00	40.80	59.20
2016-17	0.11	79.79	20.11	100	0.17	80.53	19.30	100.00	41.78	58.22
2017-18	0.10	83.57	16.33	100	0.05	87.40	12.55	100.00	39.47	60.53

Data scrutiny

The DTRs received through EDI and non EDI modes are uploaded into the database through software packages, developed in-house. The scrutiny of such trade data starts as soon as the DTRs are uploaded into ORACLE Database. For manual DTRs, scrutiny is undertaken meticulously once the DTRs are received. After scrutiny, the manual DTRs are batched and sent for data entry. Once the data entry work is complete, the data are uploaded into the database.

The subsequent stages of scrutiny of the data are carried out on-line to reduce the processing time. The updated records get simultaneously reflected in the database. The main emphasis on scrutiny is on rectifying the wrong commodity (ITCHS) codes, wrong quantity figures due to reporting in non-specified unit of quantity, etc. Cases are referred to custom authorities or Exporters/Importers for clarification when there is an abnormal/doubtful entry in value, quantity, unit, ITCHS code, country, etc.

Revision and Release Policy of Trade Data

From April 2009 onwards DGCIS has been following a dynamic data revision policy by which while releasing the data of a particular month, the data of the previous months of the financial year will also be revised by taking into account the late received data. The revisions which take place dynamically over the years till the March data is finalized and released are reflected while releasing data at the stage of Quick Estimates, Press Note, Principal Commodity and 8-digit ITC (HS) commodity level.

Quick Estimate & Press Note

The Quick Estimates for a month is prepared by 1st week of the following month based on the data received from the customs and SEZs and estimation for non-receipt of data from ports. While making the estimates due care is taken for the items generally exported or imported through the ports for which

estimation is undertaken. In the cumulative side the late receipt cases are taken into consideration in the respective months. The estimates so prepared are submitted to DGFT/DoC.

The Press Note for a month is prepared along with Quick Estimates and submitted to DGFT/DoC along with QEs and some additional tables.

Principal Commodity Level Data

Principal commodity level monthly data is released within 25 days. While releasing the provisional data of a particular month, the data of the previous months of the financial year is also get revised on account of late received data. This ensures comparability of the total of monthly figures when added up from April to any particular month with the cumulative figures shown against that month when the data is released. This process of updating data continues till data for the year is frozen at the time of release of final March data.

8 digit ITC (HS) Commodity Level Data

The 8-digit ITC (HS) commodity level monthly data is released within 60 days. Likewise Principal Commodity level data, while releasing the data of a particular month, the data of the previous months of the financial year also get revised on account of late receipt data. This ensures comparability of the total of monthly figures when added up from April to any particular month with the cumulative figures shown against that month. This process of updating data continues till data for the year is frozen at the time of release of final March data.

Data Release by DOC

On release of the trade data for a particular month, the same along with the revised data of the previous months of the year are sent to the DoC for updating/replacing the data in the Ministry's portal. At present, the full set of data is being sent to DoC, RBI and GTIS (WTA) on monthly basis and to UNSD on monthly/annual basis.

Data Dissemination

The main responsibility of DGCIS is to collect, compile and disseminate the Foreign Trade Statistics at the national and international level. While Export and Import Divisions are responsible for validation, processing, compilation, finalization and release of export and import data respectively, the Dissemination Division is responsible for disseminating Foreign Trade Statistics to the users as per their requirements through on-line and through Foreign Trade Data Dissemination Portal (web based). Data which are disseminated to the users are of the form –

- (a) Commodity wise
- (b) Country wise
- (c) Port wise
- (d) Commodity by country wise
- (e) Country by commodity wise
- (f) Commodity by port wise
- (g) Port by commodity wise
- (h) Port by country wise

- (i) Commodity by country by port wise
- (j) Commodity by port by country wise
- (k) Country by commodity by port wise
- (l) Country by port by commodity wise
- (m) Port by commodity by country wise
- (n) Port by country by commodity wise

Although Export data by State of Origin is not validated by DGCIS, it has been made available to the State Governments and to Department of Commerce for policy decisions. The users have been provided with User IDs by which they may obtain data on line through Foreign Trade Data Dissemination Portal.

Different users of Foreign Trade Data

1. Government Ministries/Departments – central as well as state
2. Reserve Bank of India
3. Indian Embassies/High Commissions abroad
4. Public Sector Undertakings
5. Foreign Embassies
6. International Organizations like UNSD, FAO, etc.
7. Various Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, Industrial bodies like CII, FIEO, etc.
8. Private users

Release of Foreign Trade Data

Foreign Trade Statistics are released in different formats and at different stages. The sector-wise monthly Quick Estimates and Press Note on Export and Import figures are released by DOC by 15th of the following month. The monthly data at Principal Commodity (PC) level is released within 25 days and the 8-digit commodity level data is released within 60 days. All these data are released by DGCIS through its website www.dgcis.gov.in since 2013-14 and the CD publications on Foreign Trade Data have been discontinued. The trade data is also available in Department of Commerce website www.commerce.gov.in (EXIM Data Bank in Trade Statistics).

Data for Parliament questions

The Directorate provides Foreign Trade statistics to all the Ministries and Departments for policy formulation or for any specific purpose such as 'for replying Parliament Questions raised by the MPs'. All these data are made available to the concerned Ministries and Departments with top most priority.

Priced Information Service System (PISS)

The data to all the Government Ministries and Departments, RBI, Indian Embassies and some International organizations are provided at free of cost. However, for other users, data are available on payment basis under a system called 'Priced Information Service System (PISS)' of DGCIS. Under this system, the users have to pay Re 1/- per unit record of information. The data are provided for commodity, country, port or any combination of these three.

System and Software Packages

Data Processing in DGCIS is done with menu driven front-end software using Oracle RDBMS and Java platform in 4 numbers of SPARC T7 servers (2 for Oracle Database and 2 servers for Oracle Web-Logic Application). Database migration and application migration from previous system has been done smoothly and the new system is now in operation. Although this Software was developed by M/s. Wipro for the old system, the migration of database and application to the new system has been done in-house. For A number of other in-house software packages have also been developed for processing Foreign Trade Data and Ancillary statistics.

Computerization of all the Divisions

Keeping in view the modernization of DGCIS, it has been decided that all the officials of the Directorate will be equipped with PCs. Accordingly all the officials of DGCIS have been provided PCs. While, all the officers are provided with printers, the Senior Officers have been provided with multifunctional machine (printer, copier, scanner, fax, etc) to facilitate fax and copier along with scanning urgent/important documents. Provision has been made for providing printing facilities to the Divisions through LAN. The maintenance of such computer equipments along with large system of packages and operating systems is the responsibility of EDP Division.

DGCIS Portal

The website www.dgciskol.gov.in of the Directorate is in operation since April 2003. The website has been revamped/redesigned and hosted in the NIC cloud server in 2018. The website consists of history of DGCIS and its various activities in brief. Chapters on RTI, RFD , QMS and Data Dissemination Policy have also been incorporated in the site. It also contains summary of final foreign trade data on chapters & sections, economic regions and country.

For on line dissemination of finalized Foreign Trade data (MSFT) and Principal Commodity Level data different portals have been developed. Access to these portals is available through the website for both free and payment basis data . The website also provides access to the Exim Analytics Dashboard.

As DGCIS disseminates trade data under Priced Information Service System (PISS), a payment module has been incorporated in the portal . The cost of data has been kept nominal and at present is Re 1 per output record with service charge as 10% of data cost or Rs. 100/- whichever is the maximum. A query module has been hosted in the site for searching details about commodities according to commodity code (ITCHS) or description.

Ancillary Trade Statistics

The Ancillary Trade Statistics Division primarily deals with subject matters that are ancillary to Foreign Trade and also produces the Foreign Trade Indices. In ancillary matters, the prime focus is on capturing the various aspects of Internal Trade, through Rail, Waterways (River-ways), domestic air as well as Coastal Shipping. Also, some unique aspects of trade are captured through some of its publications which are hardly found in any other publication in India. The Division brings out publications namely, 'Inter-State Movements/Flows of Goods by Rail, River and Air', 'Selected Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India', 'Statistics of the Inland Coasting Trade Consignments of India' and 'Statistics of Foreign and Coastal Cargo Movements of India' on yearly basis. The processing of Inland Trade data is done by in-house SWs and by a module that has been developed to integrate the processing of all Ancillary Trade Statistics in one module. The different publications that are brought out by the Division are briefed below:

Inter-State Movements/Flows of Goods by Rail, River and Air

As the name of the publication indicates, this annual publication captures and provides information on the movement/flows of goods which moves from one State/UT to another through Railways, Waterways (River-ways) and Domestic Air in the form of *internal trade* in India. Information on the trade in 70 major commodities that are moved through Railways as well as the National Waterways (mainly River-ways) of India amongst the States and UTs are presented in the tables. This publication also contains the trade in commodities that are moved from one airport to another through domestic air, which is also called *domestic movement of cargo*. The uniqueness of this publication lies in the fact that *no other publication captures the information on internal trade* from such disparate sources and compiles them into one publication so that the inter-state movements through the various modes such as Rail, River and Air are available from a single publication to the policy makers and large no. of users from different categories including International Organizations/Institutes, etc. The information in the form of movement of goods across States/UTs is presented in the form of different tables.

To present the inter-state movements/flows of goods more precisely, States and UTs have been divided into 37 different trade blocks, covering major portion of merchandise consigned by rail, sea ports, etc. To give emphasis to the coastal trade and movements of goods through water along with rail and air, each of the maritime states with ports is divided into two blocks each.

The Rail-borne trade statistics is represented in two different forms. The first is a 37×37 matrix representation of movements of goods between the trade blocks. Here individual commodity-wise matrix with quantity moved between the trade blocks is presented. Thus there are 70 such matrices, each for one commodity group. The second table is presented with data on state /trade block wise inward and outward consignments of 70 commodity groups moved by rail.

This publication also provides information on quantum of cargo lifted from one Airport to another within the country by the domestic Airlines, namely Air India, Jet Airways, Jet Lite, Go Airlines, Spice Jet, Blue Dart airlines and Indigo airlines. Inter-state River-borne trade statistics is also presented for the commodities/commodity groups moved between the Trade Blocks connected by important river-ways.

Table 23 below gives the quantum (in '000 tons) of important commodities moved by Railways between States of India during 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Table 9: Quantum (in '000 tons) of important commodities moved by Railways between the States of India during 2015-16 and 2016-17						
Sl. No.	Commodities	2015 - 16	2016 - 17	% growth	Percentage Share	
					2015-16	2016-17
1.	Coal & Coke	261241	272777	4.23	34.10	35.36
2.	Cement	94871	91535	(-) 3.64	12.39	11.86
3.	Iron Ore	78538	79020	0.61	10.25	10.24
4.	Mineral oil (excl. kerosene)	43460	49959	13.01	5.68	6.48
5.	Fertilizer and Organic Manure	44089	45610	3.33	5.76	5.91
6.	Iron and Steel	35444	45507	22.11	4.62	5.90
7.	Wheat	24241	23647	(-) 2.51	3.16	3.06
8.	Lime and Lime Stone	21637	22257	2.79	2.82	2.89
9.	Rice not in the Husk	19075	19220	0.75	2.49	2.49
10.	Other	143346	121315	(-) 18.16	18.71	15.72

Statistics of the Inland Coasting Trade Consignments of India

This annual publication provides the statistics of Coasting consignments, i.e., the statistics on coastal trade from one port in India to another port in India. It is compiled from the Daily Trade Returns obtained from various Customs offices and Port offices in this country. It is exclusive of foreign trade with other countries. For the purpose of compilation of Statistics of Inland Coasting Trade, the entire Coastal area of the country has been divided into 12 maritime blocks namely (1) Andaman and Nicobar Islands, (2) Andhra Pradesh, (3) Goa, (4) Gujarat, (5) Karnataka, (6) Kerala, (7) Lakshadweep, (8) Maharashtra, (9) Odisha, (10) Puducherry, (11) Tamil Nadu and (12) West Bengal corresponding to 12 maritime States and UTs of India. The information on Inland Coasting Trade is shown in three main ways – (i) the inter-block movements of Inland Coasting Trade in terms of value (ii) the total quantity and value by commodities and (iii) by individual maritime blocks for inwards, outwards and internal trade by commodities and of origin or destination. The coastal trade is another major aspect of *internal trade* and is captured in this publication and together with the publication 'Inter-State Movements/Flows of Goods by Rail, River and Air' provide a considerable insight into the current trends of the internal trade in India.

Statistics of Foreign and Coastal Cargo Movements of India

The annual publication 'Statistics of Foreign and Coastal Cargo Movements of India' is a compilation of data on shipping in foreign and coastal trade of India relating to the entry and clearance of ships with cargo or in ballast at different ports and customs zones and the number and tonnage of vessels built and registered at different ports in India during a financial year. The primary sources of the data are the different Customs offices and the Port Authorities. The uniqueness of this publication lies in that the statistics captured in this publication indicate a lot about the present state of trade as well as ease of doing trade in the country. An increase in number of ships coming in and going out of Indian ports would not only indicate a rise in trade in India, but would also hint at the increasing ease with which ships are being loaded, unloaded and cleared in India. The flagships of the ships would give a stock of the number of ships this country has vis-à-vis the other big nations of the world. So, there are a lot of analytical insights that can be derived from this publication, and DGCIS is one of the few offices that provide such varied aspects of trade information in India.

Selected Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India

The publication called 'Selected Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India' of Ancillary Division has the uniqueness of providing information on *Transit Trade* passing through India for the landlocked neighboring countries namely Nepal and Bhutan; Stock in Bonded Warehouse; Foreign Trade through Foreign Post Offices (FPOs); Foreign Trade in Treasure in the form of currency notes; etc. The information contained in this annual publication relates to those unique aspects of the foreign trade of India which are important but are rarely factored into the daily discussions on trade. The coverage in this publication includes (i) data on India's Foreign Trade in treasure including currency notes, (ii) India's Foreign Trade in Merchandise and Treasure according to Customs Zones, (iii) data on export (principal commodity-wise) through Foreign Post Offices (FPO), (iv) data on leftover stock in bonded warehouses at the closing of the financial year – Custom Zone-wise, (v) the Unit value indices of Foreign Trade of India, etc. The transit trade of neighboring land-locked countries, namely, Nepal and Bhutan, passing through India is also included in this publication and is presented by the country of consignment/destination in case of imports/exports. No other publication covers such minutiae of trade statistics as this publication.

Statistics of the customs & excise revenue collections of the Indian union

The annual publication entitled "Statistics of the Customs and Excise Revenue Collections of the Indian Union" includes data on the Revenue Receipts of the Union Government through Customs and Central Excise duties, viz.- (i) Customs Revenue Collections duties (Imports, Export, Cesses on Export and Other receipt) by Sea, Air & Land, (ii) Union Excise Revenue Collections from Central Excise, Coal Cess, Rubber Cess and Salt Cess. The data are based on the returns on revenue data submitted to the Directorate of Data Management under the Ministry of Finance by the Customs/ Central Excise Commissionerates and also from the returns received on Coal Cess from Office of the Coal Controller, Kolkata; Rubber Cess from the Rubber Board, Kottayam, Kerala; and Salt Cess from Office of the Salt Commissioner, Jaipur. DGCIS collects the revenue data from the Directorate of Data Management as well as the Electronic Data Warehouse, DG Systems. In this publication one gets the product-wise revenue information. While trade is done for different products, a policy maker often comes across questions of which product generates how much revenue, so that suitable duties can be levied on them. To answer such questions, not only the revenue from trade of that product is collected, but also the revenue from manufacturing that product i.e., the Central Excise collections is reflected in this publication. In short, this publication provides revenue-wise deep analytical insights into products that India manufactures and trades.

Index numbers of foreign trade of India

Compilation of foreign trade index numbers is another important activity of DGCIS. It was started in the year 1944 with 1938-39 as base period. Subsequently, it has undergone a number of revisions. The present Trade Indices are now being compiled as per the recommendations of the Technical Committee which was constituted in September 2006 under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. K. Nath, Director General, Central Statistics Office, New Delhi. As per the Committee's recommendations, the Indices are compiled with base-year as 1999-2000 using a chain base system with Fisher' ideal index number formula for calculating both global and bilateral unit value & quantum indices.

World economy and global trade has undergone tremendous changes over the decades. While new products/items have emerged/evolved, older items/products have diminished/vanished with time. As a result, the basket of items/products that are used now for compilation of Trade Indices with base year 1999-2000 is not true reflection of the actual traded items/commodities for which trade indices are

required to be compiled. Thus the policy makers and users are not informed its true scenario. Also that DGCIS has changed its Principal Commodity (PC) Groups composition and formed a new set of 168 Principal Commodity Groups common for both Exports and Imports since 2012-13. Data from 2009-10 have also been compiled based on these 168 new PC groups. It was then felt that there is a need to change the base year and also to re-look at the methodology of compilation of Trade Indices as it is done now for SITC and BEC based classification only. With this view, ISI Kolkata was entrusted with a study project for changing the base year of computation of Trade Indices along with a new methodology of computation of Trade Indices with new Principal Commodity Groups. On the basis of this study, ISI Kolkata has recommended to change the Base Year for compilation of Trade Indices as 2012-13 and use Laspeyres Index Formula for compiling Trade Indices. It was also suggested for smoothen the data free from outward values before compiling any index. DGCIS is in the process of implementing all these recommendations of the study by ISI Kolkata and the new series will be released with 2017-18 data first and later on for back series. This revision of the Index numbers is in progress, which would use the Laspeyres Index formula for compilation of the Indices and would set 2012-13 as the base year. Apart from compiling Indices in the current SITC and BEC classifications, the new revision would also include the Principal Commodity (PC) classification that is widely used in India.

The indices are compiled on a monthly, quarterly and yearly basis. The index numbers are to be calculated based on data of monthly statistics of foreign trade related to the particular month or quarter or year.

Index numbers of foreign trade of India with base year 1999-2000

As per the recommendation of the Technical Committee for revising the base year of Trade indices, the base year for calculating foreign trade index has been changed to 1999-2000 and the chain base system with Fisher's ideal index number formula has been applied for calculating both global unit value indices & quantum indices. New series of index numbers based on 1999-2000 base year have been published at Bilateral Country level, Economic Region level and at Broad Economic Category version 3 (BEC3) level. New series of Monthly/Quarterly index numbers are published for the same levels from April 2008. The indices (UVI and QI) from 2008-09 to 2017-18 with base 1999-2000 are presented in Table 24.

Table 10: Index Numbers of the unit values and quantum of Exports and Imports from 2008-09 to 2017-18 with base 1999-2000 = 100

Year	Index Numbers of the unit values and quantum			
	IMPORT		EXPORT	
	U.V.I	Q.I	U.V.I	Q.I
2008-09	239	262	194	267
2009-10	215	288	196	264
2010-11	243	311	223	304
2011-12	425	246	268	331
2012-13	459	261	284	357
2013-14	518	233	312	378
2014-15	518	235	300	397
2015-16	518	214	372	290
2016-17	523	220	372	313
2017-18	513	260	376	322

Commercial Intelligence

International trade has been an ever increasing part of world economic activity with trade growth often outpacing growth in world GDP, while becoming fiercely competitive at the same time.

In the last decade, the Indian economy had been on a high growth path. India is now the fastest growing among the major economies of the world. Even the jitters in the global commodities market – owing to a slump in world demand – did not have a significant dampening effect on India's growth trajectory, though trade figures were, as anticipated, adversely affected.

International trade was badly affected in 2015 by weak demand in international markets, especially the commodities sector. As a result, in 2015-16, both India's exports and imports fell by around 15%, in terms of USD. This almost matched the downswing in total world exports and imports in 2015. One major reason for this slump in world trade was the decelerating growth of China. In 2016-17, there was some recovery in both exports and imports of India –with marginal positive growths for both type of trade. However, the year 2017-18 witnessed a robust rebound with double-digit growth rates for both exports and imports.

Today's world has witnessed the emergence of several regional trading blocs on the one hand and integration of domestic economies to the international order on the other. Though the World Trade Organization has gone a long way in lowering barriers to cross border movement of goods and services, the progress has been uneven and the success was limited in some areas. Agricultural trade liberalization has proven to be particularly challenging and results have been so far limited. Trade in labour-intensive manufactures still faces relatively higher trade barriers in major markets. In addition to the aforesaid challenges, there are new upcoming issues like environmental challenges, multilateral rules on trade in services, etc. In this bewildering maze of alignments, conflicts, subsidies, dumping, non-tariff barriers, intellectual property rights and a host of other factors that have a bearing on exports and imports, it is only the best-informed that can hope to take advantage of the enticing opportunities offered.

Under this trade environment, the role of commercial intelligence and relevant business information thus becomes a vital ingredient for success in the field of international trade today. The capacity to get the right commercial intelligence and right business information to the right place at the right time and at the right price, and knowing how to use it, is a major factor influencing international trade efficiency and competitiveness. The utility of commercial intelligence and business information is obvious – obtaining detailed insights into specific market requirements before full-scale production; identifying the most suitable foreign buyer rather than relying on casual contacts; knowing about import and export regulations or packaging requirements before goods are shipped; knowing about the tariff rules and commodity standards; and finding the most competitive source for imported inputs all have a major impact on the efficiency of international trade. Here lies the opportunity of a government endeavoring to promote foreign trade by providing the necessary commercial intelligence to the trading communities.

Country profile published in Indian Trade Journal provides country-wise and commodity-wise trade information, indicating the potential and existing markets for different items in countries worldwide. The Division does not confine itself to answering letters. Rather desk information is provided regularly to visitors across the table on various aspects related to trade. This informal interaction help builds exporter's and importer's confidence. In addition, Commodity EXIM update is compiled, showing imports and exports of major commodities and volume of trade with major trading partners and through major ports.

Functions

- Provide techno-economic and commercial information to prospective Indian firms engaged in foreign trade
- Compiling the Directory of Indian Importers and Exporters with their contact details as supplied by the Exporters/Importers voluntarily. This Directory is available in DGCIS website for the public.
- Preparing country profiles, commodity profiles and compendia of export promotion organizations.

Achievements

- Currently engaged in preparing Exporters/Importers Directory. The names and addresses of importers have been collected from the Daily Trade Returns submitted by the importers to the custom authorities relating to foreign trade data. For the present database, the Importers with the IE Code list of DGFT are matched with the IE Code of actual Importers and the items imported from DGCIS database
- The directory of Exporters/Importers has been made online for an easy access to the users. Presently, the Exporters with the IE Code list of DGFT are matched with the IE Code of actual Exporters and the items exported from DGCIS database.
- During 2017-18, 10 country profiles and 10 commodity profiles have been prepared with an aim to providing necessary information to the prospective exporters and importers.

Commercial Library

Besides the above mentioned activities, CI Division also looks after the Commercial Library of DGCIS. The Commercial Library is unique information vending Departmental Library of this Directorate to which access is admitted to the public free of charge with a view to catering to the commercial interests of the mercantile trading and industrial community, desirous of having detailed information on international trade (exports & imports) and other related matters.

The Commercial Library is the repository of books; periodicals/magazines on Industry, Trade, Commerce, Statistics, Economics, Law, Taxation, etc.; mimeographs; reports of the Government of India, trade organizations and other Countries of the World. The Library is open to all where free reading room facilities are available through Readership Card on all working days.

In addition, various Indian and Foreign Journals, newspapers, bulletins are also available. The library has a stock of up-to-date Gazette Notifications of the Government of India which is also accessible to public use.

New Initiatives in Commercial Library

The Commercial Library is in the process of retro-conversion & computerization. Preparation of database of library books, periodicals and Gazette of India Notifications is under progress through LIBSYS Software-10.

Indian Trade Journal

The Indian Trade Journal is another important work of DGCIS. This trade journal is a weekly publication and is primarily involved in (i) publishing tender notices, both domestic and foreign/global, floated by different Government and Private organizations and (ii) facilitating export efforts of Indian exporters by disseminating various trade related information of use to them. This publication has become entirely online from 1st of November 2017. A separate website has been launched exclusively for ITJ – <http://itj.gov.in> .

Achievements

The total number of tenders published, both domestic and foreign was 14130 during 2017-18. For export promotion, ITJ incorporates new capsules on policies, both Indian and foreign. The broad categories in this regard are as follows:

“From our Embassies Abroad”: In this section important information regarding market trends of various commodities traded internationally, policy changes announced in foreign countries, economic and financial conditions in foreign countries, etc. received from Embassies abroad are published in support of the information requirement of the Indian exporters and the importers.

“Commodity EXIM Update”: This section of ITJ gives a brief analysis of the statistics related to Indian imports and exports of various commodities.

“Issues in International Trade”: This section reflects the latest events in the field of developments governing trading environment in the world. The materials in this section are prepared on the basis of press releases of WTO and other international agencies and institutions.

“Focus on International Trade”: This section gives a brief overview of a particular country’s economic and historical scenario, especially useful from the point of view of the Indian trading community. The table below shows the lists of countries published.

Table 11: list of "focus on international trade" from april 2017 to march 2018			
Date	Country	Date	Country
05.04.2017	DENMARK	18.10.2017	INDONESIA
12.04.2017	MOROCCO	25.10.2017	BRAZIL
19.04.2017	MALDIVES	01.11.2017	ALGERIA
26.04.2017	ESTONIA	08.11.2017	FINLAND
03.05.2017	COLOMBIA	15.11.2017	U. A. E.
10.05.2017	MALAYSIA	22.11.2017	SOUTH AFRICA
17.05.2017	MEXICO	29.11.2017	SPAIN
24.05.2017	HUNGARY	06.12.2017	THAILAND
07.06.2017	ROMANIA	13.12.2017	SWEDEN
14.06.2017	BELGIUM	20.12.2017	SAUDI ARAB
21.06.2017	BELARUS	27.12.2017	VIETNAM
28.06.2017	EGYPT	03.01.2018	GREECE
05.07.2017	MOZAMBIQUE	10.01.2018	BELGIUM
12.07.2017	URUGAY	17.01.2018	SINGAPORE
19.07.2017	UKRAIN	24.01.2018	ISRAEL
26.07.2017	NETHERLAND	31.01.2018	AUSTRALIA
02.08.2017	NORWAY	07.02.2018	AUSTRIA
09.08.2017	MOZAMBIQUE	14.02.2018	CYPRUS
16.08.2017	BANGLADESH	21.02.2018	U. K.
23.08.2017	MAURITIUS	28.02.2018	PARAGUAY
30.08.2017	PAKISTAN	07.03.2018	KOREA RP
06.09.2017	SWITZERLAND	14.03.2018	CANADA
13.09.2017	HONG KONG	21.03.2018	FRANCE
20.09.2017	NEWZEALAND	28.03.2018	POLAND
27.09.2017	GERMANY		
04.10.2017	ITALY		

Administrative Division and Hindi Unit

The Administrative Division is entrusted with the establishment, accounts and housing keeping jobs of the Directorate. Activities include all service related issues, preparation/revision of recruitment rules, pay fixation, calculation of pensions and other benefits of the retiring staff, maintenance of leave accounts, matters relating to expenditure and budgetary provisions, preparation of all types of bills, purchases and maintenance of office store, etc. These activities are handled in the Establishment, Accounts, and Purchase & Store sections respectively.

Prior to restructuring, staff in the Directorate was recruited as LDC. The promotional posts were UDC, DEO, Sr. Investigator and Superintendent. The staff has to undertake both types of jobs – technical as well as ministerial as per their posting in various sections/branches. However, after restructuring, two separate streams had been formed – one for Technical and the other for Ministerial. The Ministerial channel has posts with designation of LDC, UDC, Assistant and Superintendent. The Non- Ministerial or Technical stream has posts with designation Data Processing assistant (DPA), Sr. Investigator (SI) and Statistical Officer.

Table 12: Division wise staff strength as on 31.03.2018

Designation	Administration	Export & Import	Ancillary Statistics	EDP	Commercial Intelligence	Dissemination & Co-ordination	Total
Office Superintendent/ Statistical Officer	8	30	5	3	7	3	56
Sr. Investigator	18	51	13	4	23	8	117
Assistant	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
UDC/DPA	9	54	5	4	4	6	82
LDC	9	-	1	-	-	-	10
Sr. Hindi Translator	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	51	135	24	11	34	17	272

DGCI&S is manned mostly by officers of the Indian Statistical Service and few from the Indian Economic Service. These officers are responsible for coordination, harmonization of workflow and supervision of the branches dealing with Foreign Trade Statistics and other activities like inland trade statistics, dissemination, commercial intelligence etc. The Group-wise staff strength (sanctioned and in-position) is given in the following table:

Table 13: Group wise Staff Strength as on 31.03.2018

Group	Sanctioned Strength	In Position
Group – A	28 (ISS-25, IES-2, Ex-Cadre-1)	20 (ISS-17, IES-2, Ex-Cadre-1)
Group – B	Gazetted – 59 Non-gazetted – 131	Gazetted – 58 Non-gazetted – 124
Group – C	208	131
Total	426	333

The strength of SC, ST and OBC employees in the organization as on 31.03.2018 is given in the following table:

Table 14: Statement showing total number of employees and number of SC/ST/OBC Employees as on 31.03.2018

Group	Total No. Employees	No. of SC Employees	% of SC Employees	No of ST Employees	% of ST Employees	No of OBC Employees	% of OBC Employees
Group-A	20	2	10	Nil	-	3	15
Group-B	54	11	20.37	8	14.81	Nil	-
Group-C	257	57	22.18	17	6.61	35	13.62
Total	331	70	21.15	25	7.55	38	11.48

Table 15: Group wise Staff Strength as on 31.03.2018.

Following the approval for restructuring by the Ministry of Finance, communicated by DGFT vide letter No: 01/26/384/A-5(1)/01/DGCI&S (Vol. V)/29 & 46 dated 03.05.2011 and 03/06.06.2011 the details of posts in different pay scales in DGCIS are as follows:

Sl. No.	Designation	Scale of Pay Rs.	Pay Level	Post Sanctioned	Posts in position	Vacancy position
Group – 'A'						
1	Director General	182200-224100(HAG)	15	1	1	--
2	Deputy Director General	144200-218200 (SAG)	14	3	3	--
3	Economic Adviser	144200-218200 (SAG)	14	1	1	--
4	Director/Joint Director	123100-215900 (NFSG/JAG)	13	7	3	4
5	Deputy Manager(Operation)	78800-209200	12	1	1(Ex-Cadre)	--
6	Deputy Director	67700-208700(STS)	11	8	8	--
5	Deputy Director (Admin.)	67700-208700(STS)	11	1	--	1
6	Assistant Director	56100-177500 (JTS)	10	5	3	2
7	Assistant Director(OL)	56100-177500	10	1	--	1
Group – 'B'						
8	Private Secretary	44900-142400(GZ)	7	1	1	--
9	Asst Library & Inf. Officer.	44900-142400(GZ)	7	1	--	1
10	Senior Translator	44900-142400(GZ)	7	1	1	--
11	Stenographer Grade-I	35400-112400	6	6	6	--
12	Library & Inf. Assistant	35400-112400	6	3	--	3
13	Junior Translator	35400-112400	6	4	1	3
Ministerial Cadre						
14	Superintendent	44900-142400(GZ)	7	4	4	--
15	Assistant	35400-112400	6	6	6	--
Non-Ministerial Cadre						
16	Statistical Officer	44900-142400(GZ)	7	52	52	--
17	Senior Investigator	35400-112400	6	112	111	1
Group – 'C'						
Ministerial Cadre						
18	Stenographer Grade-II	25500-81100	4	3	--	3
19	Upper Division Clerk	25500-81100	4	8	8	--
20	Lower Division Clerk	19900-63200	2	18	10	8

Non-Ministerial Cadre						
21	Data Processing Assistant	25500-81100	4	129	72	57
Pay Band -I						
22	Staff Car Driver	19900-63200	2	1	1	--
23	Gestetner Operator	19900-63200	2	1	1	--
24	Canteen Manager	21700-69100	3	1	--	1
25	Canteen Halwai	21700-69100	3	1	1	--
26	Canteen Coupon Clerk	19900-63200	2	1	--	1
27	Multi Tasking Staff	18000-56900	1	40	31	9
28	Canteen Bearer	18000-56900	1	2	2	--
29	Canteen Tea-Maker	18000-56900	1	1	1	--
30	Canteen Wash Boy	18000-56900	1	1	1	--
31	Canteen Safaiwala	18000-56900	1	1*	1	--
Total				426	331	95

N.B.: * On Deputation

Budget allocation of DGCIS, Kolkata

During 2017-2018 the budget grant for the Directorate was fixed at Rs.42.65 crores. However, considering the expenditure in the earlier months the grant was revised to Rs. 51.965 crores. For 2018-2019 the Budget estimate had been fixed at Rs. 45.00 crores. Capital Outlay on Foreign Trade and Export Promotion under Major Works for 2017-18 was 1.39 crores.

Hindi unit

The Official Language (OL) policy of the Indian Union is followed in DGCIS, Kolkata in its true spirit. Efforts are always made by this office to encourage the usage of Hindi as per the various orders and instructions issued by the Department of Official Language including targets fixed in the annual program under Official Language Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967) and Official Language Rules, 1976 (as amended in 1987).

Progressive use of Hindi

333 General Orders under section 3(3) of Official Language Act 1963, 55 letters related to RTI, 2 Introductory Notes of Departmental Publications and 103 letters had been translated in Hindi. Out of a total of 20478 letters issued by the Directorate, 17761 or 86.7% of the letters had been issued in Hindi/bilingual form against the prescribed norms of 55% for for this Region. 144 letters were disposed off and 1960 noting on file made by the trained officials of the Directorate during the period.

Training

283 of the 333 officials possess working knowledge and proficiency in Hindi Language. 6 Lower Division Clerks out of a total of 10 have been trained in Hindi Typewriting. All the Stenographers of this Directorate have been trained in Hindi stenography.

Activities pertaining to Implementation works

Hindi Pakhwara (Fortnightly Hindi Samaroh) was organized in the Directorate from 1st – 15th September 2017 in which large number of officials participated in Hindi Essay writing, Hindi extempore speech, Hindi typing speed, Hindi dictation, Hindi poem recitation competitions, etc. Cash prizes were conferred on the winners.

Four Hindi Workshops were organized for all categories of officials during the period 15-16th June 2017, 18-19th September 2017, 11-12th December 2017 and 22-23rd March 2018 to impart practical training of Hindi Uses in official dealing.

Incentive scheme

15 officials had been awarded cash prize of Rs. 5000/- each under Cash Prize Incentive Scheme whereby a cash prize is awarded to the participants who do their official work in Hindi during 2017-18.

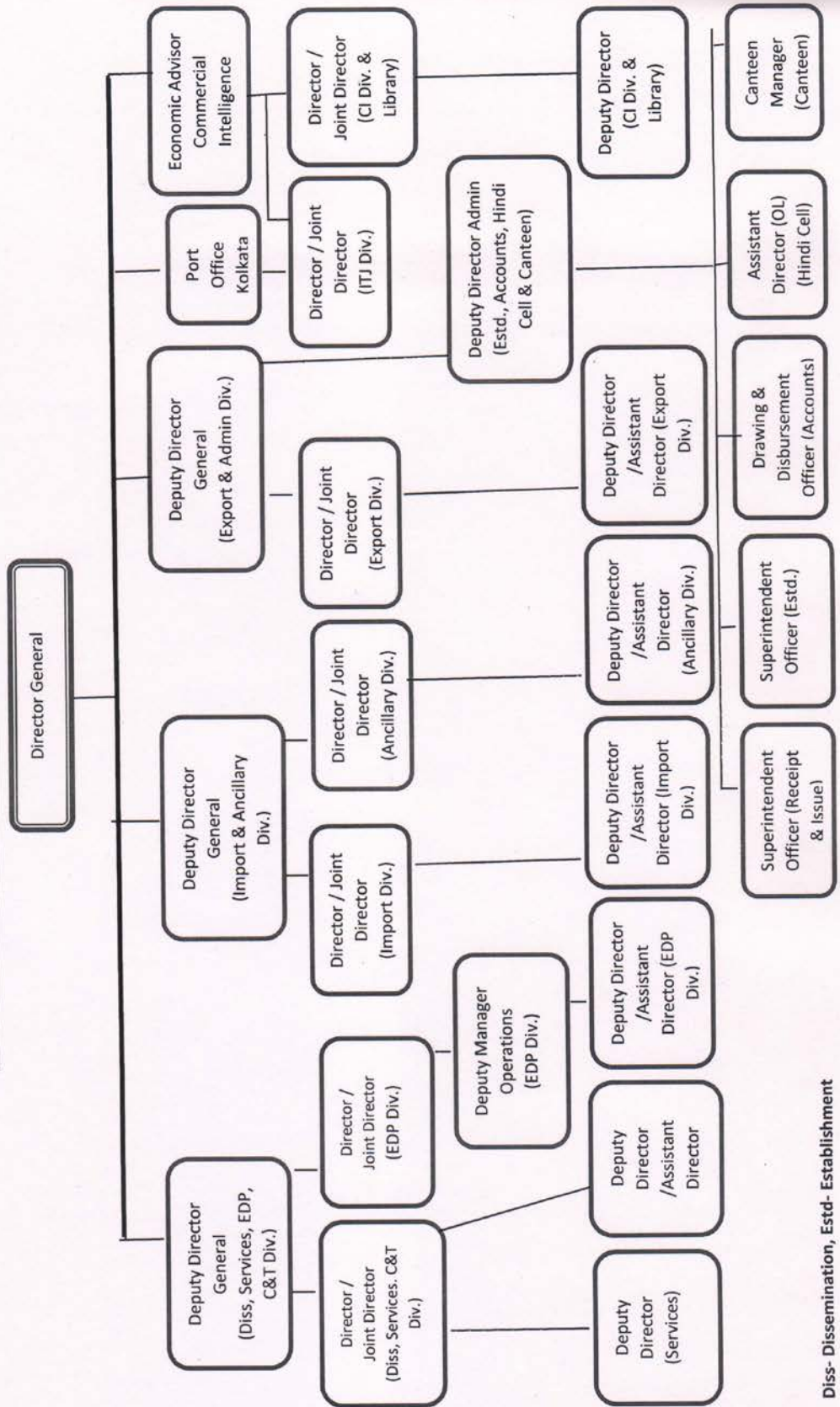
Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC)

The Official Language Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of the Director General is active in the Directorate. The Committee held four meetings on 24.04.17, 17.08.17, 14.11.17, and 23.03.18. Decisions taken in the meetings had been implemented in the Directorate.

Annexure – I

Sl. No.	Name	Period	Designation/Remarks
1.		1862-1870	DGCIS was a statistics office of the Department of Finance, Government of India
2.	Sir William W Hunter	1871-N.A.	Director General of Statistics
3.	Mr. J. E. O'Connor, C.I.E.	1895-1902	Director General of Statistics
4.	Mr. J. A. Robertson	1902-05	Director General of Statistics
5.	Mr. Frederick Noel-Paton	1905-14	Director General of Commercial Intelligence
6.	Mr. A. H. Ley, I.C.S.	1915	
7.	Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, I.C.S.	1916-21	
8.	Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, F.S.S, I.E.S.	1914-1921	Director of Statistics
9.	Mr. D. N. Ghosh	1921-1924	
10.	Mr. .C. G. Freke, I.C.S.	1921-1924 1925	Director General of Commercial Intelligence Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
11.	Dr. D.B. Meek, O.B.E.	1926-1935	Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
12.	Dr. John Matthai	1935-1939	Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
13.	Sri J. V. Joshi	1939-1942	Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
14.	Raj Bahadur J. N. Ghosh	1942-47	Director of Commercial Intelligence
15.	Sri A. R. Sinha	1942-1947	Director of Statistics
16.	Sri E. R. Seshu Iyer	1948-1950	Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
17.	Sri P. M. Mukherjee	1950-1952	Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
18.	Sri C. R. B. Menon	1952-1959	Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
19.	Sri S. Subramanian	1959-1964	Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
20.	Sri S. P. Jain	1965	Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
21.	Dr. S. G. Rao	1966-1970	Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
22.	Sri G. D. Mathur	1971-1972	Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
23.	Sri H. R. Sharma	1973-77	Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
24.	Sri B. N. Nair	1977-1980	Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
25.	Sri D.C. Dutta	1980 – 30.11.1984	Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
26.	Sri S. R. Sengupta	01.12.1984 – 31.3.1987	Functioned as In-Charge
27.	Sri V. Anandan	01.4.1987 – 31.1. 1990	Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
28.	Dr. V. Saha	01.2.1990 – 28.9.1992	Functioned as In-Charge
29.	Sri N.S. Sastry	29.9.1992 – 28.8. 1998	Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
30.	Sri S. K. Nath	29.8.1998 – 24.3. 1999	Functioned as In-Charge
31.	Sri P. P. De	25.3. 1999 – 31.5.2004	Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
32.	Sri P. R. Saha	01.6. 2004 – 17.4.2004	Functioned as In-Charge
33.	Sri S. K. Das	18.4.2004 – 24.1.2007	Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
34.	Sri Nilachal Roy	01.2.2007 – 30.6.2009	Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
35.	Dr. D. Sinha	01.7.2009 – 31.8.2016	Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
36.	Vacant	01.9.2016 – 22.3.2017	Vacant
37.	Sri Jyotirmoy Poddar	23.03.2017 – till date	Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics

Organisational chart of Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCIS)



Diss- Dissemination, Estd- Establishment