

FRANCE

Country profile and trade aspects

S. No	Contents	Page No.
1.	I Overview	3
2.	II Economic History	5
3.	III The Modern Economy: Macroeconomic Indicators	6
4.	IV Trade Policy	7
5.	V Trade Analysis	8
	1. France's Imports and Exports	5
	2. Export Trade Intensity Index	8
	3. Trade Complementarity Index	10
	4. RCA and RCII	14
	5. Export Concentration	18
	6. Intra-Industry Trade	19
	7. Export Similarity	29
6.	VI Resources	24
7.	VII Appendix	25
	A. Data on Country Profile	25
	B. Commodities requiring product-specific export-promotion policies	26
	C. Commodities requiring market-specific export-promotion policies	28
	D. Trade Indicators	36

S. No	Index	Page No.
1.	Table 1.1: France's Imports of Merchandise in billion US dollars	5
2.	Table 1.2: Shares of countries in France's Imports of Merchandise	6
3.	Table 1.3: France's Exports of Merchandise in billion US dollars	6
4.	Table 1.4: Shares of countries in France's Exports of Merchandise	7
5.	Table 1.5: Shares of top 10 Commodities in France's Imports of Merchandise	7
6.	Table 1.6: Shares of top 10 Commodities in France's Exports of Merchandise	8
7.	Table 2.1: Export Intensity Indices of Countries w.r.t. France	9
8.	Table 2.2: ITC-HS Chapter-wise Export Intensity Indices for India w.r.t France in 2020	9
9.	Table 3.1: Trade Complementarity Index (including Relative) between India and France	10
10.	Table 3.2: Trade Complementarity Index (including Relative) between selected countries and France	10
11.	Table 3.3: Composition of India's Exports and France's Imports in 2020 (ITC-HS chapter-wise)	11
12.	Table 3.4: Top Twenty Chapters with highest absolute difference in shares (in Indian exports and France's imports)	13
13.	Table 4.1: RCA of Indian exports in 2020 – ITC-HS chapter-wise	14
14.	Table 4.2: RCII of France's imports in 2020 – ITC-HS chapter-wise	15
15.	Table 4.3: RCA of Indian exports to France in 2020 – ITC-HS chapter-wise	16
16.	Table 4.4: RCII of France's imports from India in 2020 – ITC-HS chapter-wise	17
17.	Table 5.1: Hirschman-Herfindahl Index for India to the World and for India to France	19
18.	Table 6.1: Grubel-Lloyd Index for India and France in 2020 – Agricultural and Related Products (Chapters 01-24)	19
19.	Table 6.2: Grubel-Lloyd Index for India and France in 2020 – Mineral Products (Chapters 25-27)	20
20.	Table 6.3: Grubel-Lloyd Index for India and France in 2020 – Products of Chemical or Allied Industries (Chapters 28-40)	20
21.	Table 6.4: Grubel-Lloyd Index for India and France in 2020 – Leather, Wood and Paper (Chapters 41-49)	21
22.	Table 6.5: Grubel-Lloyd Index for India and France in 2020 – Textiles, Textile Articles, Footwear and Headgear (Chapters 50-65)	21
23.	Table 6.6: Grubel-Lloyd Index for India and France in 2020 – Assorted Group of Items (Chapters 66- 71)	22
24.	Table 6.7: Grubel-Lloyd Index for India and France in 2020 – Base Metals and Articles of Base Metals (Chapters 72-83)	22
25.	Table 6.8: Grubel-Lloyd Index for India and France in 2020 – High-End Manufactured Products, Furniture, Sports Goods and Works of Art (Chapters 84-99)	22
26.	Table 7.1: Export Similarity Index – India and a few countries	23
27.	Table 7.2: Export Similarity Index – France and a few countries	23
28.	Table A: Country Profile — France	25
29.	Table B: Commodities requiring product specific export-promotion policies	26
30.	Table C: Commodities requiring market specific export-promotion policies	28

I Overview

France (French), officially the **French Republic** (French: *République française*), is a transcontinental country predominantly located in Western Europe and spanning overseas regions and territories in the Americas and the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. Its metropolitan area extends from the Rhine to the Atlantic Ocean and from the Mediterranean Sea to the English Channel and the North Sea; overseas territories include French Guiana in South America, Saint Pierre and Miquelon in the North Atlantic, the French West Indies, and many islands in Oceania and the Indian Ocean. Due to its several coastal territories, France has the largest exclusive economic zone in the world. France borders Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Monaco, Italy, Andorra, and Spain in continental Europe, as well as the Netherlands, Suriname, and Brazil in the Americas via its overseas territories in French Guiana and Saint Martin. Its eighteen integral regions (five of which are overseas) span a combined area of 643,801 km² (248,573 sq mi) and close to 68 million people (as of July 2022). France is a unitary semi-presidential republic with its capital in Paris, the country's largest city and main cultural and commercial centre; other major urban areas include Marseille, Lyon, Toulouse, Lille, Bordeaux, and Nice.

Inhabited since the Palaeolithic era, the territory of Metropolitan France was settled by Celtic tribes known as Gauls during the Iron Age. Rome annexed the area in 51 BC, leading to a distinct Gallo-Roman culture that laid the foundation of the French language. The Germanic Franks formed the Kingdom of Francia, which became the heartland of the Carolingian Empire. The Treaty of Verdun of 843 partitioned the empire, with West Francia becoming the Kingdom of France in 987. In the High Middle Ages, France was a powerful but highly decentralised feudal kingdom. Philip II successfully strengthened royal power and defeated his rivals to double the size of the crown lands; by the end of his reign, France had emerged as the most powerful state in Europe. From the mid-14th to the mid-15th century, France was plunged into a series of dynastic conflicts involving England, collectively known as the Hundred Years' War, and a distinct French identity emerged as a result. The French Renaissance saw art and culture flourish, conflict with the House of Habsburg, and the establishment of a global colonial empire, which by the 20th century would become the second-largest in the world. The second half of the 16th century was dominated by religious civil wars between Catholics and Huguenots that severely weakened the country. France again emerged as Europe's dominant power in the 17th century under Louis XIV following the Thirty Years' War. Inadequate economic policies, inequitable taxes and frequent wars (notably a defeat in the Seven Years' War and costly involvement in the American War of Independence), left the kingdom in a precarious economic situation by the end of the 18th century. This precipitated the French Revolution of 1789, which overthrew the *Ancien Régime* and produced the Declaration of the Rights of Man, which expresses the nation's ideals to this day.

France reached its political and military zenith in the early 19th century under Napoleon Bonaparte, subjugating much of continental Europe and establishing the First French Empire. The French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars shaped the course of European and world history. The collapse of the empire initiated a period of relative decline, in which France endured a tumultuous succession of governments until the founding of the French Third Republic during the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. Subsequent decades saw a period of optimism, cultural and scientific flourishing, as well as economic prosperity known as the *Belle Époque*. France was one of the major participants of World War I, from which it emerged victorious at great human and economic cost. It was among the Allied powers of World War II, but was soon occupied by the Axis in 1940. Following liberation in 1944, the short-lived Fourth Republic was established and later dissolved in the course of the Algerian War. The current Fifth Republic was formed in 1958 by Charles de Gaulle. Algeria and most French colonies became independent in the 1960s, with the majority retaining close economic and military ties with France.

France retains its centuries-long status as a global centre of art, science and philosophy. It hosts the fifth-largest number of UNESCO World Heritage Sites and is the world's leading tourist destination, receiving over 89 million foreign visitors in 2018. France is a developed country with the world's seventh-largest economy by nominal GDP and tenth-largest by PPP; in terms of aggregate household wealth, it ranks fourth in the world. France performs well in international rankings of education, health care, life expectancy and human development. It remains a great power in global affairs, being one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and an official nuclear-weapon state. France is a founding and leading member of the

European Union and the Eurozone, as well as a key member of the Group of Seven, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and La Francophonie.

(a) Location and borders

The vast majority of France's territory and population is situated in Western Europe and is called Metropolitan France, to distinguish it from the country's various overseas polities. It is bordered by the North Sea in the north, the English Channel in the northwest, the Atlantic Ocean in the west and the Mediterranean sea in the southeast. Its land borders consist of Belgium and Luxembourg in the northeast, Germany and Switzerland in the east, Italy and Monaco in the southeast, and Andorra and Spain in the south and southwest. Except for the northeast, most of France's land borders are roughly delineated by natural boundaries and geographic features: to the south and southeast, the Pyrenees and the Alps and the Jura, respectively, and to the east, the Rhine river. Due to its shape, France is often referred to as ("The Hexagon"). Metropolitan France includes various coastal islands, of which the largest is Corsica. Metropolitan France is situated mostly between latitudes 41° and 51° N, and longitudes 6° W and 10° E, on the western edge of Europe, and thus lies within the northern temperate zone. Its continental part covers about 1000 km from north to south and from east to west.

France has land borders with Brazil and Suriname via French Guiana and with the Kingdom of the Netherlands through the French portion of Saint Martin. Metropolitan France covers 551,500 square kilometres (212,935 sq mi),^[86] the largest among European Union members.^[21] France's total land area, with its overseas departments and territories (excluding Adélie Land), is 643,801 km² (248,573 sq mi), 0.45% of the total land area on Earth. France possesses a wide variety of landscapes, from coastal plains in the north and west to mountain ranges of the Alps in the southeast, the Massif Central in the south central and Pyrenees in the southwest. Due to its numerous overseas departments and territories scattered across the planet, France possesses the second-largest Exclusive economic zone (EEZ) in the world, covering 11,035,000 km² (4,261,000 sq mi), just behind the EEZ of the United States, which covers 11,351,000 km² (4,383,000 sq mi), but ahead of the EEZ of Australia, which covers 8,148,250 km² (3,146,000 sq mi). Its EEZ covers approximately 8% of the total surface of all the EEZs of the world.

(b) Geology, topography and hydrography

Metropolitan France has a wide variety of topographical sets and natural landscapes. Large parts of the current territory of France were raised during several tectonic episodes like the Hercynian uplift in the Paleozoic Era, during which the Armorican Massif, the Massif Central, the Morvan, the Vosges and Ardennes ranges and the island of Corsica were formed. These massifs delineate several sedimentary basins such as the Aquitaine basin in the southwest and the Paris basin in the north, the latter including several areas of particularly fertile ground such as the silt beds of Beauce and Brie. Various routes of natural passage, such as the Rhône Valley, allow easy communication. The Alpine, Pyrenean and Jura mountains are much younger and have less eroded forms. At 4,810.45 metres (15,782 ft) above sea level, Mont Blanc, located in the Alps on the French and Italian border, is the highest point in Western Europe. Although 60% of municipalities are classified as having seismic risks, these risks remain moderate.

The coastlines offer contrasting landscapes: mountain ranges along the French Riviera, coastal cliffs such as the Côte d'Albâtre, and wide sandy plains in the Languedoc. Corsica lies off the Mediterranean coast. France has an extensive river system consisting of the four major rivers Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, the Rhône and their tributaries, whose combined catchment includes over 62% of the metropolitan territory. The Rhône divides the Massif Central from the Alps and flows into the Mediterranean Sea at the Camargue. The Garonne meets the Dordogne just after Bordeaux, forming the Gironde estuary, the largest estuary in Western Europe which after approximately 100 kilometres (62 mi) empties into the Atlantic Ocean. Other water courses drain towards the Meuse and Rhine along the north-eastern borders. France has 11 million square kilometres (4.2×10⁶ sq mi) of marine waters within three oceans under its jurisdiction, of which 97% are overseas.

(c) Environment

France was one of the first countries to create an environment ministry, in 1971. Although it is one of the most industrialised countries in the world, France is ranked only 19th by carbon dioxide emissions, behind less populous nations such as Canada or Australia. This is due to the country's heavy investment in nuclear power following the 1973 oil crisis, which now accounts for 75 percent of its electricity production and results in less pollution. According to the 2020 Environmental Performance Index conducted by Yale and Columbia, France was the fifth-most environmentally-conscious country in the world (behind United Kingdom). Like all European Union state members, France agreed to cut carbon emissions by at least 20% of 1990 levels by 2020, compared to the United States plan to reduce emissions by 4% of 1990 levels. As of 2009, French carbon dioxide emissions per capita were lower than that of China's. The country was set to impose a carbon tax in 2009 at 17 euros per tonne of carbon emitted, which would have raised 4 billion euros of revenue annually. However, the plan was abandoned due to fears of burdening French businesses.

Forests account for 31 percent of France's land area—the fourth-highest proportion in Europe representing an increase of 7 percent since 1990. French forests are some of the most diverse in Europe, comprising more than 140 species of trees. France had a 2018 Forest Landscape Integrity Index mean score of 4.52/10, ranking it 123rd globally out of 172 countries. There are nine national parks and 46 natural parks in France, with the government planning to convert 20% of its Exclusive economic zone into a Marine protected area by 2020. A regional nature park (French: *parc naturel régional* or PNR) is a public establishment in France between local authorities and the national government covering an inhabited rural area of outstanding beauty, to protect the scenery and heritage as well as setting up sustainable economic development in the area. A PNR sets goals and guidelines for managed human habitation, sustainable economic development and protection of the natural environment based on each park's unique landscape and heritage. The parks foster ecological research programmes and public education in the natural sciences. As of 2019 there are 54 PNRs in France.

(d) Agriculture

France has historically been one of the world's major agricultural centres and remains a "global agricultural powerhouse". Nicknamed "the granary of the old continent", over half its total land area is farmland, of which 45 percent is devoted to permanent field crops such as cereals. The country's diverse climate, extensive arable land, modern farming technology, and EU subsidies has made it Europe's leading agricultural producer and exporter; it accounts for one-fifth of the EU's agricultural production, including and over one-third of its oilseeds, cereals, and wine. As of 2017, France ranked first in Europe in beef and cereals; second in dairy and aquaculture; and third in poultry, fruits, vegetables, and manufactured chocolate products. France has the EU's largest cattle herd, at 18-19 million. France is the world's sixth-biggest exporter of agricultural products, generating a trade surplus of over €7.4 billion. Its primary agricultural exports are wheat, poultry, dairy, beef, pork, and internationally recognised brands, particularly beverages. France is the fifth largest grower of wheat, after China, India, Russia, and the United States, all of which are significantly larger. It is the world's top exporter of natural spring water, flax, malt, and potatoes. In 2020, France exported over €61 billion in agricultural products, compared to €37 billion in 2000.

France was an early centre of viniculture, dating back to at least the sixth century BCE. It is the world's second largest producer of wine, with many varieties enjoying global renown, such as Champagne and Bordeaux; domestic consumption is also high, particularly of Rosé. France produces rum primarily from overseas territories such as Martinique, Guadeloupe and La Réunion. Relative to other developed countries, agriculture is an important sector of France's economy: 3.8% of the active population is employed in agriculture, whereas the total agri-food industry made up 4.2% of French GDP in 2005. France remains the largest recipient of EU agricultural subsidies, receiving an annual average of €8 billion from 2007 to 2019.

II Tourism

The Eiffel Tower is the world's most-visited paid monument, an icon of both Paris and France. The Château de Marqueyssac, featuring a French formal garden, is one of the Remarkable Gardens of France. With 89 million international tourist arrivals in 2018,^[209] France is the world's top tourist destination, ahead of Spain (83 million) and the United States (80 million). However, it ranks third in tourism-derived income due to shorter duration of visits.^[210] The most popular tourist sites include (annual visitors): Eiffel Tower (6.2 million), Château de

Versailles (2.8 million), Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (2 million), Pont du Gard (1.5 million), Arc de Triomphe (1.2 million), Mont Saint-Michel (1 million), Sainte-Chapelle (683,000), Château du Haut-Kœnigsbourg (549,000), Puy de Dôme (500,000), Musée Picasso (441,000), and Carcassonne (362,000) **Paris region** France, especially Paris, has some of the world's largest and most renowned museums, including the Louvre, which is the most visited art museum in the world (5.7 million), the Musée d'Orsay (2.1 million), mostly devoted to Impressionism, the Musée de l'Orangerie (1.02 million), which is home to eight large Water Lily murals by Claude Monet, as well as the Centre Georges Pompidou (1.2 million), dedicated to contemporary art. Disneyland Paris is Europe's most popular theme park, with 15 million combined visitors to the resort's Disneyland Park and Walt Disney Studios Park in 2009. **French Riviera** With more than 10 millions tourists a year, the French Riviera (French: *Côte d'Azur*), in Southeast France, is the second leading tourist destination in the country, after the Paris region.^[213] It benefits from 300 days of sunshine per year, 115 kilometres (71 mi) of coastline and beaches, 18 golf courses, 14 ski resorts and 3,000 restaurants.^{[214]:31} Each year the *Côte d'Azur* hosts 50% of the world's superyacht fleet.^{[214]:66}

Châteaux

With 6 millions tourists a year, the castles of the Loire Valley (French: *châteaux*) and the Loire Valley itself are the third leading tourist destination in France;^{[215][216]} this World Heritage site is noteworthy for its architectural heritage, in its historic towns but in particular its castles, such as the Châteaux d'Amboise, de Chambord, d'Ussé, de Villandry, Chenonceau and Montsoreau. The Château de Chantilly, Versailles and Vaux-le-Vicomte, all three located near Paris, are also visitor attractions. **Other protected areas** France has 37 sites inscribed in UNESCO's World Heritage List and features cities of high cultural interest, beaches and seaside resorts, ski resorts, as well as rural regions that many enjoy for their beauty and tranquillity (green tourism). Small and picturesque French villages are promoted through the association *Les Plus Beaux Villages de France* (literally "The Most Beautiful Villages of France"). The "Remarkable Gardens" label is a list of the over 200 gardens classified by the Ministry of Culture. This label is intended to protect and promote remarkable gardens and parks. France attracts many religious pilgrims on their way to St. James, or to Lourdes, a town in the Hautes-Pyrénées that hosts several million visitors a year.

III Fashion

Fashion has been an important industry and cultural export of France since the 17th century, and modern "haute couture" originated in Paris in the 1860s. Today, Paris, along with London, Milan, and New York City, is considered one of the world's fashion capitals, and the city is home or headquarters to many of the premier fashion houses. The expression Haute couture is, in France, a legally protected name, guaranteeing certain quality standards. The association of France with fashion and style (French: *la mode*) dates largely to the reign of Louis XIV when the luxury goods industries in France came increasingly under royal control and the French royal court became, arguably, the arbiter of taste and style in Europe. But France renewed its dominance of the high fashion (French: *couture or haute couture*) industry in the years 1860–1960 through the establishing of the great couturier houses such as Chanel, Dior, and Givenchy. The French perfume industry is world leader in its sector and is centred on the town of Grasse.

In the 1960s, the elitist "Haute couture" came under criticism from France's youth culture. In 1966, the designer Yves Saint Laurent broke with established Haute Couture norms by launching a prêt-à-porter ("ready to wear") line and expanding French fashion into mass manufacturing. With a greater focus on marketing and manufacturing, new trends were established by Sonia Rykiel, Thierry Mugler, Claude Montana, Jean-Paul Gaultier and Christian Lacroix in the 1970s and 1980s. The 1990s saw a conglomeration of many French couture houses under luxury giants and multinationals such as LVMH. According to 2017 data compiled by Deloitte, Louis Vuitton Moët Hennessey (LVMH), a French brand, is the largest luxury company in the world by sales, selling more than twice the amount of its nearest competitor. Moreover, France also possesses 3 of the top 10 luxury goods companies by sales (LVMH, Kering SA, L'Oréal), more than any other country in the world.

IV Economy

France has a developed, high-income mixed economy, characterised by sizeable government involvement, economic diversity, a skilled labour force, and high innovation. For roughly two centuries, the French economy has consistently ranked among the ten largest globally; it is currently the world's ninth-largest by purchasing power parity, the seventh-largest by nominal GDP, and the second-largest in the European Union by both metrics. France is considered an economic power, with membership in the Group of Seven leading industrialised countries, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the Group of Twenty largest economies. France's economy is highly diversified; services represent two-thirds of both the workforce and GDP, while the industrial sector accounts for a fifth of GDP and a similar proportion of employment. France is the third-biggest manufacturing country in Europe, behind Germany and Italy, and ranks eighth in the world by share of global manufacturing output, at 1.9 percent. Less than 2 percent of GDP is generated by the primary sector, namely agriculture; however, France's agricultural sector is among the largest in value and leads the EU in terms of overall production.

In 2018, France was the fifth-largest trading nation in the world and the second-largest in Europe, with the value of exports representing over a fifth of GDP. Its membership in the Eurozone and the broader European Single Market facilitate access to capital, goods, services, and skilled labour. Despite protectionist policies over certain industries, particularly in agriculture, France has generally played a leading role in fostering free trade and commercial integration in Europe in order to enhance its economy. In 2019, it ranked first in Europe and 13th in the world in foreign direct investment, with European countries and the United States being leading sources. According to the Bank of France, the leading recipients of FDI were manufacturing, real estate, finance and insurance. The Paris region has the highest concentration of multinational firms in Europe.

Under the doctrine of *Dirigisme*, the government historically played a major role in the economy; policies such as indicative planning and nationalisation are credited for contributing to three decades of unprecedented post-war economic growth known as *Trente Glorieuses*. At its peak in 1982, the public sector accounted for one-fifth of industrial employment and over four-fifths of the credit market. Beginning in the late 20th century, France loosened regulations and state involvement in the economy, with most leading companies now being privately owned; state ownership now dominates only transportation, defence and broadcasting. Policies aimed at promoting economic dynamism and privatisation have improved France's economic standing globally: it is among the world's 10 most innovative countries in the 2020 Bloomberg Innovation Index, and the 15th most competitive, according to the 2019 Global Competitiveness Report (up two places from 2018).

According to the IMF, France ranked 30th in GDP per capita, with roughly \$45,000 per inhabitant. It placed 23rd in the Human Development Index, indicating very high human development. Public corruption is among the lowest in the world, with France consistently ranking among the 30 least corrupt countries since the Corruption Perceptions Index began in 2012; it placed 22nd in 2021, up one place from the previous year. France is Europe's second-largest spender in research and development, at over 2 percent of GDP; globally, it ranks 12th. Financial services, banking, and insurance are important part of the economy. AXA is the world's second-largest insurance company by total nonbanking assets in 2020.

As of 2011, the three largest financial institutions cooperatively owned by their customers were French: Crédit Agricole, Groupe Caisse D'Epargne, and Groupe Caisse D'Epargne. According to a 2020 report by S&P Global Market Intelligenc, France's leading banks, BNP Paribas and Crédit Agricole, are among the top world's 10 largest bank by assets, with Société Générale and Groupe BPCE ranking 17th and 19th globally, respectively. The Paris stock exchange (French: *La Bourse de Paris*) is one of the oldest in the world, created by Louis XV in 1724. In 2000, it merged with counterparts in Amsterdam and Brussels to form Euronext, which in 2007 merged with the New York stock exchange to form NYSE Euronext, the world's largest stock exchange. Euronext Paris, the French branch of NYSE Euronext, is Europe's second-largest stock exchange market, behind the London Stock Exchange.

V Trade Analysis

While presenting the overview of France's international trade data, this section will particularly focus on France's merchandise trade & the bilateral trade between France and India in details.

I. France's Imports and Exports

Tables 1.1 to 1.4 show the list of France's top 20 source countries and destination countries for merchandise trade. From tables 1.1 and 1.2, it is manifest that Germany, Belgium and The Netherlands are the top 3 countries accounting for 18% in France's imports of merchandise in 2021. India accounts for 0.46% in France's goods' imports in 2021. moreover India ranks 20th among the top 20 source countries for France's imports in 2021.

Table 1.1: France's Imports of Merchandise in billion US dollars

Partner Country	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
World	613.13	659.37	643.21	582.78	714.84
Germany	97.08	102.25	95.07	101.02	119.89
Belgium	41.28	46.40	42.68	56.01	76.28
The Netherlands	28.71	30.05	28.31	50.23	63.55
Italy	47.04	50.41	48.59	48.60	59.44
Spain	39.42	42.90	41.46	45.92	55.98
China	55.40	59.04	59.56	41.15	48.19
USA	39.68	41.58	43.77	27.91	31.09
United Kingdom	31.12	24.28	24.31	21.94	23.40
Switzerland	16.67	17.64	16.72	16.55	18.95
Poland	11.39	12.70	13.17	14.04	17.35
Russian Federation	8.61	11.81	9.75	6.28	11.39
Ireland	7.55	7.81	8.49	8.66	9.87
Czechia	7.91	8.97	8.96	8.11	9.52
Turkey	8.45	9.47	9.81	7.62	9.36
Sweden	6.65	7.64	7.06	7.14	8.78
Portugal	6.75	7.91	7.82	7.09	8.27
Austria	7.41	7.02	6.78	6.88	7.23
Japan	11.20	11.87	11.66	5.64	6.90
Morocco	5.62	6.27	6.26	5.19	6.67
India	6.05	7.10	7.04	4.45	6.53
Other	129.12	146.25	145.92	92.31	116.19
Total Imports Values (Bn USD)	1226.27	1318.75	1286.42	1165.55	1429.68

Source: UN Comtrade database

Table 1.2: Shares (%) of countries in France's Imports of Merchandise

Partner Country	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Germany	7.92	7.75	7.39	8.67	8.39
Belgium	3.37	3.52	3.32	4.81	5.34
The Netherlands	2.34	2.28	2.20	4.31	4.44
Italy	3.84	3.82	3.78	4.17	4.16
Spain	3.21	3.25	3.22	3.94	3.92
China	4.52	4.48	4.63	3.53	3.37
USA	3.24	3.15	3.40	2.39	2.17
United Kingdom	2.54	1.84	1.89	1.88	1.64
Switzerland	1.36	1.34	1.30	1.42	1.33
Poland	0.93	0.96	1.02	1.20	1.21
Russian Federation	0.70	0.90	0.76	0.54	0.80
Ireland	0.62	0.59	0.66	0.74	0.69
Czechia	0.64	0.68	0.70	0.70	0.67
Turkey	0.69	0.72	0.76	0.65	0.66
Sweden	0.54	0.58	0.55	0.61	0.61
Portugal	0.55	0.60	0.61	0.61	0.58
Austria	0.60	0.53	0.53	0.59	0.51

Japan	0.91	0.90	0.91	0.48	0.48
Morocco	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.45	0.47
India	0.49	0.54	0.55	0.38	0.46
Other	10.53	11.09	11.34	7.92	8.13
Total Imports Values (Bn USD)	100	100	100	100	100

Source: UN Comtrade database

Table 1.3: France's Exports of Merchandise in billion US dollars

Partner Country	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
World	523.39	568.54	556.36	488.56	585.15
Germany	77.61	83.21	78.21	69.89	81.69
Italy	39.74	42.75	42.05	37.14	46.41
Belgium	36.49	40.32	38.34	35.96	44.71
Spain	40.19	44.32	41.70	35.64	43.45
USA	38.41	45.31	47.11	37.08	41.25
United Kingdom	35.05	38.39	38.47	30.99	33.29
China	21.29	24.62	23.44	19.96	28.34
The Netherlands	19.17	20.86	19.65	18.44	23.64
Switzerland	17.76	18.90	19.91	16.46	20.07
Poland	10.30	11.69	11.43	10.66	14.18
Turkey	7.57	7.07	6.66	7.24	8.75
Singapore	7.64	9.71	9.70	8.00	8.46
Special Categories	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.22	8.16
Japan	7.18	7.81	8.64	6.49	7.73
Russian Federation	6.29	6.28	6.28	5.89	7.55
India	6.04	6.53	6.01	4.83	6.95
Sweden	5.63	6.03	6.05	5.91	6.91
Portugal	5.44	6.27	8.00	5.53	6.40
China, Hong Kong SAR	7.07	7.34	6.48	5.88	5.93
Czechia	5.15	5.73	5.28	4.87	5.93
Others	129.35	135.39	132.95	116.49	135.35
Total Exports Values (Bn USD)	1046.77	1137.07	1112.73	977.12	1170.30

Source: UN Comtrade database

Table 1.4: Shares (%) of countries in France's Exports of Merchandise

Partner Country	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Germany	7.41	7.32	7.03	7.15	6.98
Italy	3.80	3.76	3.78	3.80	3.97
Belgium	3.49	3.55	3.45	3.68	3.82
Spain	3.84	3.90	3.75	3.65	3.71
USA	3.67	3.98	4.23	3.80	3.52
United Kingdom	3.35	3.38	3.46	3.17	2.84
China	2.03	2.17	2.11	2.04	2.42
The Netherlands	1.83	1.83	1.77	1.89	2.02
Switzerland	1.70	1.66	1.79	1.69	1.71
Poland	0.98	1.03	1.03	1.09	1.21
Turkey	0.72	0.62	0.60	0.74	0.75
Singapore	0.73	0.85	0.87	0.82	0.72
Special Categories	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.70
Japan	0.69	0.69	0.78	0.66	0.66
Russian Federation	0.60	0.55	0.56	0.60	0.65
India	0.58	0.57	0.54	0.49	0.59

Sweden	0.54	0.53	0.54	0.60	0.59
Portugal	0.52	0.55	0.72	0.57	0.55
China, Hong Kong SAR	0.68	0.65	0.58	0.60	0.51
Czechia	0.49	0.50	0.47	0.50	0.51
Others	12.36	11.91	11.95	11.92	11.57
Total Exports Values (Bn USD)	100	100	100	100	100

Source: UN Comtrade database

From tables 1.3 and 1.4, it is seen that Germany, Italy and Belgium are the top 3 export destinations of France, accounting for about 15% of her exports, As regards, India, the export share is 0.59% in 2021.

Using the ITC HS commodity codes, tables 1.5 and 1.6 highlight the top 10 commodities, at the double digit aggregation, that comprises France's imports and exports respectively.

Table 1.5: Shares (%) of top 10 Commodities in France's Imports of Merchandise

ITC-HS Chapter	Commodity Name	Import (Share %)				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
HS-84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc.	13.49	12.70	13.10	12.46	11.96
HS-87	Vehicles other than railway, tramway	10.68	11.22	11.42	11.24	10.66
HS-27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc.	9.74	11.21	10.27	6.92	10.04
HS-85	Electrical, electronic equipment	8.96	8.84	9.02	9.30	9.09
HS-30	Pharmaceutical products	3.77	3.83	3.92	4.96	4.76
HS-39	Plastics and articles thereof	3.94	3.94	3.77	3.95	4.19
HS-90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc. apparatus	3.05	2.96	3.30	3.50	3.30
HS-29	Organic chemicals	2.60	2.47	2.40	2.55	2.33
HS-72	Iron and steel	2.04	2.11	1.86	1.70	2.16
HS-73	Articles of iron or steel	1.78	1.85	1.83	1.87	2.08
	Other	39.96	38.89	39.10	41.56	39.43
	Total Import (Share %)	100	100	100	100	100

Source: UN Comtrade database

From table 1.5, the top 5 imported products constitute 'Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc' (HS-84), 'Vehicles other than railway, tramway' (HS-87), 'Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc' (HS-27), 'Electrical, electronic equipment' (HS-85) and 'Pharmaceutical products' (HS-30).

Table 1.6: Shares (%) of top 10 Commodities in France's Exports of Merchandise

ITC-HS Chapter	Commodity Name	Export (Share %)				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
HS-84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc.	11.62	11.91	12.10	11.22	10.75
HS-87	Vehicles other than railway, tramway	9.76	9.92	9.49	9.10	8.74
HS-85	Electrical, electronic equipment	7.99	7.89	7.82	7.99	7.74
HS-30	Pharmaceutical products	6.00	5.95	6.40	7.77	6.67
HS-88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	9.84	9.15	9.64	5.97	5.31
HS-39	Plastics and articles thereof	4.11	3.97	3.76	4.01	4.40
HS-22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	3.46	3.42	3.47	3.62	3.87
HS-33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toiletries	3.39	3.47	3.62	3.68	3.76
HS-27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc.	2.80	3.29	2.78	2.05	3.40
HS-72	Iron and steel	2.85	2.88	2.50	2.22	3.09
	Other	38.19	38.15	38.41	42.37	42.29
	Total Export (Share %)	100	100	100	100	100

Source: UN Comtrade database

From table 1.6, the dominant export basket constitutes categories such as ‘Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc.’ (HS-84), ‘Vehicles other than railway, tramway’ (HS-87), ‘Electrical, electronic equipment’ (HS-85), ‘Pharmaceutical products’ (HS-30) and ‘Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof’ (HS-88).

The following commodities dominate both the export and import baskets in France’s international trade (from tables 1.5 and 1.6)

- ‘Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc’ (HS-84)
- ‘Vehicles other than railway, tramway’ (HS-87)
- ‘Electrical, electronic equipment’ (HS-85)
- ‘Pharmaceutical products’ (HS-30)
- ‘Plastics and articles thereof’ (HS-39)
- ‘Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc’ (HS-27)
- ‘Iron and steel’ (HS-72)

2. Export Trade Intensity Index

Export Trade Intensity Index (ETII) of a country (here, India) with respect to an importing country (here, France) is the share of the exporting country’s merchandise going to that particular importing country divided by the share of world exports going to that importing country. In other words, it is the importance of that importing country as a destination for the exporting country’s merchandise outflow, as compared to the importance that importing country enjoys as a destination of world exports. But algebraically, it is equal to the exporting country’s share in the importer’s market as compared to the importing country’s market share in the world market².

Table 2.1, which states the ETII of BRICS countries and USA with respect to France, shows that the ETII value is low with respect to India, Russia, China, Brazil, and South Africa followed by USA, implying no stronger trade ties among France, India, Russia, China, Brazil, and South Africa. Moreover Brazil has a lower ETII value.

Table 2.1: Export Intensity Indices (ETIIs) of BRICS Countries and USA w.r.t. France

Countries	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
USA	0.64	0.70	0.80	0.71	0.73
India	0.54	0.54	0.58	0.51	0.59
Russia	0.49	0.29	0.61	0.45	0.52
China	0.34	0.39	0.44	0.39	0.52
Brazil	0.36	0.33	0.39	0.37	0.36
South Africa	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.24	0.23

Source: Computed from UN Comtrade Database

Elaborating on the ETII, table 2.2 shows the disaggregated value of this index for India with respect to France. The index is calculated for each of the 2-digit ITC HS commodity codes and a higher value, greater than 1, represents that the Indian exports, of those specific chapters, to France are less than 1.

Table 2.2: ITC-HS Chapter-wise Export Intensity Indices for India w.r.t France in 2020

ITCHS Chapter	Trade Intensity Index (TII)	ITCHS Chapter	Trade Intensity Index (TII)	ITCHS Chapter	Trade Intensity Index (TII)	ITCHS Chapter	Trade Intensity Index (TII)
43	3.07	44	0.63	55	0.28	19	0.02

15	3.03	46	0.56	65	0.27	17	0.01
90	2.22	73	0.52	25	0.27	79	0.00
81	2.16	12	0.52	87	0.25	37	0.00
85	2.09	29	0.51	28	0.24	89	0.00
42	1.96	30	0.50	14	0.21	45	0.00
88	1.70	35	0.49	39	0.21	47	0.00
64	1.66	68	0.47	16	0.20	18	0.00
58	1.55	63	0.46	52	0.18	31	0.00
93	1.45	53	0.45	51	0.18	1	0.00
94	1.34	36	0.43	32	0.17	2	0.00
33	1.19	41	0.42	72	0.17	3	0.00
24	1.09	75	0.40	54	0.16	4	0.00
91	1.08	86	0.39	69	0.16	5	0.00
61	1.02	60	0.38	11	0.14	6	0.00
62	0.99	56	0.38	97	0.14	7	0.00
40	0.97	20	0.38	67	0.13	8	0.00
84	0.93	27	0.35	99	0.12	9	0.00
23	0.92	66	0.34	21	0.12	80	0.00
95	0.92	74	0.33	22	0.11		
57	0.81	50	0.33	34	0.06		
13	0.75	83	0.31	48	0.06		
92	0.70	10	0.31	76	0.06		
70	0.70	49	0.30	59	0.04		
38	0.67	71	0.30	78	0.04		
82	0.64	96	0.29	26	0.02		

Source: Computed from UN Comtrade Database

In Table 2.2, the chapters are arranged in order of magnitude from largest to smallest values of ETII. From the above table, it is clear that there are several chapters which have an index value greater than 1 which are as under:

- Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof (HS-43)
- Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc. (HS-15)
- Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc. apparatus (HS-90)
- Other base metals, cermets, articles thereof (HS-81)
- Electrical, electronic equipment (HS-85)
- Articles of leather, animal gut, harness, travel goods (HS-42)
- Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof (HS-88)
- Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts thereof (HS-64)
- Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc. (HS-58)
- Arms and ammunition, parts and accessories thereof (HS-93)
- Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings (HS-94)
- Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries (HS-33)
- Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes (HS-24)
- Clocks and watches and parts thereof (HS-91)
- Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet (HS-61)

3. Trade Complementarity Index

The ITC-HS chapters identified in the previous section is only a shortlist, for it narrates half the story. Trade takes place when there is a complementarity of demand and supply, in the present case, between the demand of France and the supply of India. The Trade Complementarity Index (TCI) is a measure of this match, and the value of the index between Indian exports and France imports in 2020 stood at 0.39, which is less than the chain/average index between Indian exports and world imports at 0.42. Hence, the Relative Trade Complementarity Index is 0.94 (i.e. < 1), meaning that India's exports have less complementarity with France imports than with world imports.³

TCI is computed by taking the shares of each commodity (here, at the ITC-HS 6-digit level) in the export basket of India, and then the corresponding shares of these commodities in the import basket of France, calculating the absolute value of the difference between the two for each 6-digit level commodity, summing the differences up, dividing the sum by 2, and subtracting what we get from 1. So, the differences in the shares are the major determinants.

Table 3.1: Trade Complementarity Index (including Relative) between India and France

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
TCI Between India and France⁴	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.39
TCI Between India⁵ and World	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.39	0.42
RTCPI⁶	0.96	0.91	0.92	1.03	0.94

Source: Computed from UN Comtrade database

³ See RTCI in Appendix D.

⁴ Trade Complementarity Index between India and France.

⁵ Trade Complementarity Index between India and World.

⁶ Relative Trade Complementarity Index between India and France.

Table 3.2: Trade Complementarity Index (including Relative) between selected countries (largest exporters to France) and France in 2020.

Countries	TCI	TCIW	RTCII
Germany	0.64	0.62	1.02
Belgium	0.49	0.49	1.00
Netherlands	0.57	0.59	0.97
Italy	0.57	0.54	1.06
Spain	0.60	0.54	1.12

Source: Computed from UN Comtrade database

From table 3.2, we see that Germany, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Spain good trade complementarity with France (RTCII nearing/exceeding 1). For India, the differences at the individual ITC-HS 2-digit level are examined to find out at which products the complementarities lie and there is a greater match between demand (imports) and supply (exports).

The ITC-HS 2-digit code-wise composition of Indian exports and France imports is given in table 3.3 below.

Table 3.3: Composition of India's Exports and France's Imports in 2020 (ITC-HS chapter-wise)

ITC-HS Chapter	India		France	
	Exports(Bn \$)	Share of Chapters (%)	Imports(Bn \$)	Share of Chapters (%)
HS-01	0.01	0.00	0.33	0.057
HS-02	3.11	1.13	4.70	0.806
HS-03	5.15	1.87	5.10	0.876
HS-04	0.32	0.12	4.38	0.752
HS-05	0.10	0.04	0.48	0.082
HS-06	0.07	0.03	1.37	0.235
HS-07	1.22	0.44	3.70	0.635
HS-08	1.31	0.48	6.39	1.096
HS-09	3.66	1.33	3.44	0.591
HS-10	8.67	3.15	1.07	0.184
HS-11	0.38	0.14	0.63	0.108
HS-12	1.82	0.66	2.23	0.382
HS-13	0.72	0.26	0.41	0.071
HS-14	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.008
HS-15	1.41	0.51	2.39	0.410
HS-16	0.60	0.22	2.50	0.428
HS-17	2.76	1.00	0.98	0.169
HS-18	0.14	0.05	3.59	0.615
HS-19	0.57	0.21	4.20	0.721
HS-20	0.68	0.25	4.25	0.729
HS-21	0.86	0.31	2.95	0.506
HS-22	0.33	0.12	4.61	0.791
HS-23	1.47	0.54	3.42	0.587
HS-24	0.85	0.31	1.80	0.308
HS-25	1.84	0.67	1.31	0.225
HS-26	4.21	1.53	1.87	0.322
HS-27	27.63	10.03	40.31	6.916
HS-28	1.61	0.59	3.87	0.664
HS-29	17.43	6.33	14.87	2.551
HS-30	18.43	6.69	28.89	4.958
HS-31	0.12	0.04	1.89	0.325
HS-32	2.92	1.06	3.72	0.638
HS-33	1.84	0.67	6.01	1.030
HS-34	0.67	0.24	2.97	0.509
HS-35	0.23	0.08	1.08	0.185
HS-36	0.12	0.04	0.13	0.022
HS-37	0.01	0.00	0.41	0.070
HS-38	4.89	1.77	9.45	1.622
HS-39	6.60	2.40	23.00	3.947
HS-40	2.98	1.08	6.35	1.090
HS-41	0.37	0.14	0.55	0.094
HS-42	1.86	0.67	4.48	0.768
HS-43	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.015
HS-44	0.42	0.15	4.68	0.803
HS-45	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.053
HS-46	0.04	0.02	0.11	0.018
HS-47	0.01	0.00	1.08	0.185
HS-48	1.75	0.64	8.40	1.442
HS-49	0.25	0.09	1.80	0.309
HS-50	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.012

HS-51	0.10	0.04	0.15	0.026
HS-52	5.81	2.11	0.40	0.069
HS-53	0.48	0.17	0.10	0.017
HS-54	1.63	0.59	0.70	0.120
HS-55	1.28	0.46	0.58	0.099
HS-56	0.45	0.16	0.91	0.156
HS-57	1.69	0.61	0.46	0.079
HS-58	0.32	0.12	0.21	0.036
HS-59	0.33	0.12	0.46	0.080
HS-60	0.44	0.16	0.28	0.049
HS-61	6.12	2.22	10.49	1.800
HS-62	6.10	2.22	11.28	1.936
HS-63	4.77	1.73	8.97	1.539
HS-64	1.92	0.70	7.68	1.318
HS-65	0.06	0.02	0.58	0.099
HS-66	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.027
HS-67	0.31	0.11	0.14	0.024
HS-68	1.70	0.62	2.05	0.351
HS-69	2.00	0.73	2.24	0.384
HS-70	0.76	0.28	3.56	0.612
HS-71	24.46	8.88	6.35	1.090
HS-72	10.63	3.86	9.92	1.703
HS-73	6.25	2.27	10.92	1.873
HS-74	1.05	0.38	3.26	0.560
HS-75	0.05	0.02	1.08	0.185
HS-76	5.29	1.92	6.12	1.050
HS-78	0.34	0.12	0.11	0.018
HS-79	0.70	0.26	0.62	0.106
HS-80	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.017
HS-81	0.04	0.02	0.88	0.151
HS-82	0.78	0.28	2.23	0.382
HS-83	0.61	0.22	2.89	0.495
HS-84	17.97	6.52	72.63	12.462
HS-85	13.46	4.89	54.17	9.296
HS-86	0.11	0.04	0.97	0.167
HS-87	13.00	4.72	65.49	11.237
HS-88	1.22	0.44	13.19	2.264
HS-89	4.39	1.59	1.84	0.315
HS-90	3.10	1.13	20.39	3.498
HS-91	0.07	0.03	2.30	0.395
HS-92	0.02	0.01	0.46	0.079
HS-93	0.22	0.08	0.17	0.029
HS-94	1.81	0.66	11.40	1.955
HS-95	0.38	0.14	5.43	0.932
HS-96	0.51	0.19	2.28	0.392
HS-97	0.05	0.02	0.80	0.137
HS-99	0.10	0.04	2.72	0.468
Total	275.49	100	582.78	100

Source: UN Comtrade database

Complementarity in respect of a particular commodity group (here, ITC-HS two-digit level code) implies that India's exports of the commodity (to the world) is substantial, and so is France's imports of the commodity (from the world). As it is required to identify the sectors (ITC-HS 2-digit chapters)

which have contributed most to the low level of complementarity, the absolute difference in shares – between the share in Indian exports and the share in France’s imports – for each 2-digit code may be computed. Table 3.4 below shows the twenty 2-digit codes which have seen the highest differences. This will be of interest to framers of policy for aligning India’s exports to France’s imports to enhance trade complementarity between the two countries.

*Table 3.4: Top Twenty Chapters with highest absolute difference in shares in %
(in Indian exports and France’s imports in 2020)*

ITC-HS Chapter	Commodity Description	Absolute Value of Difference in Shares (%)	Higher Share in
HS-71	Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc.	7.79	Indian Exports
HS-87	Vehicles other than railway, tramway	6.52	France's Imports
HS-84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc.	5.94	France's Imports
HS-85	Electrical, electronic equipment	4.41	France's Imports
HS-29	Organic chemicals	3.77	Indian Exports
HS-27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc.	3.11	Indian Exports
HS-10	Cereals	2.96	Indian Exports
HS-90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc. apparatus	2.37	France's Imports
HS-72	Iron and steel	2.16	Indian Exports
HS-52	Cotton	2.04	Indian Exports
HS-88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	1.82	France's Imports
HS-30	Pharmaceutical products	1.73	Indian Exports
HS-39	Plastics and articles thereof	1.55	France's Imports
HS-94	Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings	1.30	France's Imports
HS-89	Ships, boats and other floating structures	1.28	Indian Exports
HS-26	Ores, slag and ash	1.21	Indian Exports
HS-03	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes	0.99	Indian Exports
HS-76	Aluminium and articles thereof	0.87	Indian Exports
HS-17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	0.83	Indian Exports
HS-48	Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	0.81	France's Imports

Source: Computed from UN Comtrade database

From table 3.4, it is found that Vehicles other than railway, tramway - (HS-87), Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc.-(HS-84), Electrical, electronic equipment -(HS-85), Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc. apparatus -(HS-90), Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof -(HS-88), Plastics and articles thereof -(HS-39), Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings-(HS-94), Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board-(HS-48) are the ITC-HS chapters where India may need to enhance export production to match import demand for France.

4. RCA and RCII

The earlier approach was one way of looking at things. Another way involves the use of information regarding sectors which have a relative importance, in terms of value, in India’s exports (relative to the importance in world exports), and which enjoy a similar relative importance in France’s imports. The first is known as Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) and the second Revealed Comparative Import Inclination (RCII). RCA index for a commodity (or commodity group) exported from India is

higher than 1 if its importance is more in India's exports than in world exports, and vice versa. Similarly, RCII index for France's imports for a commodity (or commodity group) imported to France is higher than 1 if its importance is more in France's imports than in world imports, and vice versa.

Hence, those sectors – we analyse at the ITC-HS two-digit code level – which have both RCA for India and RCII for France higher than 1 are the sectors which India's exports and France's imports to an extent more than overall world trends warrant. Hence these are the sectors which are expected to see substantial Indian exports to France. Tables 4.1 and 4.2 shows values of RCA for Indian exports and of RCII for France's imports for 2020. Those chapters for which the values are above 1 are in red.

Table 4.1: RCA of Indian exports to World in 2020 – ITC-HS chapter-wise

ITC-HS Chapter	RCA Between Countries	ITC-HS Chapter	RCA Between Countries	ITC-HS Chapter	RCA Between Countries	ITC-HS Chapter	RCA Between Countries
52	8.70	68	2.04	33	0.75	81	0.19
53	8.05	36	1.82	39	0.72	80	0.16
57	7.44	41	1.61	48	0.69	22	0.16
13	5.42	42	1.53	20	0.68	75	0.15
10	4.83	30	1.47	70	0.67	31	0.15
17	4.36	73	1.40	96	0.65	97	0.14
50	4.34	38	1.36	21	0.64	43	0.14
78	3.87	27	1.36	34	0.63	91	0.11
79	3.14	24	1.28	87	0.62	45	0.09
25	3.11	26	1.25	83	0.57	66	0.06
55	2.86	23	1.22	84	0.52	37	0.05
29	2.86	11	1.18	49	0.47	99	0.02
63	2.75	12	1.17	74	0.46	47	0.02
54	2.69	46	1.12	94	0.45		
89	2.45	40	1.10	65	0.43		
14	2.39	64	1.03	35	0.42		
71	2.34	56	0.97	19	0.42		
32	2.31	15	0.96	85	0.32		
72	2.23	60	0.95	90	0.31		
61	2.17	59	0.93	88	0.31		
76	2.17	28	0.92	92	0.22		
69	2.16	93	0.81	18	0.21		
62	2.14	82	0.79	44	0.21		
58	2.12	16	0.76	86	0.20		
67	2.06	51	0.76	95	0.20		

Source: Computed from UN Comtrade database

Table 4.2: RCII of France's imports from World in 2020 – ITC-HS chapter-wise

ITC-HS Chapter	RCII	ITC-HS Chapter	RCII	ITC-HS Chapter	RCII	ITC-HS Chapter	RCII
45	5.19	32	1.45	56	1.05	54	0.65
88	2.38	46	1.43	44	1.05	55	0.64
20	2.14	24	1.40	29	1.05	12	0.60
18	2.09	81	1.38	89	1.04	85	0.56
42	1.95	83	1.36	35	1.03	51	0.53
63	1.94	68	1.35	84	1.03	78	0.51
50	1.86	95	1.32	90	1.01	93	0.42
92	1.86	33	1.30	28	1.00	52	0.37
64	1.84	73	1.25	36	0.96	60	0.36
19	1.75	79	1.25	31	0.94	99	0.33
48	1.74	38	1.24	72	0.94	10	0.32
65	1.73	23	1.23	37	0.92	71	0.27
62	1.66	75	1.22	14	0.92	26	0.21
69	1.60	30	1.22	43	0.89		
87	1.60	22	1.22	25	0.85		
91	1.60	39	1.20	53	0.82		
66	1.59	97	1.19	17	0.79		
16	1.59	86	1.16	58	0.78		
49	1.58	21	1.14	67	0.77		
61	1.58	11	1.13	47	0.74		
70	1.52	82	1.12	27	0.73		
96	1.52	76	1.12	15	0.73		
13	1.50	41	1.11	59	0.72		
94	1.50	40	1.08	74	0.66		
34	1.45	57	1.08	80	0.66		

Source: Computed from UN Comtrade database

Policymakers' focus should be to zero in on commodity groups for which RCA of Indian exports >1 and RCII of France imports >1 as these commodity groups have good potential for bilateral trade between India and France with India having a relatively superlative standing in production/supply of these commodities, which then have a larger than average import demand in France. These commodities should be the intersection set of ITC-HS chapters with RCA >1 in Table 4.1 and RCII >1 in Table 4.2. These commodities with their associated commodity descriptions are:

- Carpets and other textile floor coverings (HS-57)
- Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes (HS-13)
- Silk (HS-50)
- Zinc and articles thereof (HS-79)
- Organic chemicals (HS-29)
- Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc. (HS-63)
- Ships, boats and other floating structures (HS-89)
- Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs, pigments etc. (HS-32)
- Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet (HS-61)
- Aluminium and articles thereof (HS-76)
- Ceramic products (HS-69)
- Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet (HS-62)
- Stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc. articles (HS-68)
- Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather (HS-41)
- Articles of leather, animal gut, harness, travel goods (HS-42)

Pharmaceutical products (HS-30)
 Articles of iron or steel (HS-73)
 Miscellaneous chemical products (HS-38)
 Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes (HS-24)
 Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder (HS-23)
 Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten (HS-11)
 Manufactures of plaiting material, basketwork, etc. (HS-46)
 Rubber and articles thereof (HS-40)
 Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts thereof (HS-64)

Table 4.3: RCA of Indian exports to France in 2020 – ITC-HS chapter-wise

ITC-HS Chapter	RCA Between Countries	ITC-HS Chapter	RCA Between Countries	ITC-HS Chapter	RCA Between Countries	ITC-HS Chapter	RCA Between Countries
88	9.14	92	1.41	97	0.50	59	0.05
81	5.73	24	1.32	25	0.46	19	0.05
42	4.73	20	1.21	28	0.45	78	0.04
64	4.47	82	1.17	74	0.41	26	0.01
15	3.83	50	1.17	39	0.40	17	0.01
94	3.53	73	1.17	32	0.36	79	0.01
90	3.47	44	1.14	27	0.35	37	0.00
62	2.62	68	1.08	69	0.34	45	0.00
61	2.45	49	0.98	71	0.33	18	0.00
43	2.39	30	0.92	72	0.28	89	0.00
23	2.21	66	0.91	55	0.25	47	0.00
85	2.11	29	0.88	11	0.24	31	0.00
33	2.10	65	0.83	21	0.22	80	0.00
93	2.00	35	0.78	22	0.20		
91	1.97	75	0.77	14	0.19		
40	1.97	41	0.76	60	0.19		
95	1.89	86	0.70	48	0.16		
58	1.88	83	0.68	51	0.16		
70	1.77	56	0.68	67	0.15		
63	1.57	96	0.67	34	0.15		
84	1.52	53	0.67	54	0.15		
46	1.47	87	0.65	10	0.15		
13	1.45	36	0.60	99	0.14		
57	1.44	16	0.55	76	0.12		
38	1.42	12	0.55	52	0.09		

Source: Computed from UN Comtrade database

It can be established that if, for a particular commodity, RCA for India and RCII for France are both > 1 , it can be expected that RCII for that commodity in France's imports from India will be > 1 . If this is not the case, the reasons thereof need to be investigated, and appropriate policy measures taken. Actually it implies that the importers of France are not importing the particular commodity in sufficient amount (in value terms) while importing from India. It is not necessarily that they are averse to buying from India in general, they may very well purchase other commodities from India, but – for some reason – not this particular product. Policies designed to make these products from India attractive to France's importers need to be adopted.

Table 4.4: RCII of France's imports from India in 2020 – ITC-HS chapter-wise

ITC-HS Chapter	RCII	ITC-HS Chapter	RCII	ITC-HS Chapter	RCII	ITC-HS Chapter	RCII
81	4.42	24	1.23	94	0.58	99	0.1443
42	3.66	20	1.14	65	0.58	11	0.1411
88	3.27	95	1.14	25	0.57	52	0.1335
90	3.19	73	1.14	20	0.57	19	0.0827
15	3.16	75	1.10	15	0.56	59	0.0757
64	2.79	57	1.07	57	0.53	78	0.0505
94	2.41	49	0.98	53	0.51	80	0.0326
43	2.34	36	0.94	37	0.5	45	0.0254
62	2.30	96	0.93	44	0.49	37	0.0161
92	2.28	38	0.91	79	0.47	89	0.0158
86	2.28	29	0.91	75	0.47	26	0.0083
61	2.22	82	0.88	42	0.45	79	0.0083
33	2.21	44	0.88	19	0.42	18	0.0009
58	2.12	46	0.85	66	0.42		
63	1.94	13	0.82	16	0.42		
40	1.73	56	0.72	61	0.39		
70	1.71	83	0.68	18	0.38		
85	1.59	41	0.65	63	0.36		
91	1.57	21	0.65	22	0.35		
27	1.41	28	0.64	92	0.33		
50	1.32	32	0.64	67	0.32		
84	1.29	16	0.64	78	0.32		
23	1.26	22	0.63	30	0.31		
68	1.25	14	0.63	64	0.31		
65	1.24	35	0.62	14	0.29		

Source: Computed from UN Comtrade database

Delving deeper in tables 4.3 and 4.4, we find that Twenty Seven ITC-HS chapters have both RCA of Indian exports to France in 2020 and RCII of France's imports from India in 2020 greater than 1. These chapters are:

- Other base metals, cermets, articles thereof (HS-81)
- Articles of leather, animal gut, harness, travel goods (HS-42)
- Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof (HS-88)
- Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc. apparatus (HS-90)
- Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc. (HS-15)
- Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts thereof (HS-64)
- Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings (HS-94)
- Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof (HS-43)
- Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet (HS-62)
- Musical instruments, parts and accessories (HS-92)
- Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet (HS-61)
- Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries (HS-33)
- Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc. (HS-58)
- Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc. (HS-63)
- Rubber and articles thereof (HS-40)
- Glass and glassware (HS-70)
- Electrical, electronic equipment (HS-85)
- Clocks and watches and parts thereof (HS-91)
- Silk (HS-50)
- Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. (HS-84)
- Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder (HS-23)
- Stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc. articles (HS-68)

This was a sector-wise analysis, and the policies to be adopted need to address the sector at large. There may be, in a particular chapter, 6-digit commodities which may satisfy the conditions satisfied by the chapter as a whole, and there may many which do not. There may even be occasions wherein no 6-digit commodity of a particular chapter individually satisfies the conditions but the chapter as a whole does. This may be because RCA and RCII of some commodities in India's exports to France < 1 (which brings down the RCA and RCII of the chapter as a whole), but their RCAs in case of India's exports (to the whole world) or their RCII in case of France's imports (from the whole world) may also be < 1. In case of other commodities of the same chapter, both may be > 1. On the other hand, a chapter as a whole may not satisfy the conditions, but some 6-digit commodities included in it may. So, ITC-HS 6-digit code-wise analysis is more relevant, because the greater granularity permits better focusing of policy measures. The list of chapters may not be consistent with the list of ITC-HS six-digit commodities, because of the reasons mentioned above. The analytical framework elaborated above, with chapters as the basis, was mainly for the purpose of elucidation of the methodology adopted, but also for giving a sector-wise status. But for policy formulation, the analysis with the highest possible granularity is the best option. Hence, it will be most expeditious to consider the ITC-HS six-digit commodities which emerge, as the candidates for the policies mentioned above, when the methodology set out above is employed at the 6-digit level. This list is given in Appendix B.

So much for product-specific policies. Market (i.e. destination) specific policies need to be taken, too. If India has a market share in the world, for commodity P (say s), which is greater than India's overall market share (for all commodities) in the world (say t), there is no reason to expect that India's market share for P in France, say g < s. g can be < s only when, for some reason, France imports P, but not sufficiently from India. In such cases, market or destination-specific promotional policies will be needed. The same will be true when France's share in India's export of P falls below France's share in total world imports of P. When both coincide, there is an even stronger case for adoption of the market-specific promotional policies. Appendix C shows the list of such commodities in case of India's exports to France. For commodities appearing in both the lists – in Appendix B and Appendix C, both product-oriented and market-oriented promotional policies are required to be adopted.

5. Export Concentration

The standard measure of concentration of exports over a range of commodities is the Hirschman-Herfindahl Index (HHI), which is the sum of the squares of the shares of the commodities (in terms of value) in the export basket.⁷ The index has been calculated over all ITC-HS six-digit commodities, the highest level of granularity allowed by comparable international data. The index is more meaningful the more granular the data.

In case of France's exports to World, table 5.1 shows that the value of the index, between 2016 and 2020, averages around 0.10. It may be noted that the index for India's exports to the world at 0.13 (average).

Table 5.1: Hirschman-Herfindahl Index for India to the World and for France to the World

Year	France-World HHI	India-World HHI
2016	0.11	0.13
2017	0.10	0.13
2018	0.09	0.15
2019	0.10	0.14
2020	0.10	0.12

Source: Computed from UN Comtrade database

6. Intra-Industry Trade

Intra-industry trade is of importance as it can increase and expand markets. The standard indicator is the Index of Intra-industry Trade (IIT). The index can be calculated within individual sectors as well. Intra-industry trade is generally high in case of the manufacturing sector. An increase in IIT may signify a maturing of this sector, and hence, a regular monitoring of this index may be useful.

Intra-industry trade is a common world-wide phenomenon – export and import of the commodities produced by the same industry or sector. The degree to which this occurs is generally measured by the Grubel-Lloyd Index, which is the difference between the exports of the particular sector to a partner country and imports of the products of the same sector from the same partner, divided by the sum of these two, and whole thing obtained subtracted from 1.⁸

In the present case, the Grubel-Lloyd Index values (computed on exports from India to France and imports from France to India) in Table 6.1 show that, in 2020, in case of agricultural products and processed farm products, intra-industry trade between India and France is very low, no commodity satisfies the IIT's condition. That is, the value from ITC HS-01 to HS-24 is only three HS Codes more than 0.7, which are Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc., nes. (HS-12), Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products (HS-19) and Miscellaneous edible preparations (HS-21).

Table 6.1: Grubel-Lloyd Index for India and France in 2020 – Agricultural and Related Products (Chapters 01-24)

ITC-HS Chapter	Commodity Name	Grubel Lloyd Index
HS-01	Live animals	
HS-02	Meat and edible meat offal	
HS-03	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes	
HS-04	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product nes	
HS-05	Products of animal origin, nes	
HS-06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc.	
HS-07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	
HS-08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	
HS-09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	
HS-10	Cereals	0.21
HS-11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	0.66
HS-12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc., nes	0.73
HS-13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	0.49
HS-14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	0.00
HS-15	Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc.	0.03
HS-16	Meat, fish and seafood food preparations nes	0.00
HS-17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	0.09
HS-18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	0.01
HS-19	Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products	0.85
HS-20	Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc. food preparations	0.23
HS-21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	0.98
HS-22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	0.17
HS-23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	0.29
HS-24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	0.10

Source: Computed from UN Comtrade database

For ores and minerals as is shown in table 6.2, the value from ITC HS-25 to HS-27 is only one HS Code more than 0.7, which is Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc. (HS-27).

Table 6.2: Grubel-Lloyd Index for India and France in 2020 – Mineral Products (Chapters 25-27)

ITC-HS Chapter	Commodity Name	Grubel Lloyd Index
HS-25	Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	0.43
HS-26	Ores, slag and ash	0.09
HS-27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc.	0.88

Source: Computed from UN Comtrade database

In chemicals and chemical-based industries shown in Table 6.3 below. There is four HS Codes more than 0.7 in Table 6.3, namely Organic chemicals (HS-29), Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs, pigments etc.(HS-32), Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries (HS-33) and Miscellaneous chemical products (HS-38).

Table 6.3: Grubel-Lloyd Index for India and France in 2020 – Products of Chemical or Allied Industries (Chapters 28-40)

ITC-HS Chapter	Commodity Name	Grubel Lloyd Index
HS-28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	0.45
HS-29	Organic chemicals	0.89
HS-30	Pharmaceutical products	0.64
HS-31	Fertilizers	0.00
HS-32	Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs, pigments etc.	0.77
HS-33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	0.92
HS-34	Soaps, lubricants, waxes, candles, modelling pastes	0.19
HS-35	Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	0.33
HS-36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc.	0.00
HS-37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	0.05
HS-38	Miscellaneous chemical products	0.94
HS-39	Plastics and articles thereof	0.42
HS-40	Rubber and articles thereof	0.67

Source: Computed from UN Comtrade database

Table 6.4 shows below, the intra-industry trade is low except for Chapter-49 (Printed books, newspapers, pictures etc.) with value 0.73 IIT value.

Table 6.4: Grubel-Lloyd Index for India and Argentina in 2020 – Leather, Wood and Paper (Chapters 41-49)

ITC-HS Chapter	Commodity Name	Grubel Lloyd Index
HS-41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	0.69
HS-42	Articles of leather, animal gut, harness, travel goods	0.12
HS-43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	0.00
HS-44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	0.61
HS-45	Cork and articles of cork	0.01
HS-46	Manufactures of plaiting material, basketwork, etc..	0.18
HS-47	Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc.	0.00
HS-48	Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	0.40
HS-49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures etc.	0.73

Source: Computed from UN Comtrade database

The group comprising textiles and clothing, shown in Table 6.5. There is three HS Codes more than 0.7 in Table 6.5, namely Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof (HS-51), Manmade staple fibres (HS-55) and Knitted or crocheted fabric (HS-60).

Table 6.5: Grubel-Lloyd Index for India and France in 2020 – Textiles, Textile Articles, Footwear and Headgear (Chapters 50-65)

ITC-HS Chapter	Commodity Name	Grubel Lloyd Index
HS-50	Silk	0.07
HS-51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	0.77
HS-52	Cotton	0.02
HS-53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	0.45
HS-54	Manmade filaments	0.16
HS-55	Manmade staple fibres	0.79
HS-56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc.	0.59
HS-57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	0.02
HS-58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc.	0.16
HS-59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	0.18
HS-60	Knitted or crocheted fabric	0.88
HS-61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	0.01
HS-62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	0.02
HS-63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc.	0.06
HS-64	Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts thereof	0.02
HS-65	Headgear and parts thereof	0.40

Source: Computed from UN Comtrade database

The group comprising Assorted Group of Items, shown in Table 6.6, shows low except Ceramic products (HS-69) and Glass and glassware (HS-70) between India and France in 2020 – Assorted Group of Items (Chapters 66-71).

Table 6.6: Grubel-Lloyd Index for India and France in 2020 – Assorted Group of Items (Chapters 66-71)

ITC-HS Chapter	Commodity Name	Grubel Lloyd Index
HS-66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc.	0.05
HS-67	Bird skin, feathers, artificial flowers, human hair	0.07
HS-68	Stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc. articles	0.62
HS-69	Ceramic products	0.97
HS-70	Glass and glassware	0.87
HS-71	Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc.	0.14

Source: Computed from UN Comtrade database

The group comprising Base Metals and Articles of Base Metals, shown in Table 6.7, shows below, the intra-industry trade is low except for Chapter-73 (Iron and steel), Chapter-78 (Lead and articles thereof), Chapter-81 (Other base metals, cermets, articles thereof), Chapter-82 (Tools, implements, cutlery, etc. of base metal) and Chapter-83 (Miscellaneous articles of base metal), IIT values range from 0.00 to 0.97.

Table 6.7: Grubel-Lloyd Index for India and France in 2020 – Base Metals and Articles of Base Metals (Chapters 72-83)

ITC-HS Chapter	Commodity Name	Grubel Lloyd Index
HS-72	Iron and steel	0.57
HS-73	Articles of iron or steel	0.71
HS-74	Copper and articles thereof	0.45
HS-75	Nickel and articles thereof	0.08
HS-76	Aluminium and articles thereof	0.51
HS-78	Lead and articles thereof	0.80
HS-79	Zinc and articles thereof	0.05
HS-80	Tin and articles thereof	0.00
HS-81	Other base metals, cermets, articles thereof	0.88
HS-82	Tools, implements, cutlery, etc. of base metal	0.97
HS-83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	0.79

Source: Computed from UN Comtrade database

The last group, half of which are high-end manufactures, show varying values of the Grubel-Lloyd Index. The intra industry trade is low except for Chapter-84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc.), Chapter-85 (Electrical, electronic equipment), Chapter-90 (Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc. apparatus) and Chapter-90 (Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques), IIT values range from 0.00 to 0.93.

Table 6.8: Grubel-Lloyd Index for India and France in 2020 – High-End Manufactured Products, Furniture, Sports Goods and Works of Art (Chapters 84-99)

ITC-HS Chapter	Commodity Name	Grubel Lloyd Index
HS-84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc.	0.93
HS-85	Electrical, electronic equipment	0.89
HS-86	Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	0.34
HS-87	Vehicles other than railway, tramway	0.50
HS-88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	0.43
HS-89	Ships, boats and other floating structures	0.01
HS-90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc. apparatus	0.77
HS-91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	0.30
HS-92	Musical instruments, parts and accessories	0.04
HS-93	Arms and ammunition, parts and accessories thereof	0.15
HS-94	Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings	0.13
HS-95	Toys, games, sports requisites	0.23
HS-96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.41
HS-97	Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	0.71
HS-99	Commodities not elsewhere specified	0.02

Source: Computed from UN Comtrade database

7. Export Similarity

The similarity in the export baskets of two countries, i.e. similarities in the shares of different commodities in the total exports of two countries, is measured by the Export Similarity Index. It is calculated by taking the percentage shares of each commodity (here ITC-HS six digit level commodities have been taken) in both the countries, taking the minimum of the two, and then summing up these minima over all the commodities. The index values vary from 0 to 100, with higher values implying greater export similarity between the countries and thus greater export competition between the two countries.

Table 7.1 shows the values of this index for India and several other countries.

Table 7.1: Export Similarity Index – India and a few countries

India & Partner country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
India-Russia	17.83	25.31	25.28	25.46	24.22
India-Singapore	24.01	28.04	30.80	30.94	26.61
India-South Korea	27.21	28.10	30.32	31.80	29.10
India-Thailand	31.04	0.00	30.30	30.48	29.15
India-China	27.52	26.97	28.06	30.16	28.80
India-USA	32.00	31.74	31.91	32.89	32.53
India-UK	31.94	31.44	31.00	32.89	32.27
India-Germany	29.61	29.88	30.61	32.11	33.10
India-Japan	23.54	23.87	23.62	24.43	24.01
India-New Zealand	14.66	13.88	13.38	17.11	17.32
India-Vietnam	0.00	0.00	21.79	22.31	22.17
India-Hong Kong	17.60	16.44	15.91	17.69	15.71
India- UAE	23.56	0.00	24.65	27.23	25.63

Source: Computed from UN Comtrade database

Table 7.2 below shows the value of this index for France & several other countries

Table 7.2: Export Similarity Index – France and a few countries

Country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average
Germany-France	58.45	59.17	59.20	58.54	59.84	59.04
UK-France	54.81	55.01	52.47	54.17	53.72	54.04
USA-France	47.81	48.11	47.42	46.59	50.17	48.02
Japan-France	37.17	37.48	37.74	37.43	40.17	38.00
Singapore-France	33.07	32.61	34.24	35.46	36.98	34.47
China- France	33.48	33.68	34.41	34.92	35.02	34.30
South Korea-France	32.85	32.49	32.53	33.45	33.42	32.95

Source: Computed from UN Comtrade database

From the above table, the average ESI values are computed between the seven countries and France, are given as under.

Germany-France	59.04
UK-France	54.04
USA-France	48.02
Japan-France	38.00
Singapore-France	34.47
China- France	34.30
South Korea-France	32.95

ESI between France and Germany is the highest among the seven countries, implying that these two countries are the closest competitors in the world market for exports in the group of seven countries.

VI Resources

- Oracle Business Intelligence Application, DGCIS
- UN Comtrade Database
- Encyclopædia Britannica, <https://www.britannica.com/place/France>
- 2022 ARTICLE IV CONSULTATION for France -PRESS RELEASE; STAFF REPORT (IMF Country Report No. 2022/092)
- World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Policy Reviews: France
- Human Development Report 2020

VII Appendix

A. Data on Country Profile

Table A: Country Profile — France

	1990	2000	2010	2020
World view				
Population, total (millions)	32.62	36.87	40.79	45.38
Population growth (annual %)	1.5	1.1	0.8	1
Surface area (sq. km) (thousands)	2,780.40	2,780.40	2,780.40	2,780.40
Population density (people per sq. km of land area)	11.9	13.5	14.9	16.6
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	..	..	..	42
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	1.3	6.8	1.4	1.6
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$) (billions)	103.92	275.54	378.24	412.02
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	3,190	7,470	9,270	9,080
GNI, PPP (current international \$) (billions)	224.17	416.54	711.69	917.82
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	6,870	11,300	17,450	20,230
People				
Income share held by lowest 20%	4.8	3.2	4.6	4.8
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	72	74	75	77
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	3	2.5	2.3	2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	73	66	63	62
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married women ages 15-49)	..	..	72	..
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	97	99	95	94
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	29	20	15	9
Prevalence of underweight, weight for age (% of children under 5)	..	..	..	2
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	93	91	95	77
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	..	97	104	99
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	106.9	115.7	117	109.5
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	71	96	100	108
School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI)	1	1	1	1
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
Environment				
Forest area (sq. km) (thousands)	352	333.8	302.1	285.7
Terrestrial and marine protected areas (% of total territorial area)	..	..	..	9.4
Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources)	9.7	10.9	12.9	12.9
Urban population growth (annual %)	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.1
Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)	1,412	1,670	1,929	..
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	3.08	3.59	4.1	3.74
Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)	1,304	2,089	2,878	..
Economy				
GDP (current US\$) (billions)	141.35	284.2	423.63	389.59
GDP growth (annual %)	-2.5	-0.8	10.1	-9.9
Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %)	2,078.30	1	20.9	39.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP)	8	5	7	6
Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP)	36	26	25	23
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	10	11	19	17

Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	5	12	16	14
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	14	18	18	14
Revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP)	10.4	14.2	21.2	17.3
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (% of GDP)	-0.1	-2.8	..	-8.6
States and markets				
Time required to start a business (days)	..	66	25	12
Domestic credit provided by financial sector (% of GDP)	32.4	34.5	25.3	38.9
Tax revenue (% of GDP)	4.8	9.6	12.9	10.8
Military expenditure (% of GDP)	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.8
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	0	17.6	139.6	121.2
Individuals using the Internet (% of population)	0	7	45	85.5
High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports)	..	..	8	7
Statistical Capacity Score (Overall Average) (scale 0 - 100)	..	..	87	79
Global links				
Merchandise trade (% of GDP)	12	18	30	25
Net barter terms of trade index (2000 = 100)	64	100	146	152
External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US\$) (millions)	62,478	1,50,063	1,26,642	2,53,760
Total debt service (% of exports of goods, services and primary income)	37.1	64.3	18.6	41.1
Net migration (thousands)	-105	-125	30	24
Personal remittances, received (current US\$) (millions)	23	86	644	631
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$) (millions)	1,836	10,418	11,333	4,019
Net official development assistance received (current US\$) (millions)	171.6	74.6	130.3	101.3

Source: World Development Indicators database

Figures in blue refer to periods other than those specified.

Country: France

Data from database: World Development Indicators

Last Updated: 07/20/2022

B. Commodities requiring product-specific export-promotion policies

Commodity Code 6	Commodity Code 6 Description
300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE
320619	OTHR CLRNG MATR CNTNG <80% TITNIUM DIOXLDE
321519	OTHER PRINTING INK
330129	OTHER ESSENTIAL OILS OTHER THAN THOSE OF CITRUS FRUIT
820719	OTHER, INCLUDING PARTS
841391	PARTS OF PUMPS
841490	PRTS OF AIR/VACUM PUMPS,CMPRSSRS AND FANS
848110	PRESSURE-REDUCING VALVES
848190	PARTS OF THE ITEMS UNDR HDG 8481
848220	TAPERED ROLLED BEARINGS,INCLUDING CONE AND TAPERED ROLLER ASSEMBLIES
848310	TRNSMSN SHFT(INCL CAM AND CRNK SHFT) AND CRNK
848340	GEARS AND GEARNG,EXCL TOOTHD WHEELS,TRNSMSN ELMNTS PRSNTD SEPRPLY;BALL SCRWS;GEAR BOXSAND SPEED CHNGRS,INCL TORQUE CNVRTRS
870899	OTR PRTSANDACCSSRS OF VHCLS OF HDG 8701-8705

Source: DGCI&S's Data Analytics portal

C. Commodities requiring market-specific export-promotion policies

COMMODITY CODE 6	COMMODITY CODE 6 DESCRIPTION
120750	MUSTARD SEEDS W/N BROKEN
121190	OTHER : SEEDS :
130190	OTHER : NATURAL GUMS :
130219	OTHER : EXTRACTS :
151319	COCONUT (COPRA) REFINED OIL AND FRACTIONS
252620	NATRL STEATITE CRUSHED/POWDERED
281119	OTHER INORGANIC ACIDS
281700	ZINC OXIDE AND ZINC PEROXIDE
281820	ALUMINIUM OXIDE OTHER THAN ARTIFICIAL CORUNDUM
282732	CHLORIDES OF ALUMINIUM
282739	OTHER CHLORIDE; NES
282741	CHLORIDE OXIDS AND CHLRIDE HYDROXDS OF COPPR
282749	OTHER CHLORIDE OXIDES AND CHLORID HYDROXIDES
282990	OTHER PERCHLORITES,BROMATES,PERBROMATES IODATES AND PERIODATES
283210	SODIUM SULPHITE
283321	MAGNESIUM SULPHATE
283329	OTHER SULPHATES
283410	NITRITES
283529	OTHER PHOSPHATES
283650	CALCIUM CARBONATE
283660	BARIUM CARBONATE
284170	MOLYBDATES
290319	OTHER CHLOROMETHANE AND CHLOROETHANE
290410	DRVTVS CNTNG ONLY SULPHO GROUPS, THEIR SALTS AND ETHYL ESTERS
290619	OTHR CYCLNIC,CYCLENIC/CYCLOTRPNC ALCHLS
290621	BENZYL ALCOHOL
290719	OTHER MONOPHENOLS
290721	RESORCINOL AND ITS SALTS
290819	OTHER
290944	OTHER MONOALKYLEETHERS OF ETHYLENE GLYCOL OR OF DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
290949	OTHR ETHR-ALCHLS AND THR HALGNTD SLPHNTD NITRATED OR NITROSATED DERIVATIVES
291100	ACTLSANDHEMIACTLS W/N WTH OTHR OXYGN ENCTN ANDTHR HALGNTD SLPHNTD NITRTD/INTRSTD DRVTVS
291219	OTHR ACYCLIC ALDHYDS WTHOUT OXYGEN FNCTN
291229	OTHR CYCLC ALDHYDS WTHOUT OTHR OXYGN FNCTN
291249	OTHR ALDHYD-ETHR,ALDHYD-PHNLAND OTHR ALDHYD
291260	PARA FORMALDEHYDE
291419	OTHR ACYLC KETONES WTHOUT OTHR OXYGN FNCTN
291429	OTHER CYCLANIC CYCLENIC/CYCLOTRPNC KETONES WITHOUT OTHER OXYGEN FUNCTION
291439	OTHR ARMTK KETONES WTHOUT OTHR OXYGEN FUNCTION
291450	KETONE-PHNLS AND KETONS WTHOTHR OXYGN FNCTN
291531	ETHYL ACETATE
291539	OTHER ESTERS OF ACETIC ACID
291540	MONO-DI/TRCHLRACTC ACD,THR SLTS AND ESTRS
291550	PROPIONIC ACID ITS SALTS AND ESTERS

291570	PALMTC ACID,STEARIC ACID THR SLTS AND ESTRS
291619	OTHR UNSATR TD ACYCLC,MONOCRBOXYLC ACDS, THR ANHYDRDS, HALIDES ETC THR HALGNTD SLPHNTD NITR TD/NITRSTD D
291631	BENZOIC ACID ITS SALTS AND ESTERS
291639	OTHR ARMTC MONOCRBOXYLC ACDS,THR ANHYDRDS HALIDES,PEROXIDES,PEROXYACIDS AND THR DRVTVS
291739	OTHR ARMTC PLYCRBOXYLC ACIDS THR ANHYDRDS HALIDES PEROXIDES PEROXYACDS AND THR DRVTVS
291811	LACTIC ACID ITS SALTS AND ESTERS
291813	SALTS AND ESTERS OF TARTARIC ACID
291815	SALTS AND ESTERS OF CITRIC ACID
291816	GLUCONIC ACID ITS SALTS AND ESTERS
291819	OTHR CRBOXYLIC ACIDS WTH ALCHL FNCTN BUT WTHOUT OTHR OXYGN FNCTN THR ANHYDRDS HALIDES PEROXIDES PEROXYACIDS AND THR
291822	0-ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID ITS SALTS AND ESTRS
291830	CRBYLC ACIDS WTH ALDHYD/KETONE FNCTN BUT WTHOUT OTHR OXYGN FNCTN THR ANHYDRDS HALDS PEROXIDES PEROXYACIDS AND THR DR
291899	OTHER
292111	MTHYLAMINE DI-OR TRIMTHYL AMINE AND THR SLTS
292119	OTHER: 2-CHLORO N,N-DI-ISOPROPYL ETHYLAMINE AND ETHANAMINE, 2-CHLORO-N, N- DIMETHYL:
292129	OTHR ACYLC PLYAMINS THR DRVTVS SLTS THREOF
292130	CYCLANIC CYCLNIC/CYCLOTRPNC MONO-OR POLYAMINS AND THR DRVTVS; SLTS THEREOF
292142	ANILINE DERIVATIVES AND THEIR SALTS
292143	TOLUIDINES AND THEIR DRVTVS SLTS THEREOF
292151	O-M-P-PHENYLENEDIAMINE DIAMINOTOLUENE AND THEIR DRVTVS SALTS THEREOF
292211	MONOETHANOLAMINE AND ITS SALTS
292219	OTHER OXYGEN-FUNCTION AMINO-ALCOHOLS
292229	OTHR AMINO-NAPTHLS AND OTHR AMINO-PHNLS THR ETHRS AND ESTRS OTHR THN THOSE CNTNG MORE THN ONE KND OF EXYGN FNCTN SLTS THER
292310	CHOLINE AND ITS SALTS
292320	LECITHINS AND OTHER PHOSPHOAMINOLIPIDS
292390	OTHER QUATERNARY AMMONIUM SALTS AND HYDROXDELECITHINS AND OTHR PHOSPHOAMINOLIPIDS
292419	OTHER ACYCLIC AMIDES AND THR DRVTVS,SALTS
292421	UREINES AND THEIR DERIVATIVES SALTS THEREOF
292429	OTHR CYCLC AMIDES(INCL CYCLC CRBAMATES) AND THEIR DERIVATIVES AND SALTS THEREOF
292690	OTHR NITRILE-FUNCTION COMPOUNDS
292800	ORGNC DRVTVS OF HYDRAZINE/OF HYDROXYLAMINE
293030	THIURAM MONO-,DI-OR TETRASULPHIDES
293090	OTHER ORGANO-SULPHUR COMPOUNDS
293220	LACTONES:
293311	PHENAZONE (ANTIPYRIN) AND ITS DERIVATIVES
293319	OTHR HTRCYCLC CMPNDS CNTNG AN UNFUSED PYRZL RING (W/N HYDRGNTD) IN THE STRUCTURE
293332	PIPERIDINE AND ITS SALTS
293339	OTHER : DERIVATIVES OF PYRIDINE :
293369	OTHR CMPNDS CNTNG AN UNFUSED TRIAZINE RING(W/N HYDROGENATED) IN THE STRUCTURE
293420	CMPNDS CNTNG A BENZOTHIAZONE RING-SYSTEM (W/N HYDRGNTD) NT FRTHR FUSED

293590	SULPHONAMIDES -OTHERS
293623	VITAMIN B2 AND ITS DERIVATIVES
293790	OTHER HORMONS, NATRL OR RPRDCD BY SYNTHESIS USED AS HORMONS
293890	OTHR GLYCOSIDES NATRL/RPRDCD BY SYNTHESIS ANDTHR SLTS ETHRS ESTRS AND OTHR DRVTVS
293930	CAFFEINE AND ITS SALTS
293942	PSEUDO EPHEDRINE (INN) AND ITS SALTS
293979	OTHERS, OF VEGETAL ORIGIN -OTHERS
294110	PENICILLINS AND THR DRVTVS WTH A PENICILLANIC ACID STRUCTURE SLTS THEREOF
294140	CHLORAMPHENICOL AND ITS DRVTVS SLTS THEREOF
294150	ERTHROMYCIN AND ITS DRVTVS SLTS THEREOF
300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE
300660	CHMCL CONTRACEPTIVE PRPNS BASED ON HORMONES/SPERMISIDES
320210	SYNTHETIC ORGANIC TANNING SUBSTANCES
320411	DISPERSE DYES AND PREPARATIONS BASED THEREON
320500	COLR LAKES
320619	OTHR CLRNG MATR CNTNG <80% TITNIUM DIOXLDE
320620	PIGMNTS AND PRPTNS BASD ON CHROM COMPND
321290	OTHR PIGMNTS DYS AND CLRNG MATR
321511	PRINTING INK,BLACK
321519	OTHER PRINTING INK
330119	ESSENTIAL OILS OF OTHR CITRUS FRUITS
330124	ESSNTL OIL OF PEPPERMINT(MENTHA PIPERITA)
330125	ESSENTIAL OILS OF OTHER MINTS
330129	OTHER ESSENTIAL OILS OTHER THAN THOSE OF CITRUS FRUIT
330290	OTHER: MIXTURES OF AROMATIC CHEMICALS AND ESSENTIAL OILS AS PERFUME BASE:
340111	SOAP AND ORGNC SURFACE ACTV PRDCTS ETC FOR TIOLET USE (INCL MEDICATED PRDCTS)
340211	ANIONIC W/N FOR RTL SALE
340219	OTHR ORNGC SRFCE-ACTV AGNTS W/N FOR RTL SL
340490	OTHER ARTFCL WAXES AND PRPD WAXES
380210	ACTIVATED CARBON
380290	OTHER(ACTVTD NATRL MNRL PRDCTS ETC)
380590	OTHER (CRUDE DIPENTINE ETC)
380869	INSECTICIDES, RODENTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, HERBICIDES, ANTI-SPROUTING PRODUCTS AND PLANT-GROWTH REGULATORS, DISINFECTANTS AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS, PUT UP IN FORMS OR PACKINGS FOR RETAIL SALE OR AS PREPARATIONS OR ARTICLES (FOR EXAMP. SULPHUR-TREATED BANDS, WICKS AND CANDLES, AND FLY-PAPERS-OTHERS
380891	INSECTICIDES
380892	FUNGICIDES:
381190	OTHER PREPARED ADDITIVES ANTI-CORRSIVE PRPNS AND OTHR PRPD ADDITVS
381231	MIXTURES OF OLIGOMERS OF 2, 2, 4-TRIMETHYL-1, 2-DIHYDROQUINO
381511	SUPPRTD CATALYSTS WTH NICKEL/NICKEL CMPNDS
390140	ETHYLENE-ALPHA-OLEFIN COPOLYMERS, HAVING A SPECIFIC GRAVITY
390210	POLYPROPYLENE
390761	POLY(ETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE): HAVING A VISCOSITY NUMBER OF 7
390940	PHENOLIC RESINS

391400	ION EXCHANGERS BASED ON POLYMERS OF HEADING 3901 TO 3913, IN PRIMARY FORMS
392049	OTHR PLTES SHTS OF POLYMR OF VINYL CHLORID
392061	PLTES SHTS ETC OF PLYCRBNTS
400231	ISOBUTENE-ISOPRENE(BUTYL) RUBBER (IIR)
400821	PLTS SHTS STRPS OF NON-CELLULAR RUBR
400921	TUBES,PIPES AND HOSES OF VULCNSD RUBR REINFORCED/OTHRWSE CMBND ONLY WTH METAL MATERIALS WITHOUT FITTINGS
400931	TUBES, PIPES AND HOSES OF VULCNSD RUBR REINFORCED/OTHRWSE CMBND ONLY WTH TEXTILE MATERIALS WITHOUT FITTINGS
401140	NEW PNMTC TYRES OF A KIND USED ON MTRCYCLS
401190	OF A KIND USED ON BICYCLES: OTHERS
401290	OTHER SOLID/CUSHION TYRES, TYRE TREADS AND TYRE FLAPS OF RUBBER
401310	INNER TUBES OF MTR CARS (INCL STATION WAGONS AND RACING CARS) BUSES /LORIES
401320	INNER TUBES OF RUBBER USED ON BICYCLES
401390	OTHER INNER TUBES OF RUBBER
490510	GLOBES
520420	COTTON SWNG THREAD PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE
520821	BLECHD PLAIN WEAVE WEIGNG <=100 G/M2
520822	COTN FABRICS CONTNG >=85% BY WT OF COTTON BLEACHD PLAIN WEAVE WEIGNG > 100 G/M2
520842	COTN FABRICS CONTNG >=85% BY WT OF COTN PLAIN WEAVE, WEIGHING MORE THAN 100 GM PER SQM OF YARN OF DIFFERENT COLOURS
520932	DYED 3/4 THREAD TWILL INCLDNG CROSS TWILL COTTON FABRICS WEIGHING>200 GM PER SQM
520942	DENIM
530720	MULTIPLE FOLDED OR CABLED YARN OF JUTE
530919	OTHR FLAX WOVN FABRCS CONTNG FLAX>=85%
530929	OTHR WOVN FABRCS CONTNG<85%BY WT OF FLAX
540252	OTHR YARN OF POLYESTERS,SINGLE,WITH A TWIST EXCEEDING 50 TURNS/PER METRE
540720	WOVEN FABRICS OBTAINED FROM STRIP/THE LIKE
550932	MULTIPLE(FOLDED)/CABLED YRN CNTNG>=85% OF ACRYLIC/MODACRYLIC STAPLE FIBRES
550951	OTHR YARN OF POLYSTR STPL FIBRS MIXED MAINLY/SOLELY WITH ARTIFICIAL STAPLE FIBRS
590700	TXTL FBRCS OTHRWSE IMPRGNTD,COATED/CVRD; PAINTED CANVAS BEING THEATRICAL SCENERY STUDIO BACK-CLOTHS OR THE LIKE
600590	WARP KNIT FBRCS OF OTHER FIBRES
640610	UPPERS AND PRTS THEREOF OTHR THN STIFFENERS
681599	OTHER ARTCLS OF STONES/OTHR MINRLS
690220	REFRCTORY BRCKS BLOCKS ETC CONTNG BY WT> 50% OF ALUMINA,SILICA/OF MIXTURE OF THESE
690290	OTHR REFRACTROY BRICKS,BLOCKS,TILES ETC
690722	OF A WATER ABSORPTION COEFFICIENT BY WEIGHT EXCEEDING 0.5% B
700510	NON-WIRED GLASS HAVNG AN ABSQRBENT REFLECTING/NON-REFLECTING LAYER
701990	OTHER GLASS FIBRES AND ARTICLES THEREOF
720211	FERO-MANGANESE,CARBON CONTNG>2% BY WEIGHT
720230	FERRO-SILICO-MANGANESE
720712	OTHER, OF RECTANGULAR (OTHER THAN SQUARE) CROSS-SECTION :
721491	BARS AND RODS OF RECTANGULAR (OTHER THAN SQUARE) CROSS-SECTION OF IRON/NON ALOY STL

721499	BARS AND RODS OF IRON/NON ALOY STL OTHR THN RECTANGULAR (EXCL SQR)CRS SCTN
730840	PROPS AND SMLR EQUIPMENT FOR SCAFFOLDING, SHUTTERING OR PIT-PROPPING
731029	OTHR TNKS,CASKS AND SMLR CNTNRS OF CPCTY<50L
731210	STRANDED WIRE,ROPES AND CABLES
731811	COACH SCREWS,THREADED
731990	OTHER ARTICLES OF 7319
820310	FILES,RASPS AND SMRL TOOLS
820411	HND-OPRTED SPANERS AND WRENCHS NON-ADJUSTBLE
820520	HAMMERS AND SLEDGE HAMMERS
820570	VICES,CLAMPS AND THE LIKE
820719	OTHER, INCLUDING PARTS
821220	SAFETY RAZOR BLADES INCLD RAZOR BLADE/BLANKS IN STRIPS
821599	OTHR ARTICLES NOT IN SETS
830241	OTHR MOUNTINGS FITTINGS AND SMLR ARTCLS SUITABLE FOR BUILDINGS
830520	STAPLES IN STRIPS
831110	COAT ELCTRD OF BS MTL FR ELCTRC ARC WLDNG
840420	CONDENSERS FOR STEAM/OTHR VPR POWR UNITS
840690	PARTS OF TURBINES
840999	PARTS OF OTHER ENGINES(DSL/SMI DSL) OTHER THAN PARTS FOR AIRCRAFT ENGINES
841311	PUMPS FOR DSPNSNG FUEL/LUBRICANTS,OF THE TYPE USD IN FILLNG STATIONS/IN GARAGES
841370	OTHER CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS:
841391	PARTS OF PUMPS
841490	PRTS OF AIR/VACUM PUMPS,CMPRSSRS AND FANS
841989	OTHR MACHINERY,PLANT AND EQUIPMNT OF HDG8419
842119	OTHR CENTRIFUGES,INCL CENTRIFUGAL DRYERS
842320	SCLS FR CNTNUOS WEIGHNG OF GOODS ON CNVEYR
842389	OTHER WEIGHING MACHINERY
842519	OTHER PULLEY TACKLE AND HOIST
842549	OTHER JACKS AND HOISTS,FOR RAISING VEHICLES
842820	PNEUMATIC ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS
842959	OTHER MCHNCL SHOVL,EXCVTRS AND SHOVL LOADRS
843290	PRTS OF AGRCLTRL AND HORTCULTRL MACHINERY
843710	MACHINES FOR CLEANING,SORTING OR GRADING SEED,GRAIN OR DRIED LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES
843790	PARTS OF MACHNS FR CLNG,SRTNG GRADNG ETC
844831	CARD CLOTHING
844832	PRTS AND ACCSSRS OF MCHNS FR PRPRNG TXTL FBRS,EXCL CARD CLOTHING
844839	OTHR PARTS AND ACCESSORIES OF HDG 8445
845590	OTHER PARTS
846599	OTHER MACHINE-TOOLS OF HDG 8465
847340	PRTS AND ACCSSRS OF MCHNS OF HDG NO.8472
847410	SRTNG,SCREENING,SEPARATINGANDWASHING MCHNS
847490	PARTS OF MACHNS OF HDG 8474
847920	MCHNRY FR THE EXTRACTIONS/PRPRTN OF ANML/ FIXED VEGETABLE FATS/OILS
848079	OTHR MOULDS FOR RUBBER/PLASTICS
848110	PRESSURE-REDUCING VALVES

848190	PARTS OF THE ITEMS UNDR HDG 8481
848220	TAPERED ROLLED BEARINGS,INCLUDING CONE AND TAPERED ROLLER ASSEMBLIES
848280	OTHER, INCLUDING COMBINED BALL OR ROLLER BEARINGS
848310	TRNSMSN SHFT(INCL CAM AND CRNK SHFT) AND CRNK
848330	BEARING HOUSUNGS,NOT INCORPORATING BALL OR ROLLER BEARINGS;PLAIN SHAFT BEARINGS
848340	GEARS AND GEARNG,EXCL TOOTHD WHEELS,TRNSMSN ELMNTS PRSNTD SEPRTLY;BALL SCRWS;GEAR BOXSAND SPEED CHNGRS,INCL TORQUE CNVRTRS
848410	GSKTS AND SMLR JOINTS OF MTL SHTNG CMBND WTHOTHR MTRL/OF TWO/MORE LAYRS OF MTL
850720	OTHER LEAD-ACID ACCUMULATORS
850730	NICKEL-CADMIUM ACCUMULATORS
851120	IGNTION MGNTOS;MGNTO-DYNAMOS MAGNETIC FLYWHEELS
851140	STRTR MTRS AND DUAL PURPOSE STRTR GNRTRS
852352	SMART CARDS
853510	FUSES OF VOLTAGE EXCEEDING 1000 VOLTS
853540	LIGHTNING ARRESTERS,VOLTAGE LIMITERS AND SURGE SUPPRESSORS
853590	OTHR ELCTRCL APPRTS FR SWTCHNG/PROTCTNG ELCTRCL CIRCUITS ETC.FOR A VOLTAGE EXCEEDING 1000 VOLTS
853720	BORDS ETC FOR A VOLTAGE>1000 VLTS
853810	BORDS,PANELS,CONSOLES ETC.FR THE GOODS OF HDG NO.8537 NT EQPPD WTH THR APPRTS
870321	VHCL WTH SPRK-IGNTN INTRNL CMBSTN RCPRCTNGPISTON ENGNE OF CYLNDR CPCTY<=1000CC
870899	OTR PRTSANDACSSRS OF VHCLS OF HDG 8701-8705
871491	FRAMES,FORKS AND PRTS THEREOF
871492	WHEEL,RIMS AND SPOKES
871496	PEDALS AND CRANK-GEAR AND PRTS THEREOF
871499	OTHR PRTSANDACSSRS OF BICYCLESAND OTHR CYCLES
900110	OPTCL FIBRS,OPTICAL FIBRE BUNDLES AND CABLES
901580	OTHER INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES:
960200	WRKD VGTBL/MNRL CRVNG MTRL AND ARTCLS OF THESE MTRLS;CRVD ARTCLS OF WAX,OF STEARN, OF NTRL GUMS ETC;N.E.S;WRKD UNHRDND
960860	REFILLS FOR BALL POINT PENS,COMPRISING THEBALL POINT AND INK RESERVOIR
960891	PEN NIBS AND NIB POINTS
960910	PNCL AND CRYNS WTH LEADS ENCLSD IN RGD SHTH

Source: DGCI&S's Data Analytics portal

D. Trade Indicators

1. Revealed Comparative Advantage Index (RCA): RCA for a commodity exported from a country means the importance of this commodity in the export trade of the country in comparison with the importance of the commodity in world exports. Mathematically,

$$\mathbf{RCA_{ij} = (x_{ij}/X_{it}) / (x_{wj}/X_{wt})}$$

where x_{ij} = country i 's exports of commodity j

X_{it} = country i 's total exports

x_{wj} = world exports of commodity j

X_{wt} = total world exports.

When $RCA_{ij} > 1$, i.e. when j 's weight in i 's exports (x_{ij}/X_{it}) is more than j 's weight in world exports (x_{wj}/X_{wt}), country i is said to have a revealed comparative advantage in commodity j .

There is a revealed comparative disadvantage if $RCA_{ij} < 1$. When $RCA_{ij} = 1$, there is neither comparative advantage or disadvantage.

By studying the RCA for a commodity exported from a country over time, it can be seen whether the country in question is gaining in comparative advantage regarding a particular commodity. If RCA is falling, the reasons require investigation. (x_{ij}/X_{it}) may have risen less or fallen more than proportionately than (x_{wj}/X_{wt}).

2. One way of checking the reasons for a fall in RCA for a particular commodity is seeing which markets are responsible for this fall. This can be seen from another, slightly different, indicator called Export Specialization Index (ESI).

$$\mathbf{ESI = (x_{ij}/X_{it}) / (m_{kj}/M_{kt})}$$

Where, m_{kj} = import of commodity j to market k

M_{kt} = world imports of commodity k .

(m_{kj}/M_{kt}) gives the weight of j in market k . So, if RCA_{ij} is seen to fall, then it can be found out for which markets ESI has fallen. Special attention may then be given to those markets regarding the commodity in question.

3. Like RCA, the revealed comparative import intensity (RCII) can also be measured.

$$\mathbf{RCII = (m_{ij}/M_{it}) / (m_{wj}/M_{wt})}$$

Where m_{ij} = country i 's imports of commodity j

M_{it} = country i 's total imports

m_{wj} = world imports of commodity j

M_{wt} = total world imports.

This gives an idea whether the proportion of imports of any commodity is more than expected, in terms of the share of that commodity in world imports.

4. Bilateral trade between countries is an important area of trade policy in that bilateral trade agreements are signed to increase trade. However, some points require to be examined before entering into these agreements. Firstly, it is necessary to see whether there is trade complementarity between the two countries. That is, whether the exports of one country match with the imports of the other, and vice versa. Naturally, when trade complementarity is high between two countries, it is beneficial to enter into a trade agreement. If a partner country does not import what India generally exports, there is little point in entering into a trade agreement with that country. The Trade Complementarity Index (TCI) is given as follows:

$$\mathbf{TCI = 1 - \sum (| m_{ik} - x_{ij} | / 2)}$$

Where m_{ik} = share of commodity i in the imports of market k

x_{ij} = share of commodity i in the exports of country j .

It is evident that TCI can have values between 0 and 1. When these shares, are x_{ij} and x_{it} are close to each other, (i.e. when trade complementarity increases) TCI is close to 1. As their difference increases, TCI falls. TCI_{iW} = TCI between a country and the World.

$RTCI$ (Relative Trade Complementarity Index) between country k and country j = $(TCI \text{ between country } k \text{ and country } j) / (TCI \text{ between country } k \text{ and the world})$

$RTCI$ gives a measure of the complementarity between two countries as compared to the complementarity between the first country and the world.

5. But another fact may be checked while proceeding to enter into a trade agreement. The trade between the two countries may already be quite high. This can be measured by the Export Intensity Index (EII).

$$EII = (x_{ij}/X_{it}) / (x_{wj}/X_{wt})$$

Where x_{ij} = country i 's exports to country j

X_{it} = country i 's exports to the world

x_{wj} = world exports to country j

X_{wt} = total world exports.

This essentially measures the relative importance of country j in country i 's export trade, in comparison with country j 's importance as world export destination. $EII < 1$ or > 1 implies less than or more than expected bilateral trade, respectively. If EII is already high, there is little scope of further increasing bilateral trade between i and j . But if it is low, and if TCI is high, bilateral trade can very well be increased through trade agreements.

6. A related indicator is the Export Similarity Index (XSI), which helps us identify a country's competitors.

$$XSI = \sum [\min (X_{ij}, X_{ik}) * 100]$$

Where X_{ij} = share of commodity i in exports of country j

X_{ik} = share of commodity i in exports of country k

XSI can vary between 0 and 100. It will be seen that when $X_{ij} = X_{ik}$ for all i 's, $XSI = 100$,

Which means complete export similarity between countries j and k . As X_{ij} and X_{ik} start to differ, XSI falls. Countries exporting the same commodities are competitors in the world market, and export strategies, taking in to account such competition, have to be designed accordingly.

7. It is necessary to know whether the exports of a country are concentrated in a few products. A high concentration, while enabling a country to reap the benefits of specialization and economies of scale, also exposes a country to the risks arising from the vicissitudes of global trade. The Hirschman Index (HI), used by UNCTAD, is a handy measure for monitoring export concentration.

$$HI = \sqrt{[\sum S^2(x_i/X_t)]}$$

Where x_i is the country's exports of commodity i

X_t is the country's total exports.

HI ranges from $(1/n)$ to 1. The higher the value of HI , the higher the concentration of exports.

8. Intraindustry trade is of importance as it can increase and expand markets. The standard indicator is the Index of Intraindustry Trade (IIT).

$$IIT_{jk} = 1 - [\sum |X_{ijk} - M_{ijk}| / (X_{ijk} + M_{ijk})]$$

Where X_{ijk} = exports of products of industry i from country j to country k

M_{ijk} = imports of products of industry i from country k to country j .

IIT can take values from 1 (extremely high intra-industry trade, exports equalling imports) to 0 (no interindustry trade at all).
