



# Foreign Trade

(विदेश व्यापार)





**FOREX Reserve**  
(विदेशी मुद्रा रिजर्व)



**Foreign Currency Assets**  
(विदेशी मुद्रा संपत्ति)

FCA

**Gold Reserve with RBI**  
(आरबीआई के पास गोल्ड रिजर्व)

**Special Drawing Rights** (SDR)  
(विशेष अहरण अधिकार)

**Reserve Trench Position**  
(रिजर्व ट्रेंच स्थिति)

1930s

विदेशी  
निधि  
दत्त

\$ = ₹?

आर्थिक  
सहायता

IMF

1944

Bretton-Wood

27<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1945 → 29

190 (Andorra)

Short-term loan &  
Medium-term

Bretton-  
wood Twins

IBRD

दीर्घ-कालीन ऋण

World Bank

ICSID

सुनिश्चिता ऋण  
IDA

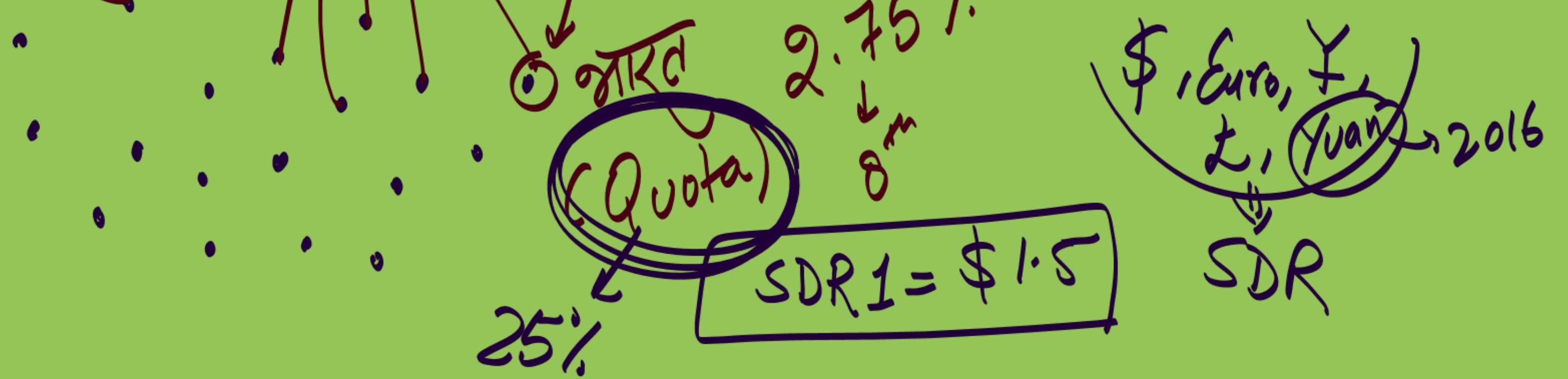
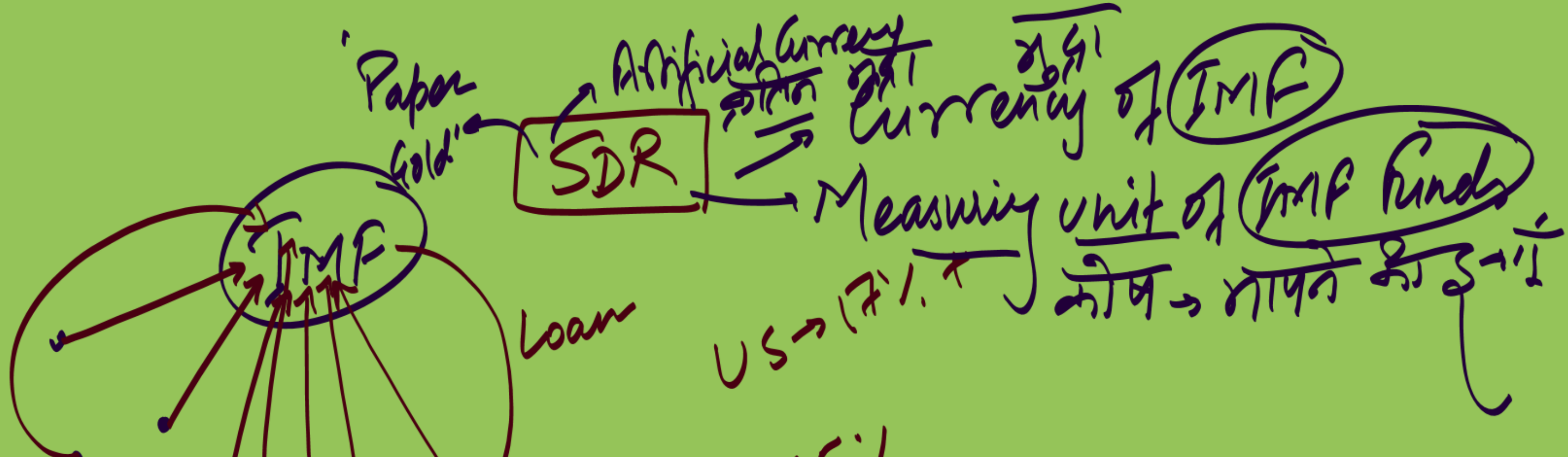
IDA

IFC

MIGA

विना किली  
Interest → ऋण  
WB की  
'Soft-loan  
window'

मिजि  
दत्त



Demographic  
Dividend

**IMF सदस्य:** कोई अन्य राज्य, चाहे संयुक्त राष्ट्र का सदस्य हो या नहीं, IMF के समझौते के अनुच्छेदों और बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स द्वारा निर्धारित शर्तों के अनुसार IMF का सदस्य बन सकता है।

- IMF में सदस्यता IBRD में सदस्यता के लिए एक शर्त है।
- **कोटा सदस्यता का भुगतान करें:** आईएमएफ में शामिल होने पर, प्रत्येक सदस्य देश एक निश्चित राशि का योगदान करता है, जिसे कोटा सदस्यता कहा जाता है, जो देश के धन और आर्थिक प्रदर्शन (**कोटा फॉर्मूला**) पर आधारित होता है।

• यह सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का भारित औसत (50% का भार) है

• खुलापन (30%), *Open*

• आर्थिक परिवर्तनशीलता (15%),

• अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भंडार (5%)।

• सदस्य देश के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद को सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के मिश्रण के माध्यम से मापा जाता है - बाजार विनिमय दरों (60% का वजन) और पीपीपी विनिमय दरों (40%) पर आधारित।

It is a weighted average of

- GDP (weight of 50 percent)
- Openness (30 percent),
- Economic variability (15 percent),
- International reserves (5 percent)

*Volatility*

Sr No.	SDR Currency	Weights set during the 2022 Review	Fixed number of currency units for a five-year period beginning August 1, 2022.
1.	US Dollar	43.38	0.57813
2.	Euro	29.31	0.37379
3.	Pound Sterling	7.44	0.080870
4.	Japanese Yen	7.59	13.452
5.	Chinese Yuan	12.28	1.0993



# World Bank Group

**I**  
**R**  
International Bank  
Reconstruction  
Development

International  
Development  
Association

International  
Finance  
Corporation

Multilateral  
Investment  
Guarantee Agency

International C  
for Settlement  
Investment Dis



बहु पक्षीय विनिमय  
गारंटी संस्था

निवेश निवादा  
को

Special Offer! Mint + WSJ at ₹3499

Claim Now!

Gainers & Losers

Thu Jun 01 2023 15:59:17

TOP GAINERS TOP LOSERS

Tata Motors 535.25 1.67%

Hindustan Unilever 2,697.75 1.39%

Asian Paints 3,240.45 1.32%

Home / News / India / India's forex reserves rise by \$7.2 bln to reach at 11-month high, ...

\$7.2 Bn

India's forex reserves rise by \$7.2 bln to reach at 11-month high, nears \$600 bln

2 min read • Pooja Sitaram Jaiswar

12 May 2023, 08:31 PM IST

FOA

India's forex reserves has inched closer to critical psychological mark of \$600 billion in the latest week that ended on May 5, 2023. Foreign currency assets is the major booster to the reserves.

Advertisement

CORRUPTION FREE PUNJAB

The government kept its promise, more than 300 arrests

Anti-Corruption Action Line

9501-200-200

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS, PUNJAB



# India's forex reserves rises to 11-month high of \$595.98 billion

ET Online • Last Updated: May 12, 2023, 05:33 PM IST

FCA → \$526.02 Bn  
Gold → \$46.315 Bn  
SDR → \$18.477 Bn  
RTP → \$5.192 Bn

## Synopsis

India's foreign exchange reserves saw a rise of \$7.196 billion to \$595.98 billion as on May 5, 2023, data from the Reserve Bank of India showed on Friday, India's forex reserves reached a 10-month-high of \$588.8 billion in the week through April 28, recovering from a drop to \$524.5 billion last October, when the rupee hit a record low against the U.S. dollar.



Agencies

India's foreign exchange reserves saw a rise of \$7.196 billion to \$595.98 billion as on May 5, 2023, data from the Reserve Bank of India showed on

Make everything.  
Lenovo ThinkStation  
Lets you bring your imagination to life  
Intel XEON PLATINUM  
Intel Xeon Scalable processors  
Learn More

54

105.95  
0.09%

90.5  
0.46%

535.25  
1.67%

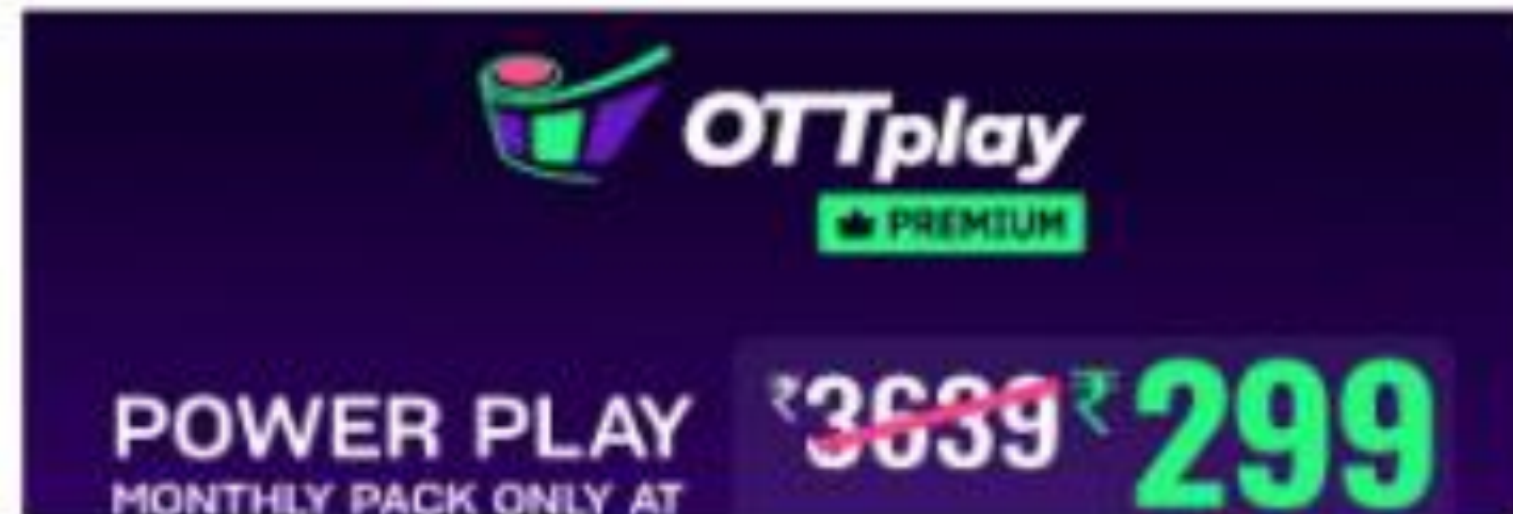
184.9  
-0.05%

215.25  
0.77%

## Read here: CPI inflation falls below RBI's upper tolerance limit for first time in 14 months, at 4.7% in April

In the week under review, FCA soared by \$6.536 billion to \$526.021 billion. In the week that ended April 28, FCA picked up by \$4.996 billion.

Advertisement



OTTplay  
PREMIUM

POWER PLAY  
MONTHLY PACK ONLY AT

~~₹3639~~ ₹299

E  
C  
F

5

I  
r

2

eel	105.95
	0.09%
Oil Corp	90.5
	0.46%
otors	535.25
	1.67%
of Baroda	184.9
	-0.05%
wer	215.25
	0.77%

Further, gold reserves advanced by \$659 million to \$46.315 billion. While the reserve position at IMF zoomed by \$139 million to \$5.192 billion. On the other hand, SDRs declined by \$204 million to \$18.447 billion.

India's forex reserves were at an all-time high of \$645 billion in October 2021. To tame rupee depreciation, RBI has been intervening in the forex market via both spot and forward positions.

Meanwhile, India's foreign exchange reserves were placed at \$578.4 billion as on March 31, 2023.

## Primer

Explained: What drove India's GDP growth in FY23?

2 min read • 12:10 AM IST



PREMIUM

Are Indian students fooling varsities down under?

2 min read • 31 May 2023



PREMIUM

Get ready to pay more for your electric scooter

2 min read • 30 May 2023



PREMIUM

\$1 = 40 gm  
£1 = 10 gm

\$1 = £4

~~FOREX Reserve Rate~~  
~~(विदेशी मुद्रा रिज़र्व)~~  
~~विनिमय दर~~  
~~विनिमय~~

\$1 = ₹80

Revaluation

Gold Bullion Standard / Bretton-Wood System

Gold Reserve

सरकार का भूखंड निर्यात

1971 - 1995  
IMC  
IMR  
IMR  
(IMR & IMR)

Dirty-Floating 1995  
SOER

विनिमय दर  
विनिमय दर  
विनिमय दर  
विनिमय दर

Fixed Exchange Rate System  
(स्थिर विनिमय दर प्रणाली)

Flexible / Floating Exchange Rate System  
(लचीला विनिमय दर प्रणाली)

Managed Floating Exchange Rate System  
(प्रबंधित फ्लोटिंग विनिमय दर प्रणाली)

$\$1 = ₹50$   
 $\$1 = ₹70$



मांग Demand ↑  
 आयात (Im.) ↑  
 Supply ↓  
 निर्यात ↓

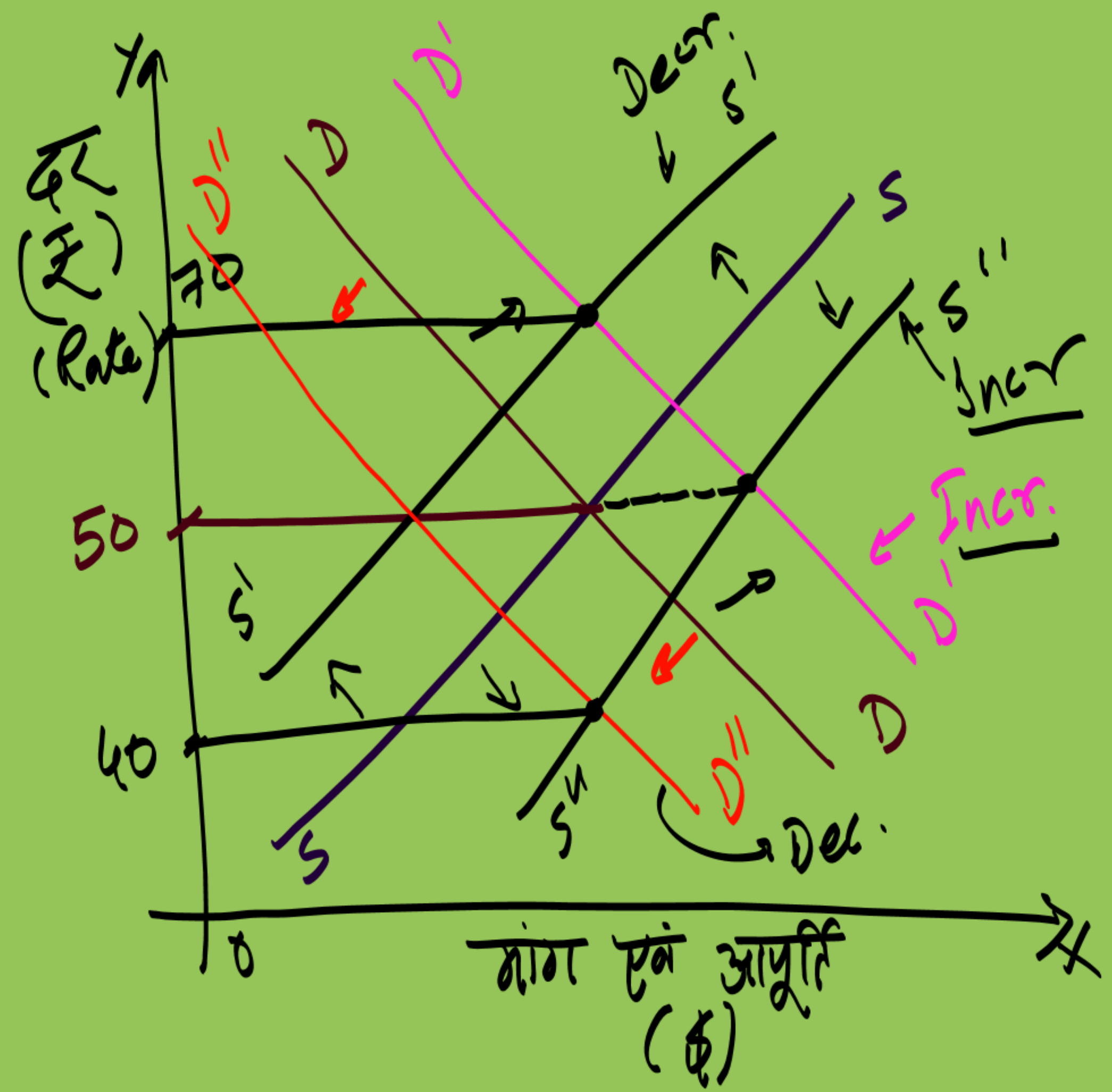
Depreciation of Currency  
 (मुद्रा का मूल्य कम)

$\$1 = ₹50$   
 $\$1 = ₹40$

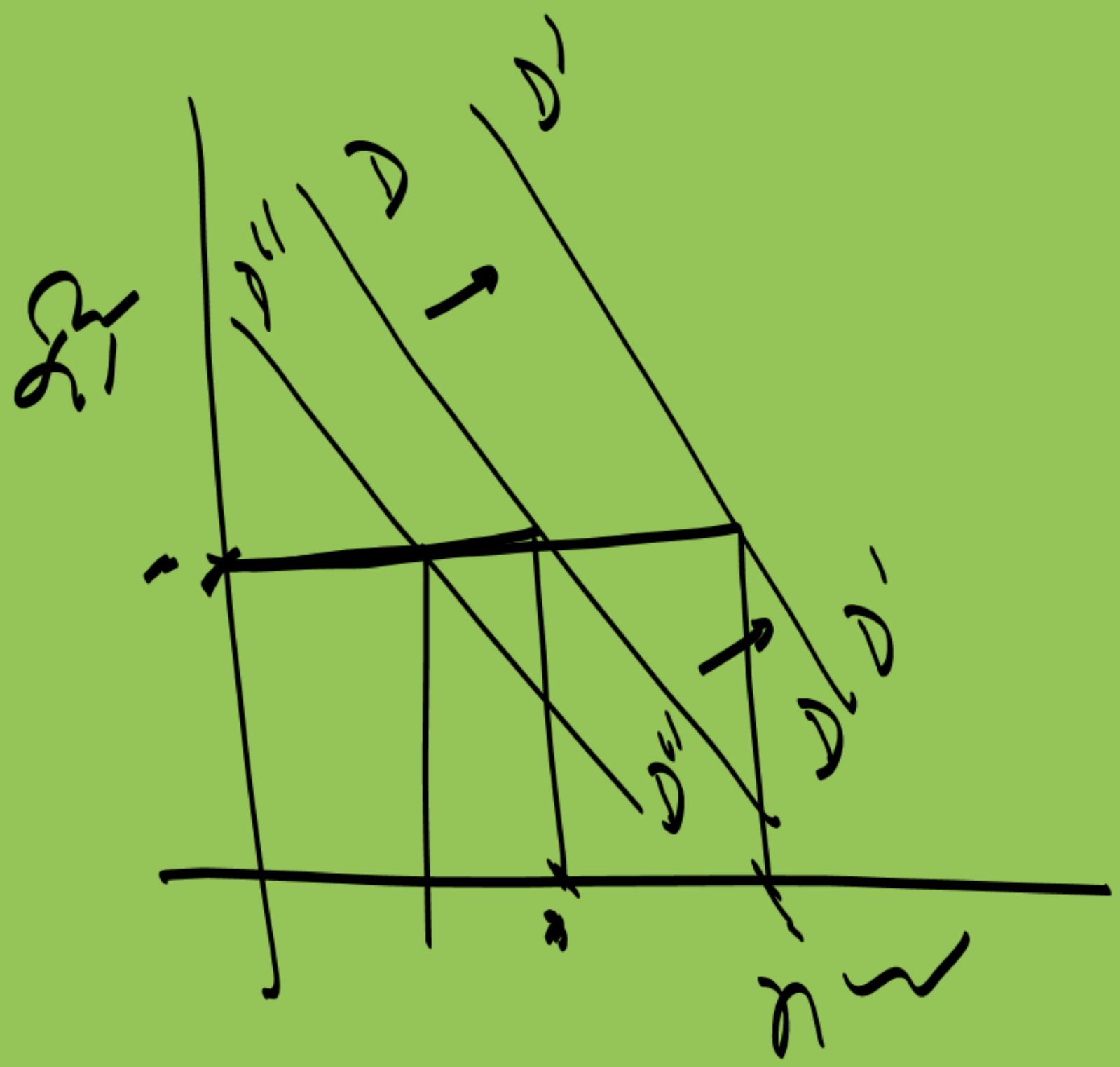


मांग ↓  
 आयात ↓  
 अपूर्ति ↑  
 निर्यात ↑

Appreciation of Currency  
 (---)







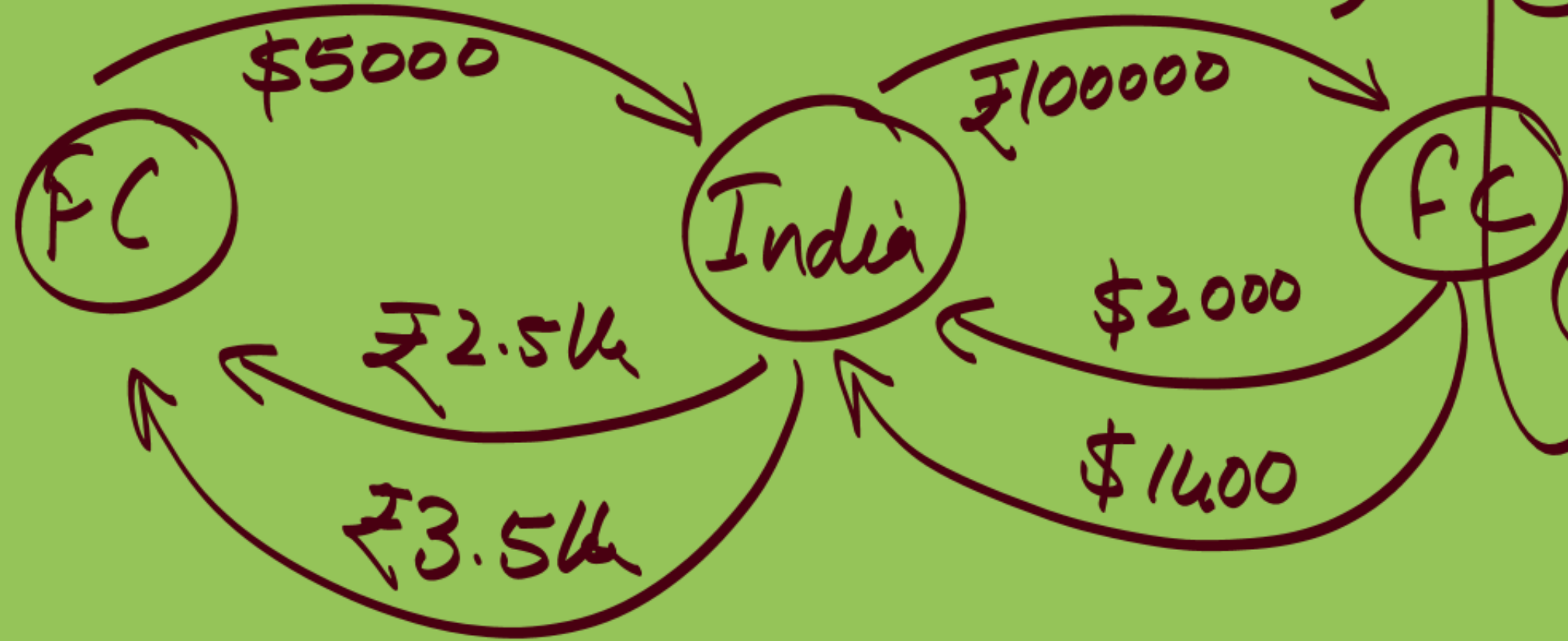
\$1 = ₹50  
 \$1 = ₹70

# मुद्रा का अवमूल्यन (Devaluation of Currency)

1949, 1966 & 1991 (2 बार)

(आयात (Im.))

निर्यात (Ex.)



## उद्देश्य परिणाम

- ① निर्यात ↑
- ② आयात ↓
- ③  $\frac{\text{भुगतान}}{\text{संग्रहण}}$  → अनुकूल  
 (BOP) (Ex. > Im.)
- ④ आयातों में विस्थापन  
 (Import Substitution)

नाममात्र वि. दर

#  $NER \rightarrow$  Nominal Exchange Rate  $\rightarrow$   $\boxed{\$1 = ₹80}$

NEER  $\rightarrow$  Nominal Effective E.R.

$RER \rightarrow$  Real Ex. Rate (वास्तविक)

$REER \rightarrow$  Real Eff. Ex. R.

NEER  
REER

# नाममात्र प्रभावी विनिमय दर (NEER)

विदेशी मुद्रा की एक इकाई खरीदने के लिए आवश्यक घरेलू मुद्रा की इकाइयों की संख्या

भारत औसत (Weighted Average) - **NER** - भार (WEIGHT) - विदेशी व्यापार में व्यापारिक भागीदार का हिस्सा

USA - 60% और UK - भारत के साथ 40% व्यापार

NEER

NER = (USA के साथ NER \* USA का वजन) + (UK के साथ NER \* UK का वजन)

$$(73 * 0.6) + (103 * 0.4) = 85$$

$\$1 = ₹50$   
 $\$1 = ₹70$

$$\frac{80 \times 0.6 + 110 \times 0.4}{48 + 40}$$

$\$1 = ₹73$   
 $₹1 = ₹103$

$$\frac{70 \times 0.6 + 100 \times 0.4}{42 + 40}$$

92

82

REGRET → निर्धन → संख्या  
आयत → क्षेत्रफल  
REGRET → Appm  
साधारण वास्तु → Defm

---

# वास्तविक प्रभावी विनिमय दर (REER)

- दो देशों के भीतर प्रचलित मूल्य स्तरों के समायोजन के बाद दो मुद्राओं के सापेक्ष मूल्य को मापता है।

USA

REER

$\frac{FCPr}{IndPr}$

- $REER = \text{NER} \cdot (\text{संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में मूल्य} / \text{भारत में मूल्य})$

- उदा.  $\$1 = ₹73$  (NER)



India & US

$\frac{NER}{REER}$

- बर्गर - ₹200 और \$20

- $REER = 73 \cdot (20/200) = 7.3$  (अमेरिकी सामान की एक इकाई खरीदने के लिए 7.3 यूनिट भारतीय सामान की जरूरत है)

# Balance of Payment (भुगतान संतुलन)

Export निर्यात  
Import आयात

Dr.	Cr.
Import	Credit
	Debit
	Credit

Double-Entry  
Accounting System  
IMF

RBI

निर्यात  
आयात

मुद्रा

Systemmatic Record

अनुक्रम → Ex. & Im.  
प्रतिरूप  
Ex. < Im.



# Current A/c Deficit  
 धातु आयात व्यय

BOP → Ex. & Im. of Goods & Services

# Balance of Trade  
 आयात व्यय

Current A/c  
 धातु लेखा/आयात

Sovereign सरकार  
 ECB - निधि

Capital A/c  
 पूंजी लेखा/आयात

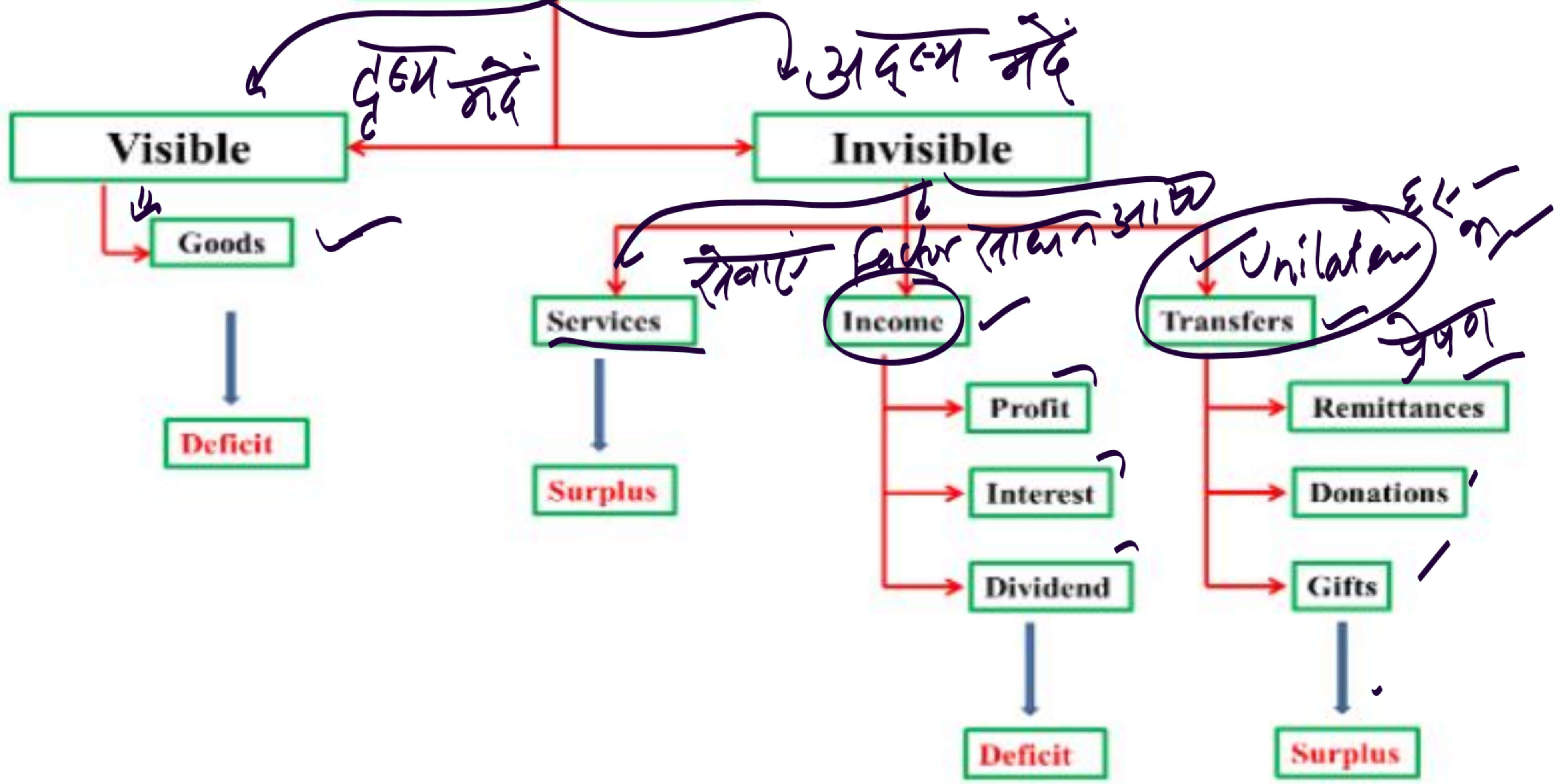
foreign ex. Rem. A/c

- ① वस्तुओं का आयात एवं निर्यात  
 (Visible Items → दृश्य मदें)
- ② सेवाओं का आ. / निर्यात  
 (Invisible Item अदृश्य मदें)
- ③ साधन आय (Factor Income)
- ④ एकतरफा भुगतान (Unilateral Payments)

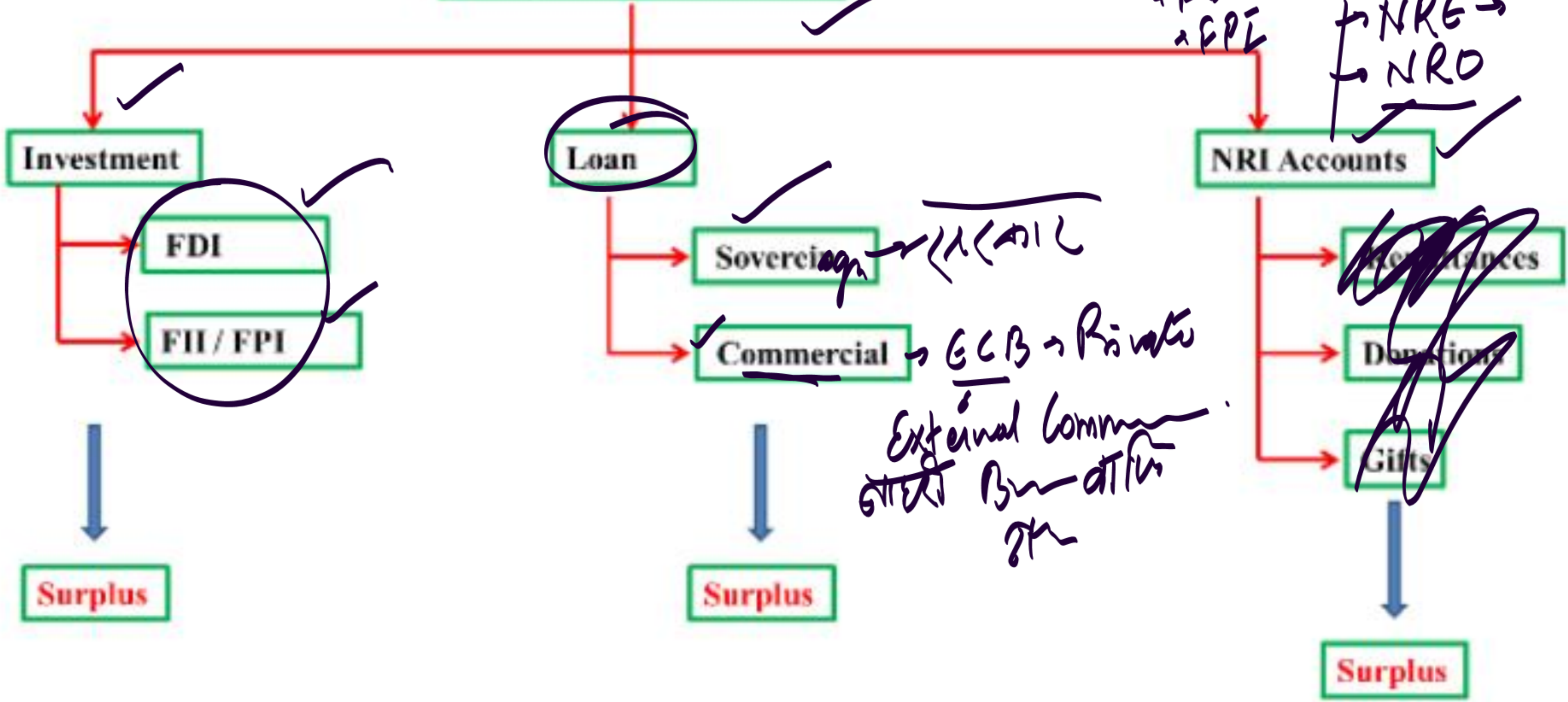
- Remittance प्रेषण
- रुप धरणा
- द्वि-तरफा भुगतान
- Gifts & Grants  
 Donation

- ① ऋणों का लेन-देन  
 (Borrowing from)
- ② Gold & Foreign Exchange
- ③ FDI
- ④ FPI

# Current Account



# Capital Account



Listed & Non-Listed

10% limit

Arvind Mayaram

10% limit

FDI

Vs

FPI

FII

Foreign Direct Investment  
FDI  
पूरा इन्वेस्टि

Foreign Portfolio Inv. FPI  
पूरा इन्वेस्टि

FIFP

Only listed Co.

Greenfield FDI  
Brownfield FDI

Sector	FDI Limit ✓	<u>Entry Route</u>
<u>Agriculture &amp; Animal Husbandry</u>	100%	Automatic / Dr
<b>Plantation Sector</b> ✓ (including tea, coffee, <u>Rubber, Cardamom,</u> Palm oil tree, Olive oil tree plantations)	100% ✓	Automatic
<b>Mining and Exploration of metal and non-metal ores</b> (including diamond, gold, silver, and precious ores but excluding titanium-bearing minerals and their ores)	100% ✓	Automatic

### **Petroleum & Natural Gas**

Exploration activities of oil and natural gas fields, infrastructure related to marketing of petroleum products and natural gas, marketing of natural gas and petroleum products, etc.

**100%**

**Automatic**

### **Petroleum & Natural Gas**

Petroleum refining by the Public Sector Undertakings (PSU), without any disinvestment or dilution of domestic equity in the existing PSUs.

**49%**

**Automatic**

Defence Manufacturing

100%

Automatic up to 49%  
Above 49% under  
Government route in  
cases resulting in  
access to modern  
technology in the  
country



## Broadcasting

- Teleports(setting up of up-linking HUBs/Teleports)
- Direct to Home (DTH)
- Cable Networks (Multi System operators (MSOs) operating at the National State or District level and undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization and addressability
- Mobile TV
- Head end-in-the Sky Broadcasting Service(HITS)

100%

Automatic

### **Print Media**

- Publishing of newspapers and periodicals dealing with news and current affairs
- Publication of Indian editions of foreign magazines dealing with news and current affairs

26%

**Government**

<p><b>Civil Aviation – Airports</b> Green Field Projects &amp; Existing Projects</p>	<p><b>100%</b></p>	<p><b>Automatic</b></p>
<p><b>Civil Aviation – Air Transport Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Scheduled Air Transport Service/ Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline</li><li>• Regional Air Transport Service</li></ul> <p>(Foreign Airlines are barred from Investing in Air India)</p>	<p><b>100%</b></p>	<p><b>Automatic up to 49%</b> <b>Above 49% under the Government route</b> <b>100% Automatic for NRIs</b></p>

<p><b>E-commerce activities</b> (e-commerce entities would engage only in Business to Business (B2B) e-commerce and not in Business to Consumer (B2C) e-commerce.)</p>	<p><b>100%</b></p>	<p><b>Automatic</b></p>
<p><b>Single Brand retail trading</b> Local sourcing norms will be relaxed up to three years and a relaxed sourcing regime for another five years for entities undertaking Single Brand Retail Trading of products having 'state-of-art' and 'cutting edge' technology.</p>	<p><b>100%</b></p>	<p><b>Automatic up to 49%</b> <b>Above 49% under the Government route</b></p>
<p><b>Multi Brand Retail Trading</b></p>	<p><b>51%</b></p>	<p><b>Government</b></p>


## Railway Infrastructure

Construction, operation, and maintenance of the following

- Suburban corridor projects through PPP
- High-speed train projects
- Dedicated freight lines
- Rolling stock including train sets, and locomotives/coaches manufacturing and maintenance facilities
- Railway Electrification
- Signaling systems
- Freight terminals
- Passenger terminals
- Infrastructure in industrial park pertaining to

100%

Automatic



Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARC)	100%	Automatic
Banking- Private Sector	74%	'Automatic up to 49% Above 49% & up to 74% under the Government route
Banking- Public Sector	20%	Government
<u>Credit Information Companies (CIC)</u>	100%	Automatic

CRISIL  
ICRA  
CIBIL  
Experian

<b>Insurance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Insurance Company</li><li>• Insurance Brokers</li><li>• Third Party Administrators</li><li>• Surveyors and Loss Assessors</li><li>• Other Insurance Intermediaries</li></ul>	49%	Automatic
<b>Pension Sector</b>	49%	Automatic
<b>Power Exchanges</b>	49%	Automatic
<b>White Label ATM Operations</b>	100%	Automatic
<b>Financial services activities regulated by RBI, SEBI, IRDA, or any other regulator</b>	100%	Automatic

<b>Pharmaceuticals(<u>Green Field</u>)</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Automatic</b>
<b>Pharmaceuticals(<u>Brown Field</u>)</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Automatic up to 74%</b> <b>Above 74% under</b> <b>Government route</b>
<b>Food products manufactured or produced in India</b> Trading, including through e-commerce, in respect of food products manufactured or produced in India.	<b>100%</b>	<b>Government</b>

प्राप्ति

भुगतान

TABLE 20.3. Balance of Payments Account (in Crore Rs.)

Receipt (Credit)		Payments (Debits)	
<b>I. Current Transactions</b>			
1. Exports of goods	900	8. Import of goods	1000
2. Exports of services	350	9. Import of Services	500
3. Income from foreign investments	500	10. Foreign income from investment at home	400
4. Unilateral receipts	300	11. Unilateral payments	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>2050</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2200</b>
<b>II. Capital Transactions</b>			
5. Long term borrowings	500	12. Long term lendings	550
6. Short term borrowings	400	13. Short term lendings	280
7. Sale of gold/assets	200	14. Purchase of gold/assets	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>930</b>
		15. Errors and omissions	20
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3150</b>		<b>3150</b>

# FDI inflows fell 16% to \$71 bn in FY23 on weak global factors

“The fall in FDI inflows is more likely due to global push factors (tighter developed market (DM) monetary policy), while domestic pull factors (supply chain relocation) have yet to materially lift FDI,” Nomura said in a note on Wednesday.

25/05/2023

2022-23

By: ENS Economic Bureau  
New Delhi | May 25, 2023 04:35 IST

NewsGuard

Follow Us



ADVERTISEMENT

GoDaddy

Full website security made easy.



Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows into the country declined by 16 per cent to \$71 billion on a gross basis in the fiscal ended March 2023 impacted by weak global factors.

This is the first fall in FDI inflows in the country in a decade.

In the fiscal year 2022 (FY22), FDI inflows in the country stood at \$84.835 billion.

2021-22

2021-22

\$84.835 BL.

Delhi N  
oppose  
Delhi s  
Kejriw  
1 hour e

Mahar  
2023 L  
2 hours



REST OF

“The fall in FDI inflows is more likely due to global push factors (tighter developed market (DM) monetary policy), while domestic pull factors (supply chain relocation) have yet to materially lift FDI,” Nomura said in a note on Wednesday.

The fall in inflows in the previous fiscal appears to have been led by the services sector, with IT-related FDI (the largest component) likely slowing due to lower start-up sector inflows.

During the year, inflows in auto sector, construction and broader services also went down, while trading, pharma, energy and chemicals sectors rose.

**ALSO READ**

In ap  
mistr  
attra

ENTERI

Spide

Spide

revie

on-al

rolle

ENTERI

Analy

Story

Mala

emer

coun

In FY 2014-15, FDI inflow in India stood at mere \$ 45.15 bn, which increased to \$ 60.22 bn in 2016-17 and further to the highest ever annual FDI inflow of \$ 83.57 bn reported during the FY 2021-22.

Total FDI inflows in the country in the FY 22-23 is \$ 70.97 Bn and total FDI equity inflows stands at \$ 46.03 Bn.

Mauritius (26%), Singapore (23%), USA (9%), Netherland (7%) and Japan (6%) emerge as top 5 countries for FDI equity inflows into India FY 2022-23.

Top 5 sectors receiving highest FDI Equity Inflow during FY 2022-23 are Services Sector (Fin, Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/ Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other) (16%) Computer Software & Hardware (15%), Trading (6%), Telecommunications (6%) and Automobile Industry (5%).

Top 5 States receiving highest FDI Equity Inflow during FY 2022-23 are Maharashtra (29%), Karnataka (24%), Gujarat (17%), Delhi (13%), and Tamil Nadu (5%).

Route

Govt. Route / Approval Route

Automatic / Direct Route

DPIIT, MOCI

FIPB

# Welcome to Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal(FIFP), INDIA

The Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal (FIFP) is the new online single point interface of the Government of India for investors to facilitate Foreign Direct Investment. This portal is being administered by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry. This portal will continue to facilitate the single window clearance of applications which are through approval route. Upon receipt of the FDI application, the concerned Administrative Ministry/Department shall process the application as per the Standard Operation Procedure (SOP). If the online filing of application is with digital signature by authorised signatory, physical submission of the copy is not required. For applications without digital signature, once the e-filing of the application is completed, the applicant is required to file/courier only SINGLE signed copy of the printed version of the online application, along with the duly authenticated copy of the documents attached with the application, to the Nodal Officers of the concerned Administrative Ministry/Department as per the SOP. The additional features such as: e-communication, quicker processing, reduced paperwork, SMS/email alert and many more continue to exist. Before you log in for the online application form, please take some time off to register on portal.

Trade during FY 2022-23 (April-March)\*

		2022-23 (USD Billion)	2021-22 (USD Billion)
Merchandise	Exports	\$ 447.46	422.00
	Imports	\$ 714.24	613.05
Services*	Exports	322.72	254.53
	Imports	177.94	147.01
Overall Trade (Merchandise+ Services)*	Exports	770.18	676.53
	Imports	892.18	760.06
	Trade Balance	-122.00	-83.53

67141

Merchandise (Handwritten note with arrows pointing to Merchandise Exports and Imports)

Services\* (Handwritten note with arrow pointing to Services Exports and Imports)

Trade Deficit (Handwritten note with arrows pointing to the overall trade balance and import values)

Handwritten annotations including dollar signs, checkmarks, and circles around specific data points in the table.

Special Offer! Mint + WSJ at ₹3499

Claim Now!

## Gainers &amp; Losers

Fri Jun 02 2023 15:59:47

TOP GAINERS TOP LOSERS

Tata Steel	108
	1.93%
Maruti Suzuki India	9,488.8
	1.73%
Mahindra & Mahindra	1,341.4
	1.71%

Home / Economy / India's overall trade deficit in FY 22-23 jumps to \$122 billion, says govt

## India's overall trade deficit in FY 22-23 jumps to \$122 billion, says govt

1 min read • [Saurav Mukherjee](#)

13 Apr 2023, 03:25 PM IST

The country recorded an on-year jump of \$94 billion in annual exports trade despite recessions and other issues, as per the data shared by the commerce ministry.

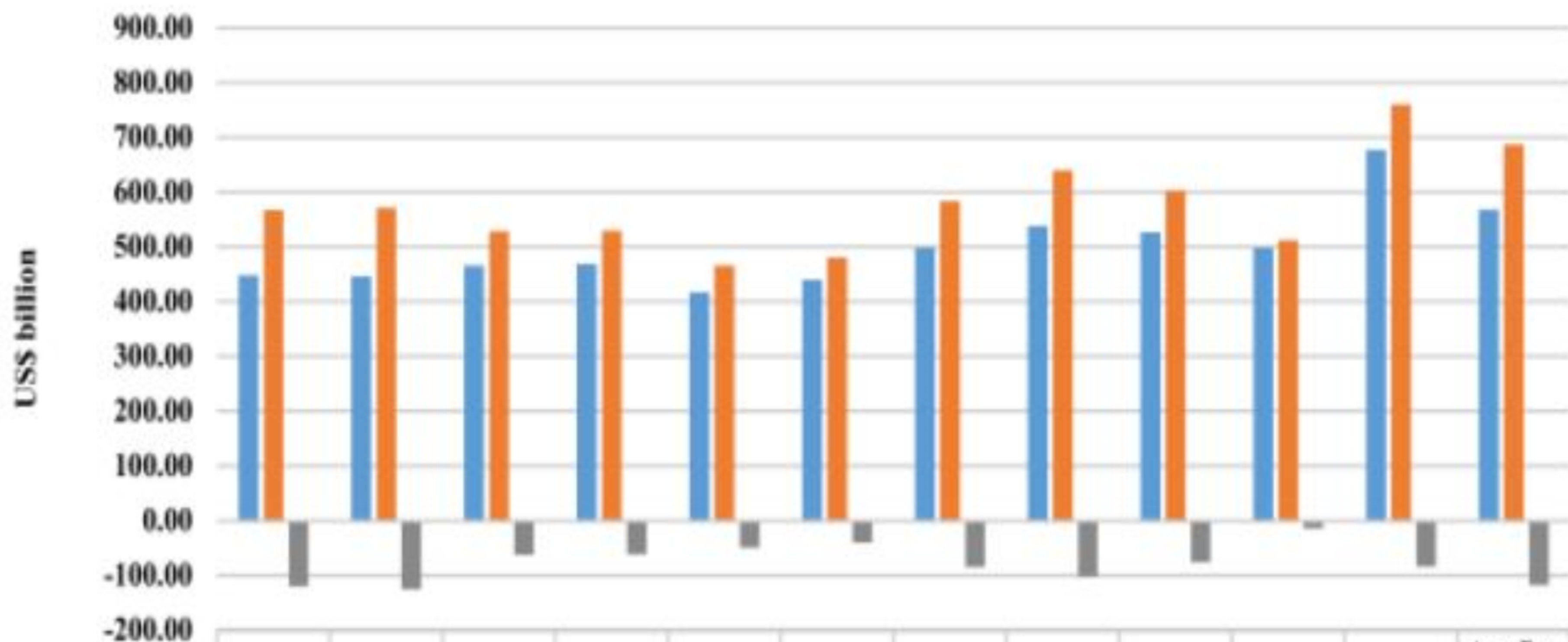
Adve

**CORRUPT  
FREE**The government  
**more than**

Anti-Corruption Action L

**9501-200-20**

## India's Overall Trade (Merchandise & Services) since 2011-12



	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Apr-Dec 2022*
■ Exports	448.29	446.08	466.22	468.45	416.60	440.05	498.62	538.08	526.55	497.90	676.53	568.57
■ Imports	567.55	571.50	528.95	529.61	465.64	480.21	583.11	640.14	602.98	511.96	760.06	686.70
■ Trade Balance	-119.26	-125.42	-62.73	-61.17	-49.04	-40.16	-84.49	-102.06	-76.43	-14.06	-83.53	-118.12

**Merchandise Trade***(Values in US\$ billion)*

S. No	Year	Exports	Growth%	Imports	Growth%	Trade Balance
1	2011-12	305.96	22.48	489.32	32.33	-183.36
2	2012-13	300.40	-1.82	490.74	0.29	-190.34
3	2013-14	314.41	4.66	450.20	-8.26	-135.79
4	2014-15	310.34	-1.29	448.03	-0.48	-137.69
5	2015-16	262.29	-15.48	381.01	-14.96	-118.72
6	2016-17	275.85	5.17	384.36	0.88	-108.50
7	2017-18	303.53	10.03	465.58	21.13	-162.05
8	2018-19	330.08	8.75	514.08	10.42	-184.00
9	2019-20	313.36	-5.06	474.71	-7.66	-161.35
10	2020-21	291.81	-6.88	394.44	-16.91	-102.63
11	2021-22	422.00	44.62	613.05	55.43	-191.05
	<u>April-December 2022 (QE)</u>	332.76	9.09	551.70	24.96	-218.94

*Source: DGCI&S, QE stands for Quick Estimate*

## Services Trade

(Values in US\$ billion)

S.No	Year	Exports	Growth%	Imports	Growth %	Net of Services
1	2011-12	142.32	14.19	78.23	-2.89	64.10
2	2012-13	145.68	2.36	80.76	3.24	64.91
3	2013-14	151.81	4.21	78.75	-2.50	73.07
4	2014-15	158.11	4.15	81.58	3.59	76.53
5	2015-16	154.31	-2.40	84.63	3.75	69.68
6	2016-17	164.20	6.41	95.85	13.25	68.34
7	2017-18	195.09	18.81	117.53	22.61	77.56
8	2018-19	208.00	6.62	126.06	7.26	81.94
9	2019-20	213.19	2.50	128.27	1.75	84.92
10	2020-21	206.09	-3.33	117.52	-8.38	88.57
11	2021-22	254.53	23.5	147.01	25.09	107.52
	April-December 2022*	235.81	27.71	134.99	28.01	100.82

## Exports of Top 10 Commodities in 2021-22

(Values in US\$ billion)

S. No.	Commodity	2020-21	2021-22	Apr-Nov 2022(P)	Growth % in 2021-22 over 2020-21	Share %
1	Petroleum products ✓✓	25.80	67.47	65.34	161.47	15.99
2	Pearl, precious, semiprecious stones	18.15	27.68	17.61	52.51	6.56
3	Iron and Steel ✓	12.12	22.91	9.29	88.93	5.43
4	Drug formulations, biologicals ✓	19.04	19.00	12.74	-0.22	4.5
5	Gold and other precious metal jewelry	6.63	11.06	8.67	66.9	2.62
6	Organic chemicals ✓	7.64	10.95	6.65	43.34	2.59
7	Aluminum, products of aluminum	5.80	10.64	6.16	83.56	2.52
8	Electric machinery and equipment	8.13	10.35	7.11	27.37	2.45
9	RMG cotton incl accessories	6.87	9.04	6.00	31.64	2.14
10	Products of iron and steel	6.56	8.79	6.41	33.98	2.08
	Total	291.81	422.00	298.29	44.62	100

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata, P stands for provisional

## Imports of Top 10 Commodities in 2021-22

(Values in US\$ billion)

Rank	Commodity	2020-21	2021-22	Apr-Nov 2022 (P)	Growth % 2021-22 over 2020-21	Share%
1	Petroleum: Crude	59.48	122.45	113.64	105.87	19.97
2	Gold	34.60	46.17	27.21	33.41	7.53
3	Petroleum Products	23.21	39.36	32.79	69.61	6.42
4	Coal, Coke And Briquettes etc.	16.27	31.72	37.25	94.9	5.17
5	Pearl, Precious, Semiprecious Stones	18.89	31.01	21.05	64.17	5.06
6	Electronics Components	15.30	25.94	16.27	69.58	4.23
7	Vegetable Oils	11.09	18.99	14.28	71.26	3.1
8	Organic Chemicals	11.09	17.77	13.02	60.22	2.9
9	Telecom Instruments	14.88	15.22	10.63	2.31	2.48
10	Computer Hardware, Peripherals	10.43	15.17	10.32	45.44	2.48
	<b>Total</b>	<b>394.44</b>	<b>613.05</b>	<b>493.46</b>	<b>55.43</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: DGCI&amp;S, Kolkata, P stands for provisional

## Top 10 Export Destinations of India in 2021-22

(Values in US\$ billion)

Rank	Country	2020-21	2021-22	Apr-Nov 2022(P)	Growth % in 2021-22 over 2020-21	Share%
1	U S A	51.63	76.18	53.14	47.53	18.05
2	United Arab Emirates	16.68	28.04	20.83	68.14	6.65
3	China	21.19	21.26	9.90	0.36	5.04
4	Bangladesh	9.69	16.16	8.10	66.70	3.83
5	Netherland	6.47	12.55	12.32	93.78	2.97
6	Singapore	8.68	11.15	8.01	28.53	2.64
7	Hong Kong	10.16	10.98	6.54	8.09	2.60
8	U K	8.21	10.50	7.31	27.94	2.49
9	Belgium	5.24	10.08	6.12	92.61	2.39
10	Germany	8.13	9.88	6.71	21.64	2.34
	<b>Total</b>	<b>291.81</b>	<b>422.00</b>	<b>298.29</b>	<b>44.62</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata, P stands for provisional

## Top 10 Import Sources of India in 2021-22

(Values in US\$ billion)

Rank	Country	2021-21	2021-22	Apr-Nov 2022(P)	Growth % in 2021-22 over 2020-21	Share %
1	China	65.21	94.57	67.92	45.02	15.43
2	United Arab Emirates	26.62	44.83	36.95	68.39	7.31
3	U S A	28.89	43.31	34.20	49.94	7.07
4	Saudi Arab	16.19	34.10	29.10	110.67	5.56
5	Iraq	14.29	31.93	24.93	123.47	5.21
6	Switzerland	18.23	23.39	12.06	28.31	3.82
7	Hong Kong	15.17	19.10	12.73	25.86	3.12
8	Singapore	13.30	18.96	14.95	42.52	3.09
9	Indonesia	12.47	17.70	21.48	41.95	2.89
10	Korea Rp.	12.77	17.48	14.24	36.83	2.85
	<b>Total</b>	<b>394.44</b>	<b>613.05</b>	<b>493.46</b>	<b>55.43</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata, P stands for provisional

Member	Quota (Millions, SDR)	Quota Share (%)	Votes	Vote Share (%)
United States	82994.2	17.46	831407	16.52
Japan	30820.5	6.48	309670	6.15
China	30482.9	6.41	306294	6.09
Germany	26634.4	5.6	267809	5.32
France	20155.1	4.24	203016	4.03
United Kingdom	20155.1	4.24	203016	4.03
Italy	15070	3.17	152165	3.02
India	13114.4	2.76	132609	2.64
Russian Federation	12903.7	2.71	130502	2.59
Brazil	11042	2.32	111885	2.22

Table 5.5. Trends in Nominal and Real Effective Exchange Rate of Rupee

(Trade Based Weights)

Year/month (Average)	Nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) 6-currency Index	Real effective exchange rate (REER) 6-Currency Index	Nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) 40-currency Index	Real effective exchange rate (REER) 40-Currency Index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Base Year: 2015-16=100</b>				
2004-05	139.77	75.30	133.77	89.21
2005-06	145.23	79.94	136.78	91.35
2006-07	139.62	80.45	130.61	89.89
2007-08	150.34	89.04	140.13	97.42
2008-09	130.86	82.26	124.86	88.90
2009-10	126.61	88.08	121.65	92.68
2010-11	134.55	100.43	125.13	100.53
2011-12	124.07	97.81	116.89	98.38
2012-13	111.26	94.73	104.77	94.19
2013-14	99.68	91.11	96.75	92.13
2014-15	101.08	97.09	99.09	97.21
2015-16	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2016-17	99.48	102.63	100.08	101.80
2017-18	101.46	106.52	103.24	105.94
2018-19	94.19	100.29	97.45	100.63
2019-20	94.87	103.56	98.00	103.20
2020-21	88.45	101.84	93.92	103.46
2021-22	87.03	102.27	93.13	104.66
<b>2022-23 (P)</b>				
April	87.59	103.22	93.33	103.46
May	88.04	104.20	93.34	104.75
June	87.40	103.32	92.62	104.01
July	86.88	102.96	92.07	103.53
August	87.24	103.74	92.27	103.79
September	88.27	105.05	93.06	104.69
October	86.92	103.58	91.89	103.69

**Country-wise Share in Inward Remittances, 2020-21**

<b>Source Country</b>	<b>Share in Total Remittances (Per cent)</b>
United States	23.4
United Arab Emirates	18.0
United Kingdom	6.8
Singapore	5.7
Saudi Arabia	5.1
Kuwait	2.4
Oman	1.6
Qatar	1.5
Hong Kong	1.1
Australia	0.7
Malaysia	0.7
Canada	0.6

# Countries Receiving the Highest Remittances

For the past 15 years, India has consistently topped the chart of the largest remittance beneficiaries.

Rank	Remittance Inflows by Country	2022 (USD)
1	India	\$100,000M
2	Mexico	\$60,300M
3	China	\$51,000M
4	Philippines	\$38,000M
5	Egypt, Arab Rep.	\$32,337M
6	Pakistan	\$29,000M
7	France	\$28,520M
8	Bangladesh	\$21,000M
9	Nigeria	\$20,945M
10	Vietnam	\$19,000M
<b>Total</b>	<b>World</b>	<b>\$794,059M</b>

India has the highest remittance inflow Image: Visual Capitalist

---

With an estimated \$100 billion in remittances received, India is said to have reached an all-time high in 2022.

## **India received highest ever foreign inward remittances in a single year of \$89,127 million in FY 2021-22**

Posted On: 07 FEB 2023 6:05PM by PIB Delhi

During 2021-22, India received foreign inward remittances of \$89,127 million which was the highest ever inward remittances received in a single year. This was stated by Union Minister of State for Finance Shri Pankaj Chaudhary in a written reply to a question in Rajya Sabha today.

The data for the past five years on inward remittances is as below.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Inward Remittances (US \$ million)</b>
2017-18	69,129
2018-19	76,396
2019-20	83,195
2020-21	80,185
2021-22	89,127

Source: RBI.