

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

## **Some Insights**

### **Preface**

The study uses trade indicators to analyse merchandise export and import data in a way that should be useful for the purpose of policy. The indicators provide a glimpse of the trade patterns of the world and the performance of India in comparison to various other countries. They have been used in the case of India's exports of **Cane or Beet Sugar & Cut Flowers and Flower Buds** and imports of **Newsprint Rolls or Sheets and Coffee, whether Roasted or Not** to indicate the possible directions policy may take.

The data used in this study has been sourced from the Export Import Data Bank of the DGCI&S, Department of Commerce, and Government of India and from the United Nations Comtrade Database. Introduction notes of each commodities has been sourced from the various sights –viz Wikipedia, Britannica, The Economic Times etc.

Computations are based on data at ITC-HS four-digit level ( ITC-HS Code-1701 & 0306 for export and 4801 & 0901 for import ) and the latest finalized data available on the UN Comtrade Database up to year 2022 and on the DGCI&S Database up to June'2023. So, trends from 2019 to 2022 have been shown when we extract the data from UN Comtrade and from 2019 to 2022 have been shown when we extract the data from DGCIS Data base.

In this report, we will see various analysis and aspects of India's Precious as well as International export trade of Cane or Beet Sugar & Cut Flowers and Flower Buds and imports of Newsprint Rolls or Sheets and Coffee, whether Roasted or Not. We will use both the 4 digit Commodity codes, for our analysis, as appropriate.

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

- Table 1 : India's top 10 Export destination of Cane or Beet Sugar with their shares in percentage.
- Table 2 : World's top 10 Exporters of Cane or Beet Sugar with their shares in percentage.
- Table 3 : World's top 10 Importers of Cane or Beet Sugar with their shares in percentage.
- Annex- I : Top 3 sources of Cane or Beet Sugar of World's top 3 Importers.
- Table 4 : India's top 10 Export destination of Cut Flowers and Flower Buds with their shares in percentage.
- Table 5 : World's top 10 Exporters of Cut Flowers and Flower Buds with their shares in percentage.
- Table 6 : World's top 10 Importers of Cut Flowers and Flower Buds with their shares in percentage.
- Annex-II : Top 3 sources of Cut Flowers and Flower Buds of World's top 3 Importers.
- Table 7 : India's top10 Sources of Newsprint Rolls or Sheets with their shares in percentage.
- Table 8 : World's top 10 Importers of Newsprint Rolls or Sheets with their shares in percentage.
- Table 9 : India's top 10 Sources of Coffee, whether Roasted or Not with their shares in percentage.
- Table 10 : World's top 10 Importers of Coffee, whether Roasted or Not with their shares in percentage.

## EXPORT

### Cane or Beet Sugar

White table sugar comes from either sugarcane or sugar beets and is usually sold without its plant source clearly identified. This is because—**chemically speaking—the two products are identical**. Refined table sugar is pure, crystallized sucrose, much in the same way that pure salt is simply sodium chloride. Sucrose is found naturally in honey, dates, and sugar maple sap, but it is most concentrated in sugarcane and sugar beets. **The refining process renders the original plant irrelevant as the sucrose is completely extracted from the plant that produced it.**

**Sugarcane** or **sugar cane** is a species of tall, perennial grass that is used for sugar production. The plants are 2–6 m tall with stout, jointed, fibrous stalks that are rich in sucrose,<sup>[1]</sup> which accumulates in the stalk internodes. Sugarcanes belong to the grass family, Poaceae, an economically important flowering plant family that includes maize, wheat, rice, and sorghum, and many forage crops. It is native to the warm temperate and tropical regions of India, Southeast Asia, and New Guinea. Grown in tropical and subtropical regions, sugarcane is the world's largest crop by production quantity, totaling 1.9 billion tonnes in 2020, with Brazil accounting for 40% of the world total. Sugarcane accounts for 79% of sugar produced globally (most of the rest is made from sugar beets). About 70% of the sugar produced comes from *Saccharum officinarum* and its hybrids. All sugarcane species can interbreed, and the major commercial cultivars are complex hybrids.

The sugar beet has a conical, white, fleshy root (a taproot) with a flat crown. The plant consists of the root and a rosette of leaves. Sugar is formed by photosynthesis in the leaves and is then stored in the root.

The root of the beet contains 75% water, about 20% sugar, and 5% pulp. The exact sugar content can vary between 12% and 21%, depending on the cultivar and growing conditions. Sugar is the primary value of sugar beet as a cash crop. The pulp, insoluble in water and mainly composed of cellulose, hemicellulose, lignin, and pectin, is used in animal feed. The byproducts of the sugar beet crop, such as pulp and molasses, add another 10% to the value of the harvest.

Sugarcane was an ancient crop of the Austronesian and Papuan people. It was introduced to Polynesia, Island Melanesia, and Madagascar in prehistoric times via Austronesian sailors. It was also introduced to southern China and India by Austronesian traders around 1200 to 1000 BC.

In 2022/23, the world sugar production amounted to approximately 177 million metric tons. During this period, Asia was the largest sugar-producing region in the world, yielding almost 60 million metric tons of sugar. India, Thailand, and China were the region's top sugar producers. Sugar production in Brazil has fluctuated over the past five years. In 2015/2016, the country produced approximately 34.7 million metric tons of sugar. However, this production was forecast to increase to roughly 42 million metric tons in 2023/24. In 2021, Brazil was the leading global sugar cane producer, with a production volume of 715.7 million metric tons. That year, Russia and France were the primary sugar beet producers worldwide. conducted by Acta Dermato-Venereologica contemporary superfine or ultrafine Merino wool with their reduced fibre diameters do not provoke itch, are well tolerated and in fact benefit eczema management.

In 2022, global Cane or Beet **Sugar** with a total Export trade of US \$ 25.59 Billion. In 2022 the exports grew by 2%, from US \$ 25.09 Billion for 2021 to US \$ 25.59 Billion for 2022. In that year top 5 exporting countries of Cane or Beet sugar were Brazil (US \$ 11 B), India (US \$ 5.74B), France (US \$ 1.14 B), Germany (US \$ 892.75 M) and Mexico (US\$ 825.29M). In 2022 world Cane or Beet **Sugar** Import trade of US \$ 18.38 Billion. In 2022 the imports decrease by 24.20%, from US \$ 24.25 Billion for 2021 to US \$ 18.38 Billion for 2022. In that year top 5 importing countries of Cane or Beet sugar were China (US \$ 2.56 B), USA (US \$ 2.28 B), Italy (US \$ 1 B), Rep of Korea (US \$ 977.58 M) and Spain (US \$ 859.64 M).

These are broadly classified under **H.S. Code-1701**.

Table - 1

**India's Top 10 destination of Cane or Beet Sugar (H.S Code-1701)**

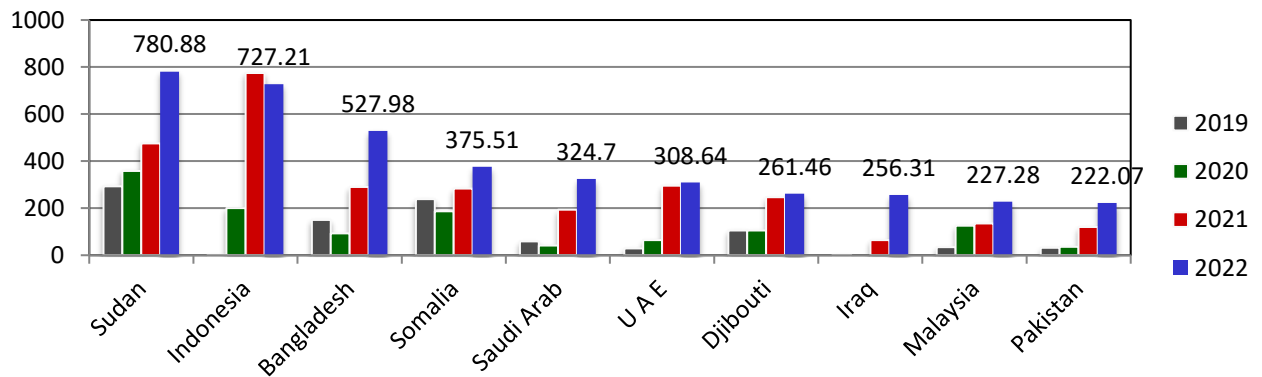
Rank	Countries	2019		2020		2021		2022	
		Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	Sudan	293.46	17.14	358.80	14.34	475.69	12.42	780.88	13.50
2.	Indonesia	1.76	0.10	200.33	8.00	774.84	20.23	727.21	12.57
3.	Bangladesh	150.68	8.80	92.89	3.71	290.14	7.57	527.98	9.13
4.	Somalia	238.14	13.91	186.28	7.44	283.71	7.41	375.51	6.49
5.	Saudi Arab	59.06	3.45	40.87	1.63	194.30	5.07	324.70	5.61
6.	U A E	28.55	1.67	64.24	2.57	296.10	7.73	308.64	5.34
7.	Djibouti	105.36	6.15	105.19	4.20	247.17	6.45	261.46	4.52
8.	Iraq	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.90	1.69	256.31	4.43
9.	Malaysia	34.97	2.04	124.94	4.99	134.93	3.52	227.28	3.93
10.	Pakistan	31.97	1.87	35.09	1.40	119.68	3.12	222.07	3.84
	Others	768.49	44.88	1294.09	51.71	948.88	24.77	1773.11	30.65
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1712.48</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2502.71</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3830.33</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5785.15</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: DGCI&S.

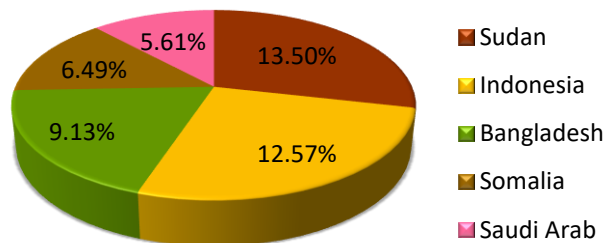
Note : India's Export including re-export

Leading importers of Cane or Beet Sugar from India from 2019-2022 (in million USD)

Data label given on the basis of 2022



India's top 5 destinations of Cane or Beet Sugar by percentage India in 2022:



The value of exports of Cane or beet sugar from India totalled \$ 5.78 billion in 2022. Sales of Cane or beet sugar from India went up by more than 51% compared to 2021 or went up by US \$ 1.95 billion in 2022. Sudan was the top most destination of Cane or Beet Sugar imports 13.50% share of India's total export value of Cane or Beet Sugar from India in 2022, followed by Indonesia (12.57 %) and Bangladesh (9.13 %). The worth value export of Cane or Beet Sugar from India have reached on pick in the year 2022, which was US \$ 5.78 Billion in that year.

3  
Table-2

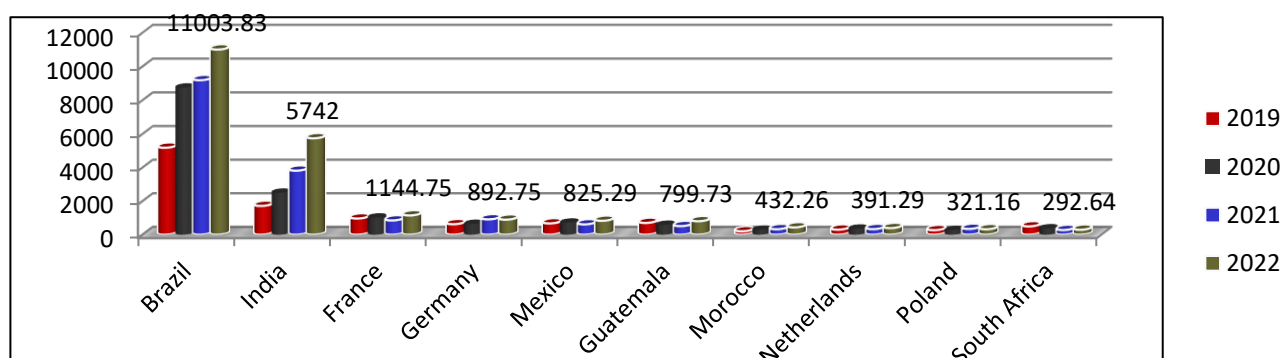
**World's Top 10 exporter of Cane or Beet Sugar (H.S Code-1701)**

Rank	Countries	2019		2020		2021		2022	
		Value ( million \$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	Brazil	5179.14	26.01	8744.19	37.50	9186.41	36.61	11003.83	43.00
2.	India	<b>1712.59</b>	<b>8.60</b>	<b>2494.65</b>	<b>10.70</b>	<b>3813.06</b>	<b>15.20</b>	<b>5742.00</b>	<b>22.44</b>
3.	France	961.64	4.83	1015.38	4.36	844.75	3.37	1144.75	4.47
4.	Germany	621.29	3.12	633.86	2.72	911.62	3.63	892.75	3.49
5.	Mexico	669.47	3.36	710.86	3.05	611.53	2.44	825.29	3.23
6.	Guatemala	698.00	3.51	579.80	2.49	509.33	2.03	799.73	3.13
7.	Morocco	201.29	1.01	285.94	1.23	324.47	1.29	432.26	1.69
8.	Netherlands	299.00	1.50	350.26	1.50	329.86	1.31	391.29	1.53
9.	Poland	268.59	1.35	269.35	1.16	343.64	1.37	321.16	1.26
10.	South Africa	491.71	2.47	370.76	1.59	276.70	1.10	292.64	1.14
	Others	8806.88	44.23	7859.72	33.71	7938.45	31.64	3742.39	14.63
	<b>Total</b>	19909.60	100	23314.78	100	25089.81	100	25588.10	100

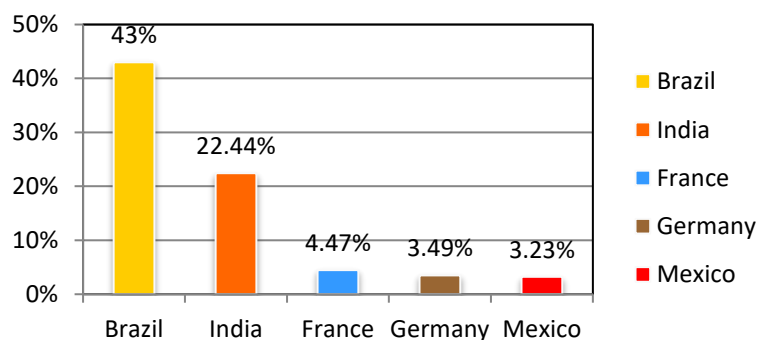
Source: UN Comtrade

Leading exporters of Cane or Beet Sugar of world from 2019 to 2022 (Values in million USD)

Data label given on the basis of 2022



Country wise world's top exporters of Cane or Beet Sugar by percentage in 2022 :



Global export of Cane or Beet Sugar were worth a total US \$ 25.59 billion in 2022. Year over year, the value of globally exported sugar accelerated by nearly 2% compared to US \$ 25.09 billion for 2021. Brazil and India dominates globally Cane or Beet Sugar exports structure, which were US \$ 11 billion or accounted 43% and US \$ 5.74 billion or 22.44% of the global total in 2022 respectively, followed by France (US \$ 1.14 B or 4.47%). The worth value world export of Cane or Beet Sugar have reached on pick in the year 2022, which was US \$ 25.59 Billion.

Table-3

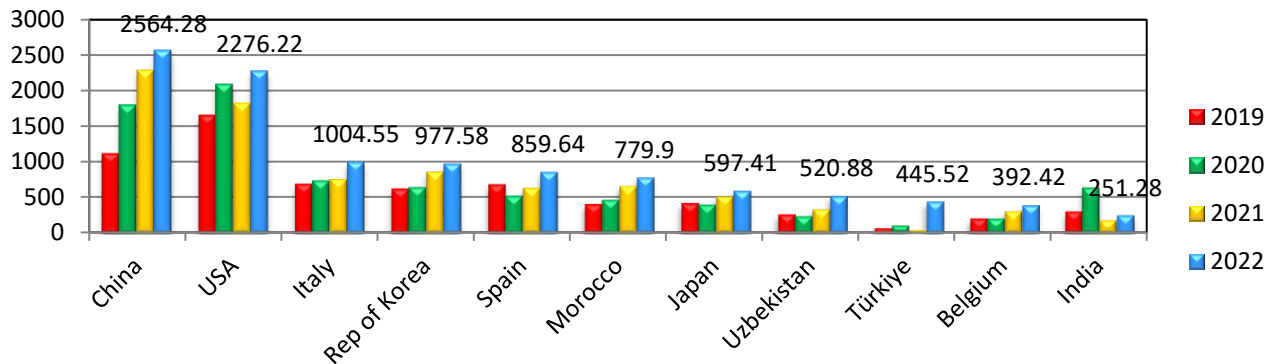
**World's top 10 Importers of Cane or Beet Sugar (H.S Code-1701)**

Rank	Countries	2019		2020		2021		2022	
		Value ( million \$)	Share (%)	Value ( million\$)	Share (%)	Value ( million\$)	Share (%)	Value ( million\$)	Share (%)
1.	China	1121.13	6.01	1802.81	8.49	2282.78	9.42	2564.28	13.95
2.	USA	1656.97	8.88	2091.59	9.85	1825.56	7.53	2276.22	12.38
3.	Italy	697.35	3.74	742.16	3.50	758.04	3.13	1004.55	5.47
4.	Rep of Korea	629.69	3.37	646.07	3.04	863.96	3.56	977.58	5.32
5.	Spain	686.08	3.68	523.63	2.47	637.53	2.63	859.64	4.68
6.	Morocco	411.45	2.20	468.40	2.21	659.31	2.72	779.90	4.24
7.	Japan	424.23	2.27	401.22	1.89	516.07	2.13	597.41	3.25
8.	Uzbekistan	265.69	1.42	240.03	1.13	333.35	1.37	520.88	2.83
9.	Türkiye	70.50	0.38	108.01	0.51	43.79	0.18	445.52	2.42
10.	Belgium	206.51	1.11	209.16	0.99	307.34	1.27	392.42	2.13
<b>19.</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>305.15</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>641.64</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>182.96</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>251.28</b>	<b>1.37</b>
	Others	12189.48	65.31	13352.24	62.90	15835.43	65.31	7711.14	41.95
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18664.23</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21226.97</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24246.10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18380.81</b>	<b>100</b>

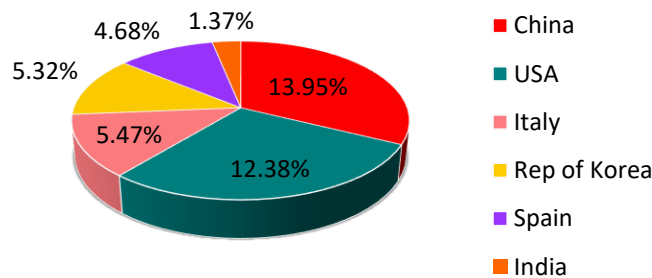
Source : UN Comtrade

Leading Cane or Beet Sugar importers of world from 2019 to 2022 (Values in million USD)

Data label given on the basis of 2022



Country wise world's leading importers Cane or Beet Sugar by Percentage in 2022

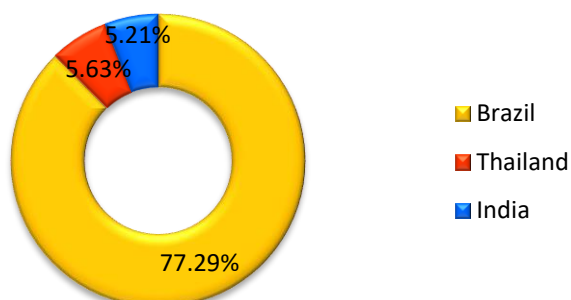


In 2022, China was the leading Cane or Beet Sugar importing country in the world, with imports valued at approximately US \$ 2.56 billion, accounted for 13.95% of world import value of it . USA ranked in second that year, with a share of 12.38 % of global import and Italy ranked was in 3<sup>rd</sup> position in ranking in the world import Cane or Beet Sugar in the same year, with 5.47% share globally. **India** ranked in 19<sup>th</sup> position in the world with the share of 1.37% of total Global import value of Cane or Beet Sugar.

## Annexure-1

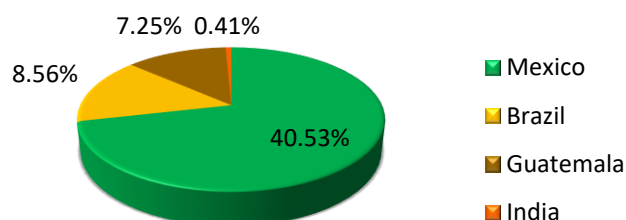
**Major sources of world's top three importers of Cane or Beet Sugar (H.S Code-1701)**

i) Top 3 Sources of Cane or Beet Sugar to China in 2022 by percentage:



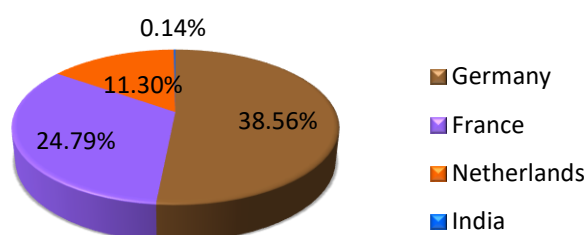
China imported most of its Cane or Beet Sugar from Brazil, 77.29% share of China's total import value of it came from Brazil in 2022, 5.63% share of it from Thailand. India exports only 5.21% share of China's total import of Cane or Beet Sugar in 2022 to China. **(Source : UN Comtrade)**

ii) Top 3 Sources of Cane or Beet Sugar to USA in 2022 by percentage:



USA imports 40.53 % share of its requirements of Cane or Beet Sugar from Mexico in 2022, 8.56% share from Brazil and 7.25% share of Cane or Beet Sugar from Guatemala. However from India only 0.41 % in 2022. **(Source: UN Comtrade)**

iii) Top 3 Sources of Cane or Beet Sugar to Italy in 2022 by percentage:



Italy's 3 major source countries of Cane or Beet Sugar in 2022 were Germany (38.56 %), France (24.79%) and Netherlands (11.30 %) in 2022. In the same year Italy has imported only 0.14% share of its total import of Cane or Beet Sugar from India. **(Source: UN Comtrade)**

## Cut Flowers and Flower Buds

**Cut flowers** are flowers and flower buds (often with some stem and leaf) that have been cut from the plant bearing it. It is removed from the plant for decorative use. **Cut greens** are leaves with or without stems added to the cut flowers for contrast and design purposes. These displays improve the quality of the human environment.

Floral design professionals work at florist shops (floristry) and use their design skills and experience with many types of flowers and greens to create works of art with flowers.

Cut flowers, and to a lesser extent, cut greens, are a significant and international segment of the floral industry. The plants that are grown vary by plant species as well as by climate, cultural practices and the accessibility of worldwide transportation. Professional horticulturists raise the plants specifically for this purpose, in field or glasshouse growing conditions. Boxes of harvested flowers are shipped via air freight throughout the world.

The study of the efficient production, distribution and marketing of floral crops is a branch of horticulture, called floriculture.

Flowers brighten and enhance the human environment. Cut flowers and flower arrangements with cut greens bring the outdoors indoors. Many home gardeners harvest flowers from their own gardens, to increase their everyday enjoyment. Garden cut flowers are also used to enhance gatherings of family and friends. These are often enhanced with the addition foliage from other plants.

In some cultures, a major use of cut flowers is for worship; this can be seen especially in south and southeast Asia.

Sometimes the flowers are picked rather than cut, without any significant leaf or stem. Such flowers may be used for wearing in hair, or in a button-hole. Masses of flowers may be used for sprinkling, in a similar way to confetti.

Garlands, wreaths and bouquets are major value added products in many markets. It is common for cut flowers and cut greens to be placed in a vase. Common uses are informal and formal bouquets in a glass vase for hospital visits, wedding bouquets, wedding arrangements, funeral casket displays, large arrangements in hotel lobbies and party venues, boutonnieres, wreaths, and garlands. Cut flowers are used at flower shows at garden clubs throughout the world and flower competitions at county and state fairs in the U.S. Cut flowers are a common gift for family or friends or just a day brightener on a work station or kitchen table.

Cut flowers have become a part of international trade and an active economic engine in a number of tropical countries. This BBC presentation<sup>[13]</sup> explains the personal scope of the cut flower business in Kenya.

Research and Markets has estimated that the cut flower global market will reach a estimate of US \$ 33.3 Billion for 2022. Netherlands is the largest flower market in the world. Export of Flowers with a value of over US \$ 4 Billion pass through the market each year. In 2022, the export value of cut flowers was US \$ 4.76 billion from Netherlands, while US exports US \$ 2.46 Billion

Cut flower cultivation is intensive, usually on the basis of greenhouse monocultures, and requires large amounts of highly toxic pesticides, residues of which can often still be found in flower shops on imported flowers.

As with the production of fruit and vegetables, the industry depends on significant amounts of water, which may be collected and stored by the farm owners. The Patel Dam failure in May 2018, associated with a large Kenyan rose farm, killed dozens of people.

In recent decades, with the increasing use of air freight, it has become economic for high value crops to be grown far from their point of sale; the market is usually in industrialized countries. Typical of these is the production of roses in Ecuador and carnations in Colombia, mainly for the US market, and production in Kenya and Uganda for the European market. Some countries specialize in especially high value products, such as orchids from Singapore and Thailand.

These facts have spurred the development of movements like "Slow Flowers", which propagates sustainable floriculture in the consumer country (U.S., Canada) itself.

These are broadly classified under **H.S. Code-0603**.

Table - 4

**India's Top 10 destination of Cut Flowers and Flower Buds (HS Code -0603)**

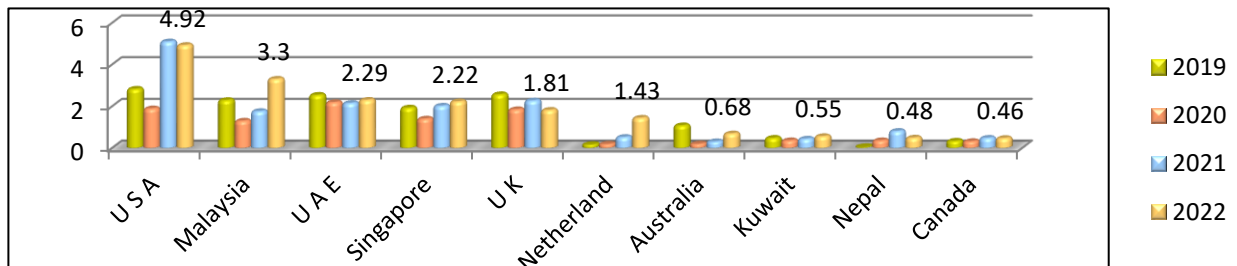
Rank	Countries	2019		2020		2021		2022	
		Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	U S A	2.82	14.58	1.88	13.60	5.09	25.66	4.92	22.12
2.	Malaysia	2.28	11.81	1.29	9.35	1.75	8.83	3.30	14.83
3.	U A E	2.53	13.11	2.18	15.76	2.14	10.81	2.29	10.30
4.	Singapore	1.92	9.91	1.39	10.04	2.01	10.13	2.22	9.98
5.	U K	2.56	13.26	1.84	13.34	2.26	11.40	1.81	8.16
6.	Netherland	0.16	0.82	0.18	1.32	0.51	2.59	1.43	6.41
7.	Australia	1.07	5.52	0.19	1.40	0.30	1.50	0.68	3.07
8.	Kuwait	0.47	2.41	0.35	2.55	0.43	2.18	0.55	2.48
9.	Nepal	0.04	0.23	0.35	2.51	0.80	4.05	0.48	2.17
10.	Canada	0.33	1.70	0.31	2.25	0.47	2.36	0.46	2.05
	Others	5.15	26.66	3.85	27.86	4.06	20.49	4.10	18.44
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19.33</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13.83</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19.83</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22.23</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: DGCI&amp;S

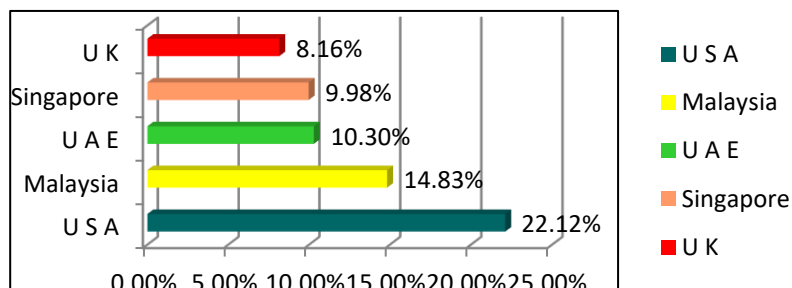
Note : India's Export including re-export

Leading Cut Flowers &amp; Flower Buds importers from India from 2019-2022 (Values in million USD)

Data label given on the basis of 2022



India's top 5 major destinations of Cut Flowers &amp; Flower Buds importers by percentage in 2022:



The above table represents top ten countries where has been exporting Cut Flowers & Flower Buds from India in the year 2022, the export of Cut Flowers & Flower Buds from India was US \$ 22.23 million and increased to nearly 12.10 % than that in the year 2021. USA was the top most destination of Cut Flowers & Flower Buds imports 22.12% share of India's total export value of Cut Flowers & Flower Buds from India in 2022, followed by Malaysia (14.83 %) and UAE(10.30 %). The worth value export of Cut Flowers & Flower Buds from India have reached on pick in the year 2022, which was US \$ 22.23 Million in that year.



Table - 5

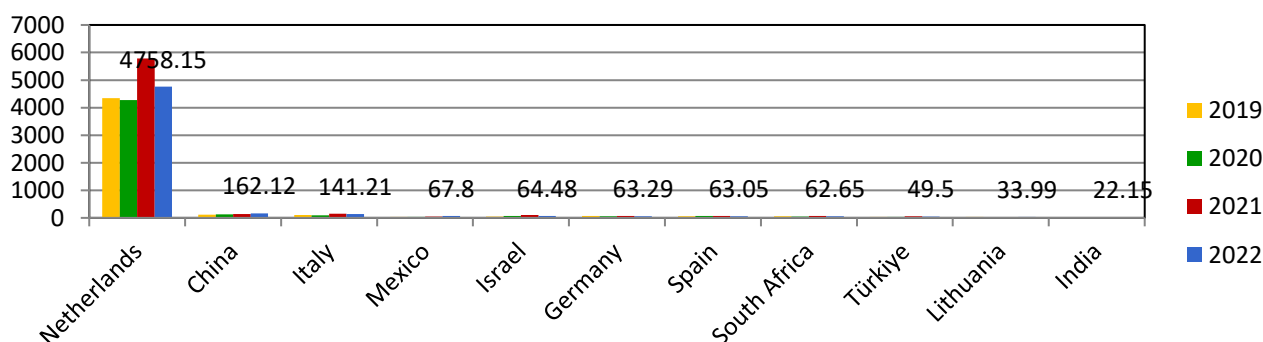
**World's Top 10 exporters of Cut Flower and Flower Buds (HS Code -0603)**

Rank	Countries	2019		2020		2021		2022	
		Value (million \$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	Netherlands	4343.03	48.74	4274.36	49.70	5785.18	52.83	4758.15	81.72
2.	China	119.89	1.35	125.83	1.46	144.51	1.32	162.12	2.78
3.	Italy	103.10	1.16	97.82	1.14	151.50	1.38	141.21	2.43
4.	Mexico	38.95	0.44	35.95	0.42	44.34	0.40	67.80	1.16
5.	Israel	43.54	0.49	68.18	0.79	101.26	0.92	64.48	1.11
6.	Germany	66.60	0.75	53.36	0.62	65.69	0.60	63.29	1.09
7.	Spain	58.08	0.65	66.51	0.77	69.57	0.64	63.05	1.08
8.	South Africa	56.55	0.63	45.65	0.53	70.74	0.65	62.65	1.08
9.	Türkiye	35.95	0.40	36.78	0.43	59.44	0.54	49.50	0.85
10.	Lithuania	33.02	0.37	23.80	0.28	27.60	0.25	33.99	0.58
18.	<b>India</b>	<b>19.35</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>13.70</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>19.80</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>22.15</b>	<b>0.38</b>
	Others	4012.24	45.03	3772.53	43.86	4430.74	40.46	356.26	6.12
	<b>Total</b>	8910.95	100	8600.77	100	10950.58	100	5822.48	100

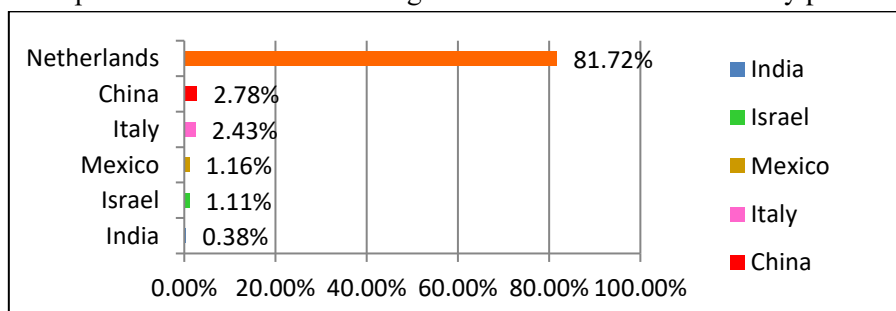
Source: UN Comtrade

Leading Cut Flowers & Flower Buds exporters of world from 2019 to 2022 (Values in million USD)

Data label given on the basis of 2022



Country wise export trends in world's leading Cut Flowers & Flower Buds by percentage in 2022:



As Netherlands being the top most exporter of Cut Flowers & Flower Buds in the world over the review from 2019 to 2022, Netherlands's Export value of Cut Flowers & Flower Buds was estimated at US \$ 4.76 billion in 2022. Accounted for 81.72% of global export value of Cut Flowers & Flower Buds which was far distantly followed by China and Italy with 2.78% and 2.43% share of world export in the same year. In that year India's share was only 0.38 % share of world export of Cut Flowers & Flower Buds and holds the 18<sup>th</sup> rank in the world. In 2022 Global export of Cut Flowers & Flower Buds stood at US \$ 5.82 Billion which has decreased from US \$ 10.95 Billion of 2021.

Table - 6

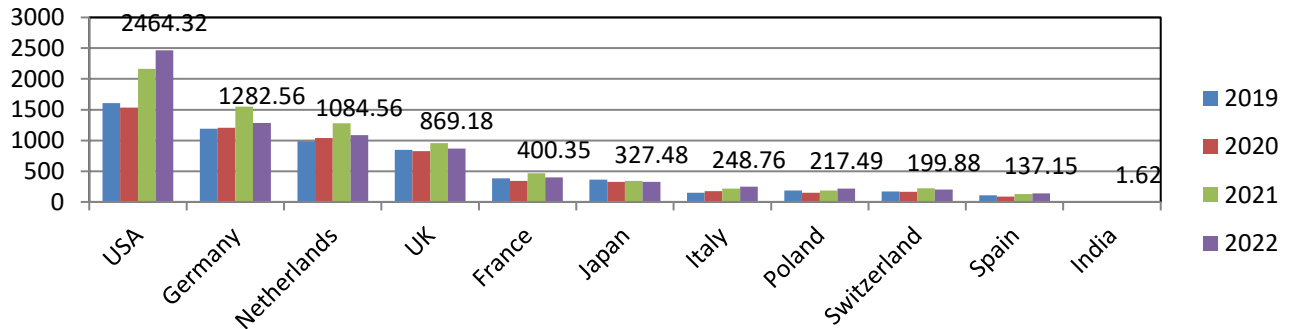
**World's Top 10 Importers of Cut Flower and Flower Buds (HS Code –0603)**

Rank	Countries	2019		2020		2021		2022	
		Value (million \$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	USA	1604.85	18.90	1535.47	18.92	2164.16	21.16	2464.32	27.72
2.	Germany	1192.78	14.05	1205.84	14.86	1548.92	15.15	1282.56	14.43
3.	Netherlands	989.16	11.65	1038.34	12.80	1280.70	12.52	1084.56	12.20
4.	UK	844.64	9.95	826.90	10.19	953.82	9.33	869.18	9.78
5.	France	382.79	4.51	340.69	4.20	467.02	4.57	400.35	4.50
6.	Japan	360.96	4.25	324.90	4.00	343.72	3.36	327.48	3.68
7.	Italy	148.75	1.75	176.22	2.17	217.31	2.13	248.76	2.80
8.	Poland	183.44	2.16	151.57	1.87	186.73	1.83	217.49	2.45
9.	Switzerland	170.03	2.00	163.41	2.01	223.44	2.19	199.88	2.25
10.	Spain	108.93	1.28	86.07	1.06	128.28	1.25	137.15	1.54
65.	India	3.99	0.05	1.25	0.02	1.28	0.01	1.62	0.02
	Others	2500.75	29.45	2263.83	27.90	2710.49	26.51	1655.52	18.62
	<b>Total</b>	8491.06	100	8114.50	100	10225.88	100	8888.87	100

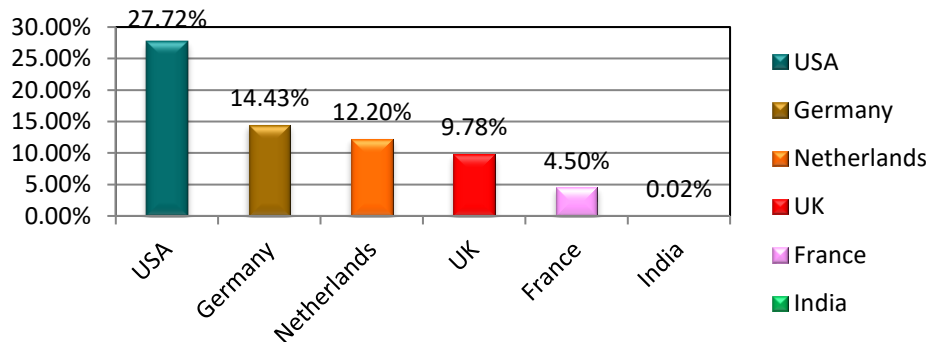
Source :UNComtrade

Leading Cut Flower and Flower Buds importers of world from 2019 to 2022 (Values in million USD)

Data label given on the basis of 2022



Country wise import trends in world's Cut Flower and Flower Buds importers by percentage in 2022 :

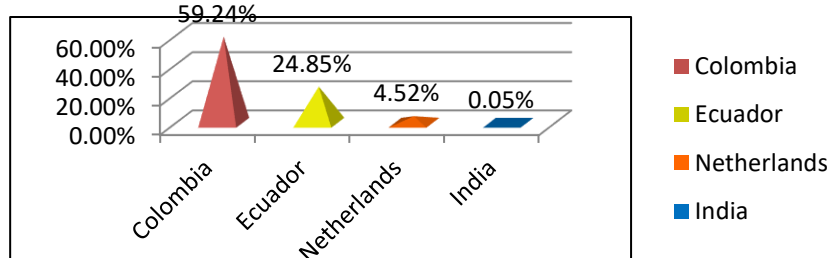


In the year 2022, the main importing countries for Cut Flowers & Flower Buds were USA (US \$ 2.46 B), Germany (US \$ 1.28 B), Netherlands (US \$ 1.08B), UK ( US \$ 869.18 M) and France (US \$ 400.35 M). In 2022 these five countries together imported totalled US \$ 6.10 million of Cut Flowers & Flower Buds and accounted 68.63 % share of total world import value of Cut Flowers & Flower Buds. There are very little trade data from India, India imports only 0.02 % share of world's total import value of Cut Flowers & Flower Buds and holds 65<sup>th</sup> position in ranking in 2022.

## Annexure-II

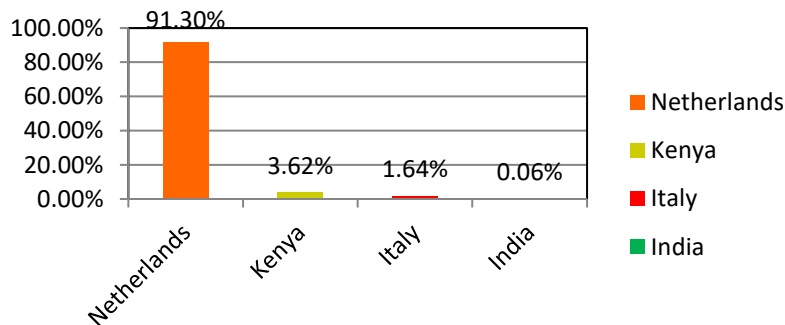
**Sources of world's top 3 importers of Cut Flower and Flower Buds (HS Code -0603).**

i) Top 3 Sources of Cut Flower and Flower Buds to USA in 2022 by percentage:



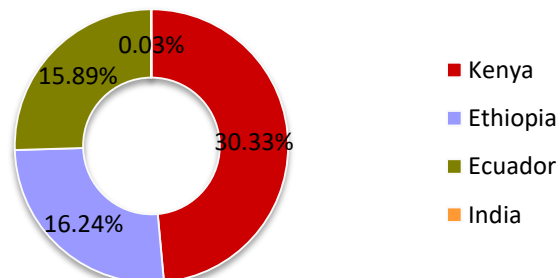
USA imports most of its requirements of Cut Flowers and Flower Buds from Colombia with 59.24 % share of its total import in 2022. Ecuador has exported 24.85 % share of Cut Flowers and Flower Buds to USA & Netherlands (4.52%) were the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> major source of the commodity to USA in the same year. In that year **India** exports only 0.05% share of Cut Flowers and Flower Buds to USA (**Source: UN Comtrade**)

(ii) Top 3 Sources of Cut Flower and Flower Buds to Germany in 2022 by percentage:



91.30% of Cut Flowers and Flower Buds of Germany comes from Netherlands in 2022, distantly followed by Kenya (3.62%) and Italy (1.64%). Germany imported only 0.06 % share of its total import of Cut Flowers and Flower Buds from **India** in 2022. (**Source: UN Comtrade**)

(iii) Top 3 Sources of Cut Flower and Flower Buds to Netherlands in 2022 by percentage:



Kenya was the largest source of Cut Flowers and Flower Buds to Netherlands in 2022, 30.33% of total Cut Flowers and Flower Buds import by Netherlands from Kenya 2022. Ethiopia and Ecuador were other major sources of Cut Flowers and Flower Buds to Netherlands in that year, which was followed by Ethiopia & Ecuador with share of 16.24 % and 15.89 % respectively. In the same year Netherlands imported only 0.03% share of its total import of Cut Flowers and Flower Buds from **India**. (**Source : UN Comtrade**)

## IMPORT

### Newsprint in Rolls or Sheets

**Newsprint** is a low-cost, non-archival paper consisting mainly of wood pulp and most commonly used to print newspapers and other publications and advertising material. Invented in 1844 by Charles Fenerty of Nova Scotia, Canada, it usually has an off white cast and distinctive feel. It is designed for use in printing presses that employ a long web of paper (web offset, letterpress and flexographic), rather than individual sheets of paper.

Newsprint is favored by publishers and printers as it is relatively low cost (compared with paper grades used for glossy magazines and sales brochures), strong (to run through modern high-speed web printing presses) and can accept four-color printing at qualities that meet the needs of typical newspapers.

Charles Fenerty began experimenting with wood pulp around 1838, making his discovery in 1844. On October 26, 1844, Fenerty took a sample of his paper to Halifax's top newspaper, the *Acadian Recorder*, where he had written a letter on his newly invented paper saying:

The web of paper is placed on the printer, in the form of a roll of paper, from a paper mill (surplus newsprint can also be cut into individual sheets by a processor for use in a variety of other applications such as wrapping or commercial printing). World demand of newsprint in 2006 totaled about 37.2 million metric tonnes, according to the Montreal-based Pulp & Paper Products Council (PPPC). This was about 1.6% less than in 2000. Between 2000 and 2006, the biggest changes were in Asia—which saw newsprint demand grow by about 20%—and North America, where demand fell by about 25%. Demand in China virtually doubled during the period, to about 3.2 million metric tonnes.

About 35% of global newsprint usage in 2006 was in Asia, with approximately 26% being in North America and about 25% in Western Europe. Latin America and Eastern Europe each represented about 5% of world demand in 2006, according to PPPC, with smaller shares going to Oceania and Africa.

Among the biggest factors depressing demand for newsprint in North America have been the decline in newspaper readership among many sectors of the population—particularly young adults—along with increasing competition for advertising business from the Internet and other media. According to the Newspaper Association of America, a United States newspaper trade group, average U.S. daily circulation in 2006 on a typical weekday was 52.3 million (53.2 million on Sundays), compared with 62.5 million in 1986 (58.9 million on Sundays) and 57.0 million in 1996 (60.8 million on Sundays). According to NAA, daily ad revenues (not adjusted for inflation) reached their all-time peak in 2000, and by 2007 had fallen by 13%. Newsprint demand has also been affected by attempts on the part of newspaper publishers to reduce marginal printing costs through various conservation measures intended to cut newsprint usage.

The biggest inputs to the newsprint manufacturing process are energy, fiber, and labor. Mill operating margins have been significantly affected in the 2006–2008 time-frame by rising energy costs. Many mills' fiber costs have also been affected during the U.S. housing market slowdown of 2007–8 by the shutdown of many sawmills, particularly in Canada, since the virgin fiber used by mills generally comes from nearby sawmills in the form of wood chips produced as a residual product of the saw milling process.

Newsprint is generally made by a mechanical milling process, without the chemical processes that are often used to remove lignin from the pulp. The lignin causes the paper to become brittle and yellow when exposed to air or sunlight. Traditionally, newsprint was made from fibers extracted from various softwood species of trees (most commonly, spruce, fir, balsam fir or pine). However, an increasing percentage of the world's newsprint is made with recycled fibers.

These are broadly classified under **H. S. Code 4801**.

Table - 7

**India's Top 10 Sources of Newsprint-Rolls or Sheets (HS Code :4801)**

Rank	Countries	2019		2020		2021		2022	
		Value ( million \$)	Share (%)	Value ( million\$)	Share (%)	Value ( million\$)	Share (%)	Value ( million\$)	Share (%)
1.	Canada	147.62	19.05	94.58	23.87	100.26	32.63	178.85	37.94
2.	Russia	261.22	33.71	153.07	38.63	113.37	36.90	147.89	31.37
3.	Belgium	6.51	0.84	6.13	1.55	7.14	2.32	16.51	3.50
4.	Malaysia	11.78	1.52	1.59	0.40	0.00	0.00	15.44	3.28
5.	U A E	28.54	3.68	14.96	3.78	9.30	3.03	14.31	3.04
6.	Sweden	12.95	1.67	7.07	1.78	10.32	3.36	13.28	2.82
7.	Korea RP	41.90	5.41	10.85	2.74	0.02	0.01	11.79	2.50
8.	Indonesia	5.76	0.74	0.33	0.08	0.97	0.32	10.72	2.27
9.	Netherland	6.69	0.86	10.41	2.63	9.36	3.05	9.27	1.97
10.	Germany	27.45	3.54	15.79	3.99	8.80	2.86	9.17	1.94
	Others	224.42	28.96	81.49	20.56	47.70	15.53	44.19	9.37
	<b>Total</b>	774.84	100	396.27	100	307.24	100	471.41	100

Source: DGCIS&amp;S

Note : India's Import including re-import

The value of imports of Newsprint, in rolls or sheets to India totalled US \$ 471.41 million in 2022. Sales of Newsprint, in rolls or sheets to India went up by 53.43% compared to 2021: imports of Newsprint, in rolls or sheets went up by US \$ 164.17 million from 2021. In 2022, Canada was the leading Newsprint, in rolls or sheets importing country to India, with a share of 37.94% (US \$ 178.85 million). Russia ranked in second that year, with a share of 31.37 % (US \$ 147.89 million) and Italy ranked was in 3<sup>rd</sup> position in ranking importing country to India in the same year, with a share of 3.50% share of India's total import.

Table - 8

**World's Top 10 Importer of Newsprint-Rolls or Sheets (HS Code :4801)**

Rank	Countries	2019		2020		2021		2022	
		Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	USA	805.83	16.36	565.50	17.20	621.11	18.41	728.64	16.40
2.	Germany	423.72	8.60	288.14	8.76	306.42	9.08	488.80	11.00
<b>3.</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>774.67</b>	<b>15.73</b>	<b>397.53</b>	<b>12.09</b>	<b>307.81</b>	<b>9.12</b>	<b>475.87</b>	<b>10.71</b>
4.	Italy	287.95	5.85	189.82	5.77	185.31	5.49	337.14	7.59
5.	China	243.39	4.94	267.56	8.14	359.42	10.65	303.44	6.83
6.	U K	267.50	5.43	140.39	4.27	150.48	4.46	285.92	6.43
7.	France	138.79	2.82	94.30	2.87	106.55	3.16	213.15	4.80
8.	Netherlands	189.33	3.84	136.50	4.15	125.55	3.72	204.17	4.59
9.	Poland	92.05	1.87	88.10	2.68	99.02	2.93	136.51	3.07
10.	Mexico	75.38	1.53	44.06	1.34	59.19	1.75	84.17	1.89
	Others	1626.01	33.02	1076.15	32.73	1053.79	31.23	1185.74	26.68
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4924.62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3288.05</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3374.66</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4443.55</b>	<b>100</b>

Source :UN Comtrade

Total global imports of Newsprint, in Rolls or Sheets amounted to US \$ 4.44 Billion in 2022 which was US \$ 3.37 Billion in 2021. USA was the world's top importer of Newsprint, in Rolls or Sheets with total value of US \$ 728.64 billion in 2022, which represented almost 16.40% share of global import of Newsprint, in Rolls or Sheets. In that year Germany was the 2 nd largest importer of Newsprint, in Rolls or Sheets in the world with 11 % share of world import which was followed by the **India** with 10.71 % share of world import.

## Coffee, Whether Roasted or not

**Coffee** is a beverage prepared from roasted coffee beans. Darkly colored, bitter, and slightly acidic, coffee has a stimulating effect on humans, primarily due to its caffeine content. It has the highest sales in the world market for hot drinks.

The seeds of the *Coffea* plant's fruits are separated to produce unroasted green coffee beans. The beans are roasted and then ground into fine particles that are typically steeped in hot water before being filtered out, producing a cup of coffee. It is usually served hot, although chilled or iced coffee is common. Coffee can be prepared and presented in a variety of ways (already-brewed canned coffee). Sugar, sugar substitutes, milk, and cream are often added to mask the bitter taste or enhance the flavor.

Though coffee is now a global commodity, it has a long history tied closely to food traditions around the Red Sea. The earliest credible evidence of coffee-drinking as the modern beverage appears in modern-day Yemen in southern Arabia in the middle of the 15th century in Sufi shrines, where coffee seeds were first roasted and brewed in a manner similar to how it is now prepared for drinking. The coffee beans were procured by the Yemenis from the Ethiopian Highlands via coastal Somali intermediaries, and cultivated in Yemen. By the 16th century, the drink had reached the rest of the Middle East and North Africa, later spreading to Europe.

The two most commonly grown coffee bean types are *C. arabica* and *C. robusta*. Coffee plants are cultivated in over 70 countries, primarily in the equatorial regions of the Americas, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, and Africa. As of 2018, Brazil was the leading grower of coffee beans, producing 35% of the world's total. Green, unroasted coffee is traded as an agricultural commodity. Despite sales of coffee reaching billions of dollars worldwide, farmers producing coffee beans disproportionately live in poverty. Critics of the coffee industry have also pointed to its negative impact on the environment and the clearing of land for coffee-growing and water use.

The earliest credible evidence of coffee-drinking or knowledge of the coffee tree appears in the middle of the 15th century in the accounts of Ahmed al-Ghaffar in Yemen, where coffee seeds were first roasted and brewed in a similar way to how it is prepared now. Coffee was used by Sufi circles to stay awake for their religious rituals. Accounts differ on the origin of the coffee plant prior to its appearance in Yemen. From Ethiopia, coffee could have been introduced to Yemen via trade across the Red Sea. One account credits Muhammad Ibn Sa'd for bringing the beverage to Aden from the African coast, other early accounts say Ali ben Omar of the Shadhili Sufi order was the first to introduce coffee to Arabia. According to al Shardi, Ali ben Omar may have encountered coffee during his stay with the Adal king Sadadin's companions in 1401.

Meanwhile, coffee had been introduced to Brazil in 1727, although its cultivation did not gather momentum until independence in 1822. After this time, massive tracts of rainforest were cleared for coffee plantations, first in the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro and later São Paulo. Brazil went from having essentially no coffee exports in 1800 to being a significant regional producer in 1830, to being the largest producer in the world by 1852. In 1910–1920, Brazil exported around 70% of the world's coffee, Colombia, Guatemala, and Venezuela exported half of the remaining 30%, and Old World production accounted for less than 5% of world exports.

**Coffee production in India** is dominated in the hill tracts of South Indian states, with Karnataka accounting for 71% (Kodagu alone produces 33% of India's coffee), followed by Kerala with 21% and Tamil Nadu (5% of overall production with 8,200 tonnes). Indian coffee is said to be the finest coffee grown in the shade rather than direct sunlight anywhere in the world. There are about 250,000 coffee growers in the country; 98% of them are small growers. As of 2009, Indian coffee made up just 4.5% of the global production. Almost 80% of Indian coffee is exported; 70% is bound for Germany, Russia, Spain, Belgium, Slovenia, United States, United Kingdom, Japan, Greece, Netherlands and France. Italy accounts for 29% of the exports. Most of the export is shipped through the Suez Canal.

These are broadly classified under **H. S. Code 0901**.

Table - 9

**India's Top 10 Source Countries of Coffee, Whether Roasted or not ( HS Code-0901)**

Rank	Countries	2019		2020		2021		2022	
		Value ( million \$)	Share (%)	Value ( million\$)	Share (%)	Value ( million\$)	Share (%)	Value ( million\$)	Share (%)
1.	Indonesia	15.64	13.15	24.91	23.20	30.23	25.50	79.33	39.45
2.	Vietnam	62.79	52.78	32.04	29.84	23.70	19.99	63.48	31.57
3.	Kenya	17.21	14.47	18.84	17.55	33.62	28.36	28.04	13.94
4.	Uganda	5.99	5.03	7.11	6.62	16.55	13.96	17.62	8.76
5.	Honduras	0.19	0.16	0.35	0.32	1.12	0.94	3.60	1.79
6.	Guinea	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.74	0.00	0.00	2.39	1.19
7.	Tanzania	3.72	3.13	1.41	1.32	1.56	1.32	1.95	0.97
8.	Djibouti	0.43	0.36	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.20	0.74	0.37
9.	Colombia	0.36	0.30	0.14	0.13	0.25	0.21	0.63	0.31
10.	Jordan	0.12	0.10	0.19	0.18	0.32	0.27	0.43	0.21
	Others	12.49	10.50	21.33	19.87	10.97	9.25	2.91	1.45
	<b>Total</b>	118.96	100	107.37	100	118.56	100	201.11	100

Source: DGCI&amp;S

Note : India's Import including Re-import

Imports of Coffee, Whether or not Roasted in India increased to US \$ 201.11 Million in 2022 from US \$ 118.56 Million in 2021. In 2022, most of the coffee imported to India originated from Indonesia with an export value of US \$ 79.33 million or 39.45% share share however Vietnam was the leading source of it to India for two consecutive years from 2019 to 2020 and in the year 2022 Vietnam became the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest source of the commodity with a share of US \$ 63.48 million or accounted 31.57% share of India's total import of coffee and in the year 2022, which was followed by Kenya from where India imported 13.94% share of its total import of Coffee in 2022.



Table - 10

**World Top 10 Importer of Coffee, Whether Roasted or not ( HS Code-0901)**

Rank	Countries	2019		2020		2021		2022	
		Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	USA	5841.57	19.54	5677.02	18.71	6920.02	19.77	9786.29	23.92
2.	Germany	3097.03	10.36	3386.44	11.16	3837.84	10.96	5087.31	12.43
3.	France	2732.28	9.14	2886.70	9.51	3083.22	8.81	3200.07	7.82
4.	Italy	1622.81	5.43	1515.84	5.00	1765.94	5.04	2595.00	6.34
5.	Japan	1248.02	4.17	1178.12	3.88	1318.67	3.77	1774.39	4.34
6.	Netherlands	1156.95	3.87	1188.57	3.92	1312.61	3.75	1668.87	4.08
7.	Spain	953.69	3.19	1013.51	3.34	1115.01	3.19	1388.96	3.39
8.	U K	1057.40	3.54	1007.82	3.32	946.62	2.70	1369.82	3.35
9.	Rep. of Korea	661.67	2.21	737.79	2.43	916.48	2.62	1304.98	3.19
10.	Switzerland	749.90	2.51	855.48	2.82	994.93	2.84	1301.85	3.18
<b>27.</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>119.17</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>107.73</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>118.72</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>202.79</b>	<b>0.50</b>
	Others	10779.00	36.05	10898.91	35.92	12794.22	36.55	11436.50	27.95
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29900.32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30346.21</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35005.56</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40914.04</b>	<b>100</b>

Source :UN Comtrade

In 2022 Global Coffee imports stood at US \$ 40.91 Billion, worldwide coffee imports accelerated by 16.88 % compared to US \$ 35 billion for 2021. In 2022 the top 3 importers of coffee importing countries were USA, Germany and France. USA imported around US \$ 9.79 billion worth of coffee or 23.92% share of world import of Coffee in 2022, making it the leading importer of coffee worldwide that year. Germany followed in second place, importing around US \$ 5.09 billion worth of coffee. Being the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest importer of Coffee in the world, France imported US \$ 3.2 Billion or 7.82% share of Coffee in 2022. **India** experienced the highest growth rate of the value of imports, among the main importing countries and ranked in 27<sup>th</sup> position in the world with 0.50% share of Global import of Coffee of 2022.