

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 **Knotted Carpets and Imitation Jewellery** and imports of **Chocolates etc...Containing Cocoa & Weaving Machine** 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-5701 & 7117 for export and 1806 & 8446 for import) and the latest finalized data available on the UN Comtrade Database up to year 2021 and on the DGCI&S Database up to November'2022. So, trends from 2018 to 2021 have been shown when we extract the data from UN Comtrade and from 2018 to 2021 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 Knotted Carpets and Imitation Jewellery and imports of Chocolates etc...Containing Cocoa & Weaving Machine. 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 :

- Table1 : India's top 10 Export destination of Knotted Carpets with their shares in percentage.
- Table 2 : World's top 10 Exporters of Knotted Carpets with their shares in percentage.
- Table 3 : World's top 10 Importers of Knotted Carpets with their shares in percentage.
- Annex- I : Top 3 sources of Knotted Carpets of World's top 3 Importers.
- Table 4 : India's top 10 Export destination of Imitation Jewellery with their shares in percentage.
- Table 5 : World's top 10 Exporters of Imitation Jewellery with their shares in percentage.
- Table 6 : World's top 10 Importers of Imitation Jewellery with their shares in percentage.
- Annex-II : Top 3 sources of Imitation Jewellery of World's top 3 Importers.
- Table 7 : India's top10 Sources of Chocolates etc...Containing Cocoa with their shares in percentage.
- Table 8: World's top10 Importers of Chocolates etc...Containing Cocoa with their shares in percentage.
- Table 9 : India's top 10 Sources of Weaving Machine with their shares in percentage.
- Table 10 : World's top 10 Importers of Weaving Machine with their shares in percentage.

EXPORT Knotted Carpets

A knotted carpet is a carpet containing raised surfaces, or piles, from the cut off ends of knots woven between the warp and weft. The Ghiordes/Turkish knot and the Senneh/Persian knot, typical of Anatolian carpets and Persian carpets, are the two primary knots. A flat or tapestry woven carpet, without pile, is a kilim. A pile carpet is influenced by width and number of warp and weft, pile height, knots used, and knot density.

"The structural weft threads alternate with supplementary weft that rises from the surface of the weave at a perpendicular angle. This supplementary weft is attached to the warp by one of three knots... to form the pile or nap of the carpet, Knots are tied in rows, one to each pair of warp threads, which may then be pushed down to make the rug more solid: "the interwoven warp and weft threads form the carpet's foundation, and the design comes from the rows of knots In the knotted-pile...the arrangement of rows of weft is the dominant consideration

The knotted pile carpet probably originated in the Caspian Sea area (Northern Iran) or the Armenian Highland. Although there is evidence of goats and sheep being sheared for wool and hair which was spun and woven as far back at the 7th millennium, the earliest surviving pile carpet is the "Pazyryk carpet", which dates from the 5th-4th century BC. It was excavated by Sergei Ivanovich Rudenko in 1949 from a Pazyryk burial mound in the Altai Mountains in Siberia. This richly coloured carpet is 200 x 183 cm (6'6" x 6'0") and framed by a border of griffins.

Carpet weaving may have been introduced into the area as far back as the eleventh century with the coming of the first Muslim conquerors, the Ghaznavids and the Ghauris, from the West. It can with more certainty be traced to the beginning of the Mughal dynasty in the early sixteenth century, when the last successor of Timur, Babar, extended his rule from Kabul to India to found the Mughal Empire. Under the patronage of the Mughals, Indian craftsmen adopted Persian techniques and designs. Carpets woven in the Punjab made use of motifs and decorative styles found in Mughal architecture.

Akbar, a Mogul emperor, is accredited to introducing the art of carpet weaving to India during his reign. The Mughal emperors patronized Persian carpets for their royal courts and palaces. During this period, he brought Persian craftsmen from their homeland and established them in India. Initially, these Mughal carpets showed the classic Persian style of fine knotting, then gradually the style blended with Indian art. Thus the carpets produced became typical of Indian origin and the industry began to diversify and spread all over the subcontinent. During the Mughal period, carpets made on the Indian subcontinent became so famous that demand for them spread abroad.

Indian carpets are known for their high density of knotting. Hand-knotted carpets are a speciality and widely in demand in the West. The carpet industry in India has been successful in establishing social business models that help underprivileged sections of the society. Notable examples of social entrepreneurship ventures are Jaipur rugs and the Fabindia retail chain.

Carpet is commonly made in widths of 12 feet (3.7 m) and 15 feet (4.6 m) in the US, 4 m and 5 m in Europe. Where necessary different widths can be seamed together with a seaming iron and seam tape (formerly it was sewn together) and it is fixed to a floor over a cushioned underlay (pad) using nails, tack strips (known in the UK as gripper rods), adhesives, or occasionally decorative metal stair rods, thus distinguishing it from rugs or mats, which are loose-laid floor coverings. For environmental reasons, the use of wool, natural bindings, natural padding, and formaldehyde-free glues is becoming more common. These options are almost always at a premium cost.

These are broadly classified under **H.S. Code-5701**.

Table - 1

India's Top 10 destination of Knotted Carpets (H.S Code-5701)

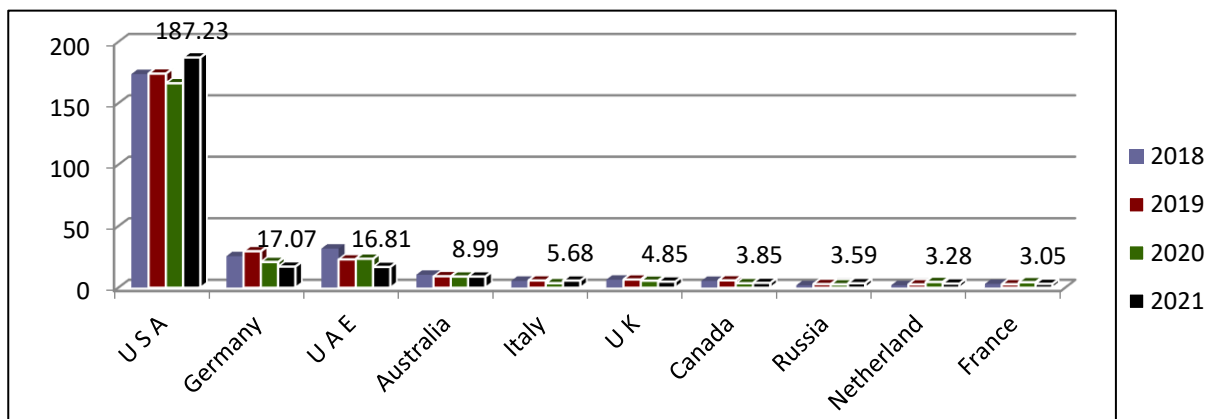
Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	U S A	173.66	55.50	174.08	55.65	166.22	59.60	187.23	64.57
2.	Germany	25.47	8.14	29.56	9.45	20.84	7.47	17.07	5.89
3.	U A E	31.65	10.12	22.93	7.33	23.45	8.41	16.81	5.80
4.	Australia	10.43	3.33	9.28	2.97	8.99	3.22	8.99	3.10
5.	Italy	5.47	1.75	5.78	1.85	3.62	1.30	5.68	1.96
6.	U K	6.39	2.04	6.59	2.11	5.60	2.01	4.85	1.67
7.	Canada	5.38	1.72	5.89	1.88	3.56	1.28	3.85	1.33
8.	Russia	1.89	0.60	2.89	0.92	2.64	0.95	3.59	1.24
9.	Netherland	1.88	0.60	2.61	0.83	4.60	1.65	3.28	1.13
10.	France	2.99	0.96	2.74	0.88	4.39	1.57	3.05	1.05
	Others	47.67	15.24	50.43	16.12	34.98	12.54	35.59	12.27
	Total	312.87	100	312.78	100	278.88	100	289.99	100

Source: DGCI&S.

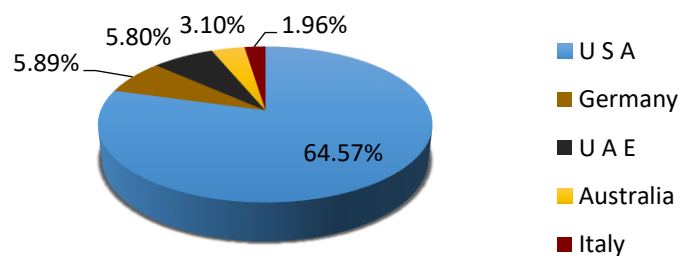
Note : India's Export including re-export

Country wise import of Knotted Carpets export from India for 2018-2021(in million US \$)

Data label given on the basis of 2021



India's top 5 destinations of Knotted Carpets by percentage India in 2021:



USA is the largest market for Knotted Carpets export from India. In 2021, USA imported US \$2 187.23 million worth Knotted Carpets from India, which was accounted 64.57% share of India's total export in 2021. It was distantly followed by Germany (US \$ 17.07 M) and UAE (US \$ 16.81 M). In 2021 India exported US \$ 289.99 million worth Knotted Carpets export from India to the world wide which was rose by almost 4% from the year 2020.

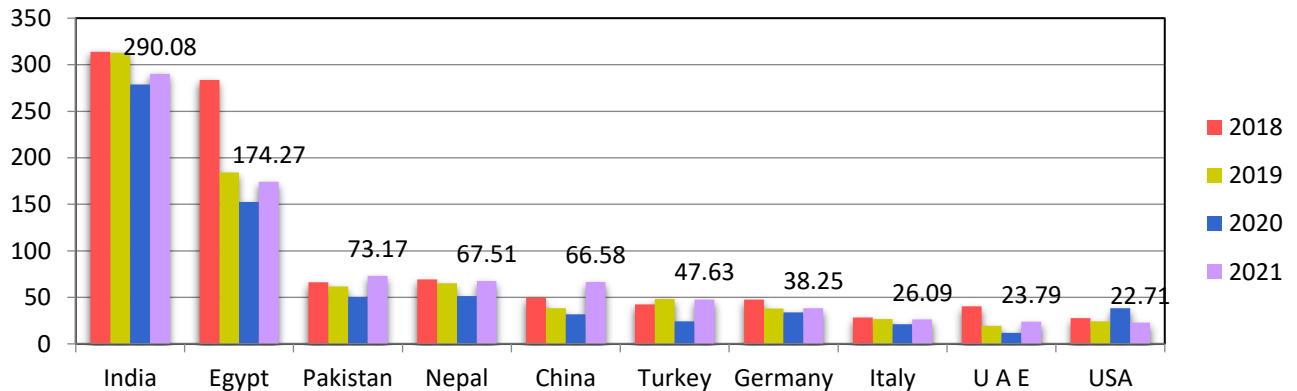
Table-2
World's Top 10 exporter of Knotted Carpets (H.S Code-5701)

Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million \$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	India	313.65	23.50	312.83	33.24	278.58	35.38	290.08	30.68
2.	Egypt	283.63	21.25	184.07	19.56	152.51	19.37	174.27	18.43
3.	Pakistan	66.18	4.96	61.77	6.56	50.19	6.37	73.17	7.74
4.	Nepal	69.36	5.20	65.14	6.92	51.27	6.51	67.51	7.14
5.	China	49.76	3.73	38.29	4.07	31.84	4.04	66.58	7.04
6.	Turkey	42.31	3.17	48.32	5.13	24.30	3.09	47.63	5.04
7.	Germany	47.65	3.57	37.93	4.03	33.83	4.30	38.25	4.04
8.	Italy	28.43	2.13	26.60	2.83	20.96	2.66	26.09	2.76
9.	U A E	40.28	3.02	19.42	2.06	11.91	1.51	23.79	2.52
10.	USA	27.55	2.06	24.04	2.55	38.45	4.88	22.71	2.40
	Others	365.76	27.41	122.69	13.04	93.62	11.89	115.47	12.21
	Total	1334.56	100	941.09	100	787.46	100	945.54	100

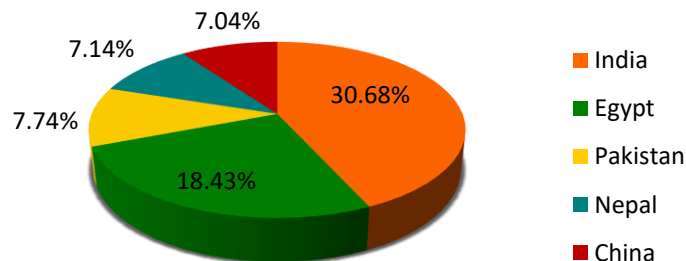
Source: UN Comtrade

World's top Exporters of Knotted Carpets from 2018-2021(in million USD)

Data label given on the basis of 2021



Country wise world's top 5 exporter of Knotted Carpets by percentage in 2021 :



In 2021, the world exports of Knotted Carpets exceeded US \$ 945.54 million which was more than 20% increased from the 2020. **India** was the top exporting country by Knotted Carpets exports value in the world. As of 2021, the commodity group exports worth value in the India was more than US \$ 290 million accounts for almost 30.68% of the world's exports value. Egypt ranked in second that year, with the said export worth value of Us \$ 174.27 million, a share of 18.43% of global import. Pakistan ranked in 3rd in the world in the same year, with 7.74% share globally.

Table-3

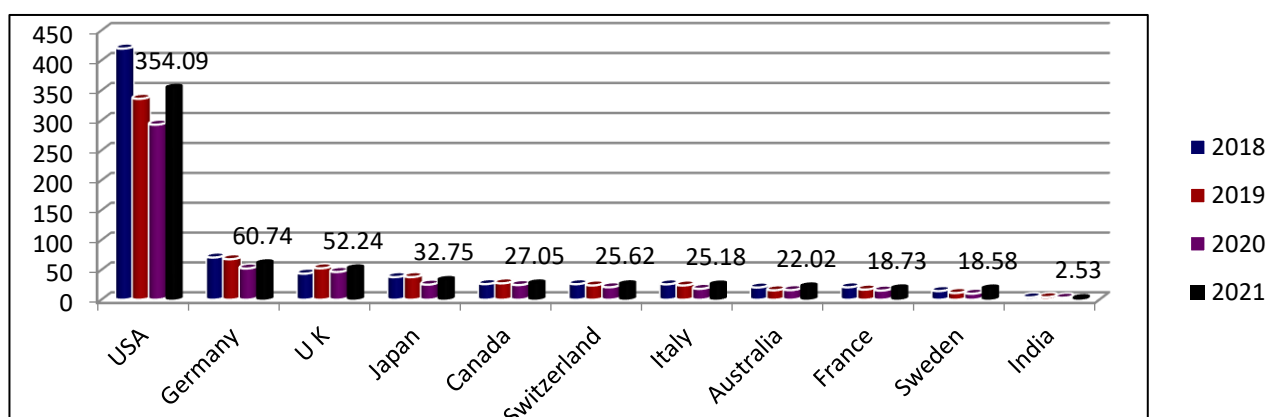
World's top 10 Importers of Knotted Carpets (H.S Code-5701)

Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million \$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	USA	419.80	43.82	336.04	40.26	292.89	43.00	354.09	42.33
2.	Germany	70.60	7.37	67.74	8.12	52.22	7.67	60.74	7.26
3.	U K	43.58	4.55	52.53	6.29	46.45	6.82	52.24	6.25
4.	Japan	37.81	3.95	37.82	4.53	25.22	3.70	32.75	3.92
5.	Canada	26.10	2.72	27.39	3.28	24.50	3.60	27.05	3.23
6.	Switzerland	25.95	2.71	23.86	2.86	20.81	3.05	25.62	3.06
7.	Italy	25.72	2.68	23.81	2.85	18.13	2.66	25.18	3.01
8.	Australia	20.35	2.12	15.69	1.88	16.00	2.35	22.02	2.63
9.	France	20.70	2.16	16.90	2.02	15.27	2.24	18.73	2.24
10.	Sweden	14.43	1.51	11.14	1.33	9.97	1.46	18.58	2.22
37.	India	3.89	0.41	4.10	0.49	3.36	0.49	2.53	0.30
	Others	249.17	26.01	217.64	26.08	156.26	22.94	196.88	23.54
	Total	958.11	100	834.68	100	681.09	100	836.41	100

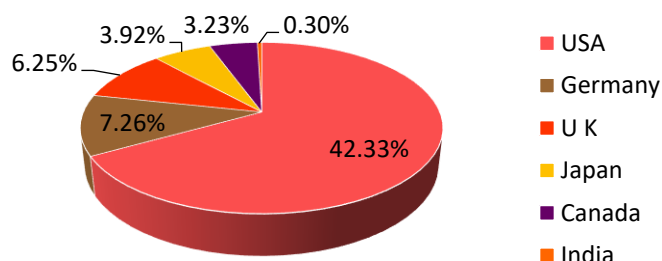
Source : UN Comtrade

Leading Knotted Carpets importers of world from 2018-2021(in million USD)

Data label given on the basis of 2021



Country wise world's top 3 importers of Knotted Carpets by percentage in 2021

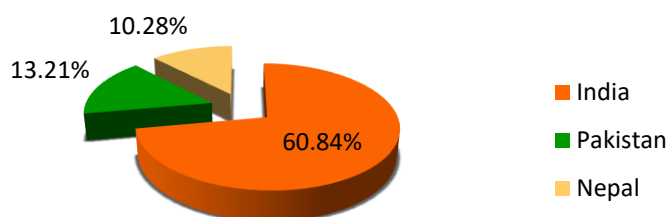


In 2021, the world imports of Knotted Carpets was US \$ 836.41 million. It was US \$ 681.09 million in the previous year. In 2021 with Knotted Carpets imported by USA with imports valued at more than US \$ 354 million, accounted for 42% of world import value of it, which makes USA as largest importer of the commodity group 5701 in the world. Germany ranked in second that year, with a share of 7.26% of global import, which was followed by U K, who ranked in 3rd in the world in the same year, with 6.25% share globally. In that year India has imported only US \$ 2.53 million of share of world's import of Knotted Carpets.

Annexure-1

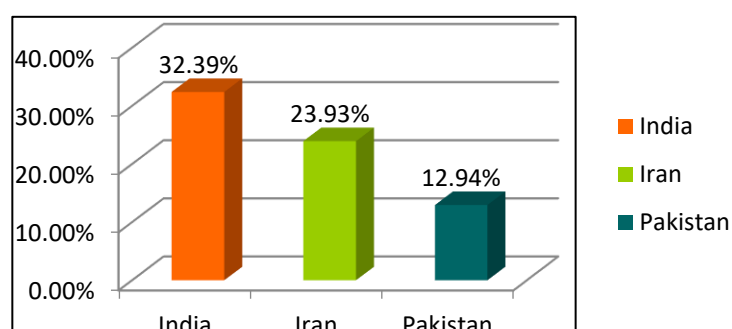
Sources of world's top 3 importers of Knotted Carpets (H.S Code-5701)

(i) Top 3 Sources of Knotted Carpets to USA in 2021 by percentage:



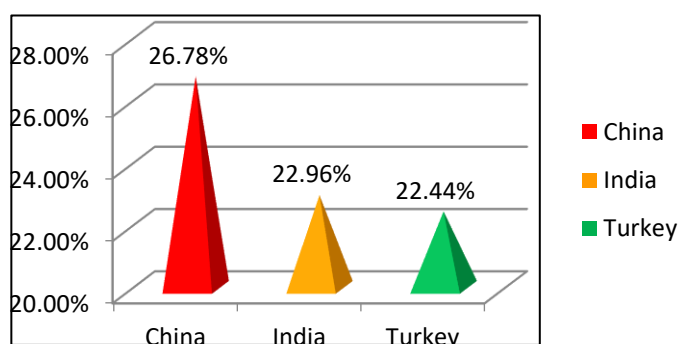
India was the prime source country of Knotted Carpets of USA. USA has imported nearly 61% share of its total import of the commodity group from India in 2021. In that year USA purchased 13.21% share from Pakistan and 10.28% share from Nepal. **(Source : UN Comtrade)**

ii) Top 3 Sources of Knotted Carpets to Germany in 2021 by percentage:



Being the 2nd largest importer of Knotted Carpets in world, in 2021 Germany imported 32.39% share of Knotted Carpets from India which was followed by Iran 23.93% and Pakistan 12.94%. These top three countries together sold 69.26% share of Germany's total import of Knotted Carpets in 2021. **Source : UN Comtrade)**

iii) Top 3 Sources of Knotted Carpets to U K in 2021 by percentage:



In 2021 China has exported 26.78% share of U K's total share of Knotted Carpets and became the largest source of Knotted Carpets to UK. India and Turkey was 2nd and 3rd largest exporter of Knotted Carpets to U K in that year. U K imported the same 22.96% and 22.44% share from India and Turkey. **(Source: UN Comtrade)**

Imitation Jewellery

Imitation jewelry includes a range of decorative items worn for personal adornment that are manufactured as less expensive ornamentation to complement a particular fashionable outfit or garment as opposed to "real" (fine) jewelry, which is more costly and which may be regarded primarily as collectibles, keepsakes, or investments. From the outset, costume jewelry — also known as fashion jewelry — paralleled the styles of its more precious fine counterparts.

Originally, costume or fashion jewelry was made of inexpensive simulated gemstones, such as rhinestones or lucite, set in pewter, silver, nickel, or brass. During the depression years, rhinestones were even down-graded by some manufacturers to meet the cost of production.

During the World War II era, sterling silver was often incorporated into costume jewelry designs primarily because:

1. The components used for base metal were needed for wartime production (i.e., military applications), and a ban was placed on their use in the private sector.
2. Base metal was originally popular because it could approximate platinum's color, sterling silver fulfilled the same function.

This resulted in a number of years during which sterling silver costume jewelry was produced and some can still be found in today's vintage jewelry marketplace.

Modern costume jewelry incorporates a wide range of materials. High-end crystals, cubic zirconia simulated diamonds, and some semi-precious stones are used in place of precious stones. Metals include gold- or silver-plated brass, and sometimes vermeil or sterling silver. Lower-priced jewelry may still use gold plating over pewter, nickel, or other metals; items made in countries outside the United States may contain lead. Some pieces incorporate plastic, acrylic, leather, or wood.

Costume jewelry has been part of the culture for almost 300 years. During the 18th century, jewelers began making pieces with inexpensive glass. In the 19th century, costume jewelry made of semi-precious material came into the market. Jewels made of semi-precious material were more affordable, and this affordability gave common people the chance to own costume jewelry.

But the real golden era for costume jewelry began in the middle of the 20th century. The new middle class wanted beautiful, but affordable jewelry. The demand for jewelry of this type coincided with the machine age and the industrial revolution. The revolution made the production of carefully executed replicas of admired heirloom pieces possible

Costume jewelry is considered a discrete category of fashion accessory and displays many characteristics of a self-contained industry. Costume jewelry manufacturers are located throughout the world, with a particular concentration in parts of China and India, where entire citywide and region-wide economies are dominated by the trade of these goods. There has been considerable controversy in the United States and elsewhere about the lack of regulations in the manufacture of such jewelry—these range from human rights issues surrounding the treatment of labor, to the use of manufacturing processes in which small, but potentially harmful, amounts of toxic metals are added during production. In 2010, the Associated Press released the story that toxic levels of the metal cadmium were found in children's jewelry. An Associated Press investigation found some pieces contained more than 80 percent of cadmium. The wider issues surrounding imports, exports, trade laws, and globalization also apply to the costume jewelry trade.

These are broadly classified under **H.S. Code-7117**

Table - 4

India's Top 10 destination of Imitation Jewellery (HS Code -7117)

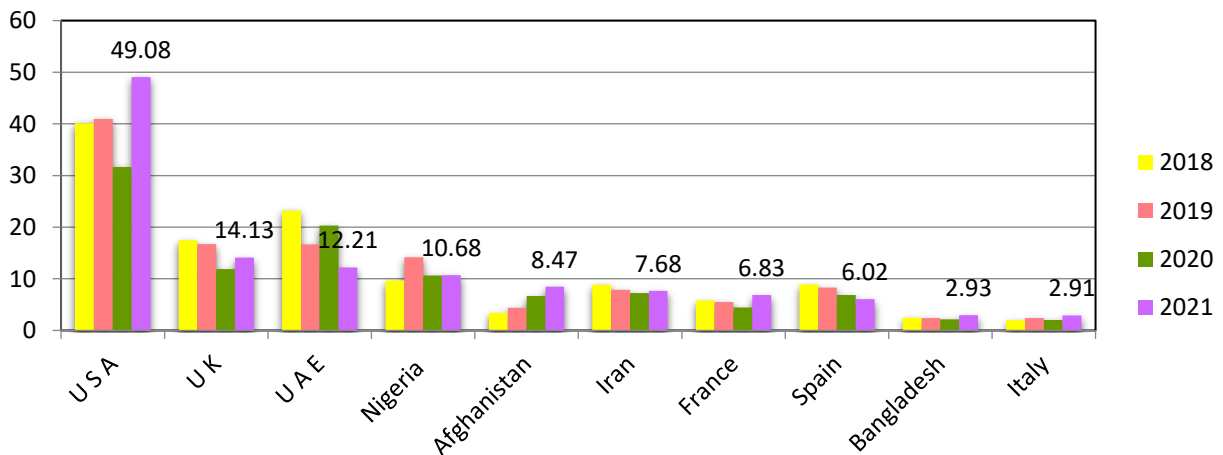
Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	U S A	40.15	20.21	40.93	21.49	31.64	22.32	49.08	29.62
2.	U K	17.45	8.78	16.73	8.78	11.89	8.39	14.13	8.53
3.	U A E	23.22	11.69	16.68	8.76	20.30	14.32	12.21	7.37
4.	Nigeria	9.64	4.85	14.17	7.44	10.66	7.52	10.68	6.45
5.	Afghanistan	3.41	1.72	4.35	2.28	6.69	4.72	8.47	5.11
6.	Iran	8.82	4.44	7.83	4.11	7.25	5.11	7.68	4.64
7.	France	5.82	2.93	5.48	2.88	4.42	3.12	6.83	4.12
8.	Spain	8.93	4.50	8.31	4.36	6.88	4.86	6.02	3.63
9.	Bangladesh	2.43	1.22	2.39	1.25	2.16	1.52	2.93	1.77
10.	Italy	1.96	0.99	2.40	1.26	2.05	1.45	2.91	1.75
	Others	76.86	38.68	71.22	37.38	37.82	26.68	44.77	27.02
	Total	198.69	100	190.49	100	141.75	100	165.70	100

Source: DGCI&S

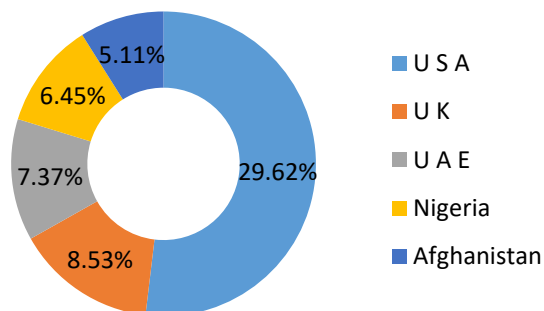
Note : India's Export including re-export

India's major destination Imitation Jewellery from 2018-2021(Values in million USD)

Data label given on the basis of 2021



India's top 5 destinations of Imitation Jewellery by percentage in 2021:



India's total export for Imitation Jewellery is worth US \$ 165.70 Million in 2021, which when compared to the previous year's export status has increased almost by 17%. Imitation Jewellery is exported from India majorly to USA, UK, UAE. In 2021 India has exported US \$ 49.08 Million of Imitation Jewellery to USA, which holds the top position with the share of 29.62% of the total export of India. With the share of 8.53% and 7.37% , U K and UAE takes runner up and 2nd runner up position in the global importers of Imitation Jewellery from India.

Table - 5

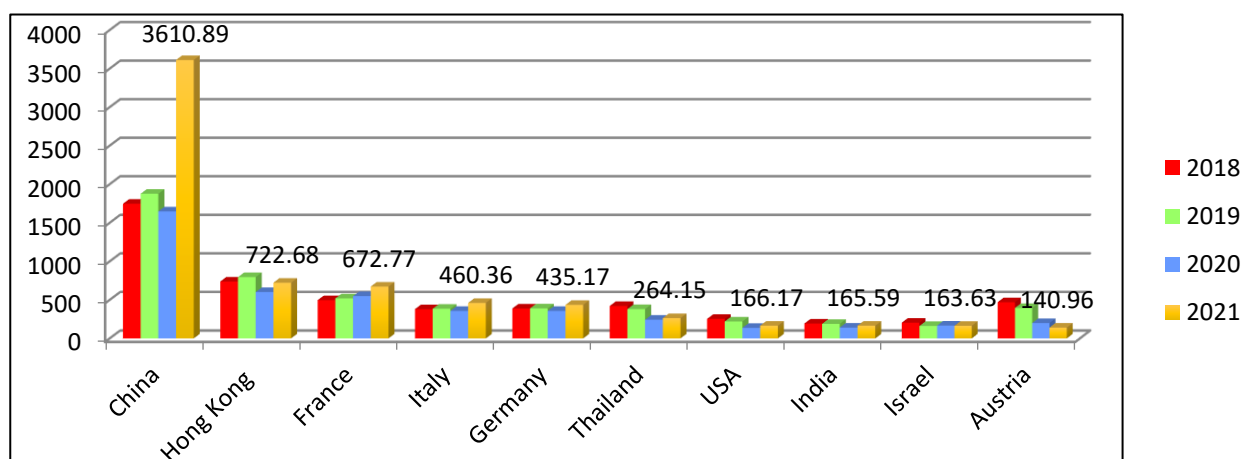
World's Top 10 exporters of Imitation Jewellery (HS Code –7117)

Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	China	1747.30	24.63	1876.53	26.51	1647.18	29.27	3610.89	43.41
2.	Hong Kong	738.87	10.42	795.44	11.24	602.16	10.70	722.68	8.69
3.	France	496.80	7.00	519.58	7.34	548.79	9.75	672.77	8.09
4.	Italy	379.91	5.36	385.20	5.44	357.12	6.35	460.36	5.53
5.	Germany	388.21	5.47	390.66	5.52	357.44	6.35	435.17	5.23
6.	Thailand	420.93	5.93	380.69	5.38	243.36	4.32	264.15	3.18
7.	USA	253.87	3.58	220.53	3.12	137.56	2.44	166.17	2.00
8.	India	194.11	2.74	189.24	2.67	140.93	2.50	165.59	1.99
9.	Israel	204.35	2.88	162.46	2.29	166.36	2.96	163.63	1.97
10.	Austria	470.06	6.63	394.77	5.58	200.07	3.56	140.96	1.69
	Others	1798.74	25.36	1764.49	24.92	1226.64	21.80	1516.43	18.23
	Total	7093.15	100	7079.59	100	5627.60	100	8318.79	100

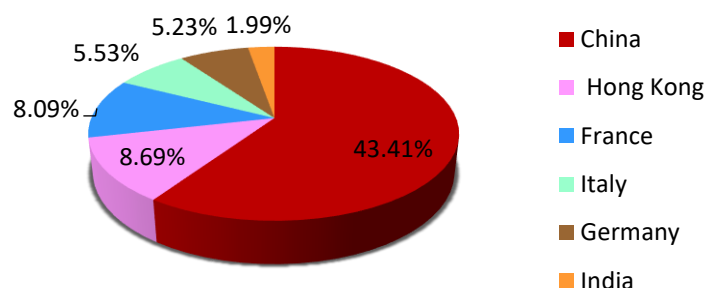
Source: UN Comtrade

Top world exporters of Imitation Jewellery from 2018 to 2021 (Values in million USD)

Data label given on the basis of 2021



Export trends in world's leading Imitation Jewellery exporters by percentage in 2021:



The global export of Imitation Jewellery was US \$ 8.32 billion in 2021, which has risen by almost 48% over the previous year. China (US \$ 3.61 billion), Hong Kong (US \$ 722.68 million) and France (US \$ 672.77 million) were the key exporters of Imitation Jewellery across the globe in 2021, together comprising 60.19% of total global export. With 1.99% share India holds the 8th position in ranking in the world export in 2021. It is noticeable that China has increased its export of Imitation Jewellery to more than 2 times in the year 2021 than all the previous years during review period.

Table - 6

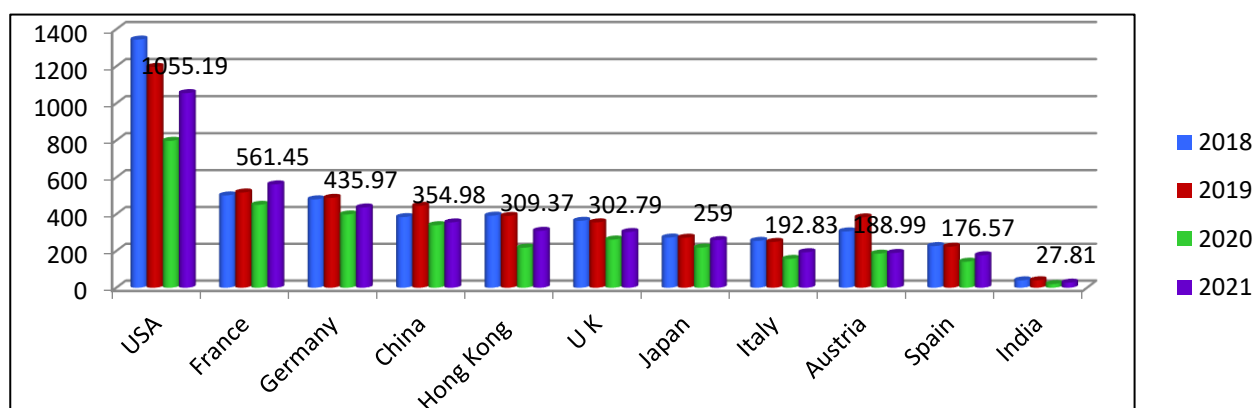
World's Top 10 Importers of Surface Imitation Jewellery (HS Code –7117)

Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million \$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	USA	1344.02	18.36	1196.44	16.64	797.60	15.75	1055.19	16.86
2.	France	501.61	6.85	517.63	7.20	450.57	8.90	561.45	8.97
3.	Germany	480.19	6.56	488.50	6.79	398.12	7.86	435.97	6.97
4.	China	383.94	5.24	445.27	6.19	339.84	6.71	354.98	5.67
5.	Hong Kong	391.53	5.35	390.09	5.43	217.41	4.29	309.37	4.94
6.	U K	363.61	4.97	355.28	4.94	261.88	5.17	302.79	4.84
7.	Japan	272.56	3.72	271.82	3.78	218.15	4.31	259.00	4.14
8.	Italy	254.70	3.48	249.06	3.46	156.73	3.10	192.83	3.08
9.	Austria	306.02	4.18	382.29	5.32	185.16	3.66	188.99	3.02
10.	Spain	226.41	3.09	223.01	3.10	141.42	2.79	176.57	2.82
37.	India	40.14	0.55	40.58	0.56	19.95	0.39	27.81	0.44
	Others	2756.68	37.65	2629.52	36.57	1876.94	37.07	2393.60	38.25
	Total	7321.41	100	7189.50	100	5063.77	100	6258.56	100

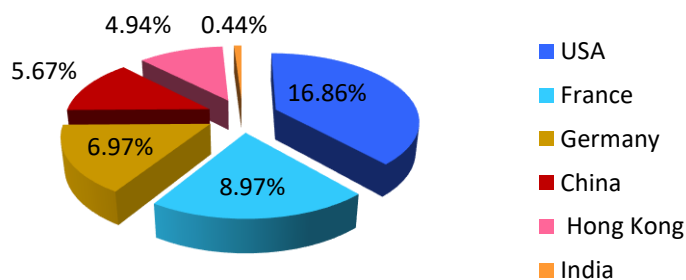
Source :UNComtrade

Top world importers of Imitation Jewellery from 2018 to 2021 (Values in million USD)

Data label given on the basis of 2021



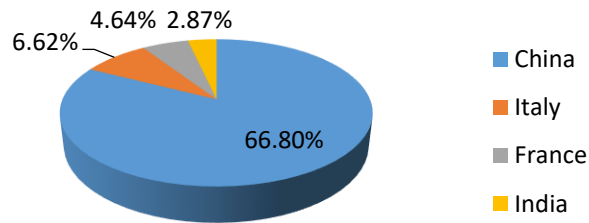
Country wise leading global Importer of Imitation Jewellery by percentage in 2021



The USA (US \$ 1.05 billion), France (US \$ 561.45 million), Germany (US \$ 435.97 million) were the key importers of Imitation Jewellery across the globe in 2021, together comprising 32.80 % of total import. In this year India has imported only US \$ 27.81 million worth value of Imitation Jewellery from the world which was accounted only 0.44% share of world import. This year World import of the commodity group has risen by more than 23.60% from the year 2020.

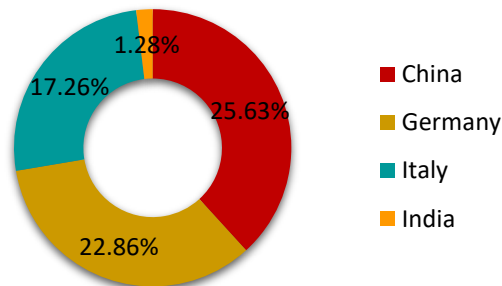
Sources of world’s top three importers of Imitation Jewellery ((HS Code –7117)

i) Top 3 Sources of Imitation Jewellery to USA in 2021 by percentage:



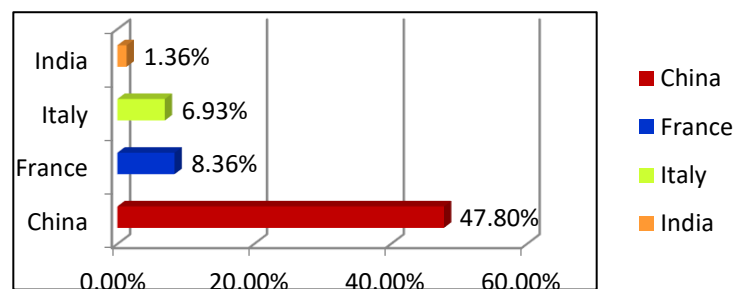
USA, the key importer of Imitation Jewellery in the world, imported 66.80% of its total requirements of Imitation Jewellery from China in 2021. In the same year Italy was the 2nd largest source country for the commodity group of USA, exports 6.62 % share to USA which was followed by France (4.64%). In 2021 India has exported 2.87% of USA’s total import of Imitation Jewellery (**Source: UN Comtrade**)

ii) Top 3 Sources of Imitation Jewellery to France in 2021 by percentage:



25.63% share of Imitation Jewellery imports to France came from China in 2021, it was followed by Germany (22.86%) and Italy (17.26%). In the same year France imported 1.28% share of its total import of Imitation Jewellery from **India**. (**Source: UN Comtrade**)

iii) Top 3 Sources of Imitation Jewellery to Germany in 2021 by percentage:



With 47.80% share of Germany’s total import of Imitation Jewellery , China became the largest source of it to Germany in 2021. France, the 2nd largest source for the commodity group of Germany with 8.36 % share, it was followed by Italy with 6.93% share of Germany’s total import of Imitation Jewellery in 2021. **India’s** contribution was only 1.36% share to Germany in that year. (**Source : UN Comtrade**)

IMPORT**Chocolate & other Food preparation Containing Cocoa**

Chocolate is a food made from roasted and ground cacao seed kernels that is available as a liquid, solid, or paste, either on its own or as a flavoring agent in other foods. Cacao has been consumed in some form since at least the Olmec civilization (19th-11th century BCE), and the majority of Mesoamerican people — including the Maya and Aztecs — made chocolate beverages.

The seeds of the cacao tree have an intense bitter taste and must be fermented to develop the flavor. After fermentation, the seeds are dried, cleaned, and roasted. The shell is removed to produce cocoa nibs, which are then ground to cocoa mass, unadulterated chocolate in rough form. Once the cocoa mass is liquefied by heating, it is called chocolate liquor. The liquor may also be cooled and processed into its two components: cocoa solids and cocoa butter. Baking chocolate, also called bitter chocolate, contains cocoa solids and cocoa butter in varying proportions, without any added sugar. Powdered baking cocoa, which contains more fiber than cocoa butter, can be processed with alkali to produce dutch cocoa. Much of the chocolate consumed today is in the form of sweet chocolate, a combination of cocoa solids, cocoa butter or added vegetable oils, and sugar. Milk chocolate is sweet chocolate that additionally contains milk powder or condensed milk. White chocolate contains cocoa butter, sugar, and milk, but no cocoa solids.

Chocolate is one of the most popular food types and flavors in the world, and many foodstuffs involving chocolate exist, particularly desserts, including cakes, pudding, mousse, chocolate brownies, and chocolate chip cookies. Many candies are filled with or coated with sweetened chocolate. Chocolate bars, either made of solid chocolate or other ingredients coated in chocolate, are eaten as snacks. Gifts of chocolate molded into different shapes (such as eggs, hearts, coins) are traditional on certain Western holidays, including Christmas, Easter, Valentine's Day, and Hanukkah. Chocolate is also used in cold and hot beverages, such as chocolate milk and hot chocolate, and in some alcoholic drinks, such as creme de cacao. Although cacao originated in the Americas, West African countries, particularly Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, are the leading producers of cocoa in the 21st century, accounting for some 60% of the world cocoa supply. With some two million children involved in the farming of cocoa in West Africa, child slavery and trafficking associated with the cocoa trade remain major concerns. A 2018 report argued that international attempts to improve conditions for children were doomed to failure because of persistent poverty, absence of schools, increasing world cocoa demand, more intensive farming of cocoa, and continued exploitation of child labor.

Chocolate has been prepared as a drink for nearly all of its history. For example, one vessel found at an Olmec archaeological site on the Gulf Coast of Veracruz, Mexico, dates chocolate's preparation by pre-Olmec peoples as early as 1750 BC. On the Pacific coast of Chiapas, Mexico, a Mokaya archaeological site provides evidence of cocoa beverages dating even earlier to 1900 BC. The residues and the kind of vessel in which they were found indicate the initial use of cocoa was not simply as a beverage, but the white pulp around the cocoa beans was likely used as a source of fermentable sugars for an alcoholic drink. New processes that sped the production of chocolate emerged early in the Industrial Revolution. In 1815, Dutch chemist Coenraad van Houten introduced alkaline salts to chocolate, which reduced its bitterness. A few years thereafter, in 1828, he created a press to remove about half the natural fat (cocoa butter) from chocolate liquor, which made chocolate both cheaper to produce and more consistent in quality. This innovation introduced the modern era of chocolate.

Roughly two-thirds of the entire world's cocoa is produced in West Africa, with 43% sourced from Côte d'Ivoire, where, as of 2007, child labor is a common practice to obtain the product. According to the World Cocoa Foundation, in 2007 some 50 million people around the world depended on cocoa as a source of livelihood. As of 2007 in the UK, most chocolatiers purchase their chocolate from them, to melt, mold and package to their own design. According to the WCF's 2012 report, the Ivory Coast is the largest producer of cocoa in the world. The two main jobs associated with creating chocolate candy are chocolate makers and chocolatiers. Chocolate makers use harvested cocoa beans and other ingredients to produce couverture chocolate (covering). Chocolatiers use the finished couverture to make chocolate candies.

Production costs can be decreased by reducing cocoa solids content or by substituting cocoa butter with another fat. Cocoa growers object to allowing the resulting food to be called "chocolate", due to the risk of lower demand for their crops.

These are broadly classified under **H. S. Code 1806**.

Table - 7

India's Top 10 Sources of Chocolate etc..containing Cocoa (HS Code :1806)

Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million \$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	Singapore	8.96	11.93	11.62	15.15	9.92	17.77	13.04	16.35
2.	Italy	8.82	11.73	10.38	13.53	5.45	9.76	10.26	12.87
3.	Malaysia	4.90	6.52	5.75	7.50	6.93	12.42	7.20	9.03
4.	Turkey	6.02	8.00	5.23	6.82	4.77	8.55	6.83	8.56
5.	Netherlands	10.54	14.03	12.03	15.68	6.02	10.79	6.68	8.38
6.	U A E	5.64	7.50	4.93	6.42	4.83	8.65	6.51	8.16
7.	Belgium	8.03	10.69	4.51	5.88	3.26	5.85	5.54	6.95
8.	Bangladesh	1.05	1.40	1.59	2.07	1.64	2.94	3.48	4.36
9.	U S A	2.80	3.73	2.33	3.04	1.04	1.87	2.87	3.60
10.	Poland	0.62	0.82	0.61	0.80	1.18	2.12	2.70	3.39
	Others	17.77	23.65	17.71	23.10	10.76	19.28	14.65	18.36
	Total	75.16	100	76.70	100	55.81	100	79.76	100

Source: DGCI&S

Note : India's Import including re-import

Collectively India imported US \$ 79.76 Million of Chocolate etc...containing Cocoa from different countries in 2021 and US \$ 55.81 Million in 2020. which is up by 42.92% than the Chocolate etc...containing Cocoa imported into India the previous year. India Imports from Singapore of Chocolate etc...containing Cocoa was US \$ 13.04 Million during 2021 or 16.35% share of India's total import. The second position in the ranking was occupied by Italy (US \$ 10.26 M), with an 12.87% share of India's imports. It was followed by the Malaysia, with a 9.03% share of India's total import of Chocolate etc...containing Cocoa in 2021.

World's Top 10 Importer of Chocolate etc..containing Cocoa (HS Code :1806)

Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million \$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	USA	2748.02	9.62	2957.01	10.21	2887.64	10.30	3222.49	10.27
2.	Germany	2561.79	8.96	2542.95	8.78	2460.53	8.78	2680.69	8.54
3.	France	2233.42	7.81	2170.84	7.49	2209.66	7.88	2533.49	8.07
4.	U K	2134.47	7.47	2081.37	7.18	2264.61	8.08	2374.77	7.57
5.	Netherlands	1331.05	4.66	1313.05	4.53	1339.93	4.78	1572.46	5.01
6.	Canada	1022.02	3.58	1015.64	3.51	1015.01	3.62	1154.10	3.68
7.	Poland	843.14	2.95	832.89	2.87	943.49	3.36	1093.06	3.48
8.	Belgium	777.22	2.72	791.51	2.73	821.05	2.93	925.35	2.95
9.	Spain	666.52	2.33	635.89	2.19	606.15	2.16	724.87	2.31
10.	Italy	601.23	2.10	612.60	2.11	632.47	2.26	712.04	2.27
62.	India	75.38	0.26	76.67	0.26	55.85	0.20	79.70	0.25
	Others	13584.87	47.53	13943.72	48.12	12802.04	45.66	14315.56	45.61
	Total	28579.13	100	28974.15	100	28038.44	100	31388.59	100

Source :UNComtrade

The world imports of Chocolate etc...containing Cocoa was totaled US \$ 31.38 Billion in 2021. The total imports volume increased at an 11.95% over the year 2020. Over the period under review, global Chocolate etc...containing Cocoa imports attained its maximum level of US \$ 31.38 Billion in 2021. USA has been the top importer of Chocolate etc...containing Cocoa with its import share of 10.27 % in the year 2021 followed by Germany and France that imported Chocolate etc...containing Cocoa of 8.54 % and 8.07 % respectively. In the same year India imports US \$ 79.70 Million, accounted 0.25% share of world import and ranked at 62nd in the world import of Chocolate etc...containing Cocoa.

Weaving Machine

Weaving machine is a device mainly used for weaving fabrics and tapestry. The basic function of a weaving machine is for holding the warp threads under tension for enabling the interweaving of weft threads. Weaving machine can be used for various types of weaves such as plain Weave, satin weave, twill weave, etc.

Weaving process involves application of a weaving machine for interlacing two sets of threads at right angles. The primary parts of a weaving machine are the weavers beam, the frame, the heddles, the cloth-roll (apron bar), and their mounting. These carry out the weaving with repetition of three actions namely shedding, picking, and battening.

Weaving machine have widespread applications in clothing and textile manufacturing industries, for the fabrication and processing of textiles, fabrics, and other woven materials. In some special cases weaving machine are also used for weaving of metal wires in industrial applications.

On the back of rise in textile and clothing manufacturing across the globe weaving machine market is expected to witness substantial growth during the forecast period. The manufacturers are also focusing on manufacturing of products with higher efficiency and durability.

With the rising global population and resultant intake of apparel based items, the weaving machine market growth is expected to further ascend along subsequent periods. Additionally, the advent of technical fabrics requiring the need of woven items will incur the usage of weaving machines. The packaging industry for industrial bags and sacs is expected to offer growth opportunities in future for weaving machines owing to the variety of woven articles produced. On the hindsight, the emergence of non-woven items may act as a deterrent to the growth of weaving machines market.

Key ongoing trends witnessed in the global weaving machine market have been replacement of manual machines with automatic, deployment of smart automation in the weaving machine are also projected to create positive prospects for the growth in demand for weaving machine market.

The presence of numerous no. of manufacturers has created a high intensity of competition in the weaving machines market where the key differentiator of sustaining the business footprint has been effective sales and distribution management coupled with updated automation models at a competitive price.

The weaving machine manufacturers are also focused on providing high efficiency products with reduced downtime, high durability, and less power consumption. The market players are also investing on implementation of smart automation in weaving machine in order to attract more customers and achieve increased market share.

Asia Pacific holds a prominent share in the global weaving machine market. Additionally, it is also projected to growth with highest growth rate during the forecast period. The growth is attributable to the large textile hub in the countries from the region such as China, India, etc. Manufacturers are focusing on expansion of their production facilities and sales network in the region.

North America is also expected to account for significant share in the global weaving machine market. It is expected to witness steady growth over the forecast period on the back of prevalence of large number of textile manufacturers in the region.

Europe is expected to grow with moderate growth rate owing to high demand for clothing and fabrics in the countries from the region including Germany, Italy, etc.

. These are broadly classified under **H. S. Code 8446**.

India's Top 10 Source Countries of Weaving Machine (HS Code 8446)

Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million \$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	China	181.08	36.02	181.14	42.72	66.41	36.16	242.54	59.30
2.	Japan	150.30	29.90	73.92	17.43	45.32	24.68	52.14	12.75
3.	Belgium	72.54	14.43	83.20	19.62	36.55	19.91	41.99	10.27
4.	Italy	34.78	6.92	23.29	5.49	12.57	6.85	28.86	7.06
5.	U S A	2.53	0.50	5.03	1.19	1.56	0.85	8.88	2.17
6.	Hong Kong	2.79	0.55	3.94	0.93	2.64	1.44	8.15	1.99
7.	Turkey	11.11	2.21	13.60	3.21	1.23	0.67	4.42	1.08
8.	Germany	12.35	2.46	6.76	1.59	1.28	0.70	3.83	0.94
9.	U A E	3.87	0.77	9.18	2.16	4.18	2.28	3.52	0.86
10.	Netherland	0.92	0.18	1.14	0.27	0.05	0.03	2.27	0.55
	Others	1.78	0.35	4.30	1.01	1.10	0.60	1.82	0.45
	Total	502.68	100	424.01	100	183.63	100	409.03	100

Source: DGCI&S

Note : India's Import including Re-import

The value of imports of commodity group 8446 Weaving machines (looms) to India totalled exceeds US \$ 409 million in 2020. Sales of commodity group 8446 to India increased by more than two times in value terms compared to 2020. In 2021, most of the Weaving Machines imported to India originated from China with an import value of US \$ 242.54 million, accounted more than 59 % of the commodity group 8446 Weaving machines (looms) comes from China. On the other hand, other countries such as Japan, Belgium and Italy were becoming more important sources for India's Weaving Machines imports in 2021.

World Top 10 Importer of Weaving Machine (HS Code 8446)

Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million \$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)	Value (million\$)	Share (%)
1.	Turkey	316.03	14.53	124.33	7.47	311.43	23.94	420.67	22.62
2.	India	497.81	22.89	423.80	25.46	252.85	19.44	409.56	22.02
3.	China	470.71	21.65	411.48	24.72	222.35	17.10	341.21	18.34
4.	Pakistan	69.40	3.19	64.21	3.86	72.02	5.54	186.33	10.02
5.	Viet Nam	106.33	4.89	90.10	5.41	54.40	4.18	50.82	2.73
6.	Brazil	24.71	1.14	32.83	1.97	26.15	2.01	39.25	2.11
7.	Uzbekistan	71.53	3.29	76.81	4.62	34.95	2.69	37.08	1.99
8.	Malaysia	1.46	0.07	2.74	0.16	32.50	2.50	36.79	1.98
9.	Egypt	39.15	1.80	32.44	1.95	17.14	1.32	29.32	1.58
10.	USA	37.55	1.73	28.61	1.72	22.37	1.72	25.74	1.38
	Others	539.97	24.83	377.00	22.65	254.46	19.56	283.28	15.23
	Total	2174.65	100	1664.35	100	1300.62	100	1860.05	100

Source :UN Comtrade

In 2021, the world imports of weaving machines (looms) exceeded US \$1.86 billion. It was \$1.30 billion in the previous year. Turkey was the largest importer of the Commodity group (8446) in 2021, imports almost US \$ 421 million, accounted more than 22.62% of world import of Weaving Machine. In the same year the second position in the world ranking was occupied by India with the share of 22.02% of global imports. It was followed by China with the share of 18.34%.