

## FOCUS ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

**NEPAL**

### THE KINGDOM OF NEPAL TODAY

Location	The Kingdom of Nepal is a land-locked Asian country in the Himalayan mountain range, with India to the south and east and Peoples Republic of China to the north.
Size	1,47,181 Sq. K.M. (56,827 Sq. miles)
Land boundaries	2,926 km
Land use	Arable land:21.68%, Permanent crops:0.64% & others: 77.68%
Irrigated land	11,350 sq. km.
Population	30,899,433 in 2023*.
Birth Rate	17.78 birth/1000 (2023)*.
Death Rate	5.57 deaths/1000 (2023)*.
Population growth rate	0.81% (2023)*.
Life expectancy	72.12 years (men 71.38 years and women 72.9 years (2023)*
Literacy Rate	71.2% in 2021 . (male 81% and female 63.3%)*
Net Migration Rate	-4.29migrant(s)/1,000 population (2023)*
Capital City	Kathmandu
Other Large Cities	Ilam, Biratnagar, Rajmiraj, Khankuta, Jaleswar, Birganj, Pokhara, Butwal, Baglung, Tulsipur, Nepalganj, Jumla, Surkher, Dhangarhi, Mahendra, Nagar, Dipayal etc.
Religion	Nepal is a Hindu state. Hinduism was the religion of 90% of the people in 1992. Buddhists comprise 5% and Moslems 3%. Christian missions are permitted but conversion is forbidden.
Language	The official language is Nepali. Other languages include Maithiri and Bhojpuri.
Climate	The climate varies sharply with altitude, from arctic on the higher peaks of the Himalaya mountains (where the air temperature is permanently below freezing point) to humid sub-tropical in the central valley of Kathmandu, which is warm and sunny in summer. Temperatures in Kathmandu, which is 1,337 m. (4,386 ft) above sea level, are generally between 2°C (35°F) and 30°C (86°F) with an annual average of 11°C (35°F). The rainy season is between June and October. Average annual rainfall varies from about 1,000 mm (40 ins) in western Nepal to about 2,500 mm (100 ins) in the east.
Internet domain	.np
International dialing code	+977
Currency	The unit of currency is the Nepalese rupee (NPR).

**\*Estimated figures**

## **NATIONAL ECONOMY**

Recent strong growth in Nepal has been supported by greater political stability, an electricity supply that is more reliable and with broader access, and reconstruction activity following the devastating earthquakes in 2015. Nepal has seen significant poverty reduction, though vulnerabilities remain, exacerbated by climate related shocks.

Growth performed well in FY2018/19. Growth increased to 7.1 percent, reflecting a rebound in agriculture, earthquake reconstruction, and buoyant tourism. Higher food prices prompted a rise in headline inflation to 6.5 percent in December 2019. The current account deficit was 7.7 percent of GDP in FY2018/19, with remittances helping to finance the large trade deficit. The central government deficit narrowed to 4.6 percent of GDP, due to improvements in revenue collection and underspending with respect to the budget. Provinces and local governments also saw spending under-execution.

There are signs of moderation in economic activity in FY2019/20. Remittance inflows have recently decelerated because of a slowdown in major remittance-sending economies, including India. Agricultural sector performance has been weaker this year. During the first months of FY2019/20, the current account deficit narrowed considerably, due to lower imports of fuel and construction material, reflecting both slowing reconstruction activities and greater domestic electricity and cement production. Gross official reserves were at US\$8.7 billion in December 2019, remaining adequate at 6.9 months of prospective imports. Credit growth tapered to 14.8 percent (y/y) in December 2019 compared to 25.4 percent (y/y) a year earlier, reflecting regulatory tightening and slowing deposit growth due to sluggish remittances.

### **Executive Board Assessment**

In concluding the 2020 Article IV Consultation with Nepal, Executive Directors endorsed staff's appraisal as follows:

Growth is expected to moderate, helping to contain macroeconomic stability risks. Nepal's recent strong growth performance has been supported by a stable political environment, a more reliable electricity supply, and post-earthquake reconstruction spending. For FY2019/20, growth is expected to ease to 6 percent including because of slower growth in India, sluggish remittance inflows, and weaker agricultural production. Inflation is expected at 6 percent due to high food inflation. In the context of moderating growth, there has been a welcome narrowing of the current account deficit and stabilization of gross official reserves. Credit growth has moderated from very high levels, though credit as a share of GDP remains elevated relative to peers. Nonetheless, downside risks remain, including renewed balance of payments pressures and increase in financial-sector risks if credit growth were to increase sharply or remittances slowdown abruptly. Nepal's external position in FY2018/19 is assessed as weaker than the level consistent with fundamentals and desirable policy settings.

Efforts to prevent excessive credit growth and contain financial-sector risks should continue. The NRB has appropriately implemented macro prudential measures to limit the buildup of systemic risk in the financial sector. It has also taken actions to further strengthen bank supervision and regulation, including the introduction of a supervisory information system and implementation of selected elements of the Basel III capital framework. The recent regulatory requirement for banks to cross-check corporate borrowers' financial information against the ITS is expected to facilitate more prudent risk assessment by banks. Activation of the countercyclical capital buffer that will require banks to increase their level of capital by July 2020 is appropriate. The NRB should continue to closely monitor asset quality of banks and improve monitoring of concentration risk.

Fiscal policy should be geared towards containing external pressures and protecting fiscal sustainability. In this regard, a fiscal deficit of 4.5 percent of GDP, similar to the outcome in FY2018/19, would be prudent. Recent upgrades to tax administration are commendable. Staff underscores that a top-down budget process and MTF based on conservative revenue and expenditure assumptions would instill greater prioritization and would avoid creating unrealistic



Net financial transactions	1.8	3.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7
Net acquisition of financial assets	1.4	-0.7	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Net incurrence of liabilities	3.2	2.9	6.3	6.1	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.6
Foreign	1.3	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3
Domestic	1.9	0.4	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
Money and credit (annual percent change)									
Broad money	15.5	19.4	15.8	13.2	11.9	11.6	11.1	10.9	10.7
Domestic credit	20.2	26.1	21.7	17.6	15.7	14.3	13.8	13.3	13.1
Private sector credit	18.0	22.3	19.1	15.0	13.8	12.5	12.2	12.0	12.0
Saving and Investment (in percent of nominal GDP)									
Gross investment	45.2	55.2	62.3	54.6	53.4	52.4	51.5	50.6	49.8
Private	23.6	25.8	30.0	25.1	24.4	24.0	23.5	23.3	23.0
Central government	7.8	8.9	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.5
Change in Stock	13.8	20.5	25.3	22.2	21.7	21.3	21.0	20.6	20.2
Gross national saving	44.8	47.1	54.6	49.4	48.5	47.6	46.8	46.0	45.3
Private	41.3	46.1	53.3	47.8	47.0	46.1	45.3	44.6	44.0
Central government	3.5	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Balance of Payments									
Current account (in millions of U.S. dollars)	-93	-2,350	-2,369	-1,760	-1,832	-1,963	-2,104	-2,215	-2,323
In percent of GDP	-0.4	-8.1	-7.7	-5.2	-4.9	-4.8	-4.7	-4.6	-4.4
Trade balance (in millions of U.S. dollars)	-8,446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10,849	11,373	11,658	12,379	13,140	13,956	14,770	15,643
In percent of GDP	-33.5	-37.4	-37.1	-34.2	-33.1	-32.2	-31.4	-30.5	-29.6
Exports of goods (y/y percent change)	9.9	15.5	12.1	1.4	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Imports of goods (y/y percent change)	30.0	27.4	5.4	2.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.3
Workers' remittances (in millions of U.S. dollars)	6,556	7,224	7,769	8,402	8,825	9,270	9,737	10,227	10,742
In percent of GDP	26.0	24.9	25.3	24.7	23.6	22.7	21.9	21.1	20.3
Gross official reserves (in millions of U.S. dollars)	9,264	9,304	8,545	8,536	8,419	8,233	8,045	7,850	7,673
In months of prospective imports	8.3	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.1	5.5	5.1	4.7	4.3
Memorandum items									
Public debt (in percent of GDP)	26.1	30.2	30.1	33.7	35.7	37.4	39.0	40.3	41.1
Nominal GDP (in billions of U.S. dollars)	25.2	29.0	30.7	34.1	37.4	40.8	44.5	48.4	52.9
Nominal GDP (in billions of Nepalese Rupees)	2,674	3,031	3,464	3,892	4,354	4,860	5,406	5,997	6,687
Private Sector Credit (in percent of GDP)	74.7	80.6	84.0	86.0	87.5	88.2	88.9	89.8	90.2
Exchange rate (NPR/US\$; period average)	106.2	104.4	112.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Real effective exchange rate (average, y/y percent	3.6	0.2	-1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...

change)									
<b>Sources:</b> Nepalese authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections. <b>Note:</b> Data as of January 31, 2020.  1/ Fiscal year ends in mid-July.									

**“NATIONAL ECONOMY” is based on IMF Executive Board Concludes 2020 Article IV Consultation with Nepal April 6, 2020.**

**FOREIGN TRADE**

**Nepal’s** total exports in 2016 were of the order of US\$ 729 million. It increased to US\$ 849 million in 2020. Exports during the period from 2016 to 2020 in terms of percentage, grew highest (21.27%) in 2019 and fell maximum (-10.82%) in 2020 in comparison with 2018 and 2019 respectively. The annual average compound rate of increase worked out at 3.88%.

Imports, on the other hand, were of the order of US\$ 9,684 million in 2020 while in 2016 it was US\$ 8,870 million. Imports during the period from 2016 to 2020, in terms of percentage, grew highest (27.22%) in 2017 and fell maximum (-21.68%) in 2019 as compared to 2016 and 2019 respectively. The annual average compound rate of growth worked out at 2.22%.

Volume of trade registered an annual average (compound) rate of increase of 2.35% from US\$ 9,599 million in 2016 to US\$ 10,533 million in 2020.

Nepal faced a deficit balance of trade payment during the said period.

Nepal’s export and import, volume and balance of trade between 2016 and 2020 along with their growth rates are given in **Table-I**.

Main exportable commodities are food grains, jute, timber, oilseeds, ghee (clarified butter), potatoes, medicinal herbs, hides and skins, cattle. Major export markets are in Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Germany, India, Italy, Switzerland, UK, USA, etc.

The major items imported from abroad are petroleum products, fertilizer, machinery, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, transport equipment and misc. manufactured articles. Main import suppliers are India, Singapore, Japan, Germany, Thailand, China PR, Hong Kong, France, New Zealand and UK.

Since May 1991 the government has embarked on economic reform—eliminating business licenses and registration requirements—to encourage trade and foreign investment. The production of textiles and carpets accounts for over two-thirds of foreign exchange earnings.

Tribhuvan international airport is situated about 6 km from Kathmandu. In 1996 Nepal had an estimated 32 airports with paved runways and 11 airports with unpaved runway. The national carrier is the state-owned Royal Nepal Airlines. It operates domestic services and in 1998 flew to Bangkok, Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Dubai, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, London etc. Services were also provided in 1998 by Aeroflot, Austrian Airlines, Biman Bangladesh Airlines, China Southwest Airlines, Condor Flugdienst, Druk-Air etc.

Being a land-locked country, Nepal’s cargo/passenger transportation is mainly depending on roadways. In April 1998 there were 11,867 km roads, of which 3,360 km were black-topped. In the early 1990s the final section of the 1,030-km East-West Highway was under construction. In March 1994 the International Development Association approved credit of US \$ 50.5m., which was to help \$81.1m. for Nepal’s road maintenance and rehabilitation programme.

A fleet of container trucks operates between Koltata and Raxaul and other points in Nepal for transporting exports to, and imports from, third countries.

### **BILATERAL TRADE WITH INDIA**

Indo-Nepal bilateral trade in 2018-19 was of the order of Rs.57,808.82 crores. It increased to Rs. 70,993.50 crores in 2022-23. The annual compound growth rate of volume of trade during the period from 2018-19 to 2022-23 was 5.27. India enjoyed a surplus balance of trade during the said period (**see table II**). The average annual compound growth rates of exports and imports worked out at 4.31% and 17.58% respectively.

India's exports to, and imports from Nepal of Merchandise Goods between 2018-19 and 2022-23 along with their growth rates are presented in **Table II**.

India's top ten merchandise goods exported to and imported from Nepal, during 2018-19 to 2022-23, along with their growth rates are depicted in **Table III & IV** respectively.

### **SOME IMPORTANT LINKS**

#### **Royal Nepalese Embassy**

Barakhamba Road

New Delhi-110001

**Telephone:** +91-11-23329969,23327361,23329218,23328066

**Fax:** +91-11-23326857,23329647

**Email:** nepembassydelhi[at]airtelmail.in

**Web:** <http://www.indianembassy.org.np>

#### **Embassy of India**

P.O. Box No. 292,

336, Kapurdhara Marg,

Kathmandu, Nepal

**Telephone:** +0-9771-4410900,4414990,4411699

**Fax:** +0-9771-4420130,4428245,4428279

**Email:** hoc[at]eoiktm.org,amb[at]eoiktm.org,dcm[at]eoiktm.org

**Web:** <http://www.indianembassy.org.np>

**Names and addresses of the organizations engaged in foreign trade in Nepal are:-**

**Trade Promotion Centre (TPC)**

**Natole, Pulchowk**

**Lalitpur**

**P.O. Box 825**

**KATHMANDU**

**Tel : (009771) 5532642**

**Fax : (009771) 5525464**

**Email : [tpcnep@mos.com.np](mailto:tpcnep@mos.com.np)**

**URL : <http://www.tpcnepal.org.np>**

**Trade Promotion Centre  
Main Road (North)  
Morang District  
P.O. Box 14  
2 BIRATNAGAR  
Tel : (0097721) 522054  
Fax : (0097721) 526350  
Email : [tpcnep@cyberworld.com.np](mailto:tpcnep@cyberworld.com.np)**

**Nepal Chamber of Commerce  
Chamber Bhawan, Kantipah  
P.O. Box 198  
KATHMANDU  
Tel : (009771) 4230947  
Fax : (009771) 4229998  
Email : [chamber@wlink.com.np](mailto:chamber@wlink.com.np)  
URL : <http://www.nepalchamber.org>**

**Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce  
and Industry (FNCCI)  
Shahid Shukra Milan Marg  
Teku  
P.O. Box 269  
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Tel : (009771) 4262218  
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URL : <http://www.fncci.org>**

**Nepal Foreign Trade Association (NFTA)  
Bagmati Chamber, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
Milanmarg, Tekuroad  
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Email : [nfta@mos.com.np](mailto:nfta@mos.com.np)**

***Source:* The Statesman Year Book, the Europa World Year Book,  
Monthly Bulletin on Statistics UN Publication, IMF, World Bank.org,  
BBC News, the World Fact Book, World Development Indicator,  
MEA, wikipedia.org, and D.G.C.I & S etc.**

**"NOTICE"**

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<b>TABLE - I</b>							
<b>NEPAL'S TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, VOLUME AND BALANCE OF TRADE</b>							
<b>FROM 2016 TO 2020.</b>							
<b>(Figures in US MILLION DOLLARS)</b>							
<b>Year</b>	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Percentage Growth in Exports</b>	<b>Import</b>	<b>Percentage Growth in Imports</b>	<b>Volume of Trade</b>	<b>Percentage Growth in Vol. of Trade</b>	<b>Balance of Trade</b>
2016	729		8,870		9,599		-8141
2017	726	-0.41	10,131	14.22	10,857	13.11	-9405
2018	785	8.13	12,889	27.22	13,674	25.95	-12104
2019	952	21.27	12,364	-4.07	13,316	-2.62	-11412
2020	849	-10.82	9,684	-21.68	10,533	-20.90	-8835
<b>Annual Compound Growth Rate</b>	<b>3.88</b>		<b>2.22</b>		<b>2.35</b>		
<b>NOTE</b>	: Figures relate to calendar year, January to December.						
<b>SOURCE</b>	: <b>UN COMTRADE PUBLICATION</b>						



**TABLE - II****INDIA'S EXPORT TO AND IMPORT FROM NEPAL OF MERCHANDISE****GOODS DURING 2018-2019 TO 2022-2023****(Value in Rs. CRORES)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Percentage Growth in Exports</b>	<b>Import</b>	<b>Percentage Growth in Imports</b>	<b>Volume of Trade</b>	<b>Percentage Growth in Vol. of Trade</b>	<b>Balance of Trade</b>
2018-19	54282.53		3526.29		57808.82		50756.24
2019-20	50588.15	-6.81	5044.97	43.07	55633.12	-3.76	45543.18
2020-21	49933.97	-1.29	4954.21	-1.80	54888.18	-1.34	44979.76
2021-22	71939.24	44.07	10208.12	106.05	82147.36	49.66	61731.12
2022-23	64252.52	-10.69	6740.98	-33.96	70993.50	-13.58	57511.54
<b>Growth Rate</b>	<b>4.31</b>		<b>17.58</b>		<b>5.27</b>		

NOTE : Figures relate to Financial Year April to March.

SOURCE : Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics,  
Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Kolkata 700 107.

**TABLE -III****INDIA'S MAJOR MERCHANDISE EXPORT TO NEPAL  
2018-2019 TO 2022-2023 AND THEIR GROWTH RATES****( Value in Rs.CRORES)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Merchandise Commodities	Value of Exports					Annual Growth Rates			
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	19-20 over 2018-19	20-21 over 2019-20	21-22 over 2020-21	22-23 over 2021-22
<b>1</b>	<b>Petroleum Products</b>	<b>12470.80</b>	<b>12259.02</b>	<b>8988.35</b>	<b>17307.37</b>	<b>21024.79</b>	<b>-1.70</b>	<b>-26.68</b>	<b>92.55</b>	<b>21.48</b>
	Share in total export	22.97	24.23	18.00	24.06	32.72				
<b>2</b>	<b>Iron And Steel</b>	<b>7964.28</b>	<b>6959.70</b>	<b>6869.64</b>	<b>10142.16</b>	<b>7201.28</b>	<b>-12.61</b>	<b>-1.29</b>	<b>47.64</b>	<b>-29.00</b>
	Share in total export	14.67	13.76	13.76	14.10	11.21				
<b>3</b>	<b>Rice (Other Than Basmati)</b>	<b>1965.59</b>	<b>1724.17</b>	<b>2930.09</b>	<b>3441.79</b>	<b>1974.11</b>	<b>-12.28</b>	<b>69.94</b>	<b>17.46</b>	<b>-42.64</b>
	Share in total export	3.62	3.41	5.87	4.78	3.07				
<b>4</b>	<b>Drugs Formulations, Biologicals</b>	<b>1256.89</b>	<b>1364.55</b>	<b>1313.32</b>	<b>1843.81</b>	<b>1588.88</b>	<b>8.57</b>	<b>-3.75</b>	<b>40.39</b>	<b>-13.83</b>
	Share in total export	2.32	2.70	2.63	2.56	2.47				
<b>5</b>	<b>Indl. Machinery For Dairy Etc.</b>	<b>2044.75</b>	<b>1640.38</b>	<b>1670.59</b>	<b>2452.49</b>	<b>1507.22</b>	<b>-19.78</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>46.80</b>	<b>-38.54</b>
	Share in total export	3.77	3.24	3.35	3.41	2.35				
<b>6</b>	<b>Plastic Raw Materials</b>	<b>1049.64</b>	<b>1051.53</b>	<b>1174.30</b>	<b>1747.49</b>	<b>1450.99</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>11.68</b>	<b>48.81</b>	<b>-16.97</b>
	Share in total export	1.93	2.08	2.35	2.43	2.26				
<b>7</b>	<b>Electric Machinery And Equipments</b>	<b>864.09</b>	<b>960.48</b>	<b>1064.28</b>	<b>1309.14</b>	<b>1255.13</b>	<b>11.16</b>	<b>10.81</b>	<b>23.01</b>	<b>-4.13</b>
	Share in total export	1.59	1.90	2.13	1.82	1.95				
<b>8</b>	<b>Motor vehicle/Cars</b>	<b>2253.65</b>	<b>1669.36</b>	<b>1281.57</b>	<b>2178.89</b>	<b>1198.89</b>	<b>-25.93</b>	<b>-23.23</b>	<b>70.02</b>	<b>-44.98</b>
	Share in total export	4.15	3.30	2.57	3.03	1.87				
<b>9</b>	<b>Coal, Coke And Briquettes Etc.</b>	<b>642.78</b>	<b>474.70</b>	<b>418.41</b>	<b>574.64</b>	<b>1131.11</b>	<b>-26.15</b>	<b>-11.86</b>	<b>37.34</b>	<b>96.84</b>
	Share in total export	1.18	0.94	0.84	0.80	1.76				
<b>10</b>	<b>Products Of Iron And Steel</b>	<b>851.04</b>	<b>865.48</b>	<b>875.12</b>	<b>1117.62</b>	<b>1102.28</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>27.71</b>	<b>-1.37</b>
	Share in total export	1.57	1.71	1.75	1.55	1.72				
	<b>Total export to NEPAL</b>	<b>54282.53</b>	<b>50588.15</b>	<b>49933.97</b>	<b>71939.24</b>	<b>64252.52</b>	<b>-6.81</b>	<b>-1.29</b>	<b>44.07</b>	<b>-10.69</b>

**NOTE** : Figures relate to Financial Year, April to March.**SOURCE** : Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Kolkata : 700 107.

**TABLE -IV****INDIA'S MAJOR MERCHANDISE IMPORT FROM NEPAL****2018-2019 TO 2022-2023 AND THEIR GROWTH RATES****( Value in Rs. CRORES)**

Sl. No	Name of the Merchandise Commodities	Value of Imports					Annual Growth Rates			
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	19-20 over 2018-19	20-21 over 2019-20	21-22 over 2020-21	22-23 over 2021-22
<b>1</b>	<b>Vegetable Oils</b>	<b>435.09</b>	<b>1985.34</b>	<b>2114.17</b>	<b>6634.15</b>	<b>2026.68</b>	<b>356.31</b>	<b>6.49</b>	<b>213.79</b>	<b>-69.45</b>
	Share in total imports	12.34	39.35	42.67	64.99	30.07				
<b>2</b>	<b>Spices</b>	<b>253.45</b>	<b>333.87</b>	<b>427.21</b>	<b>526.39</b>	<b>614.69</b>	<b>31.73</b>	<b>27.96</b>	<b>23.22</b>	<b>16.77</b>
	Share in total imports	7.19	6.62	8.62	5.16	9.12				
<b>3</b>	<b>Manmade Yarn Fabrics, Madeups</b>	<b>377.59</b>	<b>415.24</b>	<b>341.87</b>	<b>373.94</b>	<b>549.88</b>	<b>9.97</b>	<b>-17.67</b>	<b>9.38</b>	<b>47.05</b>
	Share in total imports.	10.71	8.23	6.90	3.66	8.16				
<b>4</b>	<b>Iron And Steel</b>	<b>399.85</b>	<b>170.41</b>	<b>123.60</b>	<b>88.88</b>	<b>544.54</b>	<b>-57.38</b>	<b>-27.47</b>	<b>-28.09</b>	<b>512.67</b>
	Share in total import	11.34	3.38	2.49	0.87	8.08				
<b>5</b>	<b>Misc. Processed Items</b>	<b>307.90</b>	<b>272.16</b>	<b>229.84</b>	<b>357.73</b>	<b>493.45</b>	<b>-11.61</b>	<b>-15.55</b>	<b>55.64</b>	<b>37.94</b>
	Share in total import	8.73	5.39	4.64	3.50	7.32				
<b>6</b>	<b>Jute Hessian</b>	<b>174.06</b>	<b>220.66</b>	<b>242.56</b>	<b>356.63</b>	<b>316.73</b>	<b>26.77</b>	<b>9.92</b>	<b>47.03</b>	<b>-11.19</b>
	Share in total import	4.94	4.37	4.90	3.49	4.70				
<b>7</b>	<b>Tea</b>	<b>201.97</b>	<b>138.76</b>	<b>225.34</b>	<b>169.08</b>	<b>221.37</b>	<b>-31.30</b>	<b>62.40</b>	<b>-24.97</b>	<b>30.93</b>
	Share in total import	5.73	2.75	4.55	1.66	3.28				
<b>8</b>	<b>Plywood And Allied Products</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>4.01</b>	<b>202.43</b>	<b>127.27</b>	<b>-60.67</b>	<b>579.66</b>	<b>4948.13</b>
	Share in total import	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.04	3.00				
<b>9</b>	<b>Moulded And Extruded Goods</b>	<b>215.50</b>	<b>223.97</b>	<b>204.56</b>	<b>215.23</b>	<b>164.84</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>-8.67</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>-23.41</b>
	Share in total import	6.11	4.44	4.13	2.11	2.45				
<b>10</b>	<b>Ayush And Herbal Products</b>	<b>84.78</b>	<b>101.04</b>	<b>169.55</b>	<b>159.92</b>	<b>163.96</b>	<b>19.18</b>	<b>67.80</b>	<b>-5.68</b>	<b>2.53</b>
	Share in total import	2.40	2.00	3.42	1.57	2.43				
	<b>Total import from NEPAL</b>	<b>3526.29</b>	<b>5044.97</b>	<b>4954.21</b>	<b>10208.12</b>	<b>6740.98</b>	<b>43.07</b>	<b>-1.80</b>	<b>106.05</b>	<b>-33.96</b>

**NOTE** : Figures relate to Financial Year, April to March.**SOURCE** : Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Kolkata : 700 107.