

FOCUS ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

HONG KONG

THE CHINESE SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF HONG KONG TODAY

LOCATION	The special Administrative Region (SAR) of Hong Kong, as the territory became on 1 July 1997, lies in eastern Asia, off the south coast of the People's Republic of China. The SAR consists of the island of Hong Kong, Stonecutters Island, the Kowloon Peninsula and the New Territories, which are partly on the mainland.
SIZE	1,104 Sq. K.M. Land : 1,104 Sq. K.M.
POPULATION	7,276,588 estimated for 2022.
POPULATION GROWTH RATE	0.17% estimated for 2022.
BIRTH RATE	8.04 births/1000 estimated for 2022.
DEATH RATE	7.98 deaths/1000 estimated for July 2022.
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH	83.61 years (Male 80.91 years, Female 86.46 years) estimated for 2022.
NET MIGRATION RATE	1.65 migrants/1000 estimated for 2022.
LITERACY RATE	99% in 2010.*
CAPITAL CITY	VICTORIA
OTHER LARGE CITIES	Kowloon, New Kowloon, Tuen Mun, Sha Tin, Kwai Chung, Tai Po, Tseun Wan, Sheung Shui, Tsing Yu, Aberdeen etc.
RELIGION	The main religion is Buddhism. Confucianism, Islam, Hinduism and Daoism are also practiced, and there are about 500,000 Christians.
LANGUAGE	The official languages are Chinese and English. Cantonese is spoken by the majority of the Chinese community, while Putonghua (Mandarin) is widely understood and of increasing significance.
CLIMATE	The climate is sunny and dry in winter, and hot and humid in summer. The average annual rainfall is 2,214 mm (87 ins), of which about 80% falls between May and September.
CURRENCY	The unit of currency is Hong Kong dollar (HKD).

* Estimated Figure

NATIONAL ECONOMY

Hong Kong SAR's economy is recovering strongly, with real activity increasing by 6.4 percent in 2021, as ample policy space allowed the inaction of swift and bold policy responses to address the unprecedented crisis emanating from multiple shocks, including the pandemic. In 2022, growth is expected to moderate to 3 percent, with a continued handoff from public to private demand facilitated by improving labor market conditions and a gradual re-opening of the border.

The financial system remains resilient supported by significant policy buffers, a strong external position, and strong institutional frameworks. Hong Kong SAR's financial system has continued expanding robustly even during the pandemic while maintaining its role as a major international financial center. The Hong Kong dollar continues to trade in a smooth and orderly manner within the Convertibility Zone. Housing prices, which declined by less than 1 percent in 2020 in terms of average annual prices, have increased by about 4 percent as of November in 2021.

Nevertheless, the balance of risks is tilted to the downside. In particular, pandemic related uncertainty, including renewed local outbreaks led possibly by new variants, could lead to a slower resumption in the flow of people, further weakening the recovery in private consumption. A slower-than-expected global recovery and sustained disruptions to global supply chains could reduce the flow of goods and derail the recovery. A sharp rise in global risk premiere and a disorderly tightening in the monetary policy of major advanced economies could affect the flow of capital. Ample policy buffers and the strong external position should, however, help mitigate the adverse impact on financial stability and economic growth: fiscal and FX reserves stood at about 30 and 135 percent of GDP, respectively, as of November 2021.

Executive Board Assessment

In concluding the 2022 Article IV consultation discussions with Hong Kong SAR, Executive Directors endorsed staff appraisal as follows:

Outlook. The economy has recovered strongly supported by swift and bold policy responses, notably a large fiscal stimulus. The financial sector has remained resilient on the back of significant policy buffers, a strong external position, and strong institutional frameworks. However, the recovery remains unbalanced with private consumption lagging. The economic recovery is projected to continue in 2022 with a handoff from public to private demand, facilitated by a moderating pace of fiscal consolidation and a gradual re-opening of the border.

Risks. The balance of risks is tilted to the downside. Pandemic-related uncertainty could delay the resumption in the flow of people. A slower-than-expected global recovery and sustained disruptions to global supply chains could reduce the flow of goods and derail the recovery. A sharp rise in global risk premier, a disorderly tightening of monetary policy in major advanced economies, large housing market corrections, escalating U.S.-China tensions, and a shift of market confidence in Hong Kong SAR's status as a major international financial center could affect the flow of capital. Conversely, faster-than-

expected border re-opening and global recovery and the development of the Greater Bay Area could improve growth prospects.

Fiscal policy. Fiscal policy should continue to support the recovery by returning to a balanced budget at a gradual pace, while focusing in the near term on providing more targeted support for low-income households, unemployed workers, and SMEs. Over the medium term, fiscal policy should strengthen its role as an automatic stabilizer and address structural challenges of population aging, high income inequality, and public housing shortage. A comprehensive tax reform that broadens the tax base while maintaining fairness and international competitiveness is needed to rebuild fiscal buffers.

Financial ties with Mainland China. The authorities should continue to strengthen systemic risk analysis of Mainland China-related credit risks, including by ensuring that the internal credit risk models used by Hong Kong SAR banks to determine the capital charges for exposures to Mainland Chinese borrowers, particularly those in the real estate sector with low credit ratings, are sufficiently forward-looking. Continued close monitoring of banks' significant exposures to non-bank Mainland Chinese entities and a periodic stress test of banks' large exposures—on top of the regular stress testing—would also help. As the financial ties are broadening to the cross-border use of the e-CNY in Hong Kong SAR, the potential implications from a more widely adopted e-CNY in Hong Kong SAR should be carefully studied.

Housing policies. The three-pronged approach—boosting housing supply, macro prudential measures, and stamp duties—to improving housing affordability and containing housing market risks remains valid. Housing supply should be increased, including by expanding land supply and expediting and streamlining the process for land identification and production. While the macro prudential stance for housing market should be maintained for now, the Council of Financial Regulators should take a lead in strengthening the regular surveillance and data collection on lending by non-bank lenders and the authorities should regularly assess the need to expand the regulatory perimeter to mitigate the leakages in macro prudential policies. The New Residential Stamp Duty, assessed to be a capital flow management measure and a macro prudential measure (CFM/MPM), should be phased out once systemic risks from non-resident inflows dissipate.

Financial sector policies. Financial policies should shift focus towards addressing solvency issues concerning corporates and individuals, as the recovery gains further momentum. The cut in the countercyclical capital buffer during the pandemic was appropriate but the Hong Kong Monetary Authority should stand ready to adjust it to the level consistent with updated systemic risk assessments. The ongoing efforts to further strengthen regulatory and supervisory frameworks are welcome, and further steps should be taken to enhance macro prudential oversight, including by adopting a more comprehensive and systematic approach to identify and address systemic risks. A consistent and cross-sectoral supervisory and regulatory framework is also critical to effectively address industry-wide fintech-related issues.

Exchange rate regime and external position. The Linked Exchange Rate System remains the appropriate arrangement as an anchor for economic and financial stability. The authorities should continue to preserve the rule of law and maintain the free flow of capital. Staff's preliminary assessment suggests that the external position in 2021 was broadly in line with the level implied by medium-term fundamentals and desirable policies.

Climate change. The updated action plan to achieve carbon neutrality before 2050 is welcome. To complement ongoing efforts, the government could consider introducing additional carbon pricing mechanisms to incentivize energy saving and green transportation. Climate-related risks should be carefully monitored and assessed by strengthening systemic risk analysis. Hong Kong SAR should play a key role in global efforts to mobilize private investment for green development by enhancing the green and sustainable finance ecosystem.

Hong Kong SAR: Selected Economic Indicators, 2017–26										
					Proj.					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS										
Real GDP (percent change)	3.8	2.8	-1.7	-6.1	6.4	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
Private consumption	5.5	5.3	-0.8	-9.9	6.2	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.1
Government consumption	2.8	4.2	5.1	8.1	4.0	0.6	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3
Gross fixed capital formation	3.1	1.7	-14.9	-11.2	12.1	10.3	4.2	3.0	3.0	3.0
Inventories (contribution to growth)	0.4	0.0	-0.5	1.7	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1
Net exports (contribution to growth)	-1.2	-1.5	2.1	0.3	-0.2	-1.9	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8
Output gap (in percent of potential GDP)	0.1	0.1	-2.5	-6.8	-1.9	-1.2	-0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1
LABOR MARKET										
Employment (percent change)	1.0	1.1	-0.4	-4.9	-0.2	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Unemployment rate (percent, period average)	3.1	2.8	2.9	5.8	5.2	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0
Real wages (percent change)	2.3	1.0	0.1	2.5	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
PRICES										
Inflation (percent change)										
Consumer prices 3/	1.5	2.4	2.9	0.3	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5
GDP deflator	2.9	3.7	2.0	0.6	0.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3
GENERAL GOVERNMENT										
Consolidated budget balance (percent of GDP) 1/	5.6	2.4	-0.6	-9.4	-3.7	-2.2	-1.5	-1.1	-0.7	-0.7
Revenue	23.3	21.2	20.8	21.0	21.6	21.7	21.9	21.8	22.0	22.0
Expenditure	17.7	18.8	21.4	30.4	25.3	23.9	23.3	23.0	22.7	22.7
Fiscal reserves (as of end-March, percent of GDP)	41.5	41.3	40.8	34.5	29.9	27.4	25.7	24.1	23.0	22.0
FINANCIAL										
Interest rates (percent, period average) 3/										
Best lending rate	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	...	...	...	...	...

Three-month HIBOR	0.9	1.8	2.1	1.1	0.2	...	...	...	...	...
10-year Treasury bond yield	1.6	2.2	1.6	0.8	1.2	...	...	...	...	...
MACRO-FINANCIAL										
Loans for use in Hong Kong SAR (excl. trade financing)	16.1	6.5	7.7	2.1	8.4	10.3	8.6	8.0	7.7	7.7
House prices (year-on-year percent change for last quarter)	13.7	5.8	3.4	-0.1	3.0	5.8	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.6
Credit-to-GDP gap 2/	20.6	12.5	21.2	23.9	11.5	12.2	9.6	6.2	2.7	0.0
Hang Seng stock index (percent change) 3/	36.0	- 13.6	9.1	-3.4	- 14.1	...	...	...	...	...
EXTERNAL SECTOR										
Merchandise trade (percent change)										
Export value	8.0	7.3	-4.1	-1.5	18.3	5.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7
Import value	8.7	8.4	-6.5	-3.3	18.4	5.5	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1
Current account balance (percent of GDP)	4.6	3.7	5.8	6.9	7.5	6.7	5.5	5.0	4.6	4.0
Foreign exchange reserves										
In billions of U.S. dollars (end-of-period)	431	425	441	492	500	508	516	525	537	553
In percent of GDP	126	117	122	142	135	131	126	122	119	116
Net international investment position (percent of GDP)	418	354	432	612	581	560	538	517	496	476
Exchange rate 3/										
Market rate (HK\$/US\$, period average)	7.793	7.83 9	7.836	7.757	7.77 3	...	...	...	...	...
Real effective rate (period average, 2010=100)	115.3	113. 1	117.7	116.9	111. 6	...	...	...	...	...
Sources: BIS,CEIC; HKSAR Census and Statistics Department; and IMF staff estimates.										
1/ Before issuance and repayment of government bonds and notes.										
2/ Based on loans for use in Hong Kong SAR, including trade financing.										
3/ Actual values for 2021.										

“National economy” is based on IMF executive board concludes 2022 article IV consultation discussions with the People’s Republic of China—Hong Kong special administrative region march 8, 2022.

FOREIGN TRADE

Hong Kong's total exports in 2016 were of the order of US\$ 4623,516 million. It increased to US\$ 507,069 million in 2020. Exports during the period from 2016 to 2020, in terms of percentage, grew highest (7.60%) in 2017 and fell maximum (-4.05%) in 2019 in comparison with 2016 and 2018 respectively. The annual average compound of growth rate worked out at 2.33%.

Imports, on the other hand, were of the order of US\$ 550,827 million in 2020 while in 2016 it was US\$ 516,929 million. Imports during the period from 2016 to 2020, in terms of percentage, grew highest (8.25%) in 2017 and fell maximum (-6.48%) in 2019 as compared to 2016 and 2018 respectively. The annual average compound rate of growth worked out at 1.60%.

Volume of trade registered an annual average (compound) growth rate of 1.94% from US\$ 979,445 Million in 2016 to US\$ 1,057,896 million in 2020. Hong Kong faced a deficit balance of trade payment during the said period.

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

Hong Kong's main export items included: clothing and accessories, electrical machinery and parts, textiles and fabrics, parts and accessories suitable for use solely with office machines and automatic data processing machines, telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment, electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances etc., photographic apparatus equipment and supplies, optical goods, watches and clocks etc. The chief import items are raw materials and semi-manufactures, consumer goods, capital goods, foodstuffs, chemical and related products, textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles etc., and footwear etc.

Hong Kong has a free exchange market. Foreign merchants may remit profits or repatriate capital. Import and export controls are kept to the minimum, consistent with strategic requirements.

The new Chek Lap Kok airport, built on reclaimed land off Lantau Island to the west of Hong Kong, opened on 6 July 1998, replacing Hong Kong International Airport (Kai Tak), which was situated on the north shore of Kowloon Bay. A total of 66 airlines now operate scheduled services to and from Hong Kong. Cathay Pacific Airways, one of the three Hong Kong-based airlines, operates more than 470 passenger and cargo services weekly to Europe (including 14 passenger and five cargo services per week to the UK), the Far and Middle East, South Africa, Australasia and North America. Hong Kong Dragon Airlines provides scheduled services to 18 cities in Mainland China and seven other destinations in Asia plus nine cargo services per week to five destinations. Hong Kong Air Cargo Terminals Ltd., and all-cargo operator, provides 13 weekly scheduled services to and from Hong Kong with Manchester, Brussels, Dubai and Osaka as destinations. In 2001, 196,807 aircraft arrived and departed and 33m. Passengers and 2.08m. tons of freight were carried on aircraft. Hong Kong International Airport handled more international freight in 2000 than any other airport.

Hong Kong is one of the world's largest shipping centers and is a major container port. Hong Kong was a British port of registry until the inauguration of a new and independent shipping register in December 1990. Following Hong Kong's reunification with the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong maintains full autonomy in its maritime policy. At the end of 2001 the register comprised a fleet of 646 vessels, totaling 13.7grt.

BILATERAL TRADE WITH INDIA

Indo-Hong Kong bilateral trade in 2016-17 was of the order of Rs.149,767.58 crores. It increased to Rs.187,419.58 crores in 2020-21. The annual compound growth rate of volume of trade during the period from 2016-17 to 2020-21 was 5.77%. India enjoyed a surplus balance of trade during the first three years said period (**see table II**). The average annual compound growth rates of exports and imports worked out at -5.64 and 19.56% respectively.

India's exports to, and imports from Hong Kong of Merchandise Goods between 2016-17 and 2020-21 along with their growth rates are presented in **Table II**. India's top ten merchandise goods exported to and imported from Hong Kong during 2016-17 to 2020-21, along with their growth rates are depicted in **Table III & IV** respectively.

SOME USEFUL LINKS OF HONG KONG

Hong Kong Consulate , India

EC-72, Sector I
Salt Lake City
700064
Kolkata
India
Phone: +91-33-40048169
Fax: +91-33-40048168
Email: chinaconsul_kkt@mfa.gov.cn
Website URL: <http://kolkata.china-consulate.org/eng/>

India Embassy , Hong Kong

16-D, United Centre, 95
Queensway
Hong Kong
Phone:
(852) 3970 9900
Fax:
(852) 2866 4124
Website URL:
<http://www.cgihk.gov.in/>

Names and addresses of the organizations engaged in Foreign Trade in Hong Kong are:-

Hong Kong Trade Development Council
(HKTDC)
1, Harbour Road, 38th Floor
WANCHI
Tel: (00852) 25844333
Fax: (00852) 28240249
Email: hktdc@tdc.org.hk
URL : <http://www.tdctrade.com>

United Centre, 22nd Floor
95 Queensway
HONG KONG
Tel: (00852) 25299229
Fax: (00852) 25279843
Email: chamber@chamber.org.hk
URL : <http://www.chamber.org.hk>

Federation of Hong Kong Industries (FHKI)
Hankow Centre, 4th Floor
5-15, Hankow Road, Tsim Sha Tsui
KOWLOON
Tel: (00852) 27323188
Fax: (00252) 27213494
Email: fhki@fhki.org.hk
URL : <http://www.fhki.org.hk>

Hong Kong Exporters' Association
Star House, Room 825
3, Salisbury Road, Tsimshatsui
KOWLOON
Tel: (00852) 27309851
Fax: (00852) 27301869
Email: exporter@exporters.org.hk
URL : <http://www.exporters.org.hk>

Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce

Sources

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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TABLE - I**HONG KONG (SAR)'S TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, VOLUME AND BALANCE OF TRADE****BETWEEN 2016 TO 2020.**

(Figures in US MILLION DOLLARS)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Percentage Growth in Exports</i>	<i>Import</i>	<i>Percentage Growth in Imports</i>	<i>Volume of Trade</i>	<i>Percentage Growth in Vol. of Trade</i>	<i>Balance of Trade</i>
2016	462516		516929		9,79,445		-54413
2017	497688	7.60	559580	8.25	10,57,268	7.95	-61892
2018	531163	6.73	602876	7.74	11,34,039	7.26	-71713
2019	509641	-4.05	563808	-6.48	10,73,449	-5.34	-54167
2020	507069	-0.50	550827	-2.30	10,57,896	-1.45	-43758
Annual	Compound	Growth Rate					
	2.33		1.60		1.94		

NOTE : Figures relate to calendar year, January to December.**SOURCE** : **UN COMTRADE PUBLICATION**

TABLE - II**INDIA'S EXPORT TO AND IMPORT FROM HONG KONG SAR MERCHANDISE****GOODS DURING 2016-2017 TO 2020-2021****(Value in Rs. CRORES)**

Year	Exports	Percentage Growth in Exports	Import	Percentage Growth in Imports	Volume of Trade	Percentage Growth in Vol. of Trade	Balance of Trade
2016-17	94855.00		54912.58		149767.58		39942.42
2017-18	94677.35	-0.19	68777.76	25.25	163455.11	9.14	25899.59
2018-19	91117.32	-3.76	125971.91	83.16	217089.23	32.81	-34854.59
2019-20	77751.77	-14.67	119998.98	-4.74	197750.75	-8.91	-42247.21
2020-21	75201.31	-3.28	112218.27	-6.48	187419.58	-5.22	-37016.96
Annual	Compound	Growth Rate					
	-5.64		19.56		5.77		

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 ITEMS OF MERCHANDISE EXPORT TO HONG KONG, SAR										
2016-2017 TO 2020-2021 AND THEIR GROWTH RATES										
(Value in Rs. CRORES)										
Sl. No.	Name of the Merchandise Commodities	Value of Exports					Annual Growth Rates			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	17-18 over 2016-17	18-19 over 2017-18	19-20 over 2018-19	20-21 over 2019-20
1	Perls, Precs., Semi-Prces Stones	64330.69	66330.08	69165.10	48317.91	45906.69	3.11	4.27	-30.14	-4.99
	Share in total export	67.82	70.06	75.91	62.14	61.05				
2	Gold & Other Cosmetic Jewellery	22369.62	18104.33	7690.92	16115.65	13662.38	-19.07	-57.52	109.54	-15.22
	Share in total export	23.58	19.12	8.44	20.73	18.17				
3	Buffalo Meat	33.29	234.82	12.52	857.26	6368.82	605.38	-94.67	6747.12	642.93
	Share in total export	0.04	0.25	0.01	1.10	8.47				
4	IronAnd Steel	49.60	755.29	453.93	451.09	1183.81	1422.76	-39.90	-0.63	162.43
	Share in total export	0.05	0.80	0.50	0.58	1.57				
5	Electronic Components	261.79	287.65	420.16	658.12	821.45	9.88	46.07	56.64	24.82
	Share in total export	0.28	0.30	0.46	0.85	1.09				
6	Telecom Instruments	673.30	791.56	895.65	859.14	820.99	17.56	13.15	-4.08	-4.44
	Share in total export	0.71	0.84	0.98	1.10	1.09				
7	Electric Machinery And Equipments	229.88	579.89	299.11	272.15	759.38	152.26	-48.42	-9.01	179.03
	Share in total export	0.24	0.61	0.33	0.35	1.01				
8	Petroleum Products	941.02	1715.86	4090.83	640.38	635.23	82.34	138.41	-84.35	-0.80
	Share in total export	0.99	1.81	4.49	0.82	0.84				
9	Marine Products	532.79	543.43	695.77	467.31	610.15	2.00	28.03	-32.84	30.57
	Share in total export	0.56	0.57	0.76	0.60	0.81				
10	Gold	0.21	138.45	1235.56	3102.83	458.88	65828.57	792.42	151.13	-85.21
	Share in total export	0.00	0.15	1.36	3.99	0.61				
	Total export to HONG KONG	94855.00	94677.35	91117.37	77751.99	75201.31	-0.19	-3.76	-14.67	-3.28

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 ITEMS OF MERCHANDISE IMPORT FROM HONG KONG SAR										
2016-2017 TO 2020-2021 AND THEIR GROWTH RATES (Value in Rs. CRORES)										
Sl. No.	Name of the Merchandise Commodities	Value of Imports					Annual Growth Rates			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	17-18 over 2016-17	18-19 over 2017-18	19-20 over 2018-19	20-21 over 2019-20
1	Perls, Precs, Semi-prec Stones	36254.45	42131.18	29820.85	25846.13	25026.87	16.21	-29.22	-13.33	-3.17
	Share in total imports	66.02	61.26	23.67	21.54	22.30				
2	Electronic Components	991.49	1100.38	25752.83	28616.84	24307.80	10.98	2240.36	11.12	-15.06
	Share in total imports	1.81	1.60	20.44	23.85	21.66				
3	Telecom Instruments	4801.38	4733.90	24638.09	20776.97	19902.67	-1.41	420.46	-15.67	-4.21
	Share in total imports.	8.74	6.88	19.56	17.31	17.74				
4	Computer Hardware Peripherals	458.46	569.47	6628.38	6386.25	9735.23	24.21	1063.96	-3.65	52.44
	Share in total import	0.83	0.83	5.26	5.32	8.68				
5	Gold	2159.95	4576.37	4037.86	1337.85	4558.65	111.87	-11.77	-66.87	240.74
	Share in total import	3.93	6.65	3.21	1.11	4.06				
6	Electronic Instruments	886.39	795.87	3450.86	4235.76	4317.31	-10.21	333.60	22.75	1.93
	Share in total import	1.61	1.16	2.74	3.53	3.85				
7	Consumer Electronics	452.42	288.97	3370.07	4411.61	3746.93	-36.13	1066.24	30.91	-15.07
	Share in total import	0.82	0.42	2.68	3.68	3.34				
8	Accumulators And Batteries	86.02	99.96	2195.07	2873.63	2760.10	16.21	2095.95	30.91	-3.95
	Share in total import	0.16	0.15	1.74	2.39	2.46				
9	Silver	3208.23	8992.18	6861.54	6349.85	2525.17	180.28	-23.69	-7.46	-60.23
	Share in total import	5.84	13.07	5.45	5.29	2.25				
10	Electric Machinery And Equipments	248.09	267.85	1589.99	2202.33	1188.44	7.96	493.61	38.51	-46.04
	Share in total import	0.45	0.39	1.26	1.84	1.06				
	Total import from HONG KONG	54912.58	68777.76	125971.91	119998.98	112218.27	25.25	83.16	-4.74	-6.48
NOTE : Figures relate to Financial Year, April to March.										
SOURCE : Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Kolkata : 700 107.										