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 **New Pneumatic Tires of Rubber & Children's Pictures, Drawing Books** and imports of **Insulated Wire, cable and Coffee** 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-4011 & 4903 for export and 8544 & 0901 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 September'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 New Pneumatic Tires of Rubber & Children's Pictures, Drawing Books and imports of Insulated Wire, cable and Coffee. We will use both the 4 digit Commodity codes.

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 New Pneumatic Tires of Rubber with their shares in percentage.**
- **Table 2 : World's top 10 Exporters of New Pneumatic Tires of Rubber with their shares in percentage.**
- **Table 3 : World's top 10 Importers of New Pneumatic Tires of Rubber with their shares in percentage.**
- **Annex- I : Top 3 sources of New Pneumatic Tires of Rubber of World's top 3 Importers.**
- **Table 4 : India's top 10 destination of Drawing Books with their shares in percentage.**
- **Table5 : World's top 10 Exporters of Drawing Books with their shares in percentage.**
- **Table 6 : World's top 10 Importers of Drawing Books with their shares in percentage.**
- **Annex-II : Top 3 sources of Drawing Books of World's top 3 Importers.**
- **Table 7 : India's top10 Sources of Insulated Wire, cable with their shares in percentage.**
- **Tablev8:World's top 10 Importers of Insulated Wire, cable with their shares in percentage.**
- **Table 9 : India's top 10 Sources of Coffee with their shares in percentage.**
- **Table 10 : World's top 10 Importers of Coffee with their shares in percentage.**

EXPORT

New Pneumatic Tyre of Rubber

Tyre, a continuous band that encircles the rim of a wheel and forms a tread that rolls on either a road, a prepared track, or the ground.

There are two main types of tires, those made of metal and those made of rubber. Railroad cars, which run on smooth steel rails, use iron or steel tires for low rolling resistance. The metal tire is basically a flat hoop fitted tightly over the exterior of the wheel. Besides low rolling resistance, its other attributes are strength, durability, and resistance to wear.

Free-moving vehicles such as automobiles, trucks, buses, bicycles, and airplanes need more friction to turn, climb, accelerate, and brake, so these vehicles use rubber tires, which provide both high friction and some cushioning ability. Rubber tires are of two types: (1) solid, or cushion, tires, in which the rubber portion functions to carry the load, absorb shocks, and resist cutting and abrasion; and (2) pneumatic tires, in which the load is carried and the shocks are absorbed mainly by the compressed air that fills the tire. Pneumatic tires are now used for almost all free-moving vehicles because of their greater cushioning ability and other advantages. Solid rubber tires are now used only on industrial and farm carts and on military vehicles, applications where tires are liable to be cut or pierced.

The pneumatic tire is designed to provide a flexible cover with an impermeable lining to contain and restrain the compressed air. This cover is provided with a rubber tread portion that is designed to withstand the cutting and abrasive wear of road contact and to protect the tire against puncture and loss of air. Such a structure has, as distinct from a solid rubber or cushion tire, no capacity in itself either to carry load or absorb shocks. It is entirely dependent on the contained compressed air to enable it to function.

The first patent for a pneumatic tire was issued to Robert William Thomson in England in 1845 for a hollow leather tire filled with air. Although a set of Thomson's "Aerial Wheels" ran for 1,200 miles on an English brougham, the same inventor's solid-rubber tires were more popular; and thus, for almost half a century, air-filled tires were forgotten. The growing popularity of the bicycle in the late 19th century revived interest in tire design, and in 1888 John Boyd Dunlop, a veterinary surgeon of Belfast, obtained patents on a pneumatic tire for bicycles. Pneumatic tires were first applied to motor vehicles by the French rubber manufacturer Michelin & Cie. For more than 60 years, pneumatic tires had inner tubes to contain the compressed air and outer casings to protect the inner tubes and provide traction. In the 1950s, however, tubeless tires reinforced by alternating plies, or layers, of cord became standard equipment on new automobiles. In that decade Michelin introduced the radial-ply tyre, which is now standard for all automobiles in developed countries.

The materials of modern Pneumatic tyres are synthetic rubber, natural rubber, fabric and wire, along with carbon black and other chemical compounds. They consist of a tread and a body. The tread provides traction while the body provides containment for a quantity of compressed air. Before rubber was developed, the first versions of tires were simply bands of metal fitted around wooden wheels to prevent wear and tear. Early rubber tires were solid (not pneumatic). Pneumatic tires are used on many types of vehicles, including cars, bicycles, motorcycles, buses, trucks, heavy equipment, and aircraft. Metal tires are still used on locomotives and railcars, and solid rubber (or other polymer) tires are still used in various non-automotive applications, such as some casters, carts, lawnmowers, and wheelbarrows.

Pneumatic Tyre production starts with bulk raw materials such as rubber, carbon black, and chemicals and produces numerous specialized components that are assembled and cured. Many kinds of rubber are used, the most common being styrene-butadiene copolymer. In 2018, US $ 80.64 billion of Pneumatic tyres were sold worldwide, in 2021 it was $83.46 billion (approximately 3.50% growth). In 2018, the India sold US $1.82 billion tires. It was estimated that in, US $ 2.69 tyres was sold by India to the world.

These are broadly classified under **H.S. Code-4011.**

Table - 1

India's Top 10 destination of New Pneumatic Tyre of Rubber (H.S Code-4011)

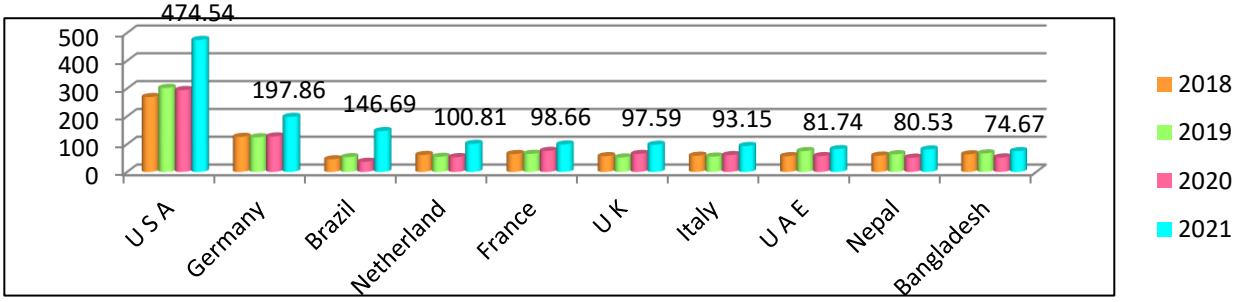
Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)
1.	U S A	269.39	14.76	302.10	16.30	294.20	16.87	474.54	17.62
2.	Germany	126.15	6.91	124.45	6.72	127.52	7.31	197.86	7.35
3.	Brazil	45.30	2.48	52.87	2.85	36.36	2.08	146.69	5.45
4.	Netherland	60.92	3.34	54.23	2.93	53.08	3.04	100.81	3.74
5.	France	64.26	3.52	65.00	3.51	75.58	4.33	98.66	3.66
6.	U K	56.61	3.10	51.96	2.80	64.57	3.70	97.59	3.62
7.	Italy	58.22	3.19	55.05	2.97	60.39	3.46	93.15	3.46
8.	U A E	56.67	3.11	74.78	4.04	56.88	3.26	81.74	3.04
9.	Nepal	58.66	3.21	63.55	3.43	51.28	2.94	80.53	2.99
10.	Bangladesh	63.24	3.47	66.54	3.59	52.06	2.98	74.67	2.77
	Others	965.40	52.90	942.59	50.86	872.38	50.01	1246.68	46.29
	Total	1824.82	100	1853.12	100	1744.29	100	2692.92	100

Source: DGCI&S.

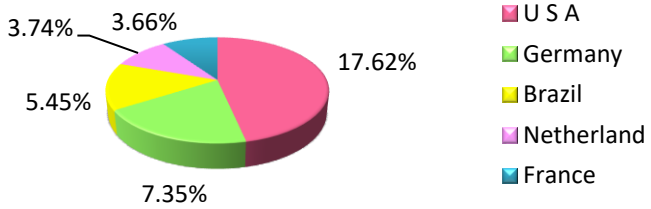
Note : India's Export including re-export

India's top destinations of New Pneumatic Tyres of Rubber from 2018-2021**(in million USD)**

Data label given on the basis of 2021



India's top 5 destinations of New Pneumatic Tyres of Rubber by percentage India in 2021:



New Pneumatic Tyres, Of Rubber is exported to over 180 countries . In the year 2021 India has exported New Pneumatic Tyres, Of Rubber worth of US $ 2.69 Billion. Comparing the figures of previous year, in 2021 has shown significant growth of 54% in New Pneumatic Tyres, Of Rubber export from India to the world. USA is the largest market for New Pneumatic Tyres, Of Rubber export from India. 2021 USA imported US $ 474.54 million worth New Pneumatic Tyres, Of Rubber from India which was 17.62% of India's total export. It was followed by Germany (US $ 197.68 M) and Brazil (US $ 146.69 M). The top 5 country's account for over 37.82% of the total.

Table-2

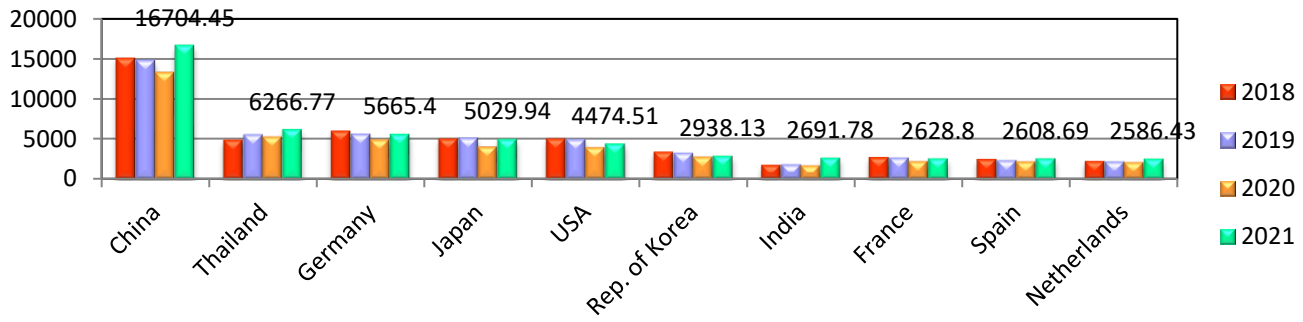
World's Top 10 exporter of New Pneumatic Tyre of Rubber (H.S Code-4011)

Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million $)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)
1.	China	15109.68	18.74	14800.78	18.51	13278.71	18.74	16704.45	20.01
2.	Thailand	4942.64	6.13	5599.73	7.00	5297.76	7.48	6266.77	7.51
3.	Germany	6049.80	7.50	5669.10	7.09	4931.75	6.96	5665.40	6.79
4.	Japan	5095.91	6.32	5168.96	6.47	4056.68	5.72	5029.94	6.03
5.	USA	5088.89	6.31	4974.75	6.22	3974.15	5.61	4474.51	5.36
6.	Rep. of Korea	3474.21	4.31	3311.69	4.14	2805.25	3.96	2938.13	3.52
7.	**India**	**1820.36**	**2.26**	**1851.97**	**2.32**	**1741.87**	**2.46**	**2691.78**	**3.23**
8.	France	2762.32	3.43	2694.50	3.37	2262.20	3.19	2628.80	3.15
9.	Spain	2556.93	3.17	2389.24	2.99	2209.38	3.12	2608.69	3.13
10.	Netherlands	2297.04	2.85	2216.13	2.77	2118.52	2.99	2586.43	3.10
	Others	31451.15	39.00	31270.02	39.11	28187.08	39.78	31866.18	38.18
	Total	80648.93	100	79946.89	100	70863.35	100	83461.08	100

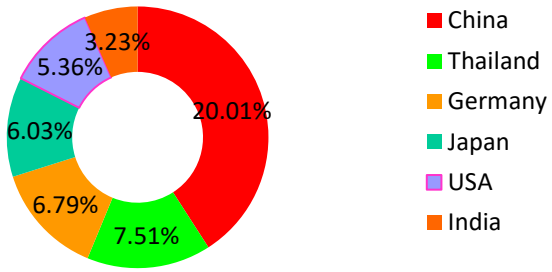
Source: UN Comtrade

World's top Exporters of New Pneumatic Tyres of Rubber from 2018-2021**(in million USD)**

Data label given on the basis of 2021



Country wise world's top 5 exporter of New Pneumatic Tyres of Rubber by percentage in 2021 :



Global sales for New Pneumatic Rubber Tyres exported in 2021 US $ 83.46 billion. Overall, that dollar amount reflects a upturn of 3.5% for all exporting countries from 2018 when world export valued at US $ 80.64 billion. In 2021 China was the largest source of New Pneumatic Rubber Tyres , exported US $ 16.70 Billion, accounted 20 % of world export of it . Shipments from Thailand amounted to US $ 6.26 billion or 7.51% of the worldwide total export and stood at 2nd largest exporter in the world followed by Germany shipped 6.79%. **India** stood at 7th position in the world export with 3.23% share in 2021.

Table-3

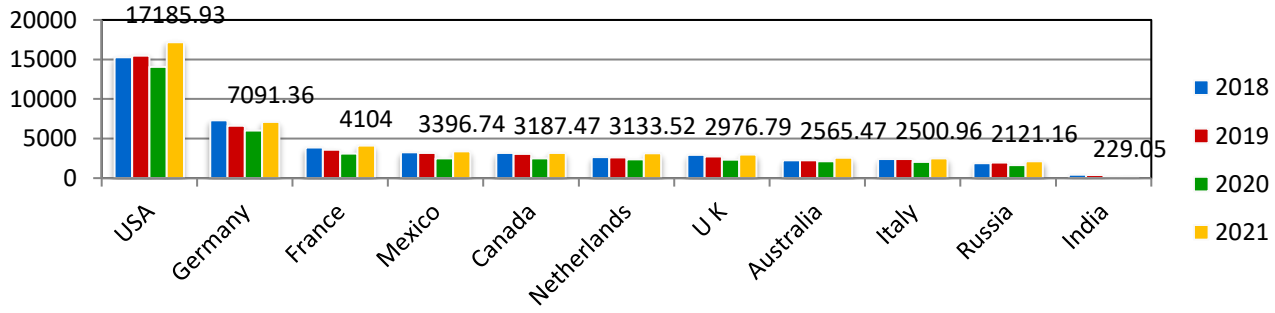
World's top 10 Importers of New Pneumatic Tyre of Rubber (H.S Code-4011)

Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million $)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)
1.	USA	15269.99	18.89	15476.11	19.62	14058.03	20.25	17185.93	20.40
2.	Germany	7311.39	9.05	6603.66	8.37	5994.26	8.63	7091.36	8.42
3.	France	3870.93	4.79	3570.51	4.53	3095.54	4.46	4104.00	4.87
4.	Mexico	3259.65	4.03	3163.55	4.01	2485.71	3.58	3396.74	4.03
5.	Canada	3188.57	3.94	3068.67	3.89	2479.06	3.57	3187.47	3.78
6.	Netherlands	2674.67	3.31	2613.66	3.31	2371.79	3.42	3133.52	3.72
7.	U K	2948.66	3.65	2756.62	3.49	2331.07	3.36	2976.79	3.53
8.	Australia	2245.03	2.78	2252.69	2.86	2141.40	3.08	2565.47	3.05
9.	Italy	2427.45	3.00	2397.50	3.04	2060.01	2.97	2500.96	2.97
10.	Russia	1887.66	2.34	1970.09	2.50	1642.06	2.36	2121.16	2.52
55.	**India**	**446.53**	**0.55**	**385.31**	**0.49**	**205.71**	**0.30**	**229.05**	**0.27**
	Others	35302.40	43.67	34638.21	43.90	30572.74	44.03	35742.18	42.43
	Total	80832.93	100	78896.57	100	69437.39	100	84234.63	100

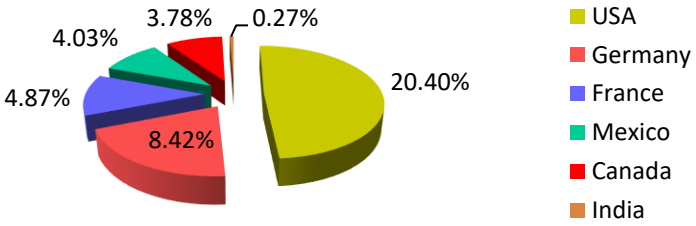
Source : UN Comtrade

Leading New Pneumatic Rubber Tyres 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 New Pneumatic Rubber Tyres by percentage in 2021

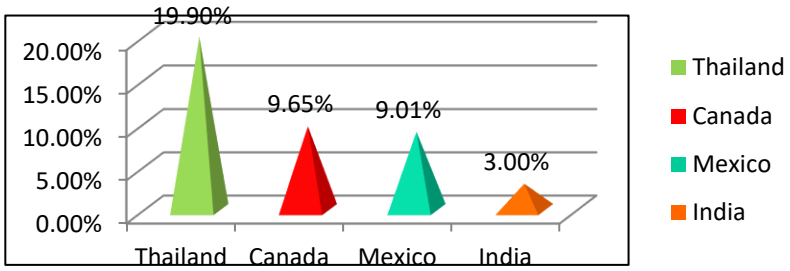


In the year 2021 global import of New Pneumatic Tyres of Rubber amounted to US $ 84.23 Billion. Over the period under review, global New Pneumatic Tyres of Rubber imports attained its maximum level of $X in 2021 it was increased by more than 21 % from the previous year. In that year U.S. A (US $ 17.18 B), Germany (US $ 7.09 B) and the France (US $ 4.10 B) appeared as the countries with the highest levels of imports in 2021, together accounting for 33.70% of global import of New Pneumatic Tyres of Rubber. India's account was very low, imported only 0.27% of world import in that year.

Annxure-1

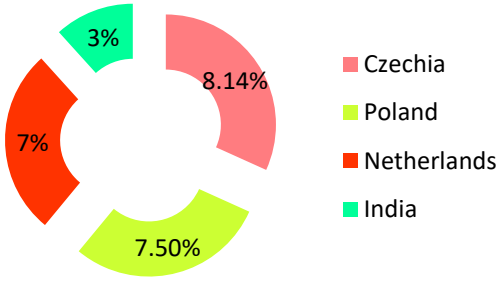
Sources of world's top 3 importers of New Pneumatic Tyre of Rubber (H.S Code-4011)

(i) Top 3 Sources of New Pneumatic Tyres of Rubber to USA in 2021 by percentage:



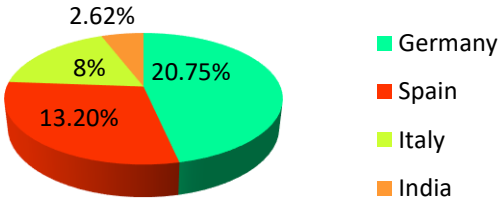
USA imported 19.90% share of Pneumatic tyres from Thailand in 2021, 9.65% share USA's total import of Pneumatic tyres came from Canada and 9.01%% from Mexico. India also a good source of Pneumatic tyres to USA, In the same year USA imported 3% share of USA's total import of Pneumatic tyres from **India.(Source : UN Comtrade)**

ii) Top 3 Sources of New Pneumatic Tyres of Rubber to Germany in 2021 by percentage*:*



Germany imports most of its requirements of Pneumatic Tyres from Czechia (8.14 %) ,from Poland (7.50%) ,from Netherlands (7%) and **India**'s share was 3% in 2021**.(.Source : UN Comtrade)**

iii) Top 3 Sources of New Pneumatic Tyres of Rubber to France in 2021 by percentage*:*



In the 2021 Germany was the largest source country of New Pneumatic Tyres of Rubber to France. Germany exports 20.75 6% of the New Pneumatic Tyres of Rubber to France in 2021, It was followed by Spain (13.20%) and Italy (8%). In the same year **India** has exported 2.62% share of France's total import of New Pneumatic Tyres of Rubber to France. **(Source: UN Comtrade)**

Children's Picture, Drawing or Colouring Books

A **coloring book or drawing books for children** is a type of book containing line art to which people are intended to add color using crayons, colored pencils, marker pens, paint or other artistic media. Traditional coloring books and coloring pages are printed on paper or card. Some coloring books have perforated edges so their pages can be removed from the books and used as individual sheets. Others may include a story line and so are intended to be left intact. Today, many children's coloring books feature popular cartoon characters. They are often used as promotional materials for animated motion pictures. Coloring books may also incorporate other activities such as connect the dots, mazes and other puzzles.

Paint books and coloring books emerged in the United States as part of the "democratization of art" process, inspired by a series of lectures by British artist Joshua Reynolds, and the works of Swiss educator Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi and his student Friedrich Fröbel. Many educators concluded that all, regardless of background, students stood to benefit from art education as a means of enhancing their conceptual understanding of the tangible, developing their cognitive abilities, and improving skills that would be useful in finding a profession, as well as for the children's spiritual edification.[1] The McLoughlin Brothers are credited as the inventors of the coloring book, when, in the 1880s, they produced *The Little Folks' Painting Book*, in collaboration with Kate Greenaway. They continued to publish coloring books until the 1920s, when the McLoughlin Brothers became part of the Milton Bradley Company.

Coloring or drawing books are widely used in schooling for young children for various reasons. For example, children are often more interested in coloring books rather than using other learning methods; pictures may also be more memorable than simply words. Coloring may also increase creativity in painting, according to some research.

As a predominantly non-verbal medium, coloring books have also seen wide applications in education where a target group does not speak and understand the primary language of instruction or communication. Examples of this include the use of coloring books in Guatemala to teach children about hieroglyphs and Mayan artist patterns, and the production of coloring books to educate the children of farm workers about "the pathway by which agricultural pesticides are transferred from work to home." Coloring books are also said to help to motivate students' understanding of concepts that they would otherwise be uninterested in.

They have been used as teaching aids for developing creativity and knowledge of geometry, such as in Roger Burrows' *Altair Designs*.

Since the 1980s, several publishers have produced educational coloring books intended for studying graduate-level topics such as anatomy and physiology, where color-coding of many detailed diagrams are used as a learning aid. Examples include The Anatomy Coloring *Book* and subsequent book series, by Wynn Kapit and Lawrence Elson, published by HarperCollins (1990s) and Benjamin Cummings (2000s). There are some examples of educators using coloring books to better explain complicated topics, like programming.

Coloring or drawing books have seen wide application in the health professions as educational tools. One nurse, trying to limit the trauma of surgery, described in an academic publication how the use of a coloring book "might help [the child] to understand what was going to happen to him." They are also used in rehabilitation of accident victims to aid recovery of hand–eye coordination, and they are used with autistic children both for entertainment and for their soothing effect. Coloring books have been used to explain complicated medical conditions to children. One of the appeals of adult coloring books is that they help users relax and de-stress.

These are broadly classified under **H.S. Code-4903**.

Table - 4

India's Top 10 destination of Children's Pictures, Drawing Books ((HS Code –4903)

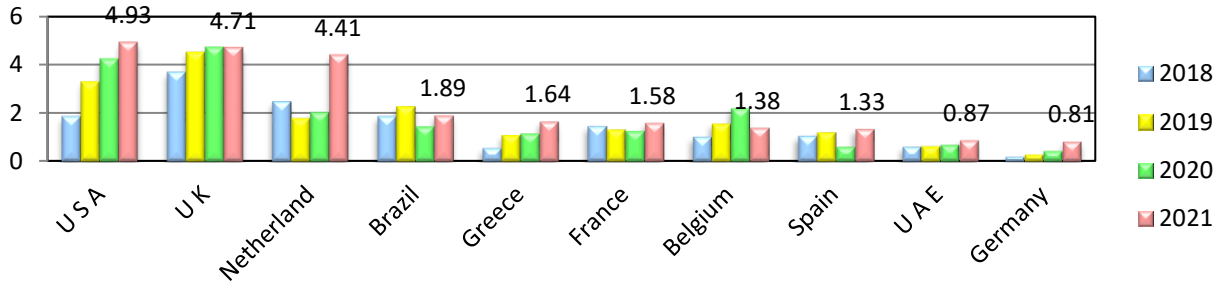
Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)
1.	U S A	1.86	9.66	3.30	14.83	4.23	18.47	4.93	17.10
2.	U K	3.68	19.09	4.53	20.37	4.71	20.56	4.71	16.31
3.	Netherland	2.48	12.84	1.78	8.00	2.02	8.84	4.41	15.30
4.	Brazil	1.86	9.62	2.28	10.23	1.44	6.30	1.89	6.55
5.	Greece	0.54	2.78	1.09	4.91	1.15	5.02	1.64	5.69
6.	France	1.45	7.52	1.32	5.92	1.25	5.46	1.58	5.47
7.	Belgium	1.01	5.26	1.56	7.00	2.18	9.51	1.38	4.77
8.	Spain	1.05	5.46	1.20	5.37	0.60	2.62	1.33	4.62
9.	U A E	0.60	3.13	0.62	2.78	0.68	2.95	0.87	3.01
10.	Germany	0.18	0.93	0.28	1.28	0.42	1.85	0.81	2.81
	Others	4.57	23.71	4.30	19.32	4.22	18.41	5.30	18.37
	Total	19.29	100	22.25	100	22.90	100	28.84	100

Source: DGCI&S

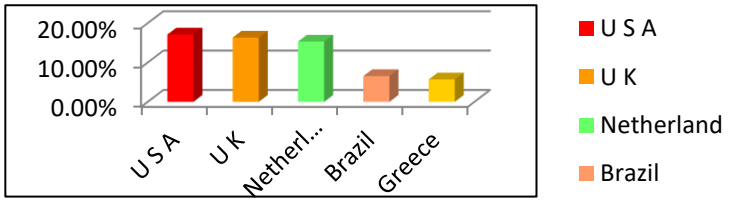
Note : India's Export including re-export

India's major destination Children's pictures, Drawing Books from 2018-2021**(Values in million USD)**

Data label given on the basis of 2021



India's top 5 destinations of Children's pictures, Drawing Books by percentage in 2021:



Between 2018 and 2021, there was increasing trends of India's Children's Picture, Drawing Or Colouring Books export. In the year 2021 India has Children's pictures, Drawing Books worth of US $ 28.84 Million. Comparing the figures of previous year, in 2021 has shown significant growth of 25.93% in Children's pictures, Drawing Book, export from India to the world. USA is the largest destination for Children's Picture, Drawing Or Colouring Books export from India. In 2021 USA imported US $ 4.93 million worth Children's Picture, Drawing Or Colouring Books from India. Followed by UK and Netherland with export value being US $ 4.71 million and 4.41 million respectively.

Table - 5

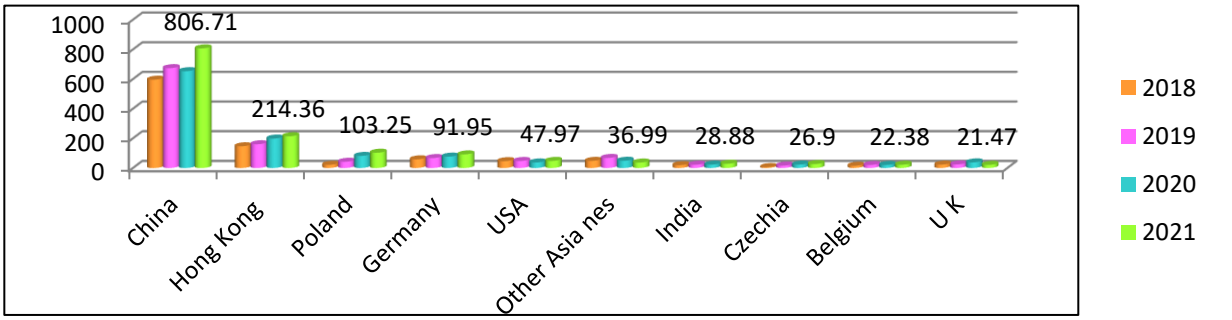
World's Top 10 exporters of Children's Pictures, Drawing Books ((HS Code –4903)

Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)
1.	China	595.67	54.12	673.58	53.25	653.03	48.71	806.71	52.65
2.	Hong Kong	146.65	13.32	160.38	12.68	198.47	14.81	214.36	13.99
3.	Poland	21.65	1.97	42.15	3.33	81.62	6.09	103.25	6.74
4.	Germany	58.48	5.31	67.16	5.31	76.78	5.73	91.95	6.00
5.	USA	46.14	4.19	47.45	3.75	37.46	2.79	47.97	3.13
6.	Other Asia nes	48.33	4.39	68.05	5.38	48.98	3.65	36.99	2.41
7.	**India**	**19.33**	**1.76**	**22.26**	**1.76**	**22.89**	**1.71**	**28.88**	**1.88**
8.	Czechia	6.46	0.59	16.03	1.27	23.19	1.73	26.90	1.76
9.	Belgium	15.04	1.37	20.74	1.64	20.74	1.55	22.38	1.46
10.	U K	23.02	2.09	24.50	1.94	37.96	2.83	21.47	1.40
	Others	119.90	10.89	122.59	9.69	139.43	10.40	131.32	8.57
	Total	1100.67	100	1264.87	100	1340.54	100	1532.17	100

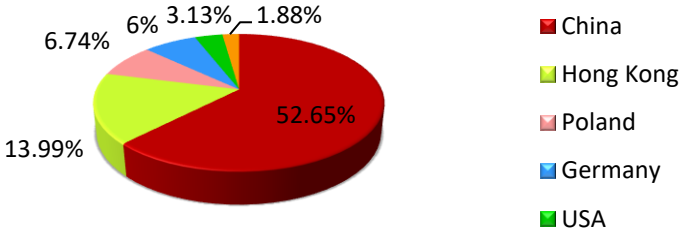
Source: UN Comtrade

Top world exporters of Children's pictures, Drawing Books from 2018 to 2021 **(Values in million USD)**

Data label given on the basis of 2021



Export trends in world's leading Children's pictures, Drawing Books exporters by percentage in 2021:



In 2021, the world export of Children's Picture, drawing Books were total trade value of US $1.53 Billion. Between 2020 and 2021 the exports of Children's Picture Books grew by 14.30 %, from US $1.34 Billion to US $1.53 Billion. In 2021, China exported US $ 806.71 Million or 52.65% of world export in Children's picture, drawing or colouring books, making it the largest exporter in the world. With 14% and 6.74% Hong Kong and Poland stood at 2nd and 3rd largest exporter in 2021. In that year **India** exported US $ 28.88 Million of world export and making it the 7th largest exporter in the world.

Table - 6

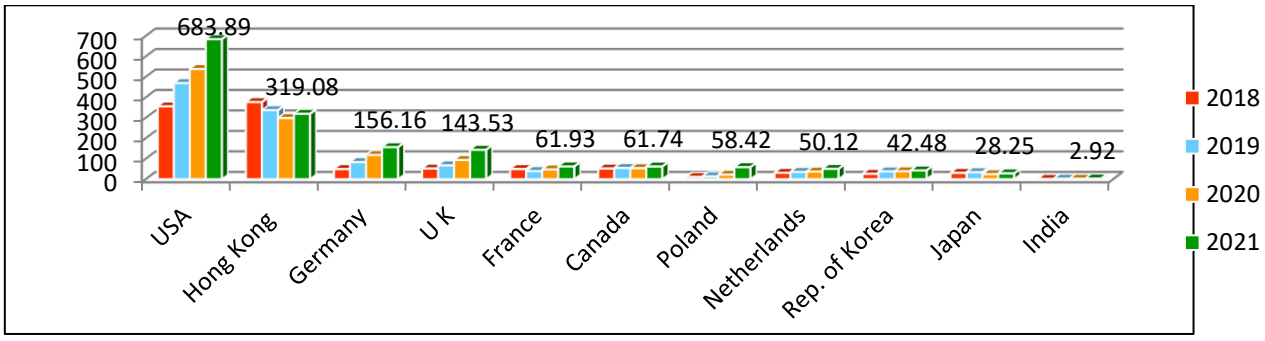
World's Top 10 Importers of Children's Pictures, Drawing Books ((HS Code –4903)

Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million $)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)
1.	USA	355.44	26.50	469.26	31.37	537.96	34.12	683.89	35.07
2.	Hong Kong	376.53	28.07	336.74	22.51	298.42	18.93	319.08	16.36
3.	Germany	49.14	3.66	83.21	5.56	118.16	7.49	156.16	8.01
4.	U K	51.68	3.85	67.44	4.51	93.52	5.93	143.53	7.36
5.	France	49.37	3.68	39.08	2.61	47.45	3.01	61.93	3.18
6.	Canada	51.72	3.86	54.41	3.64	53.46	3.39	61.74	3.17
7.	Poland	10.85	0.81	13.59	0.91	22.00	1.39	58.42	3.00
8.	Netherlands	30.76	2.29	35.20	2.35	36.86	2.34	50.12	2.57
9.	Rep. of Korea	26.16	1.95	37.81	2.53	38.38	2.43	42.48	2.18
10.	Japan	30.59	2.28	34.07	2.28	24.33	1.54	28.25	1.45
40.	**India**	**1.12**	**0.08**	**2.26**	**0.15**	**2.07**	**0.13**	**2.92**	**0.15**
	Others	307.83	22.95	322.77	21.58	304.23	19.29	341.66	17.52
	Total	1341.17	100	1495.82	100	1576.84	100	1950.20	100

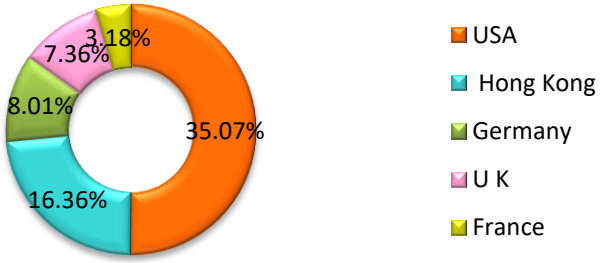
Source :UNComtrade

Top world importers of Children's pictures, Drawing Books from 2018 to 2021**(Values in million USD)**

Data label given on the basis of 2021



Country wise leading global Importer of Children's pictures, Drawing Books by percentage in 2021

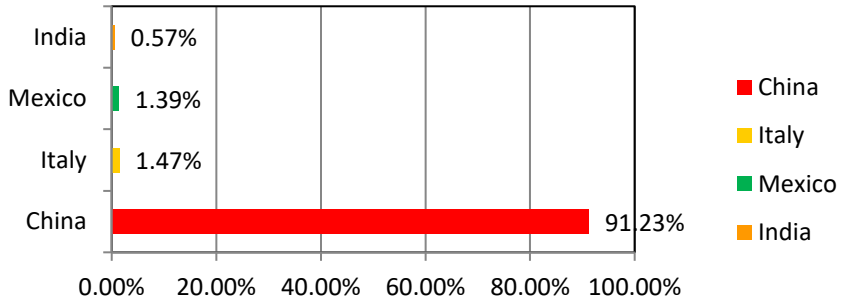


In the year 2021 the global import of Children's Picture, Drawing Or Colouring Books was stood at US $ 1.95 Million and US $ 1.34 Million in 2018, which shows a increasing trend during the review period. USA imported the highest dollar worth of Children's Picture, Drawing Or Colouring Books in 2021 valued at US $683.89 Million. In second place was Hong Kong, imported over US $ 319 Million worth of Children's Picture, Drawing Books, which was followed by Germany with US $ 156.16 Million. In the same year India imported only 0.15% share of world import and stood at 40th position in ranking.

Annexure-II

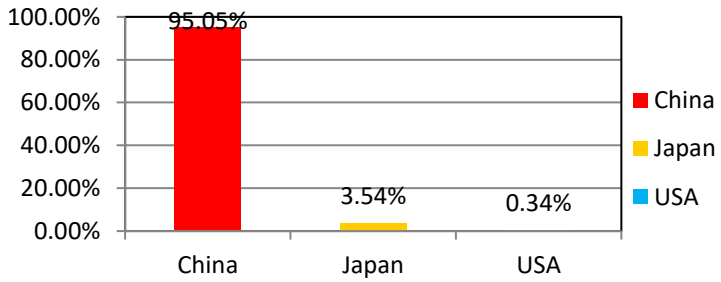
Sources of world's top three importers of Children's Drawing Books ((HS Code –4903)

i) Top 3 Sources Children's Picture, Drawing Books to USA in 2021 by percentage**:**



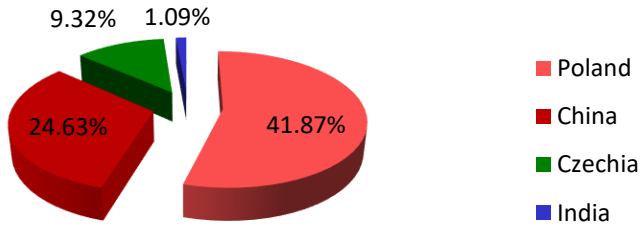
USA was almost totally depends upon China for its requirement of Children's Picture, Drawing Books. China exported 91.23% share of USA'S import of Children's Picture, Drawing Books. in 2021. It was distantly followed by Italy (1.47%) and Mexico (1.39%). .Apparently USA imported only 0.57% of the Children's Picture, Drawing Books. from **India** during the year 2021**(Source: UN Comtrade)**

(ii) Top 3 Sources of Children's Picture, Drawing Books to Hong Kong in 2021 by percentage*:*



97.53% share of Children's Picture, Drawing Books imports to Hong Kong came from China in 2021, it was distantly followed by Japan (3.54%) and USA (0.34%). India had no share to Hong Kong in that year. **Source: UN Comtrade)**

(iii) Top 3 Sources of Children's Picture, Drawing Books Germany in 2020 by percentage**:**



With 41.87% share of Germany's total import of Children's Picture, Drawing Books , USA became the largest source of it to Germany in 2021. Poland (24.63 %) and Czechia (9.32%) were 2nd and 3rd major sources of Children's Picture, Drawing Books to Germany in that year. **India's** share was 1.09 % share of Germany's total import in 2021. **(Source : UN Comtrade)**

IMPORT

Insulated Wire, Cable

A **wire** is a single usually cylindrical, flexible strand or rod of metal. Wires are used to bear mechanical loads or electricity and telecommunications signals. Wire is commonly formed by drawing the metal through a hole in a die or draw plate. Wire gauges come in various standard sizes, as expressed in terms of a gauge number. For electric work conductors are usually made of copper but aluminium conductors are also used mainly because of its low cost. In India a large quantity of copper is imported from other countries. Presently the armature and field coils of different machines and instruments are also made of aluminium wire.

However for fuse wires, use of lead-tin alloy or copper wire is the usual practise. Wires are used for the manufacture of armature and field windings of generators, motors, electrical instruments, etc., and also for house wiring and for drawing overhead transmission and distribution lines. Wires used for house wiring and underground cables have various types of insulation.

On the conductor one or more layers of vulcanised Indian Rubber (V.I.R.) i.e., rubber treated with sulphur at high temperature, is applied. For removing the bad effect of sulphur on copper or aluminium, the conductor is thoroughly tinned or a layer of pure rubber is applied on the conductor.

Weather-proof wire is mainly used in outdoor work where the wire remains exposed to open atmosphere. These wires are of V.I.R. insulated type suitably taped, braided and compounded with weather-resisting material. The conductor is of tinned copper or aluminium over which a layer of rubber treated with sulphur is applied. Weather-proof cables are useful is industries and in outdoor wiring at low and medium voltages.

Here conductor is insulated with poly-vinyl chloride (P.V.C.), a thermo-plastic material. This type of insulation is not affected by acid, alkali, ozone, humidity or the sun rays. Rubber insulation is deteriorated shortly but P.V.C. remains unaffected as it is much harder than rubber. So additional protection like cotton tapping or cotton braiding is not required against mechanical injury. It is inflammable but when the source of flame is removed, it stops burning.

Hence proves that P.V.C. insulation does not help combustion. However, it becomes semi-melted when excessively heated and becomes brittle under extreme cold condition. For that reason P.V.C. wires cannot be used for giving connections to the heating appliances. It is also not to be used for wiring in a place exposed to weather particularly where there is frequent snowfall.

The wire whose cross-sectional area of each strand is less than 4.28 mm^2 is known as flexible cord. Stranded wire with higher cross-sectional area of each strand is known as flexible cable. It generally consists of two separately insulated flexible stranded conductors twisted together and is called twin flexible. These wires are widely used for portable appliances like electric irons, refrigerators, heaters, hand lamps, table fans, etc.

Region wise, the insulated wire and cable market trends are analyzed across North America (U.S., Canada, and Mexico), Europe (U.K., Germany, France, Italy, and rest of Europe), Asia-Pacific (China, Japan, India, Australia, and rest of Asia-Pacific), and LAMEA (Latin America, Middle East, and Africa).APAC is expected to develop at highest rate during the forecast period, owing to growing demand for power, light & communication in the developing regions like China, India, Japan, and South Korea.

These are broadly classified under **H. S. Code 8544**

Table - 7

India's Top 10 Sources of Insulated Wire, Cable (HS Code :8544)

Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million $)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)
1.	China	403.01	36.41	343.40	33.58	149.17	27.71	376.17	33.30
2.	Korea RP	77.46	7.00	86.32	8.44	44.65	8.30	90.99	8.06
3.	U K	19.95	1.80	15.28	1.49	66.73	12.40	87.20	7.72
4.	U S A	79.49	7.18	72.10	7.05	42.07	7.82	86.09	7.62
5.	Germany	84.44	7.63	61.02	5.97	27.18	5.05	75.80	6.71
6.	Hong Kong	57.71	5.21	48.55	4.75	22.62	4.20	59.48	5.27
7.	Malaysia	30.64	2.77	29.13	2.85	14.16	2.63	44.87	3.97
8.	Singapore	31.90	2.88	38.36	3.75	20.13	3.74	34.84	3.08
9.	Viet Nam	27.07	2.45	51.27	5.01	26.46	4.92	34.49	3.05
10.	Japan	63.32	5.72	54.87	5.37	19.58	3.64	29.60	2.62
	Others	231.93	20.95	222.28	21.74	105.52	19.60	210.10	18.60
	Total	1106.91	100	1022.57	100	538.26	100	1129.64	100

Source: DGCI&S

Note : India's Import including re-import

In 2021, India imported US $1.12B Insulated Wire, Cable which is huge increased than 2020.India imports Insulated Wire primarily from: China (US $376M), Korea RP (US $91M), United Kingdom (US $ 87M), USA (US $ 86M) and Germany (US $ 76M).These 5 countries in total exported US $ 716.19 Million value of Insulated Wire to India which rounds up to 63% of the total Insulated Wire import into India 2021.

Table - 8

World Top 10 Importer ofInsulated Wire, Cable (HS Code :8544)

Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million $)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)
1.	USA	22276.98	17.19	21649.45	17.21	19467.61	16.82	24886.60	17.63
2.	Germany	11575.58	8.93	10754.25	8.55	10213.90	8.82	12806.07	9.07
3.	Japan	7527.91	5.81	7683.49	6.11	7141.90	6.17	8410.13	5.96
4.	Mexico	5365.46	4.14	5332.11	4.24	4832.63	4.18	6588.59	4.67
5.	China	5811.64	4.49	5376.74	4.27	5604.57	4.84	6476.21	4.59
6.	France	4715.88	3.64	4917.34	3.91	3960.47	3.42	4934.96	3.50
7.	U K	4656.23	3.59	4290.77	3.41	3722.47	3.22	4900.91	3.47
8.	Rep of Korea	3022.65	2.33	3019.98	2.40	3044.63	2.63	3510.43	2.49
9.	Canada	3594.82	2.77	3544.28	2.82	2899.77	2.51	3507.47	2.48
10.	Czechia	2939.62	2.27	2781.55	2.21	2725.16	2.35	3504.95	2.48
32.	**India**	**1105.87**	**0.85**	**1022.84**	**0.81**	**853.17**	**0.74**	**1129.06**	**0.80**
	Others	56968.42	43.97	55445.94	44.07	51284.87	44.31	60512.04	42.87
	Total	129561.07	100	125818.74	100	115751.16	100	141167.42	100

Source :UNComtrade

Worldwide import of insulated wire and cable by country totaled US $ 141.16 billion in 2021. The overall value of insulated wire and cable imports rose by 21.96% for all importing countries in 2021 from 2020. The United States imported US $ 24.88 billion worth of Insulated wire, cable et. in 2021, making it the leading importer of the commodity worldwide that year. Germany and Japan followed in second and third place, importing US $12.80 billion and US $ 8.41 Billion worth of Insulated Wire, cable etc. in 2021. The import value of Insulated Wire, Cable etc. into India amounted to approximately US $ 1.13 billion in the year 2021 and ranked in 32nd position in the world with the share of 0.0.80% of total Global import value of Insulated wire.

Coffee

Coffee, beverage brewed from the roasted and ground seeds of the tropical evergreen coffee plants of African origin. Coffee is one of the three most popular beverages in the world (alongside water and tea) and one of the most profitable international commodities. Though coffee is the basis for an endless array of beverages, its popularity is mainly attributed to its invigorating effect, which is produced by caffeine, an alkaloid present in coffee.

Two species of coffee plants, Arabica Coffee and *Robusta Coffee* supply almost all of the world's consumption. Arabica is considered a milder and more flavourful and aromatic brew than Robusta. Latin America, eastern Africa, Asia, and Arabia are leading producers of Arabica coffee. The rounder, more convex Robusta bean, as its name suggests, is hardier and can grow at lower altitudes (from sea level to 2,000 feet). Robusta coffee is cheaper to produce, has twice the caffeine content of Arabica, and is typically the bean of choice for inexpensive commercial coffee brands. Western and Central Africa, Southeast Asia, and Brazil are major producers of Robusta coffee.

Wild coffee plants, probably from Kefa (Kaffa), Ethiopia, were taken to southern Arabia and placed under cultivation in the 15th century. Coffee was introduced into one European country after another throughout the 16th and 17th centuries. By the 20th century the greatest concentration of production was centred in the Western Hemisphere—particularly Brazil. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, industrial roasting and grinding machines came into use, vacuum-sealed containers were invented for ground roasts, and decaffeination methods for green coffee beans were developed. After 1950 the production of instant coffee was perfected, which led to increased production of the cheaper Robusta beans in Africa.

The ripened fruits of the coffee plant are known as coffee cherries, and each cherry generally contains two coffee seeds ("beans"). The cherries are processed by disengaging the coffee seeds from their coverings and from the pulp and by drying the seeds; The coffee resulting from those processes is called green coffee, which is then ready for roasting.

At least 20 to 25 million families around the world make a living from growing coffee. With an assumed average family size of five people, more than 100 million people are dependent on coffee growing. A total of 10.3 million tons of green coffee were harvested worldwide in 2018. At the end of 2021, the top 10 biggest coffee-producing nations held 87**%** of the commodity's market share. Top 5 largest coffee-producing nations in the world are Brazil (37.4%), Viet Nam (17.1%), Colombia(8.4%), Indonesia(7.1%) and Ethiopia (4.3%).

In 2021, Coffee were the world's 122nd most traded product, with a total trade of $30B. In the year 2020 the imports of Coffee increased to US $ 34.63Billion from US $30.34Billion. Trade in Coffee represent 0.17% of total world trade.

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

Table - 9

India's Top 10 Source Countries of Coffee (HS Code : 0901)

Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million $)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)
1.	Kenya	12.73	9.38	17.21	14.47	12.35	17.40	33.62	28.36
2.	Indonesia	6.27	4.62	15.64	13.15	14.37	20.25	30.23	25.50
3.	Viet Nam	97.14	71.59	62.79	52.78	24.65	34.74	23.70	19.99
4.	Uganda	8.92	6.57	5.99	5.03	5.42	7.64	16.55	13.96
5.	Brazil	0.16	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.71	1.00	3.79	3.19
6.	Cote d' Ivoire	1.09	0.80	9.08	7.63	6.63	9.34	2.03	1.71
7.	Tanzania	2.12	1.56	3.72	3.13	0.88	1.24	1.56	1.32
8.	Belgium	0.35	0.26	0.41	0.34	1.58	2.23	1.14	0.96
9.	Honduras	0.26	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.35	0.49	1.12	0.94
10.	Cameroon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.37	1.93	1.01	0.85
	Others	6.66	4.91	3.77	3.17	2.66	3.75	3.81	3.21
	Total	135.69	100	118.96	100	70.97	100	118.56	100

Source: DGCI&S

Note : India's Import including Re-import

In 2021, most of the coffee imported to India originated from Kenya with an export value of US $ 33.62 million, however, up to the year 2020 Vietnam continues to be the most important country for India's coffee imports. Nevertheless there is a decreasing trend. From 2018 to 2020 Coffee export from Viet Nam to India were 71.59%, 52.78% and 34.74% respectively of India's total import value Coffee respectively. On the other hand, other countries such as Indonesia, Uganda are becoming more important for India's coffee imports. These four countries together sold 87.81MS $ worth value of Coffee to India in 2021.

Table - 10

World Top 10 Importer of Coffee (HS Code :0901)

Rank	Countries	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)	Value (million$)	Share (%)
1.	USA	5719.42	18.55	5841.57	19.54	5677.02	18.71	6920.02	19.98
2.	Germany	3294.75	10.69	3097.03	10.36	3386.44	11.16	3823.00	11.04
3.	France	2834.05	9.19	2732.28	9.14	2886.70	9.51	3083.22	8.90
4.	Italy	1750.71	5.68	1622.81	5.43	1515.84	5.00	1745.17	5.04
5.	Canada	1205.84	3.91	1196.29	4.00	1205.42	3.97	1422.75	4.11
6.	Japan	1261.19	4.09	1248.02	4.17	1178.12	3.88	1318.67	3.81
7.	Netherlands	1288.93	4.18	1156.95	3.87	1188.57	3.92	1311.90	3.79
8.	Spain	1016.45	3.30	953.69	3.19	1013.51	3.34	1115.01	3.22
9.	Switzerland	757.62	2.46	749.90	2.51	855.48	2.82	994.93	2.87
10.	U K	1079.55	3.50	1057.40	3.54	1007.82	3.32	946.62	2.73
42.	**India**	**134.83**	**0.44**	**119.17**	**0.40**	**107.73**	**0.36**	**118.72**	**0.34**
	Others	10489.47	34.02	10118.72	33.85	10322.55	34.02	11839.07	34.18
	Total	30832.83	100	29893.82	100	30345.21	100	34639.07	100

Source :UNComtrade

The United States imported around 6.92 billion U.S. dollars worth of coffee in 2021, making it the leading importer of coffee worldwide that year. Germany followed in second place, importing around 3.82 billion U.S. dollars worth of coffee. The import value of Coffee into India amounted to US $ 118.72 million in the year 2021 and ranked in 42nd position in the world with the share of 0.34% of total Global import value of Coffee. This was continuous decrease from the previous years. In the year 2021 the global import value of Coffee was US $ 34.63 Billion which was increase from the previous year.