

FOCUS ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE**COLOMBIA****THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA TODAY**

Location	The Republic of Colombia lies in the northwest of South America, with the Caribbean Sea to the north and the Pacific Ocean to the west. Its continental neighbours are Venezuela and Brazil to the east, and Peru and Ecuador to the south, while Panama connects it with Central America.
Size	11, 38,910 sq. km. K.M. (4, 40,000 Sq. miles); land: 1,038,700 sq.km. and water: 100, 210 sq km. The country includes Isla de Malpelo, Roncador Cay, and Serrana Bank.
Geographic coordinates	4 ⁰ north of Equator and 72 ⁰ west of the Prime Meridian.
Geographic note	Colombia is only South American country with coastline on both the North Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea.
Land boundaries	Total: 6,309 km; border countries: Brazil 1,644 km, Ecuador 590 km, Panama 225 km, Peru 1,800 km and Venezuela 2,050 km.
Coastline	3,208 km (Caribbean Sea 1,760 km, North Pacific Ocean 1,448 km)
Maritime claims	Territorial sea: 12nm, exclusive economic zone: 200 nm, continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation.
Elevation extreme	Lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m and highest point: Pico Cristobal Colon 5,775 m. (Note: nearby Pico Simon Boliver also has the same elevation).
Land use	Arable land: 2.01%, permanent crops: 1.37% and other:96.62%
Irrigated land	9,000 sq km.
Population	46,059,221 estimated for 2022.
Population Density	40.44 per sq. km. estimated for 2022.
Population growth rate	0.59% as estimated for 2022.
Life expectancy at birth	Total population: 74.89 years; male: 71.27 years and female: 78.69 years as estimated for 2022.
Birth rate	15.21births/1,000 populations estimated for 2022.
Death rate	7.73 deaths/1,000 populations estimated for 2022.
Net migration rate	-1.58migrant(s)/1,000 populations estimated for 2022.
Literacy rate	Total population: 95.6%; male: 95.4% and female: 95.9%. (Est. 2022)
Capital City	Bogota
Other Large Cities	Cali, Medellin, Barranquilla, Cargogena, Bucuramange, Cucuta, Pereira, Ibaque, Pasto, Manizales, Neiva, Santa Marta, Armenia, Villavicencio, Valledupar, Tunja, Florencia, Popayan, Quibdo, Puerto, Carreno, Sincelejo, San Andres, Mitu, Yopal etc.
Religion	Almost all of the inhabitants profess Christianity and about 95% are Roman Catholics. There are small protestant and Jewish minorities.
Language	The language is Spanish.
Climate	The coastal areas have a tropical rain forest climate, the plateaus are temperate, and in the Andes mountains there are areas of permanent snow.
International Relations	Colombia is a member of the UN, WTO, OAS, Inter-American Development Bank, the Andean Group, ALADI/LAIA, ACS, IOM and the Antarctic Treaty.
Internet domain	.co
International dialing code	+57
Currency	The unit of currency is the Colombian peso (COP).

NATIONAL ECONOMY

Colombia's very strong policy frameworks and comprehensive policy response to the pandemic supported the economy's resilience. A flexible exchange rate, central bank credibility under inflation targeting, effective financial sector supervision and regulation, a medium-term fiscal rule, and strong institutions have helped the country to withstand external shocks and promote economic growth. Over the last two years, the authorities have used the flexibility of their macroeconomic framework to deliver a coordinated and timely response to mitigate the impact of the pandemic.

Colombia's economic recovery in 2021 was among the fastest in the region. After a strong economic rebound last year, Colombia's economic momentum is expected to continue into 2022. Above-potential growth is expected around 5¾ percent this year, led by robust household consumption and continued recovery of investment and exports. Supported by a still accommodative monetary stance, the output gap is projected to close by 2022H1. Over the medium term, GDP growth is expected to converge to its potential growth rate of about 3½ percent. The projected increase in the price of key commodity exports would lead to a significant reduction in the current account deficit from -5.7 percent of GDP in 2021 to -3.3 and -3.4 percent of GDP in 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Inflation continues rising led by supply-side shocks in the context of strong demand. Higher inflation is expected to persist and will likely remain above the upper limit of the central bank's tolerance band (4 percent) throughout 2022, with upside risks. Inflation is projected at around 6¾ by end-2022.

Risks to growth remain tilted to the downside. External risks remain elevated led by an intensification of the ongoing war in Ukraine. While Colombia stands to benefit from higher hydrocarbon prices, rising and volatile international prices for food and energy, as well as more persistent disruptions in global supply chains, would exacerbate domestic inflationary pressures. Global financial market volatility arising from the conflict or the monetary tightening cycle in major economies could also create shocks to capital flows. New outbreaks of Covid-19 variants could lead to subpar or volatile growth in trading partners. Domestic risks are also tilted to the downside—including uncertainty around the domestic evolution of the pandemic and political risks associated with the upcoming elections.

The banking system entered the COVID-19 pandemic from a position of relative strength, and the authorities mounted a strong policy and support response. As a result, the financial system has weathered the pandemic relatively well so far. As outlined in the FSSA, overall, banks are largely resilient to solvency and liquidity shocks. But it is essential to monitor interconnectedness and contagion in view of the complexity of financial conglomerates and increasing cross-border exposures. Bank supervision has been enhanced, including by introducing a comprehensive framework for conglomerates. Macro prudential oversight is overall effective, but some macro prudential tools and data collection should be expanded to address leakages and risks from potential rapid household debt growth. The crisis management and safety net framework has been strengthened significantly, but recovery and resolution planning needs further improvements, including for cross-border institutions.

Executive Board Assessment

In the course of Article IV consultation between IMF and Colombia, Executive Directors of IMF agreed with the thrust of the staff appraisal. They commended the authorities for their very strong policy frameworks and a comprehensive pandemic response, which have supported the economy's resilience and a strong recovery. Directors noted that uncertainty and downside risks remain elevated, including from inflation, global financial conditions, and geopolitical tensions. They agreed that policies need to be recalibrated carefully to sustain the growth momentum, manage inflation, further strengthen public finances, and reduce external imbalances.

Directors agreed that an accelerated monetary tightening is appropriate to reduce inflationary pressures and safeguard the credibility of the monetary policy framework. They emphasized the need to ensure that policy decisions remain data-driven and accompanied by clear communication. Directors welcomed the authorities' commitment to maintain a flexible exchange rate to help absorb the impact of global shocks, including swings in commodity prices. They encouraged the authorities to continue with international reserve accumulation over time to help maintain reserve adequacy and insure against external liquidity risks. Directors noted that the Flexible Credit Line provides additional buffers and enhances market confidence.

Directors commended the authorities for the improved public finances and strong commitment to maintain fiscal credibility. They recommended continued efforts to save revenue windfalls, control spending, and phase out exceptional support measures, as conditions allow. Directors recognized that the Social Investment Law, including a new debt anchor, is an important step to strengthen the fiscal framework. They stressed that deeper fiscal reforms to secure new revenue sources and enhance spending efficiency would safeguard key social programs and public investment, while further reducing debt.

Directors welcomed the strengthening of the regulatory and supervisory frameworks. They encouraged the authorities to build on this progress by implementing the 2022 FSAP recommendations. Directors underscored the need to enhance data availability, crisis management, and the bank resolution and macro prudential frameworks.

Directors stressed the importance of further structural reforms to boost productivity, external competitiveness, and greener, inclusive growth. They called for continued efforts to strengthen governance and the anti-corruption and AML/CFT frameworks. Directors looked forward to further progress in implementing the green strategy, reducing trade barriers, and increasing labor force participation. They commended the authorities for their ongoing efforts to integrate Venezuelan migrants into the economy.

Table 1. Colombia: Selected Economic and Financial Indicators

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ¹	Projections					
						2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
(In percentage change, unless otherwise indicated)											
National income and prices											
Real GDP	1.4	2.6	3.2	-7.0	10.6	5.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Potential GDP	2.9	3.0	3.1	-2.0	5.0	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Output Gap	-0.8	-1.2	-1.1	-6.2	-1.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GDP deflator	5.1	4.6	4.0	1.4	6.6	7.5	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Consumer prices (average)	4.3	3.2	3.5	2.5	3.5	7.7	4.2	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Consumer prices, end of period (eop)	4.1	3.1	3.8	1.6	5.6	6.9	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
External sector											
Exports (f.o.b.)	16.8	8.1	-5.4	-20.5	32.3	47.0	1.8	-3.4	-0.3	2.6	2.2
Imports (f.o.b.)	1.9	12.1	2.3	-18.5	37.7	16.3	3.7	2.9	1.9	3.4	3.4
Export volume	2.6	0.6	3.1	-9.1	-0.8	4.1	14.7	4.2	1.2	3.6	2.4
Import volume	1.0	5.8	7.3	-15.9	17.8	6.1	3.8	2.5	1.1	2.8	2.6
Terms of trade (deterioration -)	9.9	3.5	-2.3	-12.2	13.4	26.6	-11.1	-6.3	-1.8	-1.4	-0.7
Real exchange rate (depreciation -) 2/	5.6	0.7	-9.1	-11.1	-1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money and credit											
Broad money	6.4	5.7	10.0	10.3	12.3	12.2	8.5	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.5
Credit to the private sector	12.8	6.8	11.6	-0.8	11.5	12.5	8.5	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.5
Policy rate, eop	4.8	4.3	4.3	1.8	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
(In percent of GDP)											
Central government balance 3/	-3.6	-4.8	-2.5	-7.8	-8.2	-6.1	-3.7	-3.6	-2.6	-2.5	-2.5

Central government structural balance 4/	-2.6	-2.2	-2.1	-6.1	-7.3	-5.8	-3.9	-3.9	-2.7	-2.5	-2.5
Consolidated public sector (CPS) balance 5/	-2.4	-4.5	-2.9	-6.9	-7.2	-4.4	-2.1	-1.3	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0
CPS non-oil structural primary balance	-0.1	-1.2	-1.7	-4.3	-4.9	-3.3	-2.4	-2.0	-0.7	-0.2	-0.3
CPS fiscal impulse	0.1	1.0	0.6	2.6	0.5	-1.6	-0.9	-0.4	-1.2	-0.5	0.1
Public sector gross debt 6/	49.4	53.6	52.4	65.7	64.6	60.6	59.2	57.5	56.3	54.5	52.9
Gross domestic investment	21.6	21.2	21.4	19.2	19.7	19.0	19.2	18.9	18.9	19.0	19.3
Gross national savings	18.4	17.0	16.8	15.8	14.1	15.6	15.9	15.1	15.0	15.2	15.4
Current account (deficit -)	-3.2	-4.2	-4.6	-3.4	-5.7	-3.3	-3.4	-3.8	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9
External Financing Needs	13.5	14.3	15.3	17.9	17.8	13.9	14.1	15.3	15.0	14.8	14.6
External debt 7/	47.3	46.7	50.1	65.6	60.3	58.1	58.4	59.1	59.0	58.6	58.2

	(In percent of exports of goods and services)										
External debt service	73.7	70.8	77.8	113.0	87.0	59.5	62.6	72.1	73.1	72.8	73.7
Interest payments	10.7	10.7	14.7	16.4	12.9	10.2	11.2	12.6	13.2	12.9	13.1
	(In billion of U.S. dollars; unless otherwise indicated)										
Exports (f.o.b.)	39.8	43.0	40.7	32.3	42.7	62.8	64.0	61.8	61.6	63.2	64.6
<i>Of which: Petroleum products</i>	13.3	16.8	16.0	8.8	13.5	21.4	23.5	22.4	19.9	19.3	18.5
Gross international reserves 8/	47.1	47.9	52.7	58.5	59.1	60.2	61.5	62.9	64.2	65.1	65.9
Share of ST debt at remaining maturity + CA deficit	102	99	113	106	125	119	106	104	103	99.7	102.6

Sources: Colombian authorities; UNDP Human Development Report; World Development Indicators; and IMF staff estimates.

1/ Estimate for monetary sector variables (except for policy rate) and fiscal sector variables.

2/ Based on bilateral COL Peso/USD exchange rate.

3/ Includes one-off recognition of previously unrecognized accounts payable worth 1.9 percent of GDP in 2018 and central bank profits. For 2021 includes privatization receipts worth 1.2 percent of GDP that, under GFSM 1986 which is used by the authorities, produces a headline deficit of -7.0 percent of GDP.

4/ IMF staff estimate, excludes one-off recognition of arrears.

5/ Includes the quasi-fiscal balance of Banco de la República, sales of assets, phone licenses, and statistical discrepancy. For 2021 includes privatization receipts, see 3/ above.

6/ Includes Ecopetrol, Fogafin and Finagro.

7/ Current account deficit plus amortization due including holdings of locally issued public debt (TES).

8/ Excludes Colombia's contribution to FLAR; includes valuation changes of reserves denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars.

"NATIONAL ECONOMY" is based on IMF Executive Board Concludes 2022 Article IV Consultation with Colombia March 28, 2022.

FOREIGN TRADE

Colombia's total exports in 2016 were of the order of US\$ 31,768 million. It decreased to US\$ 31,057 million in 2020. Exports during the period from 2016 to 2020, in terms of percentage, grew highest (19.69%) in 2017 and fell maximum (-21.35%) in 2020 in comparison with 2016 and 2019 respectively. The annual average compound growth rate worked out at -0.56%.

Imports, on the other hand, were of the order of US\$ 43,489 million in 2020 while in 2016 it was US\$ 44,889 million. Imports during the period from 2016 to 2020, in terms of percentage, grew highest (11.20%) in 2018 and fell maximum (-17.48%) in 2020 as compared to 2017 and 2019 respectively. The annual average compound rate of growth worked out at -0.79%.

Volume of trade registered an annual average (compound) growth rate of -0.70% from US\$ 76,657 million in 2016 to US\$ 74,546 million in 2020. Colombia faced during the said period. Colombia's export and import, volume and balance of trade between 2016 and 2020 along with their growth rates are given in **Table-I**.

Colombia's principal export markets mainly are USA, Venezuela, Ecuador, Germany, Peru, Belgium-Luxembourg, Japan, France, Italy, UK, Netherlands, Mexico etc. and major export items were Agricultural, livestock, forestry and fisheries products, coffee, petroleum and its derivatives, chemicals, cola, prepared foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco, flowers, bananas, textiles and leather products etc.

Main sources of Colombia's imports are USA, Venezuela, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Brazil, Ecuador, Canada, France, Italy, Chile, UK etc. Major imported items of Colombia are Mechanical, electrical and transport equipment, Chemical products, vegetables and vegetable products, mineral products, paper and paper products etc.

Colombia has more than 100 airports, including 11 international airports at Santafe de Bogota, DC (El Dorado International Airport), Medellin, Calim Barranquilla, Bucaramanga, Cartagena, Cucuta, Leticia, Pereira, Sand Andres and Santa Marta. The national carriers are Avianca and ACES. Aeropublic, Air Aruba, Air France, Aires, Alitalia, American Airlines, and British Airways etc also provided services in 1998.

The four most important ocean terminals are Bueuaventure on the Pacific Coast and Santa Marta, Barranquilla and Cartagena on the Atlantic Coast. The port of Tumaco on the Pacific Coast is gaining in importance and there are plans for construction of a deep-water port at Bahia Solano.

The Magdalena-Cauca river system is the center of river traffic and is navigable for 1,500 km, while the Atrato is navigable for 687 km. The Orinoco system has more than five navigable rivers, which total more than 4,000 km of potential navigation (mainly through Venezuela); the Amazonas system has four main rivers, which total 3,000 navigable km (mainly through Brazil). There are plans to connect the Arauca with the Meta, and the Putamayo with the Amazon, and also to construct an Atrato-Truando inter-oceanic canal.

BILATERAL TRADE WITH INDIA

Indo-Colombia bilateral trade in 2016-17 was of the order of Rs. 9,263.78 crores. It increased to Rs.16,774.195 crores in 2020-21. The annual compound growth rate of volume of trade during the period from 2016-17 to 2020-21 was 16.00%. India enjoyed a surplus balance of trade in from 2015-16 to 2019-20 of the said period (**see table II**). The average annual compound growth rates of exports and imports worked out at 6.25% and 2.30% respectively.

India's exports to, and imports from Colombia 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 Colombia, during 2016-17 to 2020-21, along with their growth rates are depicted in **Table III & IV** respectively.

The Embassy address contact details are given below :

Embassy of India, Bogota

Calle 116 # 7-15 Int. 2 Of. 301,
Torre Cusezar, Santa Barbara
Bogota D.C., Colombia.
Telephone: 00-57-1-6373259,6373279,6373280, 6373289
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Embassy of Colombia in India

85, Poorvi Marg,
Vasant Vihar
New Delhi-110057
Telephone: +91-11-41662103, 41662105, 41662106, 41662109
Fax: +91-11-41662108
E-mail: edelhi@minrelext.gov.co
Working Hours: Monday To Friday 9.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.

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

Ministerio de Comercio Exterior

**Calle 28, No.13A-15, Piso 9
BOGOTA, D.C.**

Tel: (00571) 6067676

Fax: (00571) 6067533

Email: eunicec@mincomex.gov.co

URL: <http://www.mincomex.gov.co>

**Fideicomiso de Promocion de
Exportaciones**

(PROEXPORT-COLOMBIA)

**Calle 28, No.13A-15, Pisos 35-36
BOGOTA, D.C.**

Tel: (00571) 5242015

Fax: (00571) 5600136

Email: mcardenas@proexport.com.co

URL: <http://www.proexport.gov.co>

**Asociacion Nacional de Comercio Exterior
(ANALDEX)**

**Carrera 10, No. 27-27, Int. 137,
Oficina 902**

BOGOTA, D. C.

Tel: (00571) 3420788

Fax: (00571) 2846911

Email: contactenos@analdex.org.co

URL: <http://www.analdex.org>

Corporation Colombia Internacional (CCI)

Calle 16, No. 6-66, Piso 6

BOGOTA, D.C.

Tel: (00571) 2834988

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Email: cci_centroinf@cable.net.co

URL: <http://www.cci.org.co>

**Confederacion Colombiana de Camaras de
Comercio (CONFECAMARAS)**

Carrera 13, No. 27-47, Of. 502

BOGOTA, D.C.

Tel: (00571) 3467055

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Email: confecamaras@confecamaras.org.co

URL: <http://www.confecamaras.org.co>

**Asociacion Colombiana de Medianas y
Pequeñas**

Industrias (ACOPI)

Carrera 15, No. 36-70

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Email: comunicaciones@acopi.org.co

URL: <http://www.acopi.org.co>

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,
Indian Embassy in Bogota, Colombian Embassy in New Delhi,
Ministry of External Affairs, wikipedia.org,
expresstextile.com, xe.com and D.G.C.I & S etc.**

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TABLE - I							
COLOMBIA'S TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, VOLUME AND BALANCE OF TRADE							
<u>BETWEEN 2016 TO 2020.</u>							
<i>(Figures in US MILLION DOLLARS)</i>							
<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	31768		44889		76,657		-13121
2017	38022	19.69	46071	2.63	84,093	9.70	-8049
2018	41905	10.21	51230	11.20	93,135	10.75	-9325
2019	39489	-5.77	52703	2.88	92,192	-1.01	-13214
2020	31057	-21.35	43489	-17.48	74,546	-19.14	-12432
Annual	Compound Growth Rate						
	-0.56		-0.79		-0.70		
NOTE	: Figures relate to calendar year, January to December.						
SOURCE	: UN COMTRADE PUBLICATION						

TABLE - II**INDIA'S EXPORT TO AND IMPORT FROM COLOMBIA OF 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	5278.78		3985.00		9263.78		1293.78
2017-18	6054.23	14.69	3823.22	-4.06	9877.45	6.62	2231.01
2018-19	7810.92	29.02	7393.50	93.38	15204.42	53.93	417.42
2019-20	7397.74	-5.29	5768.43	-21.98	13166.17	-13.41	1629.31
2020-21	6384.95	-13.69	10390.00	80.12	16774.95	27.41	-4005.05
Annual	Compound Growth Rate						
	4.87		27.07		16.00		

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 COLOMBIA****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	Two And Three Wheeler	1240.58	1034.06	15153.56	1619.50	1398.47	-16.65	1365.44	-89.31	-13.65
	Share in total export	23.50	17.08	194.00	21.89	21.90				
2	Drugs, Formulations/Biologicals	296.54	350.34	430.52	454.04	495.73	18.14	22.89	5.46	9.18
	Share in total export	5.62	5.79	5.51	6.14	7.76				
3	Cotton Yarn	421.06	396.13	482.14	401.65	461.09	-5.92	21.71	-16.69	14.80
	Share in total export	7.98	6.54	6.17	5.43	7.22				
4	Cotton Fabrics, Madeups Etc.	198.46	172.26	289.84	432.45	298.49	-13.20	68.26	49.20	-30.98
	Share in total export	3.76	2.85	3.71	5.85	4.67				
5	Auto Components/Parts	290.20	350.34	664.48	564.49	293.77	20.72	89.67	-15.05	-47.96
	Share in total export	5.50	5.79	8.51	7.63	4.60				
6	Bulk Drugs, Drugs Intermediates	165.49	183.31	198.53	207.38	270.37	10.77	8.30	4.46	30.37
	Share in total export	3.14	3.03	2.54	2.80	4.23				
7	Agro Chemicals	251.72	153.32	211.18	183.72	263.77	-39.09	37.74	-13.00	43.57
	Share in total export	4.77	2.53	2.70	2.48	4.13				
8	Manmade Yarn Fabrics Madeups	334.79	277.03	392.84	253.10	225.23	-17.25	41.80	-35.57	-11.01
	Share in total export	6.34	4.58	5.03	3.42	3.53				
9	Aluminium, Product Of Aluminium	195.46	569.76	321.01	217.50	194.60	191.50	-43.66	-32.25	-10.53
	Share in total export	3.70	9.41	4.11	2.94	3.05				
10	Residual Chemicals And Allied Prods.	103.61	116.12	176.96	198.33	181.76	12.07	52.39	12.08	-8.35
	Share in total export	1.96	1.92	2.27	2.68	2.85				
	Total export to COLOMBIA	5278.78	6054.23	7810.92	7397.74	6384.95	14.69	29.02	-5.29	-13.69

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 COLOMBIA****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	Petroleum: Crude	741.98		2659.20	401.06	4693.02	-100.00		-84.92	1070.15
	Share in total imports	18.62		35.97	6.95	45.17				
2	Gold	1339.29	1951.01	2649.91	2978.29	2794.35	45.67	35.82	12.39	-6.18
	Share in total imports	33.61	51.03	35.84	51.63	26.89				
3	Coal, Coke & Briquettes	1085.08	1136.32	1358.81	1665.35	2022.37	4.72	19.58	22.56	21.44
	Share in total imports.	27.23	29.72	18.38	28.87	19.46				
4	Plastic Raw Materials	396.71	425.54	493.20	386.14	331.19	7.27	15.90	-21.71	-14.23
	Share in total import	9.96	11.13	6.67	6.69	3.19				
5	Wood And Wood Products	55.31	62.68	59.36	104.90	92.26	13.32	-5.30	76.72	-12.05
	Share in total import	1.39	1.64	0.80	1.82	0.89				
6	Iron & Steel	249.13	141.30	53.45	32.61	37.86	-43.28	-62.17	-38.99	16.10
	Share in total import	6.25	3.70	0.72	0.57	0.36				
7	Aluminium, Products Of Aluminium	14.86	22.55	43.46	47.42	37.55	51.75	92.73	9.11	-20.81
	Share in total import	0.37	0.59	0.59	0.82	0.36				
8	Residual Chemicals And Allied Prod.	1.27	0.11	0.41	11.75	19.52	-91.34	272.73	2765.85	66.13
	Share in total import	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.20	0.19				
9	Copper And Products Of Copper	1.14			16.09	16.49	-100.00			2.49
	Share in total import	0.03			0.28	0.16				
10	Indl. Machinery For Dairy Etc.	3.61		3.52	21.00	12.30	-100.00		496.59	-41.43
	Share in total import	0.09		0.05	0.36	0.12				
	Total import from COLOMBIA	3985.00	3823.22	7393.50	5768.43	10390.00	-4.06	93.38	-21.98	80.12

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