

India's economic relations and trade with ASEAN : An analysis

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ABSTRACT

Foreign trade plays a very significant role in the economic, social, political and cultural life of nations. Foreign trade is the way of economic development for every country especially for developing countries. Regional cooperation philosophy brought these efforts jointly by a group of countries of particular regions. All countries including India started to walk on the same path for the development of all corners in a cohesive and cooperative manner and India shook its hand for such cooperation with various trade blocs like ASEAN. This paper attempts to portray the picture of such cooperation and relations of India with ASEAN countries for trade development.

RESEARCH TYPE AND METHODOLOGY: The manuscript of the study is empirical in nature. In this paper exploratory research techniques have been used. For the purpose of the study, Secondary Sources of data have been collected through various published literature; Journal Articles, Newspapers, Books and Websites etc. The major sources of secondary data have been the online database of Ministry of Commerce and other publications of Government of India as various issues of Handbook of Indian Statistics, ASEAN Statistical Year Book and Economic Survey. Data have been properly classified and statistically analyzed with the appropriate tools such as Mean, Percentage Change, Correlation, Compound Annual Growth Rate and Time Series Analysis etc.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND INSIGHT: The study reveals that India's trade with ASEAN has prominent place. India's exports and imports have increased smoothly with varying rates of growth and the future estimation about the trade explains that India needs to concentrate more on expansion of exports especially with newly added nations of ASEAN because India's largest trade destinations are few among the founder member states of ASEAN under the period of study.

IMPLICATION: The findings of the study suggested that India has to be more attentive and concerned on the trade expansion with ASEAN countries and specifically with newly added ASEAN countries.

KEYWORDS: Foreign Trade, Exports, Imports, Economic Cooperation.

JEL Classification: F: F53, G55, And G59

INTRODUCTION

In the era of global regional cooperation, it is indispensable for every nation to be a part of the

philosophy of Regionalism. This philosophy of regional cooperation brought all the economies of the world on a single globalized platform and

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transformation of the group of the countries into a free market for these economies in the form of various trade blocs like European Union (EU), AFTA, NAFTA, MERCOSUR, ASEAN, SAARC and many others. These trade blocs have become the engine of economic progress and growth as well as social, cultural, technological and political development for its member states and on the other hand it enables maintaining strategic relationship with the big powers of the world.

India stepped out to open its market globally little lately at the last decade of 20th Century. Subsequently in the post-cold war period, India has taken a foreign trade policy initiative with the emergence of "*The Look East Policy*". The main viewpoint of the look east policy of India was to link its economy with Asian economies and the rest of the world. This initiative built the bridge of a great integration between East and Southeast Asia. The engagement with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is the insignia of the economic and the strategic importance of the region for India. As Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said, the Look East policy is "not merely an external economic policy; it is also a strategic shift in India's vision of the world and India's place in the evolving global economy." (Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's keynote address at Special Dialogue of ASEAN Business Advisory Council, 2005).

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN was established on **8th August 1967** with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration in Bangkok, Thailand by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines,

Singapore and Thailand. Later on other countries (Newly Added ASEAN Nations) joined ASEAN, Brunei Darussalam on 7 January 1984, Viet Nam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999, making up what is today the ten Member States of ASEAN (ASEAN-Charter, 2008). India made efforts to forge deep and closer economic bonds with ASEAN and became Sectoral Dialogue Partner in 1992 mainly in three areas trade, investment and tourism and later on, mutual relationship grew between India and ASEAN and India became Full Dialogue Partner in 1995. This partnership elevated in the ASEAN-India Summit in 2002 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Further Treaty of Amity & Cooperation has been signed in 2003; it strengthened the tie between India and ASEAN. (The ASEAN Secretariat, 2014). Economic cooperation expanded by signing a Framework Agreement in 2003 and under this **Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)** has been drafted for free flow of trade. Based on CECA, Free Trade Area (**FTA**) was signed and under this framework, In 2009 Trade in Goods (**TIG**) has been carved which came into force from **January, 2010** and implemented in **June, 2011**. It will enable tariff elimination about 90 percent of the products, that counts about 4000 products will have tariff elimination by 2016. (ASEAN Secretariat, 2009). Except this economic cohesiveness, India shook hand to cooperate in aviation, tourism and agriculture and signed various agreements in this concern.

India' merchandise trade with ASEAN stood for 2.9 billion US dollars in 1992-93 and it rose to

12.1 billion US dollars in 2002-03 which showed four fold growths in trade volume in ten years. Further trade volume reached to 68.4 billion US dollars in 2011, 80 billion US dollars in 2013 and now it is targeted to reach 100 billion US dollars by 2015. India's exports share to ASEAN has been about 10 percent and imports about 8.5 percent on an average since 2008-09 (estimated) which shows the importance of trade between India and ASEAN.

Recently India has signed the long-pending the free trade agreement (FTA) in services and investments with ten member of ASEAN, paving the way for freer movement of professionals and further opening opportunities for investments. It was scheduled during the India-ASEAN Economic Ministers Meeting in Myanmar last month. (Times of India News, 2014). India - ASEAN cooperated in various areas but this step of signing FTA in Services and Trade will bring more opportunities for India especially in the sphere of Information Communication and Technology (ICT) and Information Technology (IT) as well as in education sector because India has the best professionals in the concern area.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Limited studies have been expressed so far by eminent scholars about India's economic relations and trade development with ASEAN. (Charan D. Wadhva, 1985), collectively carried out an impressive work under the title "ASEAN-South Asia Economic Relations". In the publication they have compiled ideas and analysed by different eminent scholars who discussed over economic relations of ASEAN countries individually with

other South Asian countries including India. The study sheds light on brief description about ASEAN economic relations with major developing countries. Further (Nagi, 1989) accomplished a tremendous study under the title "ASEAN-20 Years". In this publication, he made a comprehensive study of the inception of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and its further activities to enhance the peace in the region. He also enclosed the expressions and desires of leaders of ASEAN member states for friendly cooperation and mutual trust among all ASEAN countries. This study expressed a deep understanding about the emergence of ASEAN and it's of objective of formation. Some summit statements by ASEAN leaders also enclosed in this literature which reflects the thoughts and philosophy behind formation of ASEAN trade bloc. A wonderful attempt was made by (Liefer, 1989), in "ASEAN and the Security of South-East Asia" to make view on security ideas which has been the prime preoccupation of its founder countries. He also analysed the mistakes committed in Regional Reconciliation and stated about ASEAN in retrospect and prospect. It is a mirror showing effort on some critical conflicts exists in ASEAN member states. Some Prominent Indian Scholars (Shri Prakash, 1996), who have been associated with South Asian studies expanded the knowledge on the matter of economic cooperation of ASEAN and India carried out tremendous work under the title "India and ASEAN: Economic Partnership in the 1990s and future Prospects". It is a compilation of the views of different scholars who discussed over Investment Dimensions and talked about Trade, Service and Finance in reference to India with

ASEAN. This work has been very helpful to have a deep understanding about the development of trade and especially the expansion of service and financial aspects related to ASEAN in respect of India.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The particular study has the following objectives:

- To analyse the India's trade with ASEAN countries in terms of exports and imports growth and pattern during the period of 2000-01 to 2013-14 and interpretation of economic relations between India and ASEAN.
- To examine the trade share as exports and imports of ASEAN countries in India's total trade as exports and imports for the period of 2000-01 to 2013-14
- To predict the future trends of India's exports and imports to ASEAN countries in coming years for the period of 2014-15 to 2019-20.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

SCOPE OF THE STUDY: The study is primarily focused on India's trade performance with ASEAN countries, trends of exports and imports, exports and imports growth rate, share in exports and imports of India with ASEAN and the forecasting of exports and imports figures for next few years.

PERIOD OF THE STUDY: The study has been conducted on the collected secondary data for a period of 14 years, from 2000-01 to 2013-14 and the forecasting for trade figures has been done for 6 years from 2014-15 to 2019-20.

DATA COLLECTION: The study is mainly based on secondary sources of data. The data has been collected through prominent sources like various issues of Economic Survey, Handbook of Indian Statistics and the website of Ministry of Commerce.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES USED

PERCENTAGE CHANGE: It is used to calculate the total percentage change from the previous year to current year.

$$\text{Percentage Change} = \frac{(\text{Figure in current year}) - (\text{Figure in previous year})}{\text{Figure in previous year}} \times 100$$

COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE

(CAGR): It is used to calculate the compound annual growth rate between the two period of time as here exports and imports CAGR has been calculated between the periods of V(T₀) 2000-01 to V(T_n) 2013-14. The formula used is as follows:

$$\text{CAGR}(t_0, t_n) = (V(t_n)/V(t_0))^{\frac{1}{t_n-t_0}} - 1$$

V(t₀) Start Value, V(t_n) Finish Value, t_n - t₀ : Number of Years.

TIME-SERIES ANALYSIS

One of the important tests before economist and business man these days is to make estimate of the future, for which time series analysis is most useful to estimates the trends of India's Export and Imports and future trade figures estimation for the period of 2014-15 to 2019-20. For the purpose, Linear Trend Line equations have been traced through scatter diagram (Chart 1 and Chart 2) showing exports and imports figures linear fluctuations and fitting trend lines individually. The model for linear trend line is as below:

$$y = a + b x$$

$$a = \frac{\sum X}{n}$$

$$b = \frac{\sum XY}{\sum x^2}$$

a=intercept b=slope coefficient y=dependent variable

Here,

TREND LINE EQUATIONS: Exports: $y = 2690.4x - 3718.1$ Imports: $y = 3381.4x - 4561.8$

On basis of above model the prediction of India's exports and imports with ASEAN figures have been made for the said period. (Chart 2 & Chart 3).

CORRELATION: Correlation coefficient formulas are used to find how strong a relationship is between data. The formulas return a value between -1 and 1, where; 1 indicates a strong positive relationship, -1 indicates a strong negative relationship; a result of zero indicates no relationship at all between two variables. Here correlation has been used using MS-Excel for knowing the relationship between India's exports and imports with ASEAN.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY: The scope for this study is limited. The data collected belongs to secondary source of data only and primary data has not been included for the purpose.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY

INDIA'S OVERALL FOREIGN TRADE WITH ASEAN

The overall foreign trade of India with ASEAN has increased at varying rates during the period

under study. India's total trade with ASEAN witnessed a massive growth of more than 9 folds. It has been 7061.25 million US dollars in 2000-01 and reached to 74411.64 million US dollars in 2013-14.

EXPORTS TO ASEAN

An analysis of Table 1 shows that during 2013-14 our exports reached about 11 times since 2000-01. In 2000-01 our exports stood at low level of 2913.78 million US dollars which moved up to on all time high level of 33133.55 million US dollars in 2013-14. Between 2000-01 and 2005-06, exports recorded 3.5 times rise. During 2000-01 to 2009-10, exports registered a growth of over 6 times. However, between 2009-10 to 2013-14 the pace of growth slowed down, as a result, exports grew by 1.8 times. Exports grew with varying rates during the period under study.

In 2004-05, the growth of exports reached an all-time high level with 44.73 percent over the previous year to 8425.89 million US dollars. Exports to ASEAN declined by 5.37 percent and 10.17 percent over the previous year in 2009-10 and 2012-13 respectively. Exports reached at its highest level of 33133.55 million US dollars in 2013-14 but recording a lowest growth rate of 0.38 only over the previous year during the study period. Exports grew from 2000-01 to 2013-14 with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 20.56 percent.

IMPORTS FROM ASEAN

Table 1 shows the trends in India's imports from ASEAN during 2000-01 to 2013-14. During the period total imports witnessed a growth of

around 10 times, from 4147.48 million US dollars to 41278.09 million US dollars in 2013-14. Between 2000-01 to 2005-06, more than 2.5 times increase was achieved. During 2000-01 to 2009-10, imports grew over 6 times but between 2009-10 and 2013-14, it grew little less than 2 times (1.6).

It may be noted that in 2000-01 imports declined by 10.41 percent over the previous year. With an increasing trend in 2006-07 imports grew at its highest rate over the previous year by over 66 percent. Further imports declined in 2013-14 by 1.55 percent in 2009-10 and in 2012-13 reached at an all-time high 42866.36 million US dollars with its lowest growth rate with 0.80 only over the previous year during the study period. Imports again declined in 2013-14 by 3.71 percent over the previous year touching the level of 41278.09 million US dollars. Imports grew from 2000-01 to 2013-14 with compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 19.33 percent. The exports and imports can be viewed graphically through Chart 1.

India's exports and imports have been statistically examined by calculating the coefficient of correlation (r) which is 0.99. It is very close to the perfect correlation between both variables i.e. exports and imports. It means exports and imports are strongly associated with each other. (Table 1)

BALANCE OF TRADE WITH ASEAN

As we are aware that balance of trade reflects the position of countries in international trade. A study of balance of trade shows whether a nation has a positive trade surplus or a negative one with partner countries. Table 1 reveals that balance of trade of India with ASEAN. It never has been

favorable for India with ASEAN. India has been importing more from ASEAN than exporting. Since 2000-01 to 2005-06 the gap between exports and imports has been lowering but afterwards, it has been widening. In 2000-01 India's balance of trade with ASEAN has been recorded 1233.70 million US dollars negatively and it reached to 8144.54 in 2013-14.

Share of ASEAN in India's Total Foreign Trade

The performance of foreign trade depends on different internal and external situations which vary in their impact during different periods. These forces influence the relative share not only of nations but also of the regions in the world. Table 2 exhibits that India's overall foreign trade with ASEAN was to the tune of 7061.26 million US dollars in 2000-01 which with varying rates went up to 74411.58 million US dollars, thereby showing more than 10.5 times growth. During the same period, India's total foreign trade was recorded a little down 8 times growth from 95096 million US dollars in 2000-01 to 762678 million US dollars in 2013-14. Thus the growth of India's total trade with ASEAN has been 2.5 times more than India's total foreign trade. The growing trend helped in increasing ASEAN share in India's foreign trade. The share of ASEAN in India's total trade stood at 7.43 percent in 2000-01 which came up to 9.33 percent in 2003-04. Between 2004-05 and 2013-14, it has been more than 9 percent on an average and recorded at its highest as 9.99 percent in 2011-12.

SHARE OF ASEAN IN INDIA'S EXPORTS

Table 3 exhibits the share of ASEAN in India's

exports has been growing with slighter ups and downs. In 2000-01, it has been recorded at its lowest 6.54 percent during the period of study. Since 2000-01, it was observed an upward trend and reached it is an all-time high 12.06 percent in 2011-12. It has been registered as an average of 9.77 percent throughout the study period. It was recorded 10.60 percent in 2013-14. This trend indicates, there exists consistency in volume of exports. India needs to review the policies regarding exports expansion and promotion to ASEAN countries.

SHARE OF ASEAN IN INDIA'S IMPORTS

As states earlier India has not only been exporting different goods to the member of ASEAN but it has also been importing from them. Table 3 depicts that imports from ASEAN have been smooth during the period of study. It reveals that there have not been sharp variations in imports from ASEAN. Between 2000-01 and 2004-05, it was recorded as an average rate of 8.56 percent and reached to its lowest as 7.30 percent in 20005-06. In the consecutive year, it showed a tremendous growth and reached an all-time high 9.75 percent during the study period. Between 2007-08 to 2013-14, it was witnessed an 8.78 percent as an average growth. It proves a consistency in the trends of India's imports from ASEAN.

FORECASTED FIGURES OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

This particular study also consists of the phenomenon of forecasting of India's exports and imports with ASEAN for the period of 2014-15 to 2019-20. Table 4 illustrates the future trend of

exports and imports states that these are going to be increase in terms of volume with an upward trend but exports will grow an average rate 5.8 percent over the previous year while imports with 6 percent on average over the previous year which explains that in coming years, India's imports will grow slightly more than the exports. While on the other hand, for the taken period of 2000-01 to 2013-14, India's exports CAGR (20.56) is more than the India's imports CAGR (19.33) which witnessed the declined exports growth in comparison to imports in coming years.

CONCLUSION

- India's overall trade with ASEAN witnessed a tremendous growth by more than 9 folds from 7061.25 million US dollars in 2000-01 to 74411.64 million US dollars in 2013-14. ASEAN share in India's trade improved marginally. It was 7.43 percent in 2000-01 and reached to 9.76 percent in 2013-14. As a result, the share of India's total exports to ASEAN in India's total exports also improved from 6.54 percent in 2000-01 to 10.60 percent in 2013-14. The share of India's total imports from ASEAN in India's total imports also increased from 8.21 percent in 2000-01 to 9.17 percent in 2013-14.
- As a result, we see that compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for exports recorded 20.56 percent, is little higher than CAGR for imports which is 19.33 percent under the study period. On the other hand our balance of trade always has been unfavourable. It can be concluded here that

exports are growing in terms of growth rate but not in volume. Hence, exports to ASEAN are needed to be increased in volume.

- Forecasted figures of India's exports and imports with ASEAN showed smooth and upward trend in both exports and imports but the average growth rate over the previous year for exports witnessed a declining rate than imports coming years. (Table 4)
- Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia have been the main destinations for India's exports among ASEAN founder member states which were accounted for about 71 percent and Vietnam with 9 percent share, the only country among newly added ASEAN nations. India needs to explore its scope for exports towards newly added ASEAN countries like Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar. On the other hand, these prominent countries are also the largest importers for India, accounted for about 80 percent share of all imports from ASEAN. India also needs to look towards the other countries of ASEAN for its imports for better international prices and availability of required resources specifically with newly added countries of ASEAN. (Table 5 & 6)

It can be concluded at last that India's overall trade with ASEAN is oriented towards few countries as Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia. India needs open its hand wider for other ASEAN member countries like Cambodia, Lao PDR,

Myanmar and Philippines for enhancing economic cooperation and trade development on sky heights.

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APPENDIX

TABLE 1: INDIA'S TRADE WITH ASEAN COUNTRIES: EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Year	Exports	% Change over previous year	Imports	% Change over previous year	Total Trade	Balance of Trade
2000-01	2913.78	30.22	4147.48	-10.41	7061.26	-1233.7
2001-02	3457.01	18.64	4387.22	5.78	7844.23	-930.21
2002-03	4618.54	33.60	5150.17	17.39	9768.71	-531.63
2003-04	5821.71	26.05	7433.11	44.33	13254.82	-1611.4
2004-05	8425.89	44.73	9114.66	22.62	17540.55	-688.77
2005-06	10411.3	23.56	10883.67	19.41	21294.97	-472.37
2006-07	12607.43	21.09	18108.48	66.38	30715.91	-5501.05
2007-08	16413.52	30.19	22674.81	25.22	39088.33	-6261.29
2008-09	19140.63	16.62	26202.96	15.56	45343.59	-7062.33
2009-10	18113.71	-5.37	25797.96	-1.55	43911.67	-7684.25
2010-11	25627.89	41.48	30607.96	18.64	56235.85	-4980.07
2011-12	36744.35	43.38	42528.03	38.94	79272.38	-5783.68
2012-13	33008.21	-10.17	42866.36	0.80	75874.57	-9858.15
2013-14	33133.55	0.38	41278.09	-3.71	74411.64	-8144.54
Correlation (r) of Exports and Imports = 0.99						
Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)						
Exports	20.56		Imports	19.33		

Source: Data compiled from online Database of Ministry of Commerce from www.commerce.nic.in

TABLE 2: INDIA'S OVERALL TRADE WITH ASEAN COUNTRIES

Year	India's Total Foreign Trade (Million US\$)	% change over previous year	India's Total Trade with ASEAN Countries (Million US\$)	% change over previous year	% share of ASEAN countries
2000-01	95096	9.95	7061.26	2.83	7.43
2001-02	95240	0.15	7844.23	11.09	8.24
2002-03	114131	19.84	9768.71	24.53	8.56
2003-04	141992	24.41	13254.82	35.69	9.33
2004-05	195053	37.37	17540.55	32.33	8.99
2005-06	252257	29.33	21294.97	21.40	8.44
2006-07	312149	23.74	30715.91	44.24	9.84
2007-08	414786	32.88	39088.33	27.26	9.42
2008-09	488991	17.89	45343.59	16.00	9.27
2009-10	467124	-4.47	43911.67	-3.16	9.40
2010-11	620905	32.92	56235.85	28.07	9.06
2011-12	793805	27.85	79272.38	40.96	9.99
2012-13	791138	-0.34	75874.57	-4.29	9.59
2013-14	762678	-3.60	74411.58	-1.93	9.76

Source: Handbook of Indian Statistics (Various Issues) and Database of Ministry of Commerce, GOI

TABLE 3: SHARE OF ASEAN COUNTRIES IN INDIA'S EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Year	India's Total Exports (Million US\$)	India's Exports to ASEAN Countries (Million US\$)	% share in Total Exports	India's Total Imports (Million US\$)	India's Imports From ASEAN Countries (Million US\$)	% share in Total Imports
2000-01	44560	2913.78	6.54	50536	4147.48	8.21
2001-02	43827	3457.01	7.89	51413	4387.22	8.53
2002-03	52719	4618.54	8.76	61412	5150.17	8.39
2003-04	63843	5821.71	9.12	78149	7433.11	9.51
2004-05	83536	8425.89	10.09	111517	9114.66	8.17
2005-06	103091	10411.3	10.10	149166	10883.67	7.30
2006-07	126414	12607.43	9.97	185735	18108.48	9.75
2007-08	163132	16413.52	10.06	251654	22674.81	9.01
2008-09	185295	19140.63	10.33	303696	26202.96	8.63
2009-10	178751	18113.71	10.13	288373	25797.96	8.95
2010-11	251136	25627.89	10.20	369769	30607.96	8.28
2011-12	304624	36744.35	12.06	489181	42528.03	8.69
2012-13	300401	33008.21	10.99	490737	42866.36	8.74
2013-14	312610	33133.55	10.60	450068	41278.09	9.17

Source: Handbook of Indian Statistics (Various Issues) and Database of Ministry of Commerce, GOI

TABLE 4
FORECASTED FIGURES OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Forecasted figures of Exports and Imports (US million dollars)				
(For the period 2014-15 to 2019-20)				
	Exports	Parentage Change	Imports	Percentage Change
2013-14	33133.55	-	41278.09	-
2014-15	34586.39	4.38	43642.23	5.73
2015-16	36884.30	6.64	46535.72	6.63
2016-17	39215.87	6.32	49476.81	6.32
2017-18	41592.88	6.06	52496.40	6.10
2018-19	44028.66	5.86	55567.60	5.85
2019-20	46476.83	5.56	58720.30	5.67
Average =		5.80		6.05

Source: Estimated Figures Using Trend Analysis

CHART 1: INDIA'S EXPORTS AND IMPORTS PATTERN FROM 2000-01 TO 2013-14

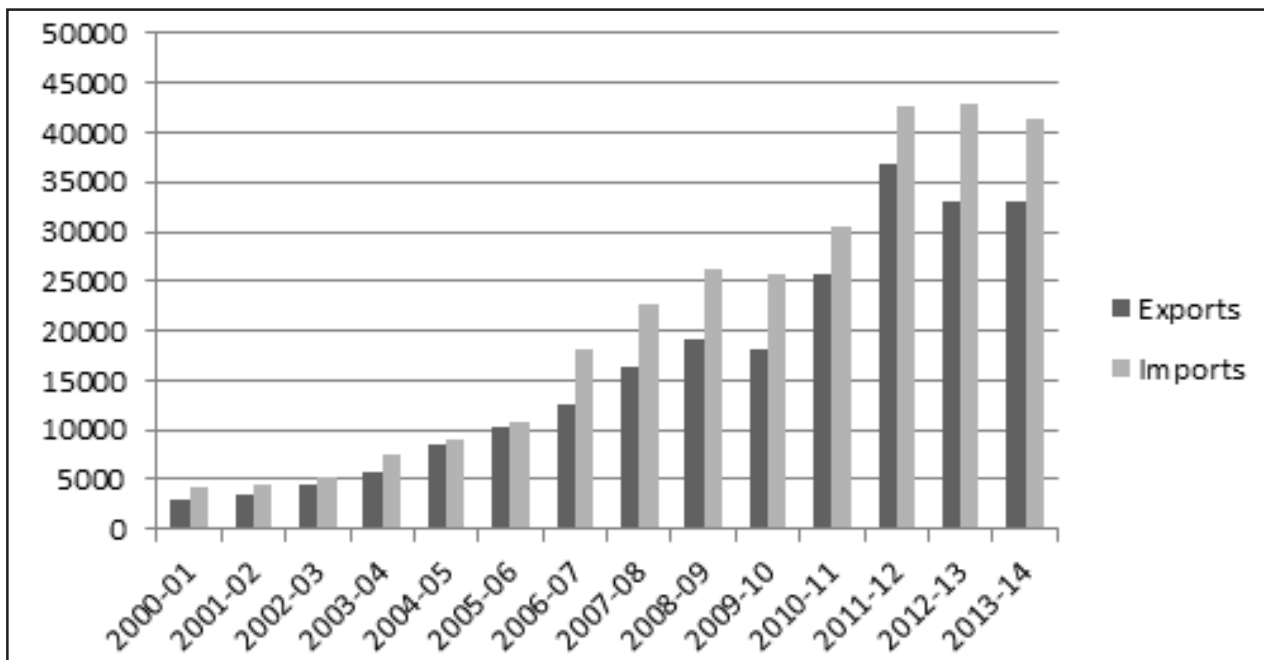


CHART 2: SCATTER DIAGRAM WITH LINEAR TREND LINE AND EQUATION FOR EXPORTS

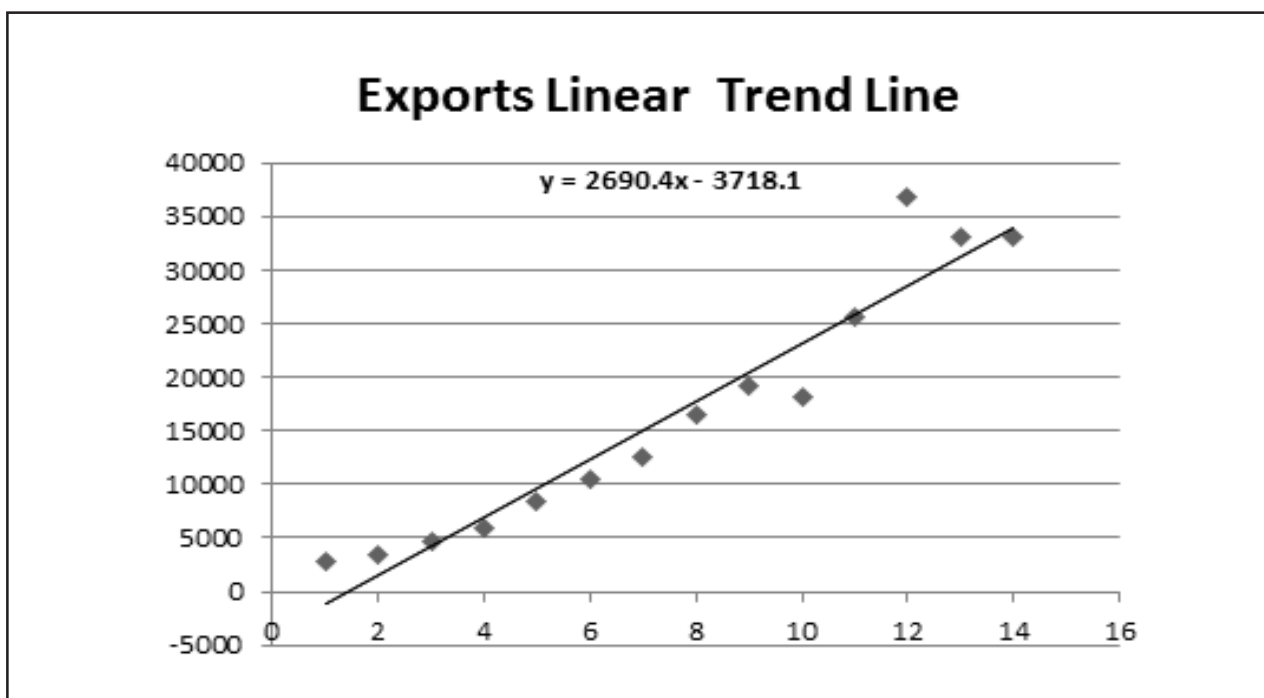


CHART 3: SCATTER DIAGRAM WITH LINEAR TREND LINE AND EQUATION FOR EXPORTS

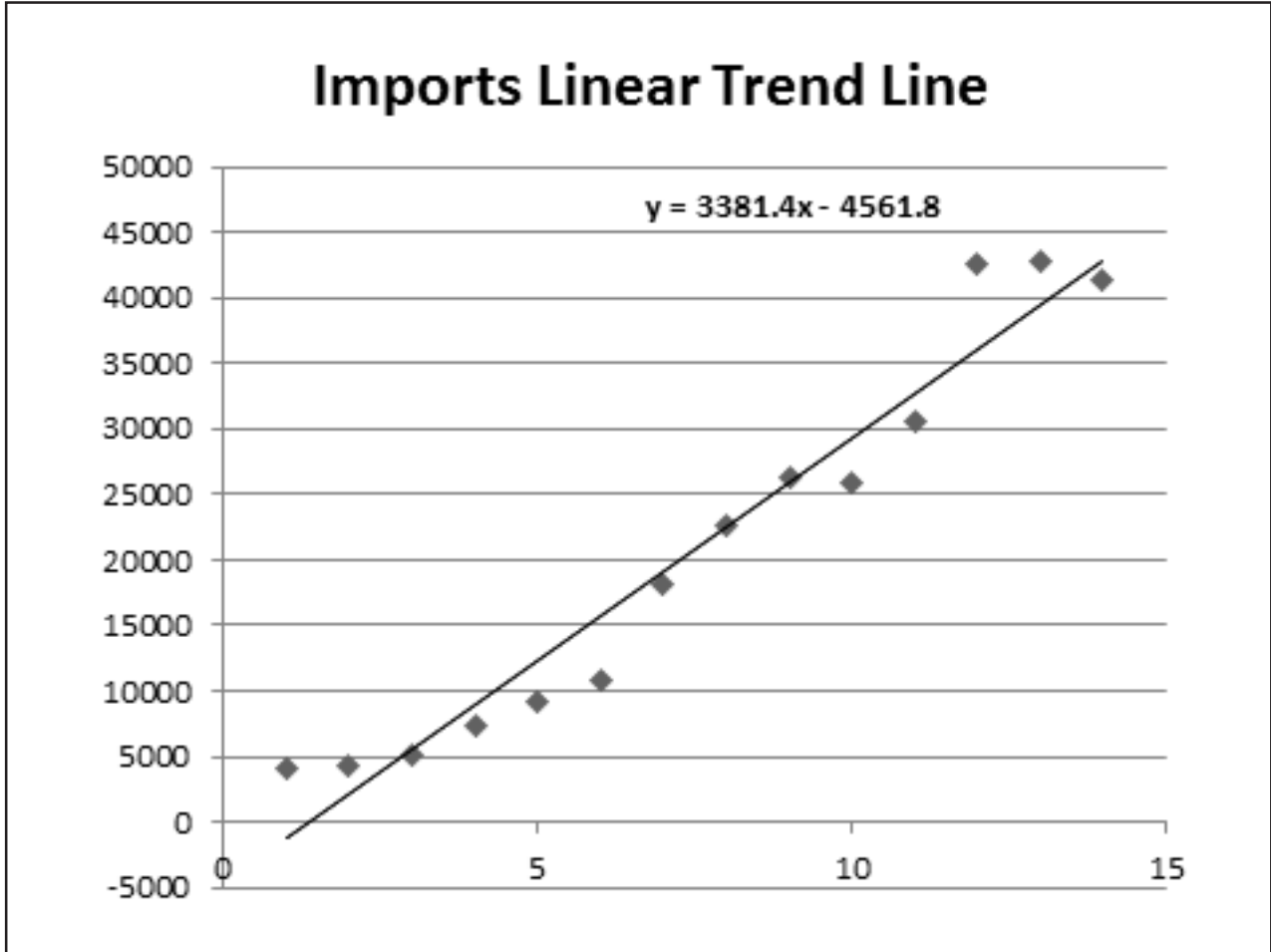


TABLE 5: PERCENTAGE SHARE OF INDIVIDUAL ASEAN COUNTRIES IN INDIA'S TOTAL EXPORTS TO ASEAN COUNTRIES

Year	India's Total Exports to ASEAN Countries (Million US\$)	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Brunei D.	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Vietnam	Total
2000-01	2913.76	13.72	20.87	6.95	30.10	18.19	0.11	0.27	0.21	1.81	7.75	100
2001-02	3457.00	15.44	22.38	7.17	28.13	18.31	0.08	0.33	0.09	1.76	6.31	100
2002-03	4618.54	17.89	16.23	10.22	30.78	15.40	0.10	0.43	0.03	1.63	7.31	100
2003-04	5821.69	19.36	15.34	5.52	36.50	14.29	0.08	0.32	0.01	1.54	7.05	100
2004-05	8425.88	15.82	12.87	4.89	47.48	10.70	0.06	0.22	0.03	1.34	6.60	100
2005-06	10411.3	13.26	11.16	4.75	52.11	10.33	0.41	0.23	0.05	1.06	6.63	100
2006-07	12607.44	16.13	10.35	4.61	48.02	11.47	0.07	0.41	0.02	1.11	7.82	100
2007-08	16413.52	13.19	15.69	3.78	44.96	11.03	0.06	0.33	0.02	1.13	9.81	100
2008-09	19140.63	13.37	17.87	3.89	44.12	10.13	0.09	0.25	0.05	1.16	9.08	100
2009-10	18113.70	16.91	15.65	4.13	41.91	9.61	0.13	0.25	0.09	1.15	10.15	100
2010-11	25627.88	22.24	15.11	3.44	38.34	8.87	0.09	0.26	0.05	1.25	10.35	100
2011-12	36744.36	18.17	10.83	2.70	45.88	8.06	2.44	0.27	0.04	1.48	10.12	100
2012-13	33008.21	16.15	13.46	3.60	41.26	11.31	0.12	0.34	0.09	1.65	12.02	100
2013-14	33133.54	14.64	12.67	4.28	37.76	11.18	0.10	0.43	0.15	2.38	16.42	100

Source: Data compiled from online Database of Ministry of Commerce from www.commerce.nic.in

TABLE 6: PERCENTAGE SHARE OF INDIVIDUAL ASEAN COUNTRIES IN INDIA'S TOTAL IMPORTS FROM ASEAN COUNTRIES

Year	India's Total Imports from ASEAN Countries (Million US\$)	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Brunei D.	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Vietnam	Total
2000-01	4147.46	21.95	28.37	1.52	35.30	8.15	0.00	0.03	-	4.38	0.30	100
2001-02	4387.23	23.63	25.84	2.16	29.72	9.64	0.01	0.03	0.00	8.53	0.43	100
2002-03	5150.17	26.81	28.45	2.40	27.86	7.36	0.01	0.01	0.00	6.52	0.57	100
2003-04	7433.11	28.55	27.53	1.64	28.06	8.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.50	0.51	100
2004-05	9114.66	28.72	25.22	2.06	29.09	9.50	0.01	0.00	0.00	4.45	0.95	100
2005-06	10883.67	27.64	22.19	2.16	30.81	11.13	0.01	0.01	0.00	4.83	1.21	100
2006-07	18108.49	23.09	29.21	0.92	30.29	9.65	1.58	0.01	0.00	4.32	0.92	100
2007-08	22674.81	21.26	26.52	0.90	35.82	10.15	1.00	0.01	0.00	3.57	0.77	100

Source: Data compiled from online Database of Ministry of Commerce from www.commerce.nic.in