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## India-Africa Trade: Current Trends and Policy

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### ABSTRACT

India-Africa trade has gathered pace over the past few years characterized by a remarkable rise in Africa's exports to India. Interestingly, India's exports and imports of products belonging to minority sectors (low share in total exports) exhibit dramatic growth in the recent years than the products in majority sectors (high share in total exports). Broadly, India's trade basket is heavily dominated by mineral products with very little diversification in the recent past. Along with tariff liberalization, India is lowering different forms of non-tariff barriers (NTBs) which would pave the way for higher trade between India and African economies and help the country withstand the Chinese competition in the African markets.

**Keywords;** *International trade, India-Africa Trade, non-tariff barriers,*

**JEL Classification:** F14, P33, P45

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### Introduction

The world has witnessed rapid expansion in international trade and investment flows over the past two decades, remarkably among the developing nations. The increased participation of the developing and LDCs in the WTO-led global trading regime has not only created scope for these economies to trade their comparative advantages but has also significantly reduced global dependence on mature markets in the United States and the Western Europe for trade and investment.

With growing South-South economic engagements, Africa seems to have attracted substantial global attention in the recent years for trade expansion and foreign direct investment. Emerging markets particularly India, China, Brazil and others are keen in providing higher market access to the African economies and benefit from the economic opportunities created in the continent as the ongoing processes of globalization and liberalization

consolidates. In addition, the African countries have unilaterally introduced liberal trade and foreign investment policies that have paved the way for more bilateral and regional trade agreements both within the African region and with countries in other parts of the world.

Over time, India and China have emerged as the two key trade partners for African economies in a range of products. Against this backdrop, this paper examines the current trends in India's merchandise trade with Africa and the implications of growing importance of China in Africa on the future of India-Africa trade.

### Current Trends

India-Africa trade is undergoing a virtuous transformation as India shifts its emphasis away from the traditional markets e.g. the US and the EU to Africa as one of its emerging trade partners along with SAARC, ASEAN and Latin America and most



African countries favouring India as a potential party to trade and investment agreements.<sup>1</sup> Besides the 'Focus Africa' programme that was initiated in 2002, India has so far signed 19 bilateral trade agreements with the African countries and the India-SACU Preferential Trade Agreement is currently under negotiation.

Over the period 2007-13, India's exports to and imports from Africa grew by 15.5 per cent and 16.1 per cent respectively.<sup>2</sup> Exports to Africa in 2012-13 are to the tune of US\$ 29.1 billion. Out of more than 4000 traded products (HS 6-digit), top 10 products account for 48.8 per cent of India's total exports to the region in 2012-13. Those are other petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, etc, (HS 271019), light oils and preparations (HS 271011), semi/wholly milled rice W/N polished/glazed (HS 100630), other medicaments put up for retail sale (HS 300490), vehicles with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine of cylinder capacity >1000 CC BT NT>1500 CC (HS 870322), telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks (HS 851712), boneless (HS 020230), motor cycle etc. with reciprocating internal combustion piston engine of cylinder capacity >50 CC to 250 CC (HS 871120), vehicles with spark-ignite internal combustion reciprocating piston engine or cylinder capacity <=1000 CC (HS 870321), and sugar refined not containing FRVRNG/COLRNG matter (HS 170199) (Graph 1 & Table A1).

Likewise, India's imports from the African countries touch US\$ 43.3 billion in 2012-13. Top 10 products constitute 90 per cent of total imports of India from Africa. Those include petroleum oils & oils obtained from bituminous minerals crude (HS 270900), other unwrought forms (HS 710812), other coal (HS 270119), liquefied natural gas (HS 271111), phosphoric acid & polyphosphoric acids (HS 280920), cashew nuts fresh/dried in shell (HS 080131), other waste and scrap (HS 720449), other semi-manufactured forms (HS 710813), diamond hydrogorthphospt (diamond phospt) (HS 310530), and ground natural cal phosphates natural aluminum calcium phosphate & phosphatic chalk (HS 251020) (Graph 2 & Table A2).

<sup>1</sup> See Saran (2012) for a synoptic view on India-Africa development partnership.

<sup>2</sup> Since bilateral trade data on services are not available, the paper largely discusses trade in goods. However, necessary references are made to services in appropriate places.

Among various sub-regions, East Africa is the largest export market for India (US\$ 8.8 billion) followed by West Africa (US\$ 6.5 billion) and North Africa (US\$ 5.7 billion) whereas West Africa with US\$ 18.4 billion worth of imports serves as the single largest sub-region for India's imports constituting more than 40 per cent of country's total imports from Africa. Besides West Africa, Indian imports from Africa are concentrated in SACU and other South Africa regions (Graphs 3&4).

India's trade destination in Africa is undergoing systemic changes over the past few years. While the traditional destinations continue to attract bulk of India's exports and imports, some other countries have appeared potential export markets in Africa. Despite a slight moderation in its share from 18.7 per cent in 2007 to 17.5 per cent in 2012 South Africa remained the largest export market of India in Africa. Kenya and Egypt continue to be the second and third largest export destinations for India in the African region. Kenya's share in India's total exports increased from 11.2 per cent in 2007 to 12.9 per cent in 2012 whereas the share of Egypt has not changed much during 2007-12 (Table 1). Among the top export markets, Mauritius experienced a sharp drop in its share in India's exports from 7.7 per cent in 2007 to 4.5 per cent in 2012. On the other hand, exports to Tanzania surged phenomenally in the recent years with a healthy rise in its share from 4.1 per cent in 2007 to 7.4 per cent in 2012.

In case of imports, Nigeria is the topmost source country for India's imports in Africa with a share of 32 per cent in country's total imports in 2012 even though its share declined from 37.2 per cent in 2007. Over this five-year period, the ranks of South Africa and Egypt slipped from the second and third largest positions in 2007 to the third and fourth largest importing country for India in the region. The country that has experienced a surge in its imports to India is Angola. The share of Angola in India's total imports from Africa has grown from 5 per cent in 2007 to 19.1 per cent which elevated its status from the sixth largest importing partner to the second largest importing country in this period. This marks the spread of India's trade in the African sub-continent with new trading partners gaining mileage over the years.

Trade data at disaggregated level presents the interesting trends in India's exports and imports in different sectors. Over the period 2007-12, the sectors (HS Section) that have experienced high

growth in their declining order of importance include footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat sticks, etc. (HS 64-67) (32.7 per cent); vegetable products (HS 6-14) (26.9 per cent); prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits and vinegar, tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes (HS 16-24) (22 per cent); vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment (HS 86-89) (21.7 per cent), etc. for exports, and animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products, prepared edible fats, animal or vegetable waxes (HS 15) (266.9 per cent); plastics and articles thereof, rubber and articles thereof (HS 39-40) (50.8 per cent); live animals and animal products (HS 01-05) (44.7 per cent); prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits and vinegar, tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes (HS 16-24) (31.9 per cent); articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica and similar materials, ceramic products, glass and glassware (HS 68-70) (24.4 per cent) and so on for imports (Table 2).

Interestingly, exports of products in the minority sectors e.g. HS 64-67 (having low share in total exports) grew faster than the exports of majority sectors by indicating a gradual shift in the composition of India's exports to Africa. On the other extreme, major export sectors have not registered any noticeable growth over the period 2007-12 except the products belonging to HS 86-89. For instance, growth in exports of products such as mineral products (HS 25-27); products of the chemical and allied industries (HS 28-38); machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, parts thereof, sound recorders, etc. (HS 84-85) and others is much lower than products in other sectors. Unlike exports, India's imports from Africa are skewed in favour of a few sectors. In fact, mineral products (HS 25-27) constitute around 75 per cent of total imports from Africa. Besides mineral products, the other two key sectors for India's imports are natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, etc. (HS 71) and products of the chemical or allied industries (HS 28-38). Like exports, the minority sectors seem to have witnessed faster growth in imports over the period 2007-12.

On the other side, Africa witnessed a steady rise in trade with India during 2007-12 by registering export growth of 19.3 per cent and import growth of 17.3 per cent. In levels, Africa's exports to and imports from India increased from US\$ 13.1 billion and US\$ 12 billion in 2007 to US\$ 31.7 billion and US\$ 26.6 billion in 2012 respectively. This not only

shows improved trade relations between India and Africa but inspires for deeper engagement in other spheres of economic cooperation. Although trade with rest of the world has expanded substantially over the past decade, the same has not been reflected in intra-regional trade in Africa. The share of intra-regional trade still remains a very low percentage of Africa's total trade (UNCTAD, 2013).<sup>3</sup>

### **Trade Policy of African Economies**

Trade would remain the backbone of Africa's future as the regional economies have tended to orient their trade strategies from the focus on traditional products e.g. natural resources and primary commodities to more diversified products in manufacturing and services, and from trade in 'final products only' to regional value chains.<sup>4</sup> Moreover, the growing demand for African products in the emerging markets such as China, India, Brazil and others has not only fuelled economic growth in the continent but also created an enabling environment for forward-looking reforms in Africa's policies towards foreign investment, value addition, services trade and approaches towards bilateral and regional trade agreements. In the current wave of trade liberalization, African economies are undergoing a silent transformation in their production structure, trade basket, access to international finance, and concerns for climate change and green economy. Besides country-level unilateral trade reforms, the countries in the region have increasingly embraced regionalism as part of their development strategies. Particularly, the tripartite agreement between COMESA, EAC and SADC is a major region-wide agreement in Africa which would consolidate Africa's comparative advantages and help promote economic growth and trade. As uncertainty over the conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) negotiations gathers dust, trade preference agreements such as the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and South-South Cooperation with partners such as China have gained attention in the African development and diversification agenda (AfDB-OECD-UNDP-UNECA, 2011). In the process of structural change that is currently underway in many of the African economies especially in trade baskets and trade

<sup>3</sup> Since all necessary analysis on trade between India and Africa has been presented in the preceding paragraphs from India's perspective, separate micro-level analysis for Africa's trade is avoided here.

<sup>4</sup> Regional value chains enable the countries to trade in intermediate products.

destinations, African countries face several challenges. Namely, the three key sectors such as agriculture, tourism and fisheries which are the largest sources of employment have become vulnerable to climate change and other environmental risks (UNECA and African Union, 2011). The concerns for necessary safeguards to address these social costs are widely debated in the region for bringing an inclusive agenda for trade promotion and development. In order to resolve these tradeoffs, trade reforms should focus on improving market access for the value-added products, reduction of high tariffs, removal of tariff escalations, promoting trade negotiations and measures to promote intra-African trade (UNECA-African Union, 2013).

An integrated regional market is likely to emerge in Africa that will attract investment in agro-processing, manufacturing and new services activities. Most importantly, Africa needs diversification of its export base away from the heavy dependence on commodities which has been the key source of instability in the region due to swings in international commodity prices. Regional integration and intra-regional trade can play a critical role in kickstarting economic activities in Africa. With respect to trade barriers, borders among the African economies remain thick relative to other parts of the world, fragmenting the market. African countries significantly lag behind other regions in key areas such as customs, infrastructure and associated dimensions. Improving the quality of regulation may help remove non-tariff barriers in goods trade and deliver competitive markets (Brenton and Lsik, 2012).

### **India's Trade Policy towards Africa & Competition from China**

India's economic partnership with the African countries has extended beyond trade and investment to technology transfer, knowledge sharing and skill development. Africa has a rich endowment of natural resources including 10 per cent of world's oil reserves, 40 per cent of world's gold stock and 80 to 90 per cent of world's chromium deposits. Besides government-to-government initiatives, private sector particularly industry associations and trade bodies do play an important role in promoting exports in Africa.<sup>5</sup> FICCI, a leading industry association in India, has identified certain sectors such as agro-

processing, manufacturing, mining, textiles, FMCG, infrastructure development and construction that could offer potential for trade to Indian companies. Similarly, from Africa's point of view, the potential sectors for cooperation could be healthcare and pharmaceuticals, manufacturing, technology transfer, knowledge sharing and capacity development.

As Africa remains a hot bowl for trade and investment promotion, India's trade prospects in the region would be subject to trade policies of the third country markets, particularly China. To UNECA and African Union (2013), both India and China have elevated from the status of marginal to strategic partners over the past decade, and the 'China-India factor' is gathering strength in Africa after the global economic crisis during 2007-09 because of their investment links with the African countries. Chinese imports from Africa have grown at a much faster pace than India. Barring competitiveness of Chinese products, trade between China and African countries may grow strongly as Chinese FDI pours into Africa in a massive scale that is very much intertwined to trade promoting elements e.g. aid and capacity building.

In terms of tariff structures, the competition between India and China is intense and terribly complex. In general, tariff regime in China is more liberal than India. Although both the countries have lowered tariff rates from 50 per cent or more in the early 1990s to 10 per cent or less in the 2000s, China still enjoys an early mover advantage in overall tariff liberalization. Both the regimes present divergent patterns with regards to tariff structure for sectors. Tariff rates in agriculture are relatively low for China whereas India's tariff on manufacturing imports is lower than China (Mohanty, 2013). In that sense, India is more competitive than China in global manufacturing trade. If Africa realizes a rise in manufacturing trade, India may leverage its advantage in African markets. Besides tariff, India's trading environment has improved considerably with respect to non-tariff barriers (NTBs). NTBs in India are declining steeply over the past few years. As per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data, the total number of NTBs (including all types) has decreased over time. The number of free tariff lines has grown from 87.3 per cent of total tariff lines in 2000 to 95.3 per cent in 2013. Gradual reduction of NTBs in conjunction with tariff liberalization would set win-win condition for India in African trading landscape.

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<sup>5</sup> [www.ficci.com](http://www.ficci.com).

The process of tariff liberalization in India is pretty clear in Graphs 5&6. In 2005, most of the tariff lines belonging to HS sections 5-21 are clustered around 17-18 per cent whereas the tariff rates for the same product groups are hovering around 15 per cent in 2009. Although tariff rates for agriculture products appear prohibitive at present, the continued pace of trade reforms would have market-creating effects for African traders in India. In addition, the duty free tariff preferential scheme which was announced in 2008 provides tariff concessions on imports from the LDCs. Apparently, 33 African countries have benefitted from this scheme.

The threat of Chinese competition for India in African markets could be better understood by looking at the sectoral composition of exports and imports of both the countries. In terms of trade structure, mineral products constitute more than 60 per cent of imports of both India and China whereas exports of mineral products account for 27 per cent of India's exports to the region. China's exports of machinery products (HS 84-85) is more than double of India's exports of those goods (Table 3). This dissimilarity in trade structure of both the countries implies that India's export basket to Africa is dominated by primary commodities whereas China has a larger share in value-added export products.

In addition to trade, there are other dimensions that have possibly strengthened India-Africa relations in the recent years. India has emerged as one of the largest sources of FDI in Africa. Indian companies are investing in a big way in oil exploration and mineral projects e.g. gold, phosphates and copper ores. India-Africa Forum Summits and India-Africa Business Partnership Summits have played a crucial role in fostering debate on various angles of cooperation between India and Africa. Investment and cooperation efforts in development sectors such as agriculture, health, ICT, education, capacity building and skill transfer has been the cornerstone of India's partnership with Africa. Further, India and Africa have jointly moved several proposals at international trade forums such as WTO and WIPO to safeguard the interests of the developing countries. India is willing to facilitate capacity building in the African countries for direct trade among themselves. Besides providing market access to African products, India could cooperate the African countries in addressing the issues of supply constraints, technology transfer and transforming the production capacity (Mohanty and Chaturvedi, 2009). The combined outcome of this broad-based engagement would provide much-needed boost to India-Africa trade in the future.

## **Conclusion**

India-Africa trade assumed new heights over the past few years. Both parties have recognized each other as potential emerging partners in trade and investment.

African economies have gained significantly by exporting to India in these years. Besides exploring ways for promoting trade in the African economies, India's duty-free quota-free tariff preferences scheme has benefitted 33 LDCs in Africa. Although India and China have distinct trading regimes with Africa, the heat of Chinese competition for India in the African markets cannot be underestimated.

Both the economies have introduced comprehensive reforms in their trade policies in the recent past with exclusive trade preferences for African economies. Despite favourable impacts the unilateral reform measures by both the countries of similar types would nullify each other's gains resulting from specific policy actions. Keeping in mind the demand for oil and natural resources to the growth momentum in both the economies, Africa would remain at the heart of the trade policy strategies of India and China. In nutshell, the trade prospects between India and African economies would remain stronger amidst competition from other emerging markets.

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**Appendix**

**Tables and Graphs Used**

**Table A1: Top 10 Exports of India to Africa (2012-13)**

HS Section	HS Code	Commodity Description	Exports (2012-13)	% of Total Export
5	271019	Other Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, etc.	6065.61	20.8
5	271011	Light Oils and Preparations	1614.77	5.5
2	100630	Semi/Wholly Miled Rice W/N Polished/Glazed	1606.51	5.5
6	300490	Other Medcne Put up for Retail Sale	1541.92	5.3
17	870322	Vehicles with Spark-Ignition Internal Combustion Reciprocating Piston Engine of Cylinder Capacity>1000CC BT NT>1500CC	962.36	3.3
16	851712	Telephones for Cellular Networks or for Other Wireless Networks	652	2.2
1	20230	Boneless	541.31	1.9
17	871120	Motor Cycle etc. with Reciprocating Internal Combustion Piston Engine of Cylinder Capacity>50 CC TO 250 CC	442.01	1.5
16	870321	Vehicle with Spark-Ignite Internal Combustion Reciprocating Piston Engine of Cylinder Capacity <=1000CC	407	1.4
4	170199	Sugar Refined Not Containing FRVRNG/COLRNG Matter	386.71	1.3

Source: Computation based on data from Govt. of India, Department of Commerce.

**Table A2: Top 10 Imports of India from Africa (2012-13)**

HS Section	HS Code	Commodity Description	Exports (2012-13)	% of Total Export
5	271019	Other Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals, etc.	6065.61	20.8
5	271011	Light Oils and Preparations	1614.77	5.5
2	100630	Semi/Wholly Miled Rice W/N Polished/Glazed	1606.51	5.5
6	300490	Other Medcne Put up for Retail Sale	1541.92	5.3
17	870322	Vehicles with Spark-Ignition Internal Combustion Reciprocating Piston Engine of Cylinder Capacity>1000CC BT NT>1500CC	962.36	3.3
16	851712	Telephones for Cellular Networks or for Other Wireless Networks	652	2.2

1	20230	Boneless	541.31	1.9
17	871120	Motor Cycle etc. with Reciprocating Internal Combustion Piston Engine of Cylinder Capacity>50 CC TO 250 CC	442.01	1.5
16	870321	Vehicle with Spark-Ignite Internal Combustion Reciprocating Piston Engine of Cylinder Capacity <=1000CC	407	1.4
4	170199	Sugar Refined Not Containing FRVRNG/COLRNG Matter	386.71	1.3

Source: Computation based on data from Govt. of India, Department of Commerce.

Table 1: Major Trading Partners of India in Africa

	2007	2012
<b>Exports</b>	South Africa (18.7 %) Kenya (11.2 %) Egypt (9.9 %) Mauritius (7.7 %) Nigeria (7.6 %) Ghana (5.6%)	South Africa (17.5 %) Kenya (12.9 %) Egypt (9.9 %) Tanzania (7.4 %) Mauritius (4.5 %)
<b>Imports</b>	Nigeria (37.2 %) South Africa (17.6 %) Egypt (9.7 %) Algeria (6.1 %) Libya (6 %) Angola (5 %)	Nigeria (32 %) Angola (19.1 %) South Africa (18.6 %) Egypt (6 %) Libya (3.9 %) Morocco (3 %)

Source: Computation based on data from Govt. of India, Department of Commerce.

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentages of total in respective years.

Table 2: India's Trade with Africa

HS Section	Commodity Description	Exports (US\$ Million)				Imports (US\$ Million)			
		2012-13	CAGR (2007/08-2012/13) (%)	Share (2007-08) (%)	Share (2012-13) (%)	2012-13	CAGR (2007/08-2012/13) (%)	Share (2007-08) (%)	Share (2012-13) (%)
01-05	Live animals; animal products	746.2	18.8	2.2	2.6	1.9	44.7	0.002	0.004
06-14	Vegetable products	2689.2	26.9	5.8	9.2	1357.4	18.4	2.9	3.1
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products.; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	11.8	16.1	0.04	0.04	13.3	266.9	0	0.03
16-24	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	1066.3	22.0	2.8	3.7	98.1	31.9	0.1	0.2
25-27	Mineral products	7800.1	13.4	29.3	26.8	32281.1	15.9	75.4	74.6
28-38	Products of the chemical or allied industries	3631.2	18.4	11.0	12.5	1832.3	11.7	5.2	4.2
39-40	Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof	1113.5	13.4	4.2	3.8	72.5	50.8	0.04	0.2
41-43	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silk-worm gut)	36.8	0	0.3	0.1	50.8	4.7	0.2	0.1
44-46	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of cork; manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork	5.8	-1.0	0.04	0.02	258.8	2.0	1.1	0.6
47-49	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste	361.3	19.3	1.1	1.2	84.3	11.6	0.2	0.2



	and scrap) paper or paperboard; paper and paperboard and articles thereof								
50-63	Textiles and textile articles	2223.5	9.8	9.8	7.6	319.4	14.5	0.8	0.7
64-67	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof; prepared feathers and articles made therewith; artificial flowers; articles of human hair	83.2	32.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	14.9	0	0.001
68-70	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware	226.6	16.2	0.8	0.8	32.5	24.4	0.1	0.1
71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	115.5	20.4	0.3	0.4	4920.3	19.6	9.8	11.4
72-83	Base metals and articles of base metal	2166.8	6.5	11.2	7.4	1721.3	19.9	3.4	4.0
84-85	Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	3042.9	19.4	8.8	10.4	154.3	8.6	0.5	0.4
86-89	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	3502.9	21.7	9.3	12.0	21.2	-14.3	0.2	0.05
90-92	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	172.2	15.9	0.6	0.6	11.5	22.3	0.02	0.03
93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0.1	-	-	0	7.2	-	-	0.02
94-96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	115.2	17.0	0.4	0.4	2.0	20.1	0.004	0.01
97-98	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	11.9	-5.9	0.1	0.04	7.1	15.9	0.02	0.02

Source: Computation based on data from Govt. of India, Department of Commerce.

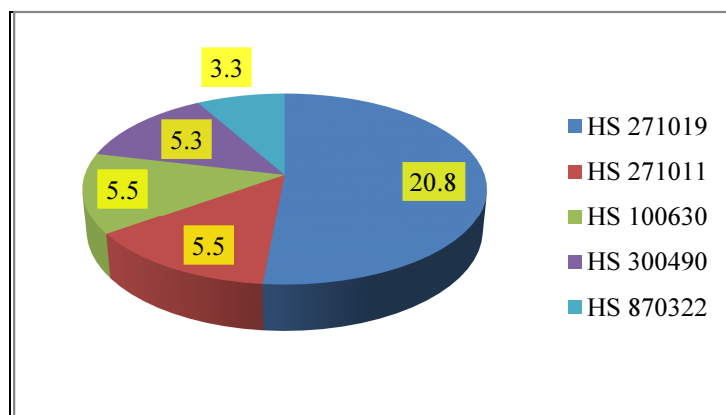
Table 3: China's Trade with Africa

HS Section	Commodity Description	Exports (US\$ Million)				Imports (US\$ Million)			
		2012-13	CAGR (2007/08 - 2012/13) (%)	Share (2007-08) (%)	Share (2012-13) (%)	2012-13	CAGR (2007/08 - 2012/13) (%)	Share (2007-08) (%)	Share (2012-13) (%)
01-05	Live animals; animal products	346.3	33.1	0.3	0.5	66.6	16.4	0.2	0.2
06-14	Vegetable products	798.7	7.7	1.7	1.1	617.0	38.7	0.8	1.7
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	10.2	46.7	0.005	0.01	27.9	15.5	0.1	0.1
16-24	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	1086.7	24.2	1.1	1.5	588.4	23.2	1.4	1.6
25-27	Mineral products	382.4	9.2	0.8	0.5	23724.1	21.4	60.5	63.4
28-38	Products of the chemical or allied industries	3622.3	19.9	4.5	4.9	502.9	9.1	2.2	1.3
39-40	Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof	4885.5	25.7	4.8	6.7	210.3	22.3	0.5	0.6
41-43	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silk-worm gut)	1216.2	26.7	1.2	1.7	234.7	18.7	0.7	0.6

44-46	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of cork; manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork	462.7	12.1	0.8	0.6	1190.3	8.9	5.2	3.2
47-49	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard; paper and paperboard and articles thereof	927.4	29.3	0.8	1.3	184.3	31.2	0.3	0.5
50-63	Textiles and textile articles	14138.1	11.0	26.0	19.3	1578.0	23.7	3.7	4.2
64-67	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof; prepared feathers and articles made therewith; artificial flowers; articles of human hair	4066.8	26.2	3.9	5.6	3.5	-2.1	0.03	0.01
68-70	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware	2875.8	30.8	2.3	3.9	9.8	28.5	0.02	0.03
71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	18.9	-6.4	0.1	0.03	3812.2	23.1	9.1	10.2
72-83	Base metals and articles of base metal	7793.9	17.4	10.9	10.6	4202.4	17.7	12.5	11.2
84-85	Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	18501.2	15.9	27.5	25.2	347.7	-2.9	2.7	0.9
86-89	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	6097.7	15.9	9.0	8.3	114.4	46.6	0.1	0.3
90-92	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	1256.6	29.1	1.1	1.7	11.7	48.9	0.01	0.03
93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	2.7	31.0	0.002	0.004	0.1	298.1	0	0
94-96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4826.6	36.5	3.2	6.6	2.1	-1.8	0.01	0.01
97-98	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	5.4	31.0	0.004	0.01	0.8	5.9	0.004	0.002

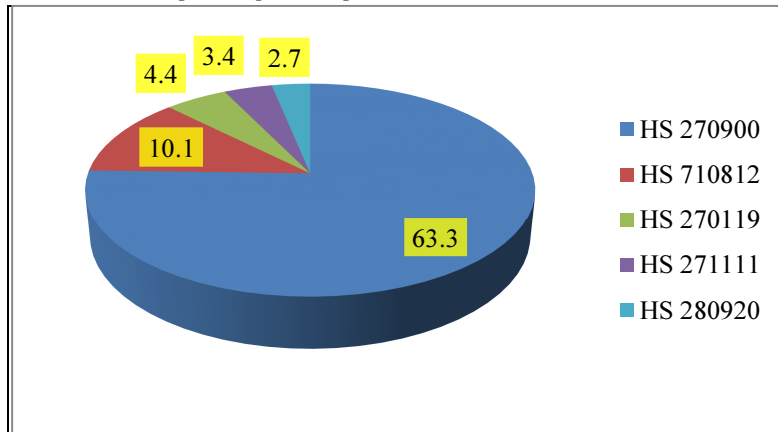
Source: Computation based on data from UN-COMTRADE.

Graph 1: Top Five Export Products of India to Africa



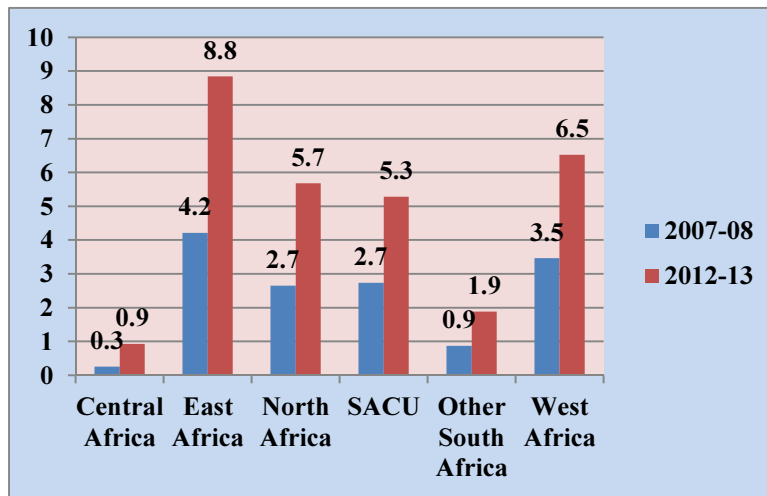
Source: Computation based on data from Govt. of India, Department of Commerce.

Graph 2: Top Five Import Products of India from Africa



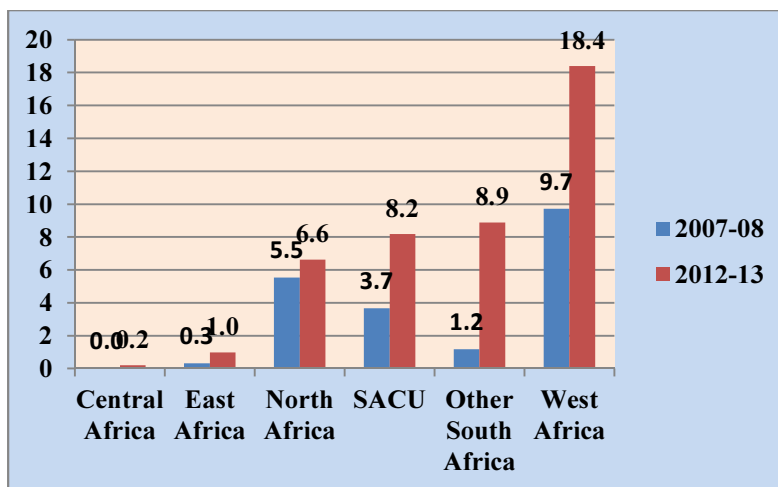
Source: Computation based on data from Govt. of India, Department of Commerce.

Graph 3: India's Exports to Africa (US\$ Billion)

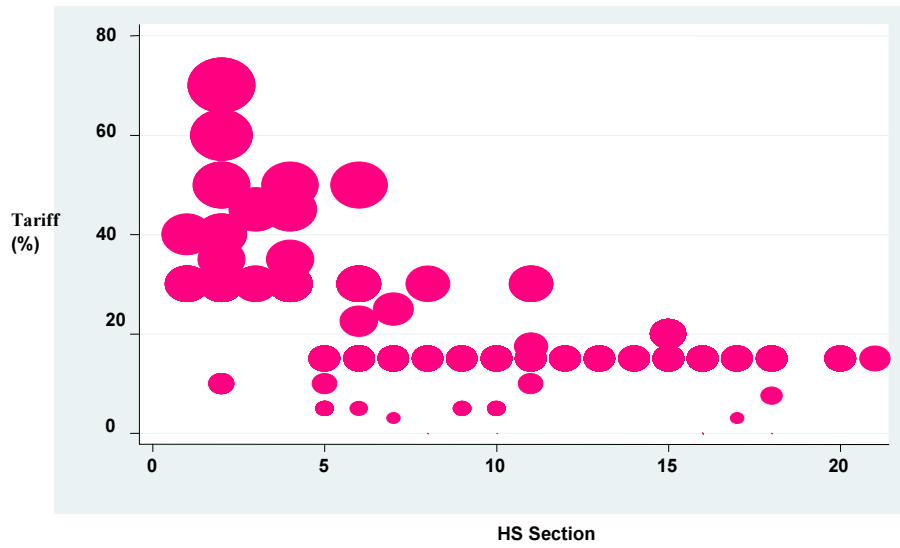


Source: Govt. of India, Department of Commerce.

Graph 4: India's Imports from Africa (US\$ Billion)

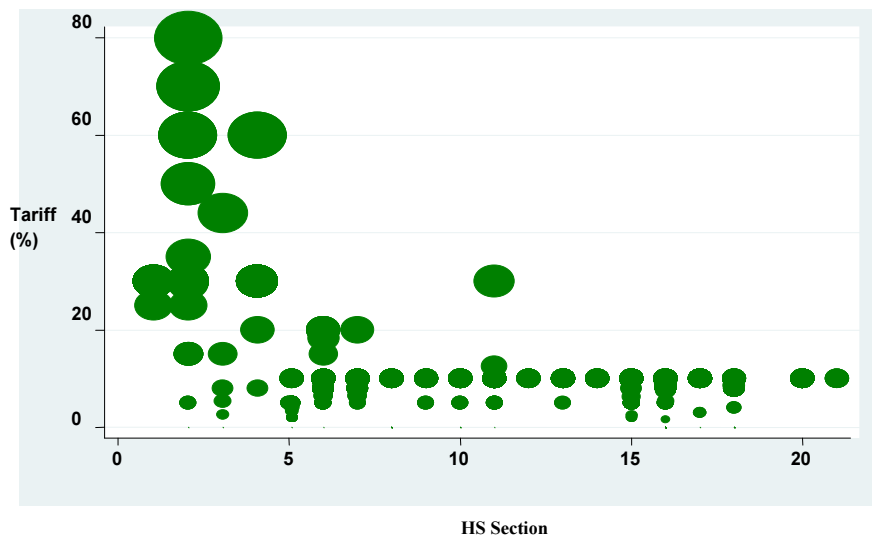


Source: Govt. of India, Department of Commerce.  
Graph 5: India's MFN Tariff Structure (Simple Average, %) (2005)



Source: WITS, Trains.  
Note: Tariff rates above 70 per cent are considered extreme values and excluded.

Graph 6: India's MFN Tariff Structure (Simple Average, %) (2009)



Source: WITS, Trains.  
Note: Tariff rates above 80 per cent are considered extreme values and excluded.