

# Trade with China

Atmanirbhar Bharat will get a fillip, but China trade to survive

INDIA | STRATEGY | Trade Analysis

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**Atmanirbhar Bharat (self-reliant India) is likely to receive an early push from India's ongoing geo-political tensions with China. Our channel checks with policymakers suggest that excessive trade dependency on China will certainly REDUCE in coming months/years through incentivising domestic production and import substitution. While this would create near to medium-term production/cost challenges in the supply chain, some domestic companies should benefit. For critical components, China will remain the key supplier, due to lack of technical competence/investments by the Indian manufacturers and government support. Amongst the large import sectors, core dependency is expected to persist for pharmaceuticals and critical electricals/electronics/machinery (EEM). Indian companies can develop capabilities for speciality/agri chemicals, EEM, and fertilizers. Import substitution is likely for iron & steel, fertilisers, EEM. Chinese direct FDI in India is miniscule at US\$ 24bn (0.5% of total FDI flows in India since 2000); indirect investment has risen, which is expected to slow down ahead.**

**While we/the street has closely tracked India's trade activity with China (our note during Covid outbreak in China [Click here](#)), in this note, we dive deeper into: (1) Industry-wise likelihood of import substitution, (2) gains for domestic industries, (3) industries that could be severely impacted, and (4) scope for better trade with other countries.**

**China/HK together are India's largest import partners** constituting average 13.8%/3.6% (US\$ 82bn) of total imports, followed by USA (7.2%, US\$ 36bn) and UAE (6.1%, US\$ 30bn). Imports from China+HK have been largely stable; up 1% in FY19, down 7% in FY20 due to Covid. Other key importing partners are Switzerland, Korea, Indonesia, and Singapore; we have lesser import dependency on key industrial economies of Germany, Japan, and Russia. While our imports with China have stayed stable so far, we expect these to fall in coming years, our trade with US, Japan, Russia, and others should rise.

**Major imports from China+HK:** (1) Electrical machinery (34% in FY20; mainly mobile phones, batteries, semi-conductors, solar cells, TVs); (2) machinery and mechanical appliances (18%; mainly computers, refrigerator/AC compressors, industrial machinery, ACs); (3) Organic chemicals (10%; mainly organic compounds used in pharmaceuticals, agriculture, and biochemicals, antibiotics, amino compounds). These three categories formed 62% of India's imports from China+HK.

**US is India's largest exports partner, China+HK second:** US, UAE and China+HK form 35% of India's exports; of this, US is a major one, with average share of 16% in the last three years. Major commodities exported to the US include pearls, precious metals & jewellery (17.8% in FY20) followed by pharmaceutical products (11.8%). Major commodities exported to UAE also include pearls, precious metals & jewellery (33.9% in FY20) followed by mineral fuels and products (19.6%). Major exports to China+HK were natural pearls & precious stones (35% in FY20), organic chemicals (10%), ores, slag & ash (8.5%), and mineral fuels (8.1%); excluding HK, the last three are key, along with fish & crustaceans (total-51%).

**Scope of domestic production gains and substituting Chinese imports:** While core dependency on China will continue across the supply chain, gradual gains are likely for domestic players in the medium/long term, given an investment conducive environment and government policies. Our views on key sector impact:

- **++ for speciality and agri chemicals:** Our long-held theme of Indian speciality/Agri chemicals gaining export market share from China will gather pace. Export-oriented agri-chemicals will benefit. **We like Arti, Atul, SRF, UPL, and PI Industries.**
- **+/- Pharmaceuticals:** We will remain dependent on China. Short term, there isn't scope to substitute or enhance domestic production because of (1) lack of backward integration and (2) current model of catering to large number of formulation products. However, long-term, we see more integration benefits for India, **to be led by players like Divis, IPCA Labs, and Syngene.**
- **+/- Electricals/electronics:** Dependency to persist for critical components. Domestic manufacturing capabilities for other components to rise, but only gradually (details below). There is significant scope for higher component imports from Singapore, Korea, US, Germany, Japan, etc., from where we currently import 30-40%. **In electricals/durables space, we expect Dixon Technologies (NR) and Amber (NR) to gain structurally.** Dixon caters to the product range while Amber focuses on RACs. We see customs duties being raised on RACs, to encourage domestic production.
- **+/- Iron and steel:** Lesser import/export dependency. **JSPL, SAIL, Nalco** won exports orders to China amid weak domestic demand. In the long-term, setting up of automobile plants in India would raise domestic steel demand.
- **+/- Fertilizers:** Import substitution easily possible. **Neutral: Coromandel, Chambal.**

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## Detailed break-up of major imports from China+HK

- Electrical machinery (34% in FY20) – comprising of mobile phones and its components (30%), sim cards, electronic integrated circuits, solar cells (25.5%), semi-conductors (6.5%), batteries (4.7%), radio/TV transmitters, telecom equipment (4.7%), electrical transformers (4.1%), dish antenna (3.6%), projectors, TVs, (2.5%), microphones, speakers, (2.3%), fuses, circuit breakers, switches (1.7%).
- Second important import comprises of nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances (18% in FY20) – largest (25% of this is in the form of component being: computers, CPUs, printer, scanners, hard drives. Vacuum cleaners, refrigerator/AC compressors, all kinds of fans, blowers (6%). Computer parts, ink cartridge, mother boards, carrying cases (5%). Industrial machinery for pharmaceuticals, construction, agriculture, automobile etc (4%). ACs (split/window/cars) (3.4%). Printing machinery and its accessories, cables (3%). Machinery for boring, excavating, elevators, conveyors, bulldozers, road rollers (2.9%).
- Organic chemicals is the next major imported commodity (10%) – 17% of which is organic compounds used in pharma, agriculture, and biochemicals, 14% - antibiotics, 7% - amino compounds used in developing chemicals for crop protection, medication and water purification. They also find use in products of personal care. These three commodity categories total 62% of India's imports from China+HK

## Detailed overview of sectoral impact

### Pharmaceuticals – Core dependency on China to persist

- Formulations have been a focus of the Indian pharmaceuticals industry.
- Lack of focus on APIs and full integration due to advantages from China's global scale and other benefits.
- As many products are formulated, API expertise and scale cannot be managed. Thus, no benefit in terms of gaining global market share. Dependency on China would persist.
- Backward integration is possible for specific products based on the core expertise of a company, but not across all the products. To that extent, scalability is likely.
- API players such as Laurus Labs, Neuland Labs should benefit.

### Speciality/agri chemicals: Big beneficiary

- This segment can gain scale in a few years; it already plays a decent role in the exports market, competing with Chinese products.
- Agri chemicals will gain disproportionately in the export market as China is losing its historically dominant (65%) position and priority. India (being the 2nd leading supplier of Agri inputs after China) has already grown at a CAGR >15% over the last 3-years, we expect it to rise multifold due to recent round of supply concerns posed by China.

### Electronics/consumer durables: Domestic companies to gain share; China dependency to persist

- Chinese companies entered/entering India: Could this take a backseat?
- Government has launched three schemes to attract foreign investment and boost local manufacturing, to the extent of Rs 500bn.
  - Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing – benefit of 4-6% on incremental sales of domestically manufactured goods for the next 5-years.

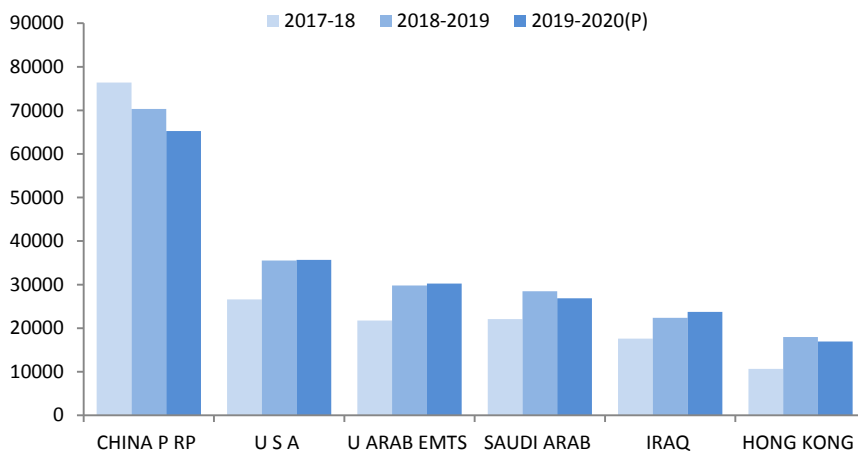
- Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS): 25% incentive on capital expenditure for electronic components, semiconductor/display fabrication units.
- Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0).
- AC compressors are already being manufactured in India by Chinese companies such as Highly (already operating) and GMCC (to be live by the year end). While these would be able to cater to 25-30% of the requirement, electrical component dependency will remain. Motors and copper rods can be shifted to domestic manufacturing in the future.
- Current share of import dependency in the domestic production cycle:
  - Lighting – driver chips – 45% of cost
  - TV – open cell/tube – 70% of cost
  - Washing machine – motor, gear box, electronics – 45-50% of cost
  - Mobile phone – display + main electronics assembly – 70-80% of cost
  - Refrigerators – compressors – 40-50% of cost
  - Air conditioners – compressors, copper tubes, and other electronic components – 40-60% of cost
- Small appliances such as mixers, grinders, toasters, and fans – Mostly produced within India.
- Chimneys/hobs/other kitchen appliances – imported, but can be manufactured locally.
- Mobile phones: PLI scheme launched by Indian government to incentivise domestic manufacturing.
- **Key to watch: Can India gain share in the production supply chain to touch 50% from current 25-30% levels? For the rest, India will continue to rely on imports.**

#### **Iron and steel – long-term, indirect positive; near-term dependency on exports**

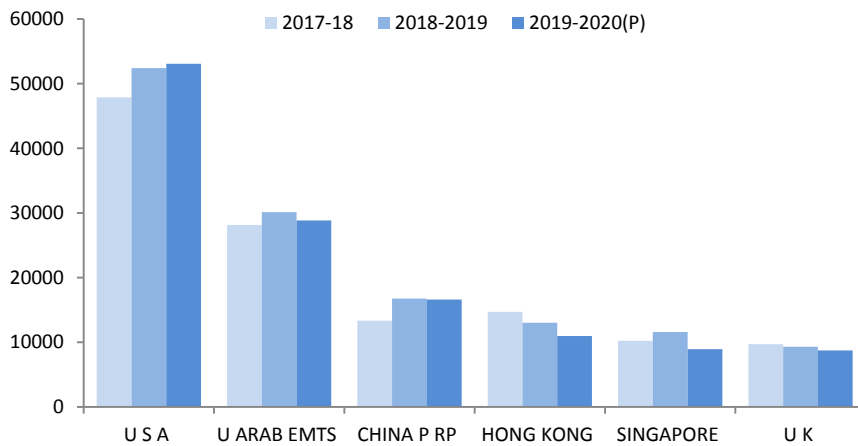
- Auto companies can set up their own plants in India, which would raise domestic demand for steel. Similarly from Machinery production in India.
- From a six months to a year perspective, Indian companies have won exports orders to China to manage the adverse impact of Covid on domestic demand. Thus, Indian steel industry is dependent on China for exports, any retaliatory measures by China will be a near-term negative for the industry.
- Import substitution will happen from Korea and Japan, thus, do not see positives emerging for India. Costs would largely be unchanged due to higher import duties on China products.

#### **Fertilizers: Import substitution easily possible; long-term shift to domestic production**

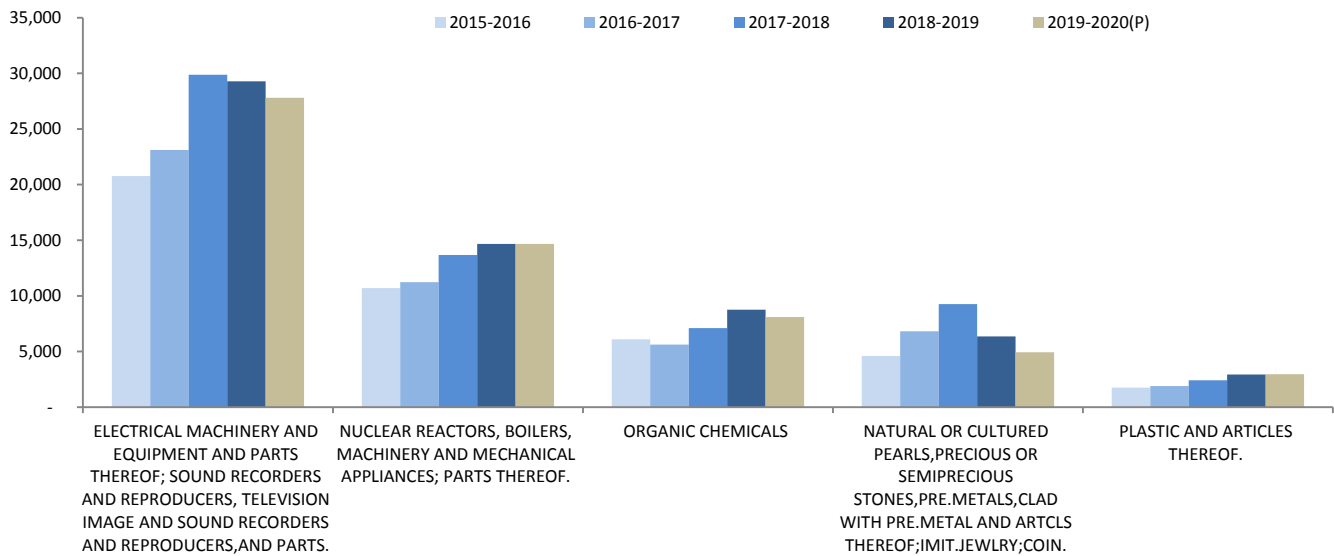
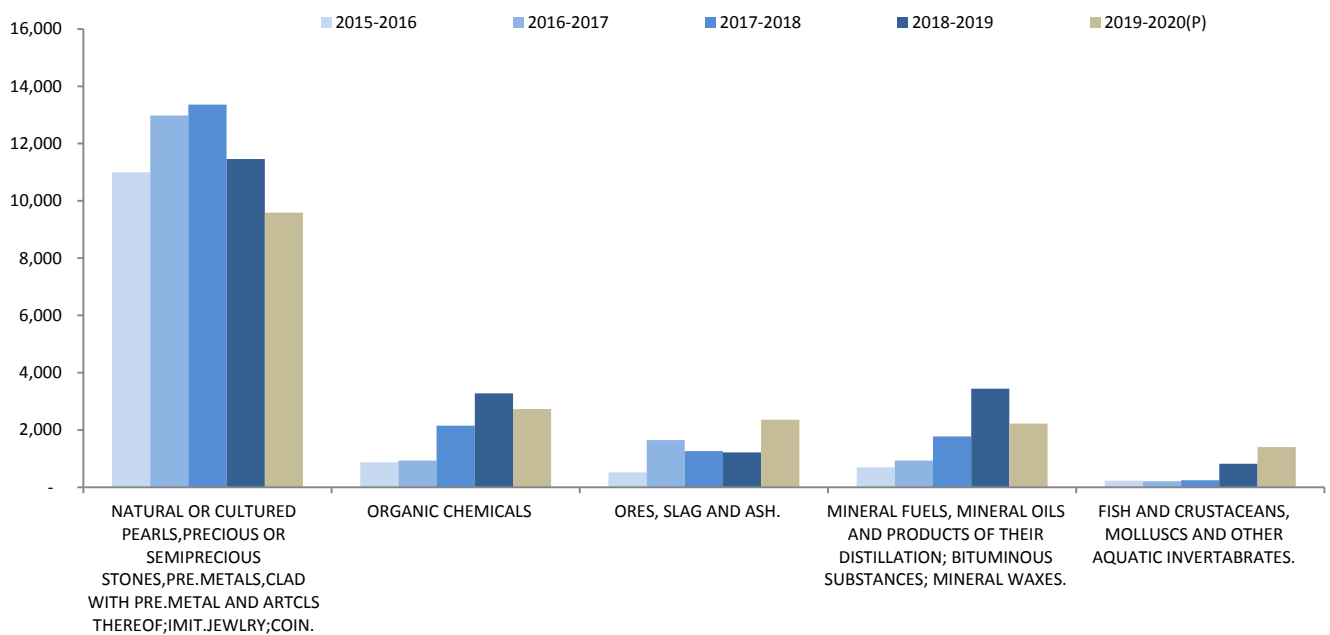
- Urea: India is world's largest importer, importing from China due to marginal price advantage. Imports can be easily sourced from other countries like Saudi Arabia, Russia, Iran. Government has incentivised domestic manufacturing, which is expected to get functional in the next 3-5 year. **Neutral for: Chambal, Coromandel.**
- Similarly, for DAP, while there is higher import dependency on china, but can be substituted from other countries.

**India Imports with key partners (USD mn)**


Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry, PhillipCapital India Research

**India Exports with key partners (USD mn)**


Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry, PhillipCapital India Research

**Major imports from China+Hong Kong (USD mn)**

**Major exports to China+Hong Kong (USD mn)**


Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry, PhillipCapital India Research

**Top 10 Indian Import Partners (USD mn)**

Rank	Country	2017-18	%Share	2018-2019	%Share	2019-2020 (P)	%Share
1	CHINA P RP	76,381	16.4	70,320	13.7	65,261	13.8
2	U S A	26,611	5.7	35,549	6.9	35,663	7.5
3	U ARAB EMTS	21,739	4.7	29,785	5.8	30,257	6.4
4	SAUDI ARAB	22,070	4.7	28,479	5.5	26,857	5.7
5	IRAQ	17,616	3.8	22,372	4.4	23,740	5.0
6	HONG KONG	10,676	2.3	17,987	3.5	16,935	3.6
7	SWITZERLAND	18,923	4.1	18,088	3.5	16,900	3.6
8	KOREA RP	16,362	3.5	16,759	3.3	15,660	3.3
9	INDONESIA	16,439	3.5	15,850	3.1	15,062	3.2
10	SINGAPORE	7,467	1.6	16,282	3.2	14,747	3.1
11	GERMANY	13,296	2.9	15,161	2.9	13,351	2.8
12	JAPAN	10,973	2.4	12,773	2.5	12,435	2.6
20	RUSSIA	8,573	1.8	5,840	1.1	7,094	1.5
23	U K	4,807	1.0	7,562	1.5	6,713	1.4

Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry,, PhillipCapital India Research

**Top 10 Indian Export Partners (USD mn)**

Rank	Country	2017-18	%Share	2018-2019	%Share	2019-2020 (P)	%Share
1	U S A	47,878	15.8	52,406	15.9	53,084	17.0
2	U ARAB EMTS	28,146	9.3	30,127	9.1	28,840	9.2
3	CHINA P RP	13,334	4.4	16,752	5.1	16,606	5.3
4	HONG KONG	14,690	4.8	13,002	3.9	10,967	3.5
5	SINGAPORE	10,203	3.4	11,572	3.5	8,924	2.8
6	U K	9,691	3.2	9,309	2.8	8,734	2.8
7	NETHERLAND	6,261	2.1	8,813	2.7	8,366	2.7
8	GERMANY	8,688	2.9	8,902	2.7	8,291	2.6
9	BANGLADESH PR	8,614	2.8	9,210	2.8	8,182	2.6
10	NEPAL	6,613	2.2	7,766	2.4	7,143	2.3
19	JAPAN	4,734	1.6	4,862	1.5	4,520	1.4
30	RUSSIA	2,113	0.7	2,389	0.7	3,020	1.0

Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry,, PhillipCapital India Research

**Top 25 commodity imports from China+Hong Kong (USD mn)**

Commodity	2015-2016	%Share	2016-2017	%Share	2017-2018	%Share	2018-2019	%Share	2019-2020 (P)	%Share
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF; SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, TELEVISION IMAGE AND SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, AND PARTS.	20,765	30.6	23,109	33.3	29,881	34.3	29,285	33.2	27,806	33.8
NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL APPLIANCES; PARTS THEREOF.	10,705	15.8	11,241	16.2	13,677	15.7	14,674	16.6	14,677	17.9
ORGANIC CHEMICALS	6,102	9.0	5,628	8.1	7,101	8.2	8,753	9.9	8,097	9.9
NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRECIOUS OR SEMIPRECIOUS STONES, PRE-METALS, CLAD WITH PRE-METAL AND ARTICLES THEREOF; IMIT. JEWELRY; COIN.	4,606	6.8	6,818	9.8	9,260	10.6	6,359	7.2	4,936	6.0
PLASTIC AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	1,751	2.6	1,902	2.7	2,416	2.8	2,936	3.3	2,965	3.6
FERTILISERS.	3,268	4.8	1,251	1.8	1,072	1.2	2,053	2.3	1,821	2.2
ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	1,195	1.8	1,245	1.8	1,484	1.7	1,807	2.0	1,651	2.0
OPTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC CINEMATOGRAPHIC MEASURING, CHECKING PRECISION, MEDICAL OR SURGICAL INST. AND APPARATUS PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF;	1,349	2.0	1,382	2.0	1,721	2.0	1,827	2.1	1,563	1.9
VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY ROLLING STOCK, AND PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF.	1,123	1.7	1,118	1.6	1,461	1.7	1,546	1.8	1,291	1.6
MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.	713	1.1	954	1.4	1,354	1.6	1,332	1.5	1,241	1.5
IRON AND STEEL	2,382	3.5	1,385	2.0	1,693	1.9	1,588	1.8	1,205	1.5
ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	689	1.0	671	1.0	776	0.9	1,290	1.5	1,087	1.3
FURNITURE; BEDDING, MATTRESSES, MATTRESS SUPPORTS, CUSHIONS AND SIMILAR STUFFED FURNISHING; LAMPS AND LIGHTING FITTINGS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INC	921	1.4	902	1.3	1,213	1.4	1,039	1.2	947	1.2
INORGANIC CHEMICALS; ORGANIC OR INORGANIC COMPOUNDS OF PRECIOUS METALS, OF RARE-EARTH METALS, OR RADIO. ELEM. OR OF ISOTOPES.	619	0.9	544	0.8	669	0.8	1,082	1.2	770	0.9
GLASS AND GLASSWARE.	375	0.6	437	0.6	552	0.6	626	0.7	613	0.7
MINERAL FUELS, MINERAL OILS AND PRODUCTS OF THEIR DISTILLATION; BITUMINOUS SUBSTANCES; MINERAL WAXES.	684	1.0	644	0.9	1,005	1.2	1,153	1.3	595	0.7
TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS; TANNINS AND THEIR DERIV. DYES, PIGMENTS AND OTHER COLOURING MATTER; PAINTS AND VARNISHES; PUTTY AND OTHER MASTICS; INKS.	378	0.6	395	0.6	521	0.6	543	0.6	587	0.7
MAN-MADE FILAMENTS.	326	0.5	317	0.5	385	0.4	461	0.5	578	0.7
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP, OF PAPER OR OF PAPERBOARD.	365	0.5	434	0.6	593	0.7	580	0.7	548	0.7
ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT, ASBESTOS, MICA OR SIMILAR MATERIALS.	241	0.4	353	0.5	408	0.5	543	0.6	473	0.6
IMPREGNATED, COATED, COVERED OR LAMINATED TEXTILE FABRICS; TEXTILE ARTICLES OF A KIND SUITABLE FOR INDUSTRIAL USE.	472	0.7	445	0.6	582	0.7	543	0.6	469	0.6
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE METAL.	322	0.5	341	0.5	439	0.5	459	0.5	464	0.6
PROJECT GOODS; SOME SPECIAL USES.	1,003	1.5	765	1.1	613	0.7	558	0.6	441	0.5
FOOTWEAR, GAITERS AND THE LIKE; PARTS OF SUCH ARTICLES.	318	0.5	355	0.5	480	0.6	452	0.5	432	0.5
TOYS, GAMES AND SPORTS REQUISITES; PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF.	438	0.6	410	0.6	491	0.6	472	0.5	424	0.5

Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry,, PhillipCapital India Research

**Top 15 commodity exports to China+Hong Kong (USD mn)**

Commodity	2015-2016	%Share	2016-2017	%Share	2017-2018	%Share	2018-2019	%Share	2019-2020 (P)	%Share
NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRECIOUS OR SEMIPRECIOUS STONES, PRE-METALS, CLAD WITH PRE-METAL AND ARTCLS THEREOF; IMIT. JEWELRY; COIN.	10,999	52.1	12,979	53.6	13,360	47.7	11,458	38.5	9,587	34.8
ORGANIC CHEMICALS	870	4.1	932	3.8	2,153	7.7	3,280	11.0	2,732	9.9
ORES, SLAG AND ASH.	521	2.5	1,649	6.8	1,260	4.5	1,220	4.1	2,357	8.5
MINERAL FUELS, MINERAL OILS AND PRODUCTS OF THEIR DISTILLATION; BITUMINOUS SUBSTANCES; MINERAL WAXES.	698	3.3	931	3.8	1,775	6.3	3,439	11.6	2,221	8.1
FISH AND CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND OTHER AQUATIC INVERTABRATES.	227	1.1	210	0.9	245	0.9	819	2.8	1,401	5.1
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF; SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, TELEVISION IMAGE AND SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, AND PARTS.	447	2.1	593	2.4	722	2.6	864	2.9	1,165	4.2
PLASTIC AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	322	1.5	311	1.3	564	2.0	1,120	3.8	869	3.2
NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL APPLIANCES; PARTS THEREOF.	537	2.5	567	2.3	830	3.0	926	3.1	860	3.1
COTTON.	1,748	8.3	1,421	5.9	1,050	3.7	1,820	6.1	791	2.9
SALT; SULPHUR; EARTHS AND STONE; PLASTERING MATERIALS, LIME AND CEMENT.	566	2.7	576	2.4	689	2.5	695	2.3	623	2.3
IRON AND STEEL	151	0.7	352	1.5	441	1.6	384	1.3	578	2.1
COFFEE, TEA, MATE AND SPICES.	27	0.1	31	0.1	46	0.2	173	0.6	476	1.7
ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS; PRE. EDIBLE FATS; ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE WAXEX.	296	1.4	295	1.2	442	1.6	397	1.3	395	1.4
TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS; TANNINS AND THEIR DERI. DYES, PIGMENTS AND OTHER COLOURING MATTER; PAINTS AND VER; PUTTY AND OTHER MASTICS; INKS.	106	0.5	132	0.5	179	0.6	247	0.8	325	1.2
ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS; PERFUMERY, COSMETIC OR TOILET PREPARATIONS.	89	0.4	73	0.3	160	0.6	191	0.6	315	1.1

Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry, PhillipCapital India Research



## Is Import substitution possible?

Here we look at other trading partners for the top 10 commodities imported from China (USD mn)

### Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts

Country	2017-18	%Share	2018-2019	%Share	2019-2020 (P)	%Share
CHINA P RP	28,672	59.4	20,628	39.6	19,103	38.8
HONG KONG	1,208	2.5	8,658	16.6	8,703	17.7
VIETNAM SOC REP	1,596	3.3	3,680	7.1	4,010	8.2
SINGAPORE	1,204	2.5	3,111	6.0	2,852	5.8
KOREA RP	2,723	5.6	2,854	5.5	2,815	5.7

### Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof

Country	2017-18	%Share	2018-2019	%Share	2019-2020 (P)	%Share
CHINA P RP	13,540	35.8	13,384	30.5	13,322	30.7
U S A	4,448	11.8	3,585	8.2	4,658	10.7
GERMANY	3,957	10.5	4,550	10.4	3,861	8.9
JAPAN	2,669	7.1	3,413	7.8	3,037	7.0
SINGAPORE	1,096	2.9	2,655	6.1	2,801	6.5

### Organic chemicals

Country	2017-18	%Share	2018-2019	%Share	2019-2020 (P)	%Share
CHINA P RP	7,092	36.9	8,596	38.4	7,970	40.2
U S A	1,226	6.4	1,855	8.3	1,645	8.3
KOREA RP	1,052	5.5	1,094	4.9	1,244	6.3
SINGAPORE	1,500	7.8	1,807	8.1	1,169	5.9
SAUDI ARAB	1,538	8.0	1,082	4.8	846	4.3

### Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, precious metals, clad with precious metal and articles thereof ; imitation jewellery; coin

Country	2017-18	%Share	2018-2019	%Share	2019-2020 (P)	%Share
SWITZERLAND	17,254	23.1	15,477	23.9	14,702	27.0
U ARAB EMTS	8,703	11.6	8,595	13.3	7,867	14.4
U S A	2,763	3.7	8,230	12.7	6,242	11.5
BELGIUM	4,116	5.5	6,620	10.2	5,124	9.4
HONG KONG	8,709	11.7	5,930	9.2	4,796	8.8

### Plastic and articles thereof

Country	2017-18	%Share	2018-2019	%Share	2019-2020 (P)	%Share
CHINA P RP	2,365	17.0	2,723	17.9	2,715	19.1
KOREA RP	1,541	11.1	1,821	11.9	1,609	11.3
U S A	989	7.1	1,089	7.1	1,111	7.8
SINGAPORE	912	6.5	1,201	7.9	1,073	7.6
JAPAN	830	6.0	892	5.8	938	6.6

### Fertilisers

Country	2017-18	%Share	2018-2019	%Share	2019-2020 (P)	%Share
CHINA P RP	1,072	23.0	2,053	30.8	1,821	27.2
SAUDI ARAB	509	10.9	1,045	15.7	927	13.8
OMAN	469	10.0	395	5.9	694	10.4
RUSSIA	411	8.8	355	5.3	488	7.3
CANADA	304	6.5	387	5.8	340	5.1

**Articles of iron or steel**

Country	2017-18	%Share	2018-2019	%Share	2019-2020 (P)	%Share
CHINA P RP	1,474	35.1	1,735	34.1	1,589	34.1
KOREA P RP	319	7.6	349	6.8	347	7.4
JAPAN	318	7.6	426	8.4	335	7.2
GERMANY	335	8.0	349	6.9	256	5.5
U S A	257	6.1	243	4.8	237	5.1

**Optical, photographic cinematographic measuring, checking precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus parts and accessories thereof**

Country	2017-18	%Share	2018-2019	%Share	2019-2020 (P)	%Share
U S A	1,597	18.3	1,513	15.7	1,467	15.9
CHINA P RP	1,663	19.1	1,588	16.5	1,342	14.5
GERMANY	1,173	13.5	1,318	13.7	1,201	13.0
SINGAPORE	431	4.9	839	8.7	879	9.5
JAPAN	701	8.0	754	7.8	704	7.6

**Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof**

Country	2017-18	%Share	2018-2019	%Share	2019-2020 (P)	%Share
CHINA P RP	1,454	24.9	1,521	24.7	1,274	24.3
OREA P RP	738	12.6	729	11.8	976	18.6
GERMANY	879	15.0	1,034	16.8	640	12.2
JAPAN	637	10.9	492	8.0	446	8.5
THAILAND	535	9.2	451	7.3	409	7.8

**Miscellaneous chemical products**

Country	2017-18	%Share	2018-2019	%Share	2019-2020 (P)	%Share
CHINA P RP	1,349	24.5	1,291	21.6	1,205	21.8
U S A	869	15.8	960	16.1	896	16.2
INDONESIA	453	8.2	477	8.0	339	6.1
GERMANY	451	8.2	354	5.9	318	5.8
SINGAPORE	225	4.1	329	5.5	310	5.6

Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry,, PhillipCapital India Research

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