# USAID/PAKISTAN: TRADE

## QUARTERLY TRADE BULLETIN

FY 2011 – FIRST QUARTER (JULY – SEPTEMBER 2010)

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Fiscal Year 2011 – First Quarter (July–September 2010)

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# ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| APTTA | Afghan Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FBS | Federal Bureau of Statistics |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| GOP | Government of Pakistan |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| IPR | Intellectual Property Rights |
| KPK | Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa |
| LSM | Large Scale Manufacturing |
| MoC | Ministry of Commerce |
| NHA | National Highway Authority |
| NTICP | The National Trade Corridor Improvement Program |
| PTP | Pakistan Trade Project |
| ROZ | Reconstruction Opportunity Zones |
| SBP | State Bank of Pakistan |
| SEZ | Special Economic Zones |
| TRTA | The Trade Related Technical Assistance |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| WB | World Bank |
| WTO | World Trade Organization |

# INTRODUCTION

## PROJECT BACKGROUND

In response to Pakistan's worsening trade situation as indicated by declining exports and low ranking (84 out of 118 countries) in the 2008 Global Enabling Trade Report Index, USAID launched USAID Pakistan Trade Project (PTP) in FY 2008. The objectives of PTP are to assist in improving the country's trade environment; increasing regional trade, especially trade at borders; and supporting sustainable special economic zones for increased competitiveness of Pakistani products for international and local markets.

PTP was launched under contract between Deloitte Consulting, LLP and USAID, on June 22, 2009 with three key aims: 1) to improve Pakistan's overall trade environment through improved regulations, policies, systems and capacity; (2) to increase cross-border trade with Pakistan's neighbors, especially with Afghanistan through implementation of the Afghan Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement; and (3) to support the implementation of sustainable and competitive Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and the Reconstruction Opportunity Zones (ROZs) program.

## HOW THIS REPORT IS STRUCTURED

The present reports structure begins with the introduction; a brief overview of macroeconomic outlook, export/import of goods, export/import markets; and introduction of trade related projects other than the USAID. This report also includes a series of data tables collected from different sources, primarily SBP and FBS. In addition to this, various media sources such as newspapers including Business Recorder, Dawn, The News, etc have also been used for acquiring background information. The report is required as part of the project work plan to make available up to date market information and current trade scenario in the country to all relevant stakeholders.

# MACROECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The economy of Pakistan continues to struggle with the serious implications of the recent floods in the country. In the months under review (FY 2011 July-Sept), most economic indicators do not seem to be displaying a positive picture. Even prior to the worst flooding in the country's history this year, the economy was dealing with serious issues such as the energy crisis, security concerns and a rising trade deficit. The flooding has, in addition to exacerbating the situation, created new problems as well.

Inflation for the period (FY 2011 July-Sep) averaged at 13.77%, notably higher than the recorded figure for the same period in the last financial year. The rise in inflation can be primarily attributed to rising food prices resulting from crop damage due to floods. In an attempt to curb the rising inflation, the State Bank adopted a tighter monetary policy and raised the interest rate by 0.5% in September. It is expected that inflation will remain high in the coming months, also because food and energy prices continue to rise, and the rupee continues to weaken in the international market.

**Table 1: Selected Macroeconomic Indicators**

| S.N. | Indicator | FY10 (Jul-Sep) | FY11 (Jul-Sep) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | Consumer Price Index % (12mma) | 10.66 | 13.77 |
| **2.** | Current Account Deficit (% of GDP) | 1.82% | 2.17% |
| **3.** | Exports (fob) (US$ billion) | 4.438 | 5.179 |
| **4.** | Imports (cif) (US$ billion) | 7.587 | 9.029 |
| **5.** | GDP growth rate (%) | 4.12 (FY 10) | 2.5 (FY 11)[1] |
| **6.** | Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ billion) | 13.183 | 15.653 |
| **7.** | Foreign Direct Investment (US$ million) | 427.9 | 387.4 |
| **8.** | Remittances (US$ billion) | 2.332 | 2.646 |

[1]*Estimated for FY 2010-11*

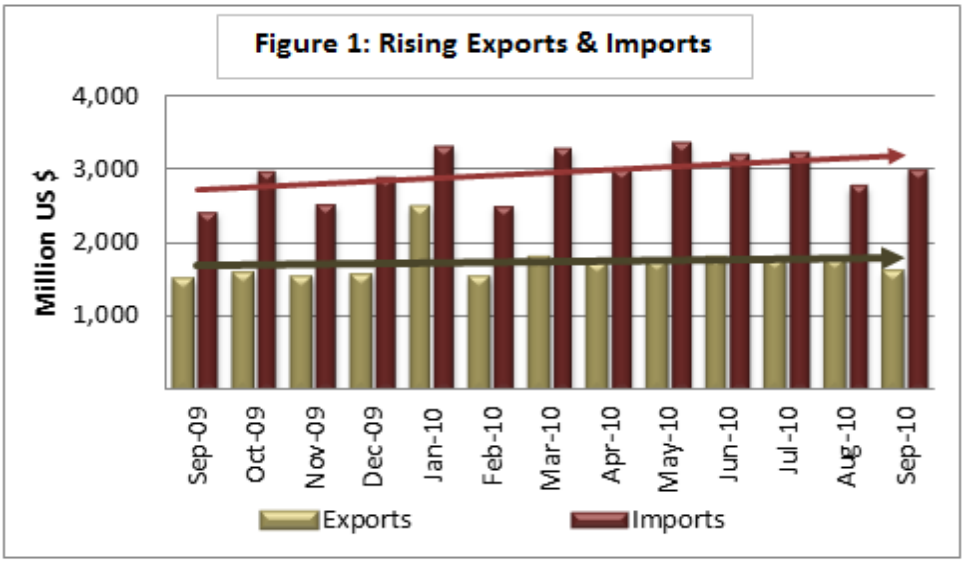
However, despite the many challenges faced by the economy, there were some positive indicators. The remittances sent home by overseas Pakistanis saw an increase of 13.5% for the period (FY 2011 July-September), as against the recorded figure for the same period last year. The country's foreign reserves also increased considerably, reaching US$16.79 billion on Sept. 24, 2010. The increase is due to inflow of foreign exchange from various financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The IMF approved an emergency Loan of $451 in the wake of the recent floods, in addition to the ongoing Stand-By Arrangement between the Government of Pakistan and the IMF.

**Table 2: Exports & Imports**

| Export (Thousands US$) | | | Import (Thousands US$) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FY 2009-10 (Jul-Sep)** | **FY 2010-11 (Jul-Sep)** | **Growth** | **FY 2009-10 (Jul-Sep)** | **FY 2010-11 (Jul-Sep)** | **Growth** |
| 4,437,944 | 5,179,227 | 16.70% | 7,586,761 | 9,029,439 | 19.02% |

Pakistan's trade deficit shows an increase of 22.27% in Jul-Sep FY 2011 when compared to the same period last year (see table 2). The rising deficit is mainly due to rising oil imports by the government for power generation purposes and the shortage of food produce in the aftermath of the recent floods.

Comparing the import and export trend for the past 12 months (Figure 1), we can see that the rise in imports is higher than the rise in exports. The rising trade deficit comes at a time when the economy is already in a fragile state. It is also worth mentioning that in late October, the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) revised its GDP growth forecast for FY 2010-11 to around 2-3%, far lower than the previous estimate of 4.5%. The SBP has also revised its forecast for the fiscal deficit for FY 2010-11 to be around 5-6% against the government's original target of 4%.




Similarly, SBP also revised its forecast for inflation in FY2010-11 to fall around 13.5-14.5%; far higher than the previous forecast of 9%.

# EXPORT OF GOODS

Table 3 shows Pakistan's top exports for the period under review (sorted by absolute value). The rise in exports is due to higher demand for Pakistani products as the ongoing global economic recovery moves ahead at an increasing pace. Pakistan's exports still seem to be concentrated around textile products. The textile sector continues to show resilience in the post-flood scenario benefiting from the rising raw material prices, especially of cotton.

**Table 3: Top 10 Exports Commodities**

| Top 10 Export commodities (by value) | Jul-Sep (Thousand US $) | | % Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| | FY2009-10 | FY2010-11 | |
| Knitwear | 547,558 | 647,861 | 18.32% |
| Cotton Cloth | 450,325 | 508,992 | 13.03% |
| Bed Wear | 390,021 | 466,865 | 19.70% |
| Rice Basmati | 246,127 | 309,555 | 25.77% |
| Cotton Yarn | 249,839 | 295,739 | 18.37% |
| Petroleum Products | 185,231 | 285,338 | 54.04% |
| Readymade Garments | 268,004 | 252,424 | -5.81% |
| Rice (Non-Basmati) | 126,593 | 208,229 | 64.49% |
| Towels | 139,121 | 150,557 | 8.22% |
| Art, Silk & Synthetic Textile | 88,993 | 134,274 | 50.88% |

Implementation of the textile policy has played a role in pushing exports higher. Furthermore, operating costs for textile production units in two of Pakistan's main competitors, China and Bangladesh have gone up, mainly due to rise in Chinese wages and power shortage in Bangladesh. This has helped in making Pakistani textile exports more competitive. The rise in exports of Petroleum products can be attributed to a sharp increase in the demand of petroleum products in Afghanistan. Also, higher imports of crude oil resulted in increased production and export of petroleum byproducts. Exports of rice, especially non-basmati rice are also considerably higher in the period under review, comparing to the same period last year. Factors that have contributed to this rise include higher unit prices, and a more rigorous approach towards marketing of Pakistani rice by exporters. However, while Pakistan's rice exports have demonstrated a considerable increase in the period under review, rice export in the coming months is likely to decline due to flood effecting 1.2 million tons of rice paddy.

With regards to emerging exports, Jewelry products continue to show a high increase in exports. This sharp rise can be attributed to rising Gold prices in the international market. The depreciation of the Pakistani rupee has also made Pakistani jewelry products more attractive internationally. The Pakistan Gems and Jewelry Development Company also facilitated Pakistani involvement in major international fairs and exhibitions, possibly contributing to the increase.

**Table 4: Top 10 Emerging Exports (By Value)**

| Top 10 Emerging Export Commodities ( by Value) | Jul-Sep (Thousand US $) | | Rise in Value | % Increase |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY2009-10 | FY2010-11 | | |
| Knitwear | 547,558 | 647,861 | 100,303 | 18.32% |
| Petroleum Products | 185,231 | 285,338 | 100,107 | 54.04% |
| Rice (Other than Basmati) | 126,593 | 208,229 | 81,637 | 64.49% |
| Bed Wear | 390,021 | 466,865 | 76,844 | 19.70% |
| Rice Basmati | 246,127 | 309,555 | 63,427 | 25.77% |
| Cotton Cloth | 450,325 | 508,992 | 58,667 | 13.03% |
| Cotton Yarn | 249,839 | 295,739 | 45,899 | 18.37% |
| Art, Silk & Synthetic Textile | 88,993 | 134,274 | 45,282 | 50.88% |
| Plastic Materials | 67,882 | 98,717 | 30,834 | 45.42% |
| Jewelry | 12,423 | 37,547 | 25,124 | 202.24% |

In terms of percentage increase (Appendix 1– table c), Exports of meat and meat preparations also saw a significant rise. There have been some positive developments recently which might have a positive effect on the livestock industry in Pakistan, such as the Malaysian government's assurance that it will increase Pakistan's quota in its meat imports, presently dominated by India. However, the recent flooding has also had a profound impact on the Pakistan's livestock industry; UN FAO estimates that losses in livestock heads are possibly in millions.

It is also worth mentioning that active participation of Pakistani auto part exporters in international fairs such as the Auto Mechanika (The world's largest auto parts trade fair) has helped increase international recognition of Pakistani made auto parts. Many orders have been received by Pakistani exporters via such fairs. While the total export value of Pakistan auto parts still remains low, nevertheless, they have demonstrated a 56% increase in comparison to the same period last year.

# IMPORT OF GOODS

In the period under review, demand for crude oil and other petroleum related products increased. The higher petroleum import bill is mainly due to increased usage of furnace oil based power plants for electricity generation. Pakistan's oil import bill is likely to come under more pressure in the future, due to increasing oil prices in the wake of improved global economic outlook. Palm oil imports also showed a considerable increase, main factors of this increase include rising prices of edible oils in the international market along with higher local demand. It is also important to mention that local production of edible oil is very low and imports cater to about 76% of local demand. In the coming months, local demand for palm oil is further expected to increase owing to seasonal peak during winter months.

Imports of Iron and Steel also saw an increase. The key factors responsible for high and rising imports of this commodity include: (i) ongoing recovery in industrial, construction and LSM sectors, (ii) underutilization of existing capacity of local steel production units due to raw material supply problems, (iii) rise of iron and steel prices in the international market. Imports of Iron and Steel scrap witnessed a two fold increase as demands by construction and engineering industries for products of the steel-rerolling industry continues to rise.

**Table 5: Top 10 Imports**

| Top 10 Import commodities showing increase | Jul-Sep (Thousand US $) | | % Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| | FY2009-10 | FY2010-11 | |
| Petroleum Products | 1,669,425 | 1,988,601 | 19.12% |
| Petroleum Crude | 925,143 | 793,867 | -14.19% |
| Palm Oil | 288,738 | 421,192 | 45.87% |
| Iron And Steel | 293,027 | 312,992 | 6.81% |
| Plastic Materials | 258,485 | 306,427 | 18.55% |
| Power Generating Machinery | 241,198 | 288,170 | 19.47% |
| Fertilizer Manufactured | 285,937 | 215,547 | -24.62% |
| Sugar | 51,244 | 196,098 | 282.68% |
| Raw Cotton | 95,742 | 170,728 | 78.32% |
| Iron And Steel Scrap | 71,963 | 149,227 | 107.37% |

Import of plastic materials also grew due to higher demand by various industries. Import of Power generating machinery also witnessed an increase, as the government continues to resolve the power crisis. However, it is noteworthy to mention that despite these measures the administration has so far been unable to solve the crisis, which is having a detrimental effect on the economy for the past few years.

Fertilizer imports witnessed a decline, due to lower demand in the wake of recent floods. Floods also had a serious impact on Sugar imports, resulting in nearly a fourfold increase. This is because floods caused a serious loss to sugarcane crop in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa and Sindh. In addition, the situation also resulted in record high prices of sugar, reaching as high as Rs. 85 per kilogram.

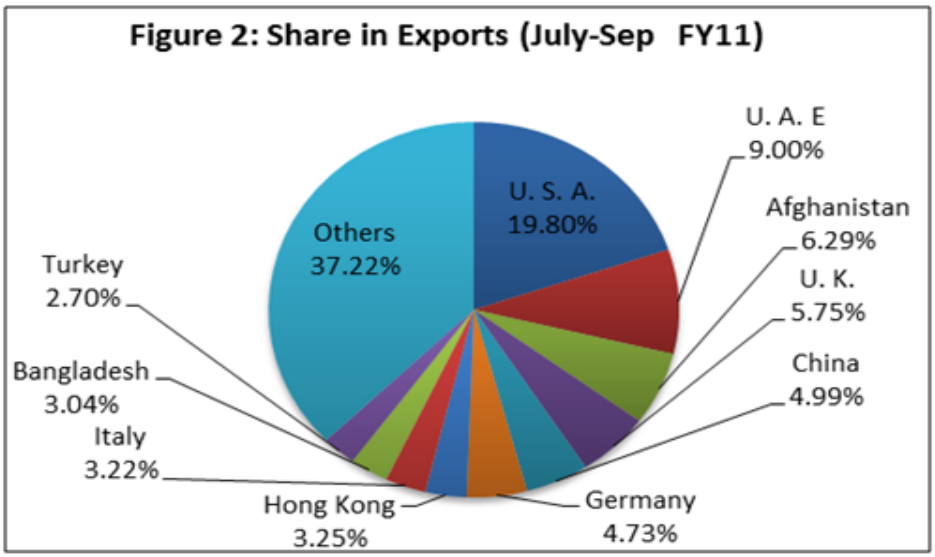
# IMPORT/EXPORT MARKETS

Table 7 shows Pakistan's top export destinations with the United States continuing to maintain its top position. There has been little diversification of export partners; and it seems exports are still concentrated around old traditional partners. However, it is important to mention that exports to the European Union are likely to show an increase, due to tariff concessions granted by the European Union to help Pakistan recover from the devastating effects of floods.

**Table 6: Top 10 Export Destinations**

| Top 10 Export Destinations | Jul-Sep (Thousand US $) | | % Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| | FY2009-10 | FY2010-11 | |
| U. S. A. | 904,055 | 1,033,733 | 14.34% |
| U. A. E | 299,920 | 469,887 | 56.67% |
| Afghanistan | 274,718 | 328,390 | 19.54% |
| U. K. | 278,036 | 300,220 | 7.98% |
| China | 235,800 | 260,506 | 10.48% |
| Germany | 200,216 | 247,166 | 23.45% |
| Hong Kong | 139,586 | 169,833 | 21.67% |
| Italy | 141,048 | 168,061 | 19.15% |
| Bangladesh | 89,665 | 158,489 | 76.76% |
| Turkey | 94,872 | 141,155 | 48.78% |

Pakistani exports to the US continue to be dominated by textile products, whose rising prices have helped increase export figures. Exports to U.A.E have also considerably increased; major commodities exported to U.A.E which have shown a significant increase include Petroleum products, textiles, jewelry, and engineering goods. The trend of increasing exports to Afghanistan also continued due to rising demand. A wide variety of commodities exported to Afghanistan witnessed an increase including Petroleum Products, Cement, Edible Oils, preparations such as juices, and prefabricated structures. Exports of Cotton yarn and Iron & steel to China witnessed an increase due to rising needs of the rapidly growing Chinese economy.



When comparing the export figures for the period under review, Pakistan's exports to some countries seem to have declined sharply. Exports to some countries including Oman, Malaysia, Denmark, Netherlands, Japan, Switzerland and Iran were hit due to lower exports of commodities such as petroleum products, cement, metals, cereals, etc. to these countries. Nonetheless, overall exports still managed to grow by almost 17%.

# TRADE RELATED PROJECTS IN PAKISTAN BY INSTITUTIONS OTHER THAN THE USAID

## 1 European Union (EU) - Trade Related Technical Assistance (TRTA)

The Trade Related Technical Assistance (TRTA) is being provided by the EU in the amount of €13 million with the objective to build capacity of the relevant stakeholders to benefit fully from County's participation in the World Trade Organization (WTO), improving quality, metrology, standards and accreditation systems of Pakistan and strengthening the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) systems in country. Status - A follow-on project is being prepared. The follow on project in the amount of €4.5 million, focuses on providing technical assistance to selected exporters in Sindh and Punjab. The Ministry of Commerce with assistance from the European Union (EU) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is currently working on a Co-operation program on Trade Related Technical Assistance (TRTA II). The TRTA II program started implementation on 01 January 2010. The initial period of 6 months was devoted to elaboration of the Inception Report, which was successfully accomplished. ***(Status – Active)***

## 2 The World Bank - National Trade Corridor Improvement Program (NTCIP)

The National Trade Corridor Improvement Program (NTCIP) with the funding of approximately US$ 6 billion over 5 years focuses on improving the infrastructure and services (incl. highways, road transport, ports and shipping, civil aviation, railways, customs and trade logistics) to develop the trade corridor linking Pakistan's major ports in the south with its major cities in the North. ***(Status – The project remains on hold but its resumption is planned)***

## 3 The World Bank - Trade & Transport Facilitation Program (TTFP-2)

The Trade & Transport Facilitation Program (TTFP-2) with a total funding of US$ 25 million to improve Pakistan's international competitiveness through simplified export and import documentary procedures, modernization of related legislation and creation of a national capacity to solve potential problems between the transport users and providers. ***(Status – Active)***

# 4 Asian Development Bank (ADB) – National Highway Sector Development Program

The National Highway Sector Development Program with the 2nd tranche of US$ 230 million aims at reduction of transport costs for goods and passengers and to improve the regional connectivity to the country's main economic centers. It will lead to the improvement of road sector efficiency on the main transport corridor in Pakistan and institutional capacity building of National Highway Authority (NHA). ***(Status – Active)***

# APPENDIX – I: GENERAL TRADE RELATED FIGURES OF PAKISTAN

**Table A: Top 10 Export Destinations (Rising By Value)**

| Top 10 Export Destination | Jul-Sep (Thousand US $) | | Increase (Value) | % Increase |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY2009-10 | FY2010-11 | | |
| **U. A. E** | 299,920 | 469,887 | 169,967 | 56.67% |
| **U. S. A.** | 904,055 | 1,033,733 | 129,678 | 14.34% |
| **Bangladesh** | 89,665 | 158,489 | 68,824 | 76.76% |
| **Afghanistan** | 274,718 | 328,390 | 53,672 | 19.54% |
| **Germany** | 200,216 | 247,166 | 46,950 | 23.45% |
| **Turkey** | 94,872 | 141,155 | 46,283 | 48.78% |
| **U. A. E. Fujairah** | 35,189 | 67,847 | 32,658 | 92.81% |
| **Hong Kong** | 139,586 | 169,833 | 30,246 | 21.67% |
| **Italy** | 141,048 | 168,061 | 27,013 | 19.15% |
| **China** | 235,800 | 260,506 | 24,707 | 10.48% |

**Table B: Top 10 Export Destinations (Declining By Value)**

| Top 10 Declining Exports by Destination | Jul-Sep (Thousand US $) | | Decrease | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY2009-10 | FY2010-11 | | |
| **Oman** | 51,935 | 32,455 | -19,480 | -37.51% |
| **Malaysia** | 36,285 | 20,457 | -15,828 | -43.62% |
| **Ethiopia** | 13,359 | 835 | -12,524 | -93.75% |
| **Kenya** | 35,608 | 25,382 | -10,226 | -28.72% |
| **Netherlands** | 89,895 | 80,577 | -9,318 | -10.37% |
| **Denmark** | 47,905 | 39,521 | -8,384 | -17.50% |
| **Benin ( Dahomey )** | 11,710 | 3,691 | -8,019 | -68.48% |
| **Djibouti** | 10,622 | 2,664 | -7,957 | -74.92% |
| **Japan** | 35,712 | 29,917 | -5,795 | -16.23% |
| **Sudan** | 19,549 | 13,919 | -5,631 | -28.80% |

**Table C: Top 10 Emerging Exports (Commodity - % Increase)**

| Top 10 Export commodities showing increase | Jul-Sep (Thousand US $) | | % Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| | FY2009-10 | FY2010-11 | |
| **Jewelry** | 12,423 | 37,547 | 202.24% |
| **Electrical Machinery** | 14,760 | 27,240 | 84.55% |
| **Meat and Meat Preparations** | 24,044 | 41,924 | 74.37% |
| **Rice (Non-Basmati)** | 126,593 | 208,229 | 64.49% |
| **Auto Parts** | 2,225 | 3,477 | 56.26% |
| **Petroleum Products** | 185,231 | 285,338 | 54.04% |
| **Art, Silk & Synthetic Textile** | 88,993 | 134,274 | 50.88% |
| **Leather Gloves** | 7,623 | 11,501 | 50.86% |
| **Sports Gloves** | 18,887 | 28,367 | 50.19% |
| **Plastic Materials** | 67,882 | 98,717 | 45.42% |

**Table D: Top 10 Declining Exports (Commodity - by Value)**

| Top 10 Declining Export Commodities ( by Value) | Jul-Sep (Thousand US $) | | Decline in Value | % Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY2009-10 | FY2010-11 | | |
| **Cement** | 136,786 | 113,644 | -23,141 | -16.92% |
| **Raw Cotton** | 34,315 | 12,406 | -21,909 | -63.85% |
| **Readymade Garments** | 268,004 | 252,424 | -15,581 | -5.81% |
| **Oil Seeds, Nuts and Kernals** | 16,839 | 2,284 | -14,555 | -86.44% |
| **Solid Fuel including Naptha** | 58,820 | 47,227 | -11,593 | -19.71% |
| **Molasses** | 14,171 | 3,589 | -10,582 | -74.67% |
| **All Other Food Items** | 106,765 | 98,728 | -8,037 | -7.53% |
| **Yarn (non-cotton)** | 12,767 | 7,019 | -5,748 | -45.02% |
| **Carpets, Rugs & Mats** | 35,328 | 31,710 | -3,617 | -10.24% |
| **Fruits** | 52,966 | 49,615 | -3,351 | -6.33% |

**Table E: Top 10 Rising Imports (Commodity - by Value)**

| Top 10 Rising Import Commodities ( by Value) | Jul-Sep (Thousand US $) | | Increase in Value | % Increase |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY2009-10 | FY2010-11 | | |
| **Petroleum Products** | 1,669,425 | 1,988,601 | 319,176 | 19.12% |
| **Sugar** | 51,244 | 196,098 | 144,855 | 282.68% |
| **Palm Oil** | 288,738 | 421,192 | 132,453 | 45.87% |
| **Iron And Steel Scrap** | 71,963 | 149,227 | 77,264 | 107.37% |
| **Raw Cotton** | 95,742 | 170,728 | 74,986 | 78.32% |
| **Telecom Apparatus** | 72,924 | 141,853 | 68,929 | 94.52% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Plastic Materials** | 258,485 | 306,427 | 47,941 | 18.55% |
| **Textile Machinery** | 55,422 | 103,339 | 47,918 | 86.46% |
| **Power Generating Machinery** | 241,198 | 288,170 | 46,972 | 19.47% |
| **Aircrafts, Ships & Boats** | 90,982 | 128,522 | 37,540 | 41.26% |

**Table F: Top 10 Import Countries (By Value)**

| Top 10 Import Countries | Jul-Sep (Thousand US $) | | % Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| | FY2009-10 | FY2010-11 | |
| **U. A. E** | 1,292,063 | 1,345,925 | 4.17% |
| **China** | 594,257 | 991,681 | 66.88% |
| **Saudi Arabia** | 819,086 | 849,215 | 3.68% |
| **Kuwait** | 468,835 | 733,946 | 56.55% |
| **Singapore** | 503,410 | 643,227 | 27.77% |
| **Malaysia** | 266,418 | 388,283 | 45.74% |
| **Japan** | 263,545 | 306,009 | 16.11% |
| **U. S. A.** | 210,942 | 284,099 | 34.68% |
| **Switzerland** | 221,751 | 270,400 | 21.94% |
| **India** | 204,903 | 247,155 | 20.62% |

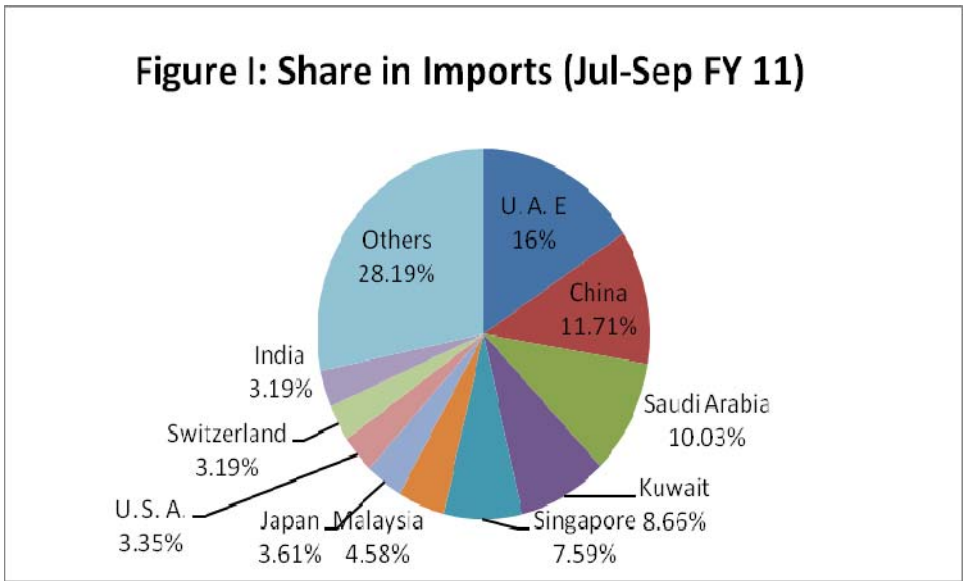
**Table G: Top 10 Countries Showing Increase In Imports (By Value)**

| Top 10 Import Countries showing increase | Jul-Sep (Thousand US $) | | Increase | % Increase |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY2009-10 | FY2010-11 | | |
| **China** | 594,257 | 991,681 | 397,423 | 66.88% |
| **Kuwait** | 468,835 | 733,946 | 265,112 | 56.55% |
| **Singapore** | 503,410 | 643,227 | 139,817 | 27.77% |
| **Malaysia** | 266,418 | 388,283 | 121,866 | 45.74% |
| **U. S. A.** | 210,942 | 284,099 | 73,157 | 34.68% |
| **Hong Kong** | 59,916 | 117,890 | 57,975 | 96.76% |
| **U. A. E (ALL)** | 1,292,063 | 1,345,925 | 53,863 | 4.17% |
| **Switzerland** | 221,751 | 270,400 | 48,649 | 21.94% |
| **Bahamas** | 200 | 48,474 | 48,274 | 24152.51% |
| **Japan** | 263,545 | 306,009 | 42,464 | 16.11% |

**Table H: Top 10 Countries showing decline in Imports (Value)**

| Top 10 Declining Import Countries | Jul-Sep (Thousand US $) | | Decrease in Value | % Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY2009-10 | FY2010-11 | | |
| **Iran** | 365,125 | 164,156 | -200,970 | -55.04% |
| **Portugal** | 98,687 | 1,469 | -97,218 | -98.51% |
| **Germany** | 275,148 | 196,080 | -79,068 | -28.74% |
| **Oman** | 56,352 | 25,467 | -30,886 | -54.81% |
| **France** | 97,928 | 72,128 | -25,800 | -26.35% |
| **Australia** | 115,235 | 102,759 | -12,476 | -10.83% |
| **Italy** | 90,276 | 79,419 | -10,857 | -12.03% |
| **Finland** | 66,636 | 56,397 | -10,239 | -15.37% |
| **Czech Republic** | 8,487 | 1,658 | -6,829 | -80.46% |
| **Greece** | 7,917 | 2,320 | -5,597 | -70.70% |

**Figure 1: Share of Imports**



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