

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:7296

ANSWERED ON:21.05.2012

TRADE DEFICIT

Joshi Dr. Murli Manohar;Singh Shri Rajiv Ranjan (Lalan)

**Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:**

(a) whether the imbalance between the export and import prices in the foreign trade have led to highest loss to the national exchequers during the month of March, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the quantum of loss registered in the foreign trade and the national exchequer as a result of this imbalance during the last one year; and

(d) the details of the commodities whose import has increased by more than 30 percent and those whose prices have increased by more than 10 percent in the last year as compared to previous year?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA)

(a) to (c) No Madam. Trade surplus occurs when value of exports are more than value of imports, Trade deficit occurs when value of exports are less than value of imports. Neither trade surplus nor trade deficit has any relationship with loss to national exchequer.

(d) Based on the information provided by DGCI&S, Kolkata, during 2011-12 the commodities where imports have grown by more than 30 percent over 2010-11 are Petroleum, Crude & products, Gold & Silver, Coal, Coke & Briquettes, etc., Metaliferrous ores & metal scrap, Fertilisers, Vegetable Oil, Project goods, Machine tools, Wood & Wood products, Sulphur & Unroasted Iron Pyrts, Cotton Raw & Waste.

Based on the yearly inflation rates by item groups (based on wholesale price index with 2004-05 as base period) prepared by DIPP, groups of commodities where prices have grown by more than 10 percent during 2011-12 over 2010-11 are Fibres (non-Food articles), Minerals, Crude Petroleum, Fuel & Power, Coal, Mineral Oils, Dairy Products, Other Food Products, Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco products, Fertilizers & Pesticides.