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Export Performance of Gems and Jewellery Industry: A Comparative Analysis of India & China

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Abstract

This paper compares the export competitiveness for Gems and Jewellery industry of India and China. All the values for export and import of commodities have been taken from the International Trade Centre (ITC) online database for the study period 2001-2013. Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) indices were calculated for 2-digit level of HS Classification, i.e., Gems &Jewellery (71) and also for 4-digit level of HS Classification to get a detailed and in-depth study of the various commodities, 7101-7118. We found that India has relatively better comparative advantage than China in the Gems and Jewellery (71) industry on 2-digit level. China holds a comparative advantage on eight commodities out of eighteen commodities of Gems and Jewellery industry at four digit level of HS classification as compared to India which holds comparative advantage in six commodities on four digit level.

Key Words: Gems and Jewellery, Export Competitiveness, Revealed Comparative Advantage

I. Introduction

Gems and Jewellery sector has been one of oldest sectors traded by most of the important economies of the world. This sector has worldwide importance due to the artistic element imbibed in it. Every nation has been producing jewellery since ancient times. With the increase in talented craftsmen the laborious works such as cutting and polishing of precious stones and diamonds has gained immense importance over the years. Gems & Jewellery sector itself, has been extremely vital for Indian economy as well. Indian economy has bounced back from recession and over the last four years (2010-13) has achieved a sustainable and annual GDP growth rate of 5% (World Bank, 2010-2014). The growth rate has been highly influenced by the Export sector itself. Total exports of India for the year 1988 were US $13,872 mn which has gained considerable momentum over the last two decades and has now reached US $336,611mn, therefore, trade accounts for 53.23% of India's GDP (WITS, 2013).

India has been a late entrant in the Gems & Jewellery sector and it took quite some time to establish itself and have a foothold by incorporating the traditional designs along with international designs.

The industry got a boost with the establishment of the various export processing zones by 1990, especially the Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ) in 1987-88 which the government permitted for the manufacture and exports of Gems & Jewellery due to the industries pollution free nature accounts (SEEPZ, 2013). The sector accounts for 13.9% of the country's total exports (WITS, 2013). As the cutting and polishing industry of diamonds is well supported by the Government of India, India has emerged to be the world's largest cutting and polishing center for diamonds with a share of 65% by value, 85% by cartage and 92% by number of pieces (GJEPC, 2015). The industry, by 2015, is also forecasted to produce US $35bn of revenue from exports. Among the top five products that are exported by India, Diamonds, not mounted or set (7102) and Articles of jewellery parts thereof (7113) are two such products that are exported by India to a large

extent, that is, US $27.08bn and US $9.57bn respectively (WITS, 2013).

Gems & Jewellery sector is mainly dominated by some of the powerful nations like the USA, the UK, India, China, Thailand, Belgium etc. The top export partners of Indian Gems and Jewellery are UAE, China, USA, Belgium, Israel, Thailand, Singapore, UK and Japan. The importing markets of Indian Gems and Jewellery sector are Switzerland, Belgium, UAE, Hong Kong, South Africa, UK and USA (WITS, 2013). This industry has recorded an exceptional growth over the last forty years with its exports increasing from US $28mn in 1966-67, when the Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council was established, to US $35bn in 2013 (GJEPC, 2013). By 2018, the sector is expected to grow by US $80.59-85.43bn (IBEF, 2015). Irrespective of the competition from China, with increasing initiatives by the private sector along with government efforts and incentives, the Indian Gems & Jewellery sector is expected to grow at a CAGR of 15.95% over the period of 2014-2019 (IBEF, 2015).

India's immediate competitors in this sector have been the USA, the UK, China and the UAE. For China, this sector accounts for 4.3 of the country's total exports (WITS, 2013). The top export partners of Chinese Gems & Jewellery are Hong Kong, USA, Japan, Korea Republic and Malaysia. And the importing markets of Chinese Gems & Jewellery sector are South Africa, Japan, Korea Republic, India and USA (WITS, 2013). India has a huge scope to develop and utilize its potential to successfully establish its market for diamonds when compared to China, especially when it has gained a higher rank over the Antwerp Diamond Bank, Belgium. The country's advantage would lie in exploring new target markets as well as adding value to the current market.

So this study has been undertaken to analyze the export competitiveness of the Gems & Jewellery Sector of India and China. From this study an analysis of future markets will also be done for both the competing countries, where the competing countries can explore the target market in order to gain additional export advantage.

II. Literature Review

The Gems and Jewellery, in different countries over the years have been through different dimensions, and have also been affected by different religious and cultural domains. In India, the traditional craft still has an important role in most Indian rural households. The craftworks in such households are not just for artistic pursuits, but are also a major source for their occupation. Sundaram (2001) gave a descriptive analysis of the potential of Indian Gems and Jewellery Industry. In his research, he stated that with regard to exports of Gems and Jewellery commodities, India has performed outstandingly over the years if volume of foreign exchange earned every year is considered. But he also said clearly that India needs an upgrade in its quality of Jewellery while keeping in mind the requirements of the European countries. Indian Gems & Jewellery exporters have recently started to participate in the International Fairs which have earned them requisite feedbacks. The export industry is also looking at newer markets such as Europe & Australia in order to reduce dependency on the US market.

Garga (2002) gave an overview on the numerous aspects of promotion activities related to exports, hidden potential of India's major exports as well as how India can increase its share in world exports. He studied and analysed the crucial products for exports, such as, Indian handicrafts; jewellery; readymade garments; electronic goods and others. He stated that India's upcoming Gems & Jewellery industry has two loosely defined sectors which are, firstly, the Exports Processing Zones (EPZs) comprising of 100% export oriented units and secondly, the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) which caters not only to the Indian domestic needs but to

international markets as well. Indian gems and jewellery products are exported to a large number of world markets such as UAE, Hong Kong, the USA, Belgium, Israel, Thailand, Singapore, UK, Japan, Australia and Switzerland.

Gems & Jewellery Industry is one of the extremely global industries by nature (Mukherjee, 2008). It is clear that this industry has well distinguished sub-sectors categorised as gemstones, jewellery & pearls. This industry is one of the traditional industries and has been hugely impacted by numerous developments such as immense increase in competition, dying down of trade barriers, change in customer tastes and preferences and the major change being development of technology. Over the years due to various regulators and change in trade policies, the supply sources have become fragmented, which resulted in hike of raw material prices. Studying these aspects, it was forecasted that India has an immense potential to rise as the Gems & Jewellery hub as it has the best and largest artisan workforce for designing and crafting jewellery of the world. With various skill development programmes taken up by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, this sector can do a great deal in quality management, professionalization as well as building capacity in the domestic and international front. This was also supported by Research and Markets (2011) which stated that the reason for Indian Gems and Jewellery industry to be one of the world's most competitive market is because of the abundance of skilled labour which leads to low cost of production. Not only Government support, the various forms of establishments along with other incentives provided by Special Economic Zones (SEZs) has been a major driver for this industry.

Shah (2012) stated in his report that the Indian Gems and Jewellery industry has been showcasing a growth of 10-15% per year and an increase in the volume of exports from US$25.4 billion in the year 2009 to US$ 46.36 billion in 2011, thereby indicating a net increase of an enormous 82.5%. A newer dimension was provided when the exports to Russia for 2011 increased from US$ 3.13 million in 2009 to US$ 8.2 million in 2011 indicating net increase of 162%. The report also forecasted that a joint trade between India and China could be beneficial which could account over 30% of global diamond market in 2015.

Theory of comparative advantage is used to understand the international trade patterns. The concept of comparative advantage has been named the 'deepest and most beautiful result in all of economics (Findlay, 1987). It gives an understanding that if a country is good in the production of one good also having the lowest opportunity cost and another country is good in the production of another good with the lowest opportunity cost in it, then both the countries should trade. David Ricardo gave the concept of comparative trade advantage for the first time in 1817 with the example of commodities such as cloth and wine being traded between the countries England and Portugal.

Ricardian model was attempted to make it more generalized by Heckscher-Ohlin. As per his theory, a country's comparative advantage is assessed by its factor endowment ratios, that is, relative to the rest of the world. Balassa (1965) gave the widely used approach for analysis of Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA), the Balassa Index (BI). He argued that when the factor costs for a country were unavailable, the exports of the country could give the comparative advantage as they reflect both relative costs and difference in non-price factors. The BI is in general, an index of Revealed Export Advantage (RXA) which can be expressed as:

Equation (1) $$\mathbf{RCA} = \mathbf{RXA} = \frac{X_{ij}/X_{wj}}{X_i/X_w}$$

Where,

X_{ij} = i^{th} country's export of product j ;

X_{wj} = world export of product j ;

X_i = total export of country i ;

X_w = total world export

Magnitude value of the RCA index ranges from zero to infinity ($0 \leq RCA \leq \infty$). An RCA greater than 1 indicates Revealed Comparative Advantage in product j in country i, whereas RCA less than 1 means country i has comparative disadvantage in product j in world market. BI has been used widely in several reports and academic publications but it has also been through various criticisms which led to several variants of the original BI. It was also argued that RCA is biased due to the omission of imports, particularly when country-size is important (D. Greenaway & C. Milner, 1993).

Since the RCA produces an output which cannot be compared on both side of unity, Dalum, Laursen, & Villumsen, (1998), Laursen, (1998) and Widodo, (2009) obtained Revealed Symmetric Comparative Advantage (RSCA); this measure ranges from – 1 to 1.

Equation (2) -

$$\mathbf{RSCA} = \frac{\mathbf{RCA-1}}{\mathbf{RCA+1}}$$

Laursen (1998) measured Symmetric RCA (RSCA) in order to overcome difficulties while using RCA values in statistical models. When the RSCA index of country i is above zero, it is said to possess comparative advantage for product j. On the other hand, RSCA index of country below zero is said to possess comparative disadvantage for product j.

RCA alternative (Vollrath, 1991), suggests the possibility of simultaneous exports and imports for a commodity. The Vollrath (1991) index which holds for double counting in world trade has been used in this analysis. Vollrath (1991) proposed three alternative specifications of Revealed Comparative Advantage. In this study, the first of these measures is used which is the Relative Trade Advantage (RTA), and it holds true for imports as well as exports. It has been calculated as the difference between Relative Export Advantage (RXA), which equates to the BI, and its counterpart, Relative Import Advantage (RMA).

Equation (3) -

$$\mathbf{RTA} = \mathbf{RXA} - \mathbf{RMA}$$

Where, RXA = Equation (1) and

$$\mathbf{RMA} = \frac{\mathbf{M_{ij}/M_{wj}}}{\mathbf{M_i/M_w}}$$

Where, M represents imports.

Thus,

$$\mathbf{RTA} = \frac{\mathbf{X_{ij}/X_{wj}}}{\mathbf{X_i/X_w}} - \frac{\mathbf{M_{ij}/M_{wj}}}{\mathbf{M_i/M_w}}$$

If the measure of RTA index is positive it shows that the country has a competitive Trade Advantage in the product, while negative value would indicate Trade Disadvantage.

III. Research Methodology

As the focus of the study is to assess the Export Competitiveness of Gems and Jewellery Industry for India and China in the world market, the comparative indices are calculated separately for all Gems and Jewellery commodities and for entire Gems and Jewellery industry as a whole. All the values for export and import of commodities have been taken from the International Trade Centre (ITC) online database for the study period 2001-2013. The RCA indices are calculated for 2-digit level of HS Classification, i.e., Gems and Jewellery (71) and also for 4-digit level of HS Classification to get a detailed and more comparative study of the various commodities, 7101-7118. It is also necessary to understand that RCA indices do not work in isolation. They may sometimes be influenced by

government interventions. Vollrath (1989) suggested that government interventions and competitiveness are inversely related, which means that a commodity which reveals comparative advantage can be more competitive if markets are more open.

Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) introduced by Balassa, (1965) has been used to analyze the competitive advantage of the jewellery industry for India and its immediate competitors. The RCA is an economist's tool that helps in identifying the particular industries or sectors that possess a competitive advantage in a country's economy. In order to get a more symmetric result which could be compared on both sides of unity, the Revealed Symmetric Comparative Advantage (RSCA) by Laursen, (1998) is also studied.

Furthermore, since RCA showed trade patterns by considering only the exports of a country, Relative Trade Advantage (RTA) (Vollrath, 1991) is also studied which gives the trade patterns by taking into consideration both imports and exports of a country. Since the study deals in the number of alternative RCA indices, it can produce varying results varying conclusions. Thereby, correlation analysis was performed to check the consistency of the result obtained from alternative RCA indices. The consistencies of these interpretations are measured by Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient for consistency of cardinality and Spearman's rank correlation coefficient for ordinality suggested by Balance, Forstner, & Murray, (1987). The former finds out the extent to which a country possesses comparative advantage in a product, while the latter finds out whether the RCA index provides a ranking of products by degree of comparative advantage. The coefficient values closer to one for each test indicate that a pair of indices is consistent as a cardinal and ordinal measure of comparative advantage respectively.

IV. Data Analysis and Discussions

The study analyses Export Competitiveness employing Balassa's (1965), Laursen's (1998) and Vollrath (1991) index at 2 and 4-digit level of HS Classification of the Gems & Jewellery Industry for India and China for the period of 2001-2013. The analysis gives a clear view about the commodities in which countries are having comparative advantage in Gems and Jewellery export for the study period. The three RCA indices that are demonstrated in this study have been calculated with export and import data for the four countries, and the data has been taken from International Trade Centre (ITC). In addition to the indices, the tables below presents the average RCA, RTA and RSCA indices and CV for Gems & Jewellery Industry at 2 and 4-digit level.

A commonly used measure of industry specialization, on the basis of export data, is the revealed comparative advantage, often referred to as the Balassa Index (BI) (Balassa, 1965). The Balassa Index gives the direction of trade flows and reveals a country's specialization patterns and therefore the revealed comparative advantage, but, not the source of this advantage. The BI is calculated as the share of a given industry in a country's exports to the share of the same industry in total world exports. The Balassa Index does not differentiate among the destinations of exports, whether they are regional or international. Vollrath (1989) developed the "Revealed Competitiveness" (RC) index which incorporates both imports and exports. Laursen (1998) calculated the Symmetric RCA (RSCA) since the RCA was unable to produce an output that could be compared on both sides of 1. Thus, RSCA takes values from -1 to + 1. The focus of this study is on the Export Competitiveness of the Gems & Jewellery Industry for India and its immediate competitors USA, UK and China by considering Balassa's, Laursen's and Vollrath's indices for a time period of 2001- 2013.

V. Revealed Comparative Advantage of India

A. RCA Index

According to table 4.2 we can see that, India holds a comparative advantage on nine of the products of Gems and Jewellery industry at four digit level of HS classification i.e., 7101-7118. Diamonds, not mounted or set (7102), Articles of goldsmith's/silversmith's wares &pts (7114), Articles of jewellery parts thereof (7113), and Precious & semi-precious stone, not strug (7103) hold the highest comparative advantage among all the Eighteen gems and jewellery products. Out of the above four products, HS-Code 7102 shows least variation of 17%, thus giving a major advantage to the diamond industry. The result tells that India has got an Export Competitiveness in diamonds which gives India an edge over others. Pearls, nat or cult, etc. (7101), Syn/reconstrprec/semi-prec stones, not strg/mounted/set (7104), Dust & powder of precious or semi-precious stones (7105), Imitation jewellery (7117), Coin (7118) are the other commodities that have their RCA index above 1 and thus shows export competitive advantage. The RCA values thus infer that India has export competitive advantage in nine commodities and disadvantage in the other nine commodities which are Silver, unwrght or in semi-manuf. Form (7106), Base metals clad with silver, nfw than semi-manufactured (7107), Gold unwrought or in semi-manuf forms (7108), base metals or silver, clad with gold, nfw than semi-manufactured (7109), Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms (7110), Base metals, silver or gold, clad w plat, nfw than semi-manufactured (7111), Waste & scrap of precious metal (7112), Articles of precious metal or metal clad with precious metal, nes (7115), Articles of natural or cultured pearls, prec/semi prec stones (7116).

B. RSCA index

Table 4.3 shows indices for Laursen's (1998) RSCA. India holds Revealed Symmetric Comparative Advantage in six commodities and the highest in Diamonds, not mounted or set (7102), precious & semi-precious stone, not strug (7103), articles of goldsmith's/silversmith's wares & pts (7114), articles of jewellery parts thereof (7113). Diamond has the least variation of 2% which thus makes it have highest Export Competitiveness for India. RSCA take values from -1 (when RXA tends to infinite, which indicates absolute export advantage) to + 1 (when RXA is zero and exports are minimal). Table 4.3 values confirms the values of RCA of table 1, by showing advantage in exporting commodities diamonds, not mounted or set (7102), precious & semi-precious stone, not strug, (7103), dust & powder of precious or semi-precious stones (7105), articles of jewellery parts thereof (7113), articles of goldsmith's/silversmith's wares & pts (7114), imitation jewellery (7117). These commodities have a clear export advantage as their mean RSCA values are nearer to +1. Commodities like pearls, nat or cult, etc (7101), Syn/reconstrprec/semi-prec stones, not strg/mounted/set (7104), Coin (7118) on the other hand though showed Revealed Comparative Advantage as in table 4.2, RSCA index deals with the shortcomings and asymmetry of RCA values and gives a more appropriate result for export competitiveness by giving a measure that ranges between -1 and +1. Commodities Silver, unwrght or in semi-manuf. Form (7106), Gold unwrought or in semi-manuf forms (7108), Base metals or silver, clad with gold, nfw than semi-manufactured (7109), articles of precious metal or metal clad with precious metal, nes (7115) have shown Export Disadvantage continuously for the study period and thus do not have significant export advantage for India.

C. RTA Index

Table 4.4 shows the indices for Vollrath (1989) alternative specification for RCA, i.e., Relative Trade Advantage (RTA). India holds relative trade advantage in ten commodities which are Pearls, nat or cult, etc (7101), Diamonds, not mounted or set (7102) and Precious & semi-

precious stone, not strug (7103), Dust & powder of precious or semi-precious stones (7105), Base metals, silver or gold, clad w plat, nfw than semi-manufactured (7111), Waste & scrap of precious metal (7112), Articles of jewellery parts thereof (7113), Articles of goldsmith's/silversmith's wares &pts (7114), Articles of natural or cultured pearls, prec/semi prec stone (7116), Imitation Jewellery (7117). All the other eight commodities have their mean RTA value <0, thus showing a Relative Trade Disadvantage in the Gems & Jewellery sector. Both the commodities silver, unwrght or in semi-manuf. Form (7106) and Gold unwrought or in semi-manuf forms (7108) have relative disadvantage continuously over the study period. This says that both the commodities are not advantageous for India as they have shown signs of repeated trade disadvantage. Both the commodities also show repeated comparative disadvantage of -0.85 and -0.91 respectively from the RSCA indices (Table- 4.3). Thus the two commodities are not of much significant importance for India. The increase in the number of commodities from six as seen in 4.1.2 (b) having Export Advantage to ten commodities having Relative Trade Advantage suggests a contradictory result which states India does export the four commodities (Pearls, nat or cult, etc (7101), Base metals, silver or gold, clad w plat, nfw than semi- manufactured (7111), Waste & scrap of precious metal (7112)), Imitation Jewellery (7117) but the four commodities doesn't hold an Export Advantage in the RSCA table 4.3 as such because of high domestic consumption as Indians are fascinated with Gems & Jewellery from ancient times. So, these commodities only possess trade advantage, and not export advantage.

VI. Revealed Comparative Advantage of China

A. RCA Index

From Table 4.5 we can see that, China holds a comparative advantage on eight commodities out of eighteen commodities of Gems & Jewellery industry at four digit level of HS classification i.e., 7101-7118. Pearls, nat or cult, etc (7101), Dust & powder of precious or semi- precious stones (7105), Silver, unwrght or in semi-manuf. form (7106), Articles of jewellery parts thereof (7113), Articles of goldsmith's/silversmith's wares & pts (7114), Articles of precious metal or metal clad with precious metal, nes (7115), Articles of natural or cultured pearls, prec/semi prec stones (7116), Imitation jewellery (7117) hold comparative advantage as their mean RCA values are >1 among all the eighteen gems and jewellery products. Of the eight products mentioned above HS Code-7117(Imitation jewellery) has the minimum variation (21%) with respect to its mean (1.83) and is thus more reliable for export than HS Code 7114 (Articles of goldsmith's/silversmith's wares & pts) and 7115 (Articles of precious metal or metal clad with precious metal, nes) that has a higher variation (116% and 134% respectively) with respect to their considerably higher mean (1.66 and 1.88 respectively). Syn/reconstrprec/semi-prec stones, not strg/mounted/set (7104) have RCA mean equal to 1 which means it holds no specialization or no disadvantage for export of the commodity. Commodities Diamonds, not mounted or set (7102) and Precious & semi-precious stone, not strug (7103), Base metals clad with silver, nfw than semi-manufactured (7107), Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms (7110), Base metals, silver or gold, clad w plat, nfw than semi-manufactured (7111), Waste & scrap of precious metal (7112) shows export comparative disadvantage for Chinese economy.

B. RSCA index

Table 4.6 shows indices for Laursen's (1998) RSCA. China holds revealed symmetric comparative advantage in five commodities which are Pearls, nat or cult, etc (7101), Dust & powder of precious or semi-precious stones (7105), Silver, unwrght or in semi-manuf. Form (7106), Articles of natural or cultured pearls, prec/semi prec stone (7116) and Imitation

Jewellery (7117). Table 4.6 values confirms the values of RCA of Table 4.5, by showing advantage in exporting commodities with HS-Codes 7101, 7105, 7106, 7116, 7117. Articles of goldsmiths/silversmith's wares &pts (7114), Articles of precious metal or metal clad with precious metal, nes (7115) showed Revealed Comparative Advantage in Table 4.5, but, the RSCA table gives a clear picture by dealing with the asymmetry of the RCA and gives the value of export competitiveness in the range of -1 and +1. The five commodities though holding an Export Advantage, their mean – RSCA value is on the lower side (below 0.5), which suggests that the Gems & Jewellery industry does not have relevant importance for Chinese Economy. Commodities Diamonds, not mounted or set (7102) and Precious & semi-precious stone, not strug (7103), Base metals clad with silver, nfw than semi-manufactured (7107), Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms (7110), Base metals, silver or gold, clad w plat, nfw than semi-manufactured (7111) have shown export disadvantage continuously for the study period it can be inferred that these commodities do not have significant export advantage for China.

C. RTA Index

Table 4.7 shows the indices for Vollrath (1989) alternative specification for RCA, i.e., Relative Trade Advantage (RTA). China holds relative trade advantage in nine commodities which are Pearls, nat or cult, etc (7101), Dust & powder of precious or semi-precious stones (7105), Silver, unwrght or in semi-manuf. Form (7106), Waste & scrap of precious metal (7112), Articles of jewellery parts thereof (7113), Articles of goldsmith's/silversmith's wares &pts (7114), Articles of precious metal or metal clad with precious metal, nes (7115), Articles of natural or cultured pearls, prec/semi prec stone (7116) and Imitation Jewellery (7117). All the other nine commodities have their mean RTA value <0, thus showing a Relative Trade Disadvantage in the Gems & Jewellery sector. Five of the commodities - Diamonds, not mounted or set (7102) and Precious & semi-precious stone, not strug (7103), Syn/reconstrprec/semi-prec stones, not strg/mounted/set (7104), Base metals clad with silver, nfw than semi-manufactured (7107), Base metals, silver or gold, clad w plat, nfw than semi- manufactured (7111) have Relative Trade Disadvantage continuously over the study period. This says that all the five commodities are not advantageous for China as they have shown signs of repeated trade disadvantage. From 4.1.3 (b), China has shown Export Advantage in five commodities (Table 4.6), but the RTA index shows that it holds trade advantage in nine commodities, this suggests the four commodities Waste & scrap of precious metal (7112), Articles of jewellery parts thereof (7113), Articles of goldsmith's/silversmith's wares &pts (7114), Articles of precious metal or metal clad with precious metal, nes (7115) are exported by China but not to such an extent that they could hold Revealed Symmetric Comparative Advantage. These commodities are also imported in less quantity, thus, the four products are of negligible importance because of their lower export and lower import which gives a scope of further research to find the importance of these commodities at global level.

VII. Conclusion and Recommendation

This study gives a broad overview and analyses the Export Competitiveness of the Gems & Jewellery Industry for India and its immediate competitor China by considering Balassa's (1965), Laursen's (1998) and Vollrath (1989) indices at 2 & 4-digit level of HS Classification for a time period of 2001-2013. This study gives a clear view about the country that hold higher Export Comparative Advantage as well as Trade Advantage. The study also talks in detail about the commodities in which a country holds Export Advantage, the commodities in which it hold Export Disadvantage and

also the commodities which could be focussed upon in order to increase Export Advantage.

Studying all the three indices it can be inferred that India holds a higher Revealed Comparative Advantage with a variation of 30% (table 4.1). India holds Export Comparative Advantage in six commodities with the highest in Diamonds, not mounted or set (7102) that have a minimum variation of 2% (Table 4.3). India holds Relative Trade Advantage in ten commodities. The increase in the number of commodities from six to ten commodities having Relative Trade Advantage (RTA) suggests a contradictory result which states that India exports the four commodities (Pearls, nat or cult, etc (7101), Base metals, silver or gold, clad w plat, nfw than semi-manufactured (7111), Waste & scrap of precious metal (7112) and Imitation Jewellery (7117)) but the four commodities doesn't hold an Export Advantage in the RSCA Table 4.3 as such because of high domestic consumption as Indians are fascinated with Gems & Jewellery from ancient times. Not just lesser exports the commodities are also imported to a lesser content, thereby, making these commodities of negligible importance for Indian trade.

Lower Revealed Comparative Advantage is shown by China and holds maximum variation of 24%. China holds Export Advantage in only five commodities. Though these five commodities show Export Advantage, their mean – RSCA value is on the lower side (below 0.5), which suggests that the Gems & Jewellery industry does not have relevant importance for Chinese Economy. Also commodities such as, Diamonds, not mounted or set (7102) and Precious & semi-precious stone, not strug (7103), Base metals clad with silver, nfw than semi- manufactured (7107), Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms (7110), Base metals, silver or gold, clad w plat, nfw than semi-manufactured (7111) have shown export disadvantage continuously for the study period, which makes them of insignificant importance for Chinese economy. China holds an overall Relative Trade Advantage with a higher and positive mean of 1.66. It shows Trade Advantage in nine commodities, which says that the commodities Waste & scrap of precious metal (7112), Articles of jewellery parts thereof (7113), Articles of goldsmith's/silversmith's wares &pts (7114), Articles of precious metal or metal clad with precious metal, nes (7115) are exported by China but not to such an extent that they could hold Revealed Symmetric Comparative Advantage. These commodities are also imported in minimal quantity, thus, the four products are of negligible importance because of their lower export and lower import.

The commodities, in which the countries hold Relative Trade Advantage, but not Revealed Comparative Advantage, can be studied further to find out their importance in global level. If these commodities have global demand, then they could be exported by the countries and thus hold Revealed Comparative Advantage in those commodities. This gives a scope of future research to find the importance of these commodities in global level and to further export them.

Appendix

Table4.1 Revealed Comparative Advantage for Gems & Jewellery (71) in India and China

Years/Indices	India			China		
	RCA	RTA	RSCA	RCA	RTA	RSCA
2001	8.57	-1.31	0.79	2.93	1.92	0.49
2002	9.00	0.39	0.80	2.88	1.75	0.48
2003	9.16	0.31	0.80	2.83	1.53	0.48
2004	8.47	-0.74	0.79	2.99	1.61	0.50
2005	8.15	-0.22	0.78	2.79	1.55	0.47
2006	6.41	0.37	0.73	2.80	1.50	0.47
2007	6.15	0.06	0.72	2.62	1.24	0.45
2008	4.79	-0.20	0.65	2.02	0.95	0.34
2009	7.01	0.54	0.75	1.61	0.62	0.23
2010	5.07	-2.23	0.67	1.96	0.81	0.32
2011	4.73	-1.80	0.65	2.60	1.56	0.44
2012	4.11	-1.20	0.61	4.33	3.47	0.63
2013	3.84	-1.07	0.59	4.38	3.04	0.63
Mean	6.57	-0.55	0.72	2.83	1.66	0.46
CV	0.30	-1.67	0.11	0.28	0.49	0.24

Source: Author's calculations based on HS data from the International Trade Center's(ITC)database.

Table 4.2 : Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA-India)

Code	Product Label	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Mean	CV
'7101	Pearls, nat or cult, etc.	0.18	0.29	0.37	1.38	0.15	0.13	0.20	0.13	0.24	0.04	0.07	0.23	11.08	1.11	2.71
'7102	Diamonds, not mounted or set	17.27	16.27	17.67	14.55	14.08	11.98	12.71	11.97	13.91	12.41	12.55	10.47	10.98	13.60	0.17
'7103	Precious & semi-precious stone, not strug,	16.09	13.53	13.69	11.85	10.97	8.66	7.84	6.38	5.82	3.79	3.76	4.12	5.30	8.60	0.49
'7104	Syn/reconstrprec/semi-prec stones, not strg/mounted/set	1.15	0.70	0.78	0.92	0.62	0.42	0.35	2.20	1.91	1.00	1.04	1.53	1.44	1.08	0.52
'7105	Dust & powder of precious or semi-precious stones	6.79	8.01	2.45	6.03	6.68	2.36	3.88	1.03	27.28	6.50	9.12	2.52	6.80	6.88	0.96
'7106	Silver, unwrght or in semi-manuf. form	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.11	0.05	0.18	0.04	0.09	0.46	0.07	0.03	0.08	0.08	0.09	1.29
'7107	Base metals clad with silver, nfw than semi-manufactured	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.03	1.73	0.19	0.03	0.18	2.64
'7108	Gold unwrought or in semi-manuf forms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.05	0.12	0.01	0.50	0.06	2.24
'7109	Base metals or silver, clad with gold, nfw than semi-manufactured	0.01	0.37	0.67	0.01	0.05	0.12	0.00	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.11	1.70
'7110	Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms	0.12	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.03	4.23	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.36	3.19
'7111	Base metals, silver or gold, clad w plat, nfw than semi-manufactured	1.09	0.04	0.21	0.02	0.99	2.68	0.09	0.08	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47	1.67
'7112	Waste & scrap of precious metal	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.09	0.49	1.01	1.16	0.64	0.47	0.93	0.94	1.24	1.01	0.62	0.74
'7113	Articles of jewellery& parts thereof	8.02	8.08	9.08	11.72	10.10	11.73	10.43	7.70	14.70	9.06	10.46	10.69	5.64	9.80	0.23
'7114	Articles of goldsmith's/silversmith's wares &pts	0.94	2.32	2.01	6.20	7.04	19.37	3.66	1.48	45.21	14.43	10.25	21.73	1.92	10.51	1.19
'7115	Articles of precious metal or metal clad with precious metal, nes	0.43	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.10	0.19	0.13	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.09	1.23
'7116	Articles of natural or cultured pearls, prec/semi prec stones	0.06	1.85	2.16	1.38	0.39	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.20	0.28	0.15	0.17	0.20	0.53	1.40
7117	Imitation jewellery	2.23	2.20	2.19	19.16	11.90	2.61	2.21	2.54	2.50	1.96	3.40	3.68	2.79	4.57	1.12

'7118	Coin	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	2.17	0.28	0.43	7.16	27.85	0.29	0.43	0.01	2.98	2.60

Source: Author's calculations based on HS data from the International Trade Center's (ITC) database.

Table 4.3: Revealed Symmetric Comparative Advantage (RSCA-India)

Code	Product Label	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Mean	CV
'7101	Pearls, nat or cult, etc	-0.70	-0.55	-0.46	0.16	-0.74	-0.77	-0.67	-0.77	-0.62	-0.93	-0.87	-0.62	0.83	-0.52	-0.94
'7102	Diamonds, not mounted or set	0.89	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.87	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.87	0.85	0.85	0.83	0.83	0.86	0.02
'7103	Precious & semi-precious stone, not strug,	0.88	0.86	0.86	0.84	0.83	0.79	0.77	0.73	0.71	0.58	0.58	0.61	0.68	0.75	0.15
'7104	Syn / reconstrprec/semi-prec stones, not strg/mounted/set	0.07	-0.17	-0.13	-0.04	-0.24	-0.41	-0.48	0.37	0.31	0.00	0.02	0.21	0.18	-0.02	-11.08
'7105	Dust & powder of precious or semi-precious stones	0.74	0.78	0.42	0.72	0.74	0.41	0.59	0.01	0.93	0.73	0.80	0.43	0.74	0.62	0.39
'7106	Silver, unwrght or in semi-manuf. form	-0.99	-0.99	-0.96	-0.80	-0.91	-0.70	-0.93	-0.83	-0.37	-0.87	-0.94	-0.85	-0.86	-0.85	-0.19
'7107	Base metals clad with silver, nfw than semi-manufactured	-0.97	-0.80	-0.98	-0.96	-0.87	-0.99	-0.94	-0.89	-1.00	-0.94	0.27	-0.68	-0.94	-0.82	-0.41
'7108	Gold unwrought or in semi-manuf forms	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.99	-1.00	-0.79	-0.90	-0.78	-0.98	-0.33	-0.91	-0.21
'7109	Base metals or silver, clad with gold, nfw than semi-manufactured	-0.98	-0.46	-0.20	-0.99	-0.90	-0.79	-1.00	-0.90	-0.84	-0.99	-0.94	-0.97	-0.88	-0.83	-0.28
'7110	Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms	-0.78	-0.89	-0.91	-0.90	-0.87	-0.96	-0.88	-0.95	0.62	-0.97	-0.98	-0.98	-0.97	-0.80	-0.54
'7111	Base metals, silver or gold, clad w plat, nfw than semi-manufactured	0.04	-0.92	-0.65	-0.96	-0.01	0.46	-0.84	-0.85	-1.00	-0.07	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.60	-0.85
'7112	Waste & scrap of precious metal	-0.96	-0.98	-0.86	-0.83	-0.34	0.01	0.07	-0.22	-0.36	-0.04	-0.03	0.11	0.00	-0.34	-1.23
'7113	Articles of jewelery& parts thereof	0.78	0.78	0.80	0.84	0.82	0.84	0.83	0.77	0.87	0.80	0.83	0.83	0.70	0.81	0.05
'7114	Articles of goldsmith's/silversmith's wares &pts	-0.03	0.40	0.34	0.72	0.75	0.90	0.57	0.20	0.96	0.87	0.82	0.91	0.32	0.59	0.54
'7115	Articles of precious metal or metal clad with precious metal, nes	-0.40	-0.91	-0.89	-0.92	-0.96	-0.83	-0.68	-0.76	-0.96	-0.86	-0.87	-0.98	-0.97	-0.85	-0.19
'7116	Articles of natural or cultured pearls, prec/semi prec stones	-0.89	0.30	0.37	0.16	-0.44	-0.92	-0.97	-0.91	-0.67	-0.57	-0.74	-0.71	-0.67	-0.51	-0.93
'7117	Imitation jewellery	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.90	0.84	0.45	0.38	0.44	0.43	0.32	0.54	0.57	0.47	0.50	0.36
'7118	Coin	-0.94	-0.99	-0.99	-0.96	-0.97	0.37	-0.57	-0.39	0.75	0.93	-0.55	-0.40	-0.99	-0.44	-1.57

Source: Author's calculations based on HS data from the International Trade Center's (ITC) database.

Table 4.4 - Relative Trade Advantage (RTA-India)

Code	Product Label	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Mean	CV
'7101	Pearls, nat or cult, etc	-0.24	-0.11	-0.11	1.09	-0.10	-0.08	-0.05	-0.06	-0.08	-0.22	-0.17	-0.20	1.22	0.07	7.19
'7102	Diamonds, not mounted or set	5.49	4.57	6.24	3.79	4.87	5.70	6.76	5.79	4.71	1.96	3.74	4.11	4.37	4.78	0.26
'7103	Precious & semi-precious stone, not strug,	10.35	9.81	8.65	7.94	6.91	5.24	4.05	3.92	2.55	0.83	1.18	0.66	2.56	4.97	0.69
'7104	Syn/reconstrprec/semi-prec stones, not strg/mounted/set	0.43	-0.12	-0.95	-0.46	-0.65	-0.59	-1.12	0.86	0.20	-0.36	0.23	-0.04	-1.84	-0.34	-2.11
'7105	Dust & powder of precious or semi-precious stones	4.84	6.37	0.91	4.47	5.31	1.21	2.80	0.20	26.15	5.58	8.05	0.74	5.17	5.52	1.21
'7106	Silver, unwrght or in semi-manuf. form	-18.33	-12.74	-10.80	-6.66	-9.28	-0.61	-5.42	-6.37	-1.41	-3.28	-5.22	-2.33	-6.26	-6.82	-0.73
'7107	Base metals clad with silver, nfw than semi-manufactured	-4.49	0.11	-0.35	-0.02	-0.10	-0.09	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.03	1.64	0.11	-0.35	-0.26	-5.16
'7108	Gold unwrought or in semi-manuf forms	-25.94	-14.51	-16.17	-19.97	-19.16	-18.23	-16.18	-9.97	-13.80	-14.14	-11.72	-9.43	-7.26	-15.11	-0.33
'7109	Base metals or silver, clad with gold, nfw than semi-manufactured	0.01	-0.44	0.48	-0.18	0.03	0.05	-0.79	-0.19	-0.77	-0.07	0.00	0.00	-7.72	-0.74	-2.88
'7110	Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms	-0.02	-0.08	-0.13	-0.12	-0.10	-0.11	-0.09	-0.65	-0.69	-0.22	-0.22	-0.29	-0.27	-0.23	-0.92
'7111	Base metals, silver or gold, clad w plat, nfw than semi-manufactured	1.02	0.01	0.17	0.02	0.99	2.57	0.09	0.07	-0.01	0.87	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.45	1.70
'7112	Waste & scrap of precious metal	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.48	1.01	1.13	0.62	0.45	0.92	0.93	1.23	1.00	0.61	0.75
'7113	Articles of jewellery& parts thereof	7.74	7.80	8.68	11.24	9.73	11.12	9.85	7.44	14.09	8.83	10.04	8.35	5.27	9.25	0.24

'7114	Articles of goldsmith's/silversmith's wares&pts	0.49	1.81	1.54	5.96	6.14	19.09	3.15	0.44	44.84	14.27	10.02	21.61	1.84	10.09	1.25
'7115	Articles of precious metal or metal clad with precious metal, nes	0.37	-0.20	-0.56	-0.45	-0.11	-0.11	-0.10	-0.06	-0.04	0.05	-0.04	-0.15	-0.03	-0.11	-2.04
'7116	Articles of natural or cultured pearls, prec/semi prec stones	0.05	1.83	2.14	1.38	0.38	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.17	0.27	0.14	0.15	0.19	0.52	1.43
'7117	Imitation jewellery	2.19	2.17	2.13	19.11	11.82	2.55	2.12	2.46	2.41	1.86	3.28	3.56	2.65	4.49	1.14
'7118	Coin	-22.07	-25.90	-10.36	-0.78	0.01	2.13	-0.02	0.37	7.12	27.75	0.29	0.43	0.01	-1.62	-8.10

Source: Author's calculations based on HS data from the International Trade Cente's (ITC) database.

Table 4.5 – Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA-China)

Code	Product Label	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Mean	CV
'7101	Pearls, nat or cult, etc	0.41	0.52	1.03	1.44	1.37	1.22	1.46	1.43	1.63	1.74	1.78	1.72	0.79	1.27	0.36
'7102	Diamonds, not mounted or set	0.30	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.22	0.19
'7103	Precious & semi-precious stone, not strug,	0.20	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.15	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.24	0.66	0.16	1.06
'7104	Syn/reconstrprec/semi-prec stones, not strg/mounted/set	1.29	1.23	1.19	1.39	1.11	0.87	0.75	0.72	0.73	0.76	0.86	0.76	1.36	1.00	0.26
'7105	Dust & powder of precious or semi-precious stones	1.07	1.19	0.77	1.32	1.36	2.01	2.40	2.74	1.66	2.58	2.55	2.84	2.71	1.94	0.38
'7106	Silver, unwrght or in semi-manuf. form	1.14	1.56	1.80	2.10	2.16	1.87	1.77	1.50	1.33	0.46	0.33	0.24	0.35	1.28	0.55
'7107	Base metals clad with silver, nfw than semi-manufactured	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.12	0.21	0.24	0.28	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.65
'7110	Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms	0.12	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	1.34
'7111	Base metals, silver or gold, clad w plat, nfw than semi-manufactured	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.47
'7112	Waste & scrap of precious metal	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.68
'7113	Articles of jewellery & parts thereof	1.41	1.18	0.99	0.94	0.83	0.67	0.62	0.56	0.52	0.77	1.16	1.90	2.34	1.07	0.51
'7114	Articles of goldsmith's/silversmith's wares &pts	1.21	0.43	0.22	0.16	0.71	1.05	1.31	0.19	0.05	3.90	5.19	1.66	5.50	1.66	1.16
'7115	Articles of precious metal or metal clad with precious metal, nes	0.23	0.36	0.31	0.48	0.75	0.81	0.60	0.43	0.54	1.21	5.76	6.90	6.09	1.88	1.34
'7116	Articles of natural or cultured pearls, prec/semi prec stones	2.76	2.55	1.35	1.13	0.85	0.90	0.61	0.93	1.46	1.36	4.12	2.50	3.18	1.82	0.59
'7117	Imitation jewellery	2.36	2.17	1.97	1.59	1.87	1.99	1.98	1.92	2.04	2.19	1.17	1.09	1.48	1.83	0.21
'7118	Coin	2.46	0.39	0.39	0.24	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.30	2.19

Source: Author's calculations based on HS data from the International Trade Center's (ITC) database. HS Code 7108 and 7109 not considered for trade by Chinese Economy.

Table4.6–Revealed Symmetric Comparative Advantage (RSCA-China)

Code	Product Label	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Mean	CV
'7101	Pearls, natorcult, etc	-0.41	-0.31	0.01	0.18	0.16	0.10	0.19	0.18	0.24	0.27	0.28	0.26	-0.12	0.08	2.87
'7102	Diamonds,notmountedorset	-0.54	-0.59	-0.60	-0.59	-0.64	-0.60	-0.64	-0.65	-0.69	-0.73	-0.68	-0.68	-0.73	-0.64	-0.09
'7103	Precious &semi-precious stone, not strug,	-0.67	-0.70	-0.68	-0.66	-0.74	-0.86	-0.90	-0.94	-0.93	-0.96	-0.92	-0.61	-0.21	-0.75	-0.27
'7104	Syn/reconstrprec/semi-precstones, notstrg/mounted/set	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.16	0.05	-0.07	-0.14	-0.16	-0.16	-0.14	-0.07	-0.13	0.15	-0.01	-8.90
'7105	Dust&powderofpreciousorsemi-precious stones	0.03	0.09	-0.13	0.14	0.15	0.33	0.41	0.47	0.25	0.44	0.44	0.48	0.46	0.27	0.73
'7106	Silver,unwrg htorin semi-manuf.form	0.06	0.22	0.29	0.36	0.37	0.30	0.28	0.20	0.14	-0.37	-0.50	-0.62	-0.48	0.02	19.29
'7107	Base metals clad with silver, nfw than semi-manufactured	-0.95	-1.00	-0.92	-0.90	-0.78	-0.65	-0.61	-0.56	-0.71	-0.69	-0.73	-0.81	-0.75	-0.77	-0.18
'7110	Platinum,unwroughtor insemi-manufactured forms	-0.78	-0.81	-0.91	-0.99	-0.99	-0.99	-1.00	-0.99	-0.99	-0.97	-0.93	-0.96	-0.96	-0.94	-0.08
'7111	Basemetals,silverorgold,cladwplat,nfwthansemi-manufactured	-0.91	-0.99	-0.96	-0.97	-0.99	-0.99	-0.98	-0.99	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.98	-0.03
'7112	Waste&scrapofpreciousmetal	-0.94	-0.87	-0.92	-0.98	-0.99	-0.97	-0.98	-0.96	-0.96	-0.92	-0.98	-0.96	-0.95	-0.95	-0.03
'7113	Articles of jewellery & parts thereof	0.17	0.08	-0.01	-0.03	-0.09	-0.20	-0.24	-0.28	-0.31	-0.13	0.08	0.31	0.40	-0.02	-11.76

'7114	Articles of goldsmith's/silversmith's wares & pts	0.09	-0.40	-0.64	-0.73	-0.17	0.03	0.14	-0.68	-0.91	0.59	0.68	0.25	0.69	-0.08	-6.83
'7115	Articles of precious metal or metal clad with precious metal,nes	-0.62	-0.47	-0.53	-0.36	-0.14	-0.11	-0.25	-0.40	-0.30	0.10	0.70	0.75	0.72	-0.07	-7.02
'7116	Articles of natural or cultured pearls,prec/semiprecstones	0.47	0.44	0.15	0.06	-0.08	-0.05	-0.24	-0.04	0.19	0.15	0.61	0.43	0.52	0.20	1.35
'7117	Imitation jewellery	0.40	0.37	0.33	0.23	0.30	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.34	0.37	0.08	0.04	0.19	0.28	0.40
'7118	Coin	0.42	-0.44	-0.44	-0.62	-0.87	-0.80	-0.82	-0.74	-0.98	-0.99	-1.00	-0.98	-1.00	-0.71	-0.56

Source: Author's calculations based on HS data from the International Trade Center's(ITC)database. HS Code7108and 7109notconsideredfortradebyChineseEconomy.

Table 4.7 - Relative Trade Advantage (RTA-China)

Code	Product Label	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Mean	CV
'7101	Pearls, nat or cult, etc	0.21	0.36	0.82	1.24	1.16	0.97	1.19	1.16	1.34	1.43	1.49	1.37	0.62	1.03	0.40
'7102	Diamonds, not mounted or set	-0.10	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13	-0.14	-0.21	-0.24	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22	-0.24	-0.28	-0.33	-0.20	-0.34
'7103	Precious & semi-precious stone, notstrug,	-0.35	-0.37	-0.38	-0.42	-0.52	-0.48	-0.48	-0.45	-0.91	-1.29	-2.32	-1.21	-2.53	-0.90	-0.83
'7104	Syn/reconstrprec/semi-prec stones, not strg/mounted/set	-0.53	-0.62	-0.84	-0.47	-0.66	-0.85	-0.56	-0.51	-0.50	-0.19	-0.31	-0.99	-0.65	-0.59	-0.37
'7105	Dust&powder of precious or semi-precious stones	1.00	1.13	0.62	1.13	1.14	1.79	1.98	2.35	1.38	2.32	2.28	2.44	2.29	1.68	0.38
'7106	Silver, unwrght or in semi-manuf. form	0.78	1.21	1.43	1.77	1.79	1.42	1.26	0.84	0.81	0.07	0.09	0.03	0.19	0.90	0.72
'7107	Base metals clad with silver, nfw than semi-manufactured	-1.68	-1.77	-2.55	-2.56	-2.26	-1.60	-1.16	-0.86	-0.76	-0.40	-0.45	-0.64	-0.93	-1.36	-0.57
'7110	Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms	0.02	-0.06	-0.39	-0.61	-0.86	-0.81	-1.02	-1.06	-1.24	-1.59	-1.46	-1.52	-1.69	-0.94	-0.60
'7111	Base metals, silver or gold, clad w plat, nfw than semi-manufactured	-0.04	-0.56	-0.78	-0.97	-0.44	-0.35	-0.41	-0.21	-0.30	-0.20	-0.22	-0.26	-0.34	-0.39	-0.65
'7112	Waste & scrap of precious metal	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.75
'7113	Articles of jewellery & parts thereof	1.33	1.13	0.95	0.89	0.77	0.61	0.55	0.48	0.46	0.71	1.10	1.84	2.29	1.01	0.54
'7114	Articles of goldsmith's/silversmith's wares & pts	1.15	0.41	0.21	0.15	0.70	1.04	1.30	0.16	0.04	3.90	5.19	1.66	5.49	1.65	1.17
'7115	Articles of precious metal or metal clad with precious metal, nes	-0.67	-0.20	-0.46	-0.82	-0.62	-0.49	-1.04	-0.87	-0.43	0.36	5.02	6.00	5.90	0.90	3.05
'7116	Articles of natural or cultured pearls, prec/semi prec stones	2.67	2.42	1.29	1.06	0.79	0.85	0.56	0.88	1.41	1.32	4.01	1.36	1.38	1.54	0.62
'7117	Imitation jewellery	2.08	1.95	1.82	1.47	1.70	1.85	1.84	1.75	1.86	2.03	0.98	0.94	1.32	1.66	0.23
'7118	Coin	2.35	0.14	-2.64	0.16	-0.39	-0.06	-0.04	0.07	-0.03	-0.02	-0.16	-0.04	-0.01	-0.05	-20.45

Source: Author's calculations based on HS data from the International Trade Center's (ITC) database. HS Code 7108 and 7109 not considered for trade by Chinese Economy.

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