

**An Analytical Study of India-Myanmar Trade  
Relations in Major Agri-Products**

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(MSA/2021/1393)



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**Kashmir**  
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**Thesis**

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in partial fulfilment of requirement for the award of the degree of**

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**Certificate– I**

This is to certify that the thesis entitled, “**An Analytical Study of India-Myanmar Trade Relations in Major Agri-Products**” submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **Master of Science in Agriculture (Agricultural Economics)**, to the **Faculty of Agriculture, Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Kashmir** is a record of bonafide research work carried out by **Ms. San Thida (Regd. No. MSA-2021-1393)** under my supervision and guidance. No part of the thesis has been submitted for any other degree or diploma.

It is further certified that information received during the course of investigation has duly been acknowledged.

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Trade Relations in Major Agri-Products”**

**ABSTRACT**

This research aims to analyze the Agri-products trade relations in India-Myanmar. Myanmar is an essential strategic partner, since it is the only ASEAN nation with which India shares both land and maritime borders. India-Myanmar relations are rooted in shared historical, ethnic, cultural, and religious ties. The geographical proximity of the two countries has helped develop and sustain cordial relations and facilitated people-to-people contact. The visit of the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1987 laid the foundations for a stronger relationship between India and Myanmar. Border trade points of Moreh-Tamu and Zowkhatar-Rhi on the 1,643 km long border. The aerial distance between India-Myanmar is 1986 km. The driving distance or the travel distance between India-Myanmar is 3280 km. The time difference or the actual time difference between India-Myanmar is 63 hours by car and 3.59 hours by plane.

The trade performance for 10 years from 2013 to 2023 by using different methodologies such as Intra Industry Trade (IIT), Mann Kendall Trend Test and Regression Model to analyze the data series of export and import. The secondary data was collected from the APEDA website; DGCIS (Provisional Data, Principal Commodities). In addition, it was studied the dozens of news and a desktop to get the available information of some conceptual contours. The finding of the study, low value intra industry trade by measure the efficiency of trade. India's exports

to Myanmar, dropped to reach US\$ 34.89 million in 2020-21, decreased from US\$ 458.61 million in 2016-17. India's imports from Myanmar, stood lower at US\$ 376.14 million in 2018-19, decreased from US\$ 837.44 million in 2016-17. The highest export and import value of trade US\$ 481.15 and US\$ 849.01 million in 2015-16, respectively were recorded during the 10 years. The exports and imports were increased to US\$ 61.84 and US\$ 722.28 in 2022-23, up from previous year. India's exports to Myanmar, the highest and lowest percentage of CAGR (195.64 and -27.6) respectively were observed from tea and sugar. India's imports from Myanmar, the highest and lowest percentage of CAGR (81.48 and -28.49) respectively were observed from sugar and fruits-vegetable. The report concluded with policy recommendations to address the impediments to formal trade across the land border with Myanmar and suggests measures that could facilitate the formalization of the rampant informal trade.

**Key words:** ASEAN, IIT, Border trade, KM, Exports and Imports, CAGR, Policy Recommendations

Signature of student  
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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Rs	:	Rupees
K	:	Kyat
<i>et al</i>	:	And others/ and co-workers
Fig	:	Figure
MT	:	Metric ton
Qty	:	Quantity
US\$	:	United states dollar
<i>i.e.</i>	:	That is
No.	:	Number
%	:	Per cent
Km	:	Kilometer
ASEAN	:	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CIS	:	Commonwealth of Independent States
BIMSTEC	:	Bengal Initiative on Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation
CSO	:	Central Statistical Organization
CAGR	:	Compound Annual Growth Rate
SEZs	:	Special Economic Zones
OECD	:	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
IMF	:	International Monetary Fund
WTO	:	World Trade Organization
AIA	:	American Insurance Association
AITGA	:	ASEAN Free Trade Area Agreements
GATT	:	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
NER	:	North Eastern Region
IIT	:	Intra Industry Trade

## Chapter- 1

# INTRODUCTION

### Background of India-Myanmar Relations

India-Myanmar relations, also known as India-Burmese relations, refer to the bilateral relations between the Republic of India and the Republic of Myanmar. India-Myanmar relations are rooted in shared historical, ethnic, cultural, and religious ties. India-Myanmar relations date to antiquity and cultural exchanges included Buddhism and the Burmese script, which was based on the Indian Grantha script. The two countries signed a Treaty of Friendship in 1951. The visit of the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1987 laid the foundations for a stronger relationship between India and Myanmar. During 2002, the Indian Consulate General in Mandalay was re-opened and the Consulate General of Myanmar was set up in Kolkata (Source: Embassy of India, Yangon 2012). The geographical proximity of the two countries has helped develop and sustain cordial relations and facilitated people-to-people contact.

India shares a long land border of over 1600 kms with Myanmar as well as a maritime boundary in the Bay of Bengal. Several institutional mechanisms ensure regular consultations between the two governments. Myanmar is the only Southeast Asian country that shares a land border with Northeast India, stretching some 1,624 km. The neighbors also share a 725 km maritime boundary in the Bay of Bengal.

In 2014 it was upgraded to the *Act East Policy* underlining the need for a more action-oriented policy to deepen India's focus on the countries to India's east. At the same time, the policy is increasingly projected as the new economic development strategy for India's North Eastern Region (NER) and the policy objective is the economic integration of the region with South East Asia. To achieve this goal the emphasis is on the "3 C's - Commerce, Connectivity and

Culture”. It is in this context lies Myanmar’s importance for India. Myanmar is the only ASEAN nation with which India shares both land and maritime borders and therefore is a “gateway” to South East Asia. Border trade between India and Myanmar will have growth inducing effects in NER by 1) Scaling up economic activities in the region leading to greater employment and reduction in poverty levels; and 2) Weaning the youth away from militancy to productive employment as well as widening the stakeholders’ base in favor of peaceful resolution of grievances.

The Indo-Myanmar border is a barrier that India is constructing to seal its 1,624 km border with Myanmar with hopes to curtail cross-border crime, including goods, arms and counterfeit Indian currency, smuggling, drug trafficking, and insurgency. But erecting this fence will have a negative outcomes it will divide many ethnic communities whose lands straddle the regions between the two countries. It will displace families and lead to land grabbing. Besides being forced to live as citizens in different countries, 43 villages, about 3000 households and around 20,000 villagers of the Naga, Mizo, Manipuri and Arunachali tribes living between the borders will be affected by the border fencing work undertaken by the Centre.

### **Distance and Time Difference between India-Myanmar**

The aerial distance between India-Myanmar is 1986 KM (kilometers) or 1234 miles by flying. The driving distance or the travel distance between India-Myanmar is 3280 KM or 2038 miles. The time difference or the actual time difference between India-Myanmar is 63 hours by car and 3.59 hours by plane (Source: vercalendario.info).

### **Scenario of India-Myanmar Trade Relations**

India-Myanmar signed a border trade agreement in 1994 and have two operational border trade points of Moreh-Tamu and Zowkhatar-Rhi on the 1643 km long border. A third border trade point is proposed to be opened at Avakhung-

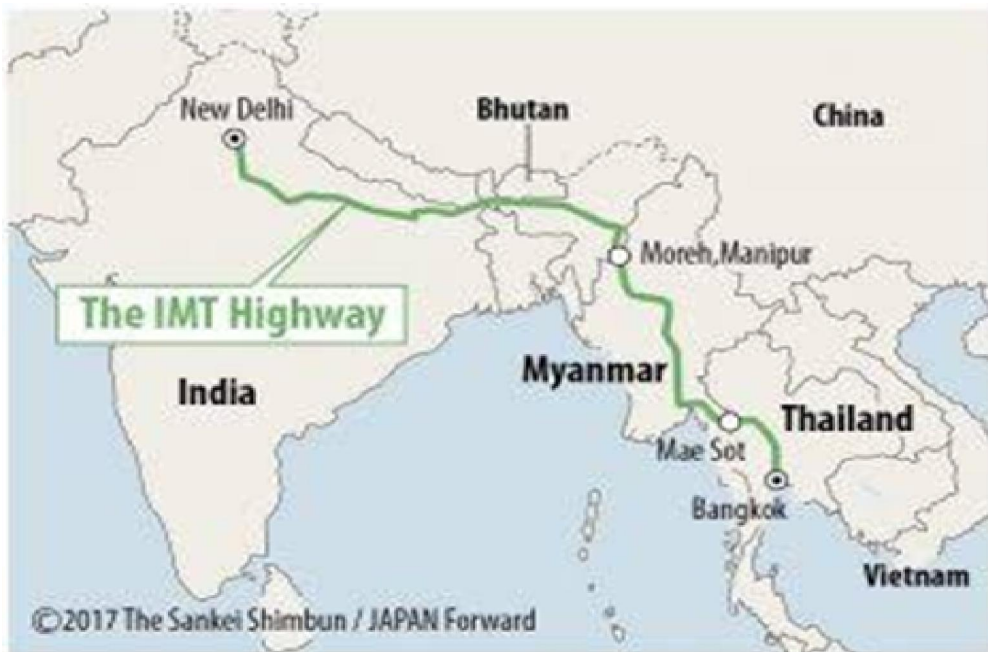


Fig. 1.1: Map of India-Myanmar Highway

Pansat/Somrai. With an estimated trade of US\$ 12.8 mn (2010-11), major items bought by Myanmar traders from the Indian side are cotton yarn, auto parts, soya bean, meal and pharmaceuticals, (reports also about smuggling of items like fertilizers, vehicles particularly two wheelers etc.); betel nut, dried ginger, green mung beans, turmeric roots, resin and medicinal herbs are the main items sold from Myanmar to India. During the 3<sup>rd</sup> India-Myanmar Joint Trade Committee in October 2008, it was agreed that border trade at the existing points would be upgraded to Normal Trade so as to promote bilateral trade between the two countries.

India is engaged in several river and land-based projects in Myanmar. The reconstruction of the Sittwe port in Myanmar, Kaladan Multi-Model Transport project and Tamu-Kalewa-Kalemyo road project are to name a few. India recently signed three important agreements with Myanmar exploration of natural gas, satellite-based remote sensing and promotion of Buddhist studies in Myanmar. India is also looking for joint cooperation with Myanmar in several other fields including IT, automobile, textiles and agro-based industries. Myanmar's major exports to India are agricultural products like beans, pulses and maize and forest products such as teak and hardwoods.

### **Rationale of the Study**

Myanmar is agriculture-based country. Agriculture sector contribution major sources of foreign exchange. Border trade has substantial positive impact on the relationship with its neighbors as well as on the people living on the both sides of the borderlands (Das, 2014). India's export to Myanmar increased at a CAGR of 17.9% to US\$ 1.2 billion in 2018, from US\$ 237.3 million in 2008. India's imports from Myanmar, stood lower at US\$ 445.3 million during 2018, decreasing from US\$ 906.3 million in 2008 (Export-Import Bank of India, 2019). Bilateral trade has expanded significantly from US\$ 12.4 million in 1980-81 to US\$ 1070.88 million in 2010-11. India's imports from Myanmar are dominated by agriculture items (beans, pulses and forest based products from 90% of our

imports). India's exports to Myanmar are primary and semi-finished steel and pharmaceuticals. Following are the export-import figures as per the Central Statistical Organization (CSO), Yangon.

**Table 1.1: India-Myanmar Bilateral Trade (US\$ million)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>India's Export</b>	<b>India's Import</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Trade Balance</b>
2006-07	139.95	781.93	<b>921.19</b>	(-) 641.98
2007-08	185.43	809.94	<b>995.37</b>	(-) 624.51
2008-09	221.64	928.97	<b>1150.61</b>	(-) 707.33
2009-10	207.97	1289.8	<b>1497.77</b>	(-) 1081.83
2010-11	194.75	876.13	<b>1070.88</b>	(-) 681.38
2011-12 (Apr-Dec)	217.65	763.32	<b>814.6</b>	(-) 545.67

*(Source: Central Statistical Organization, Myanmar, 2012)*

Since the signing of the India Myanmar trade agreement in 1970. The bilateral trade has found from US\$328 million in 1997-98 to US\$921.19 in 2006-7; US\$ 2.18 billion in 2013-14 and US\$ 2.17 billion in 2016-17. Bilateral trade however witnessed a decline of -11.93% in 2019-20 over the 2018-19. India's import from Myanmar saw a growth of 4.94%, India's export to Myanmar witnessed a decline of -19.22% during 2019-20 over the previous year's trade table (Embassy of India, Yangon, 2020).

**Table 1.2: India-Myanmar bilateral trade (in million US\$)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>
<b>India's exports</b>	<b>773.34</b> (-1.69%)	<b>1070.65</b> (38.46%)	<b>1,107.89</b> (3.48%)	<b>966.19</b> (-2.76%)	<b>1205.60</b> (24.78%)	<b>973.89</b> (-19.22%)
<b>India's imports</b>	<b>1,231.54</b> (-1.76%)	<b>984.27</b> (-0.08%)	<b>1,067.25</b> (8.43%)	<b>639.64</b> (-40.07%)	<b>521.49</b> (-18.47%)	<b>547.25</b> (4.94%)
<b>Total Trade</b>	<b>2,005.28</b> (-8.13%)	<b>2,054.92</b> (2.5%)	<b>2,178.44</b> (5.85%)	<b>1,605.84</b> (-26.17%)	<b>1,727.10</b> (7.55%)	<b>1,521.13</b> (-11.93%)

*(Source: Dept. of Commerce, India, 2020)*

Results will also give guidelines with study from India reporting standards and obligations have left the public domain with a rather scant record of economic data and statistics against which to assess Myanmar's progress with economic reforms and structural adjustment. The present study is aimed the focus of trade in Agri-products between two nations. Keeping all these aspects in view, the study entitled "**An Analytical study of India-Myanmar Trade Relations in major Agri-Products**" will be undertaken with the following objectives:

- To measure the efficiency of trade in Agri-products between India and Myanmar.
- To analyze the export & import scenario of Agri-products trade between the nations.
- To study the laying down conceptual contours of Agri-products trade between the two nations.

## Chapter -2

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### 2.1 The Concept of Exports and Imports

Traditional trade models suggest distinguishing the impact trade has on employment based on the country's sector; the export and import industries. Importing and Exporting are means of Foreign Trade. Foreign trade is carried out in goods and services– which includes imports, exports, and the balance of foreign trade– is presented separately for goods and for services. The total imports, exports, and balance of foreign trade are presented as summaries of goods and services. Exporting refers to the selling of goods and services from the home country to a foreign nation. Whereas, importing refers to the purchase of foreign products and bringing them into one's home country (Source: topper.com).

India-Myanmar relationship was strained during the socialist era. Starting from 1990, India changed its policy on Myanmar based on three major factors. First, India was concerned China's influence in the region four pro-China countries which are Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Sri Lanka encircled India. Second, insurgents in the northeastern part of India who have based in Myanmar's soil are fighting with Indian Army. Third, India laid down its "Look East Policy" and intended to engage with ASEAN. Myanmar is the only country which shares border with India (Nay Myo Aung, 2009).

Border Trade Committee was established at Joint Secretary (DoC) Level to discuss matters related to border trade. The first meeting was held in Moreh, Manipur; the second meeting was held in November 2013 in Tamu, Myanmar; and the third meeting was held in December 2014 in New Delhi. Both sides reviewed the decisions taken in previous meetings and identified ways to improve border trade including trade facilitation at the border posts. Similarly, to implement the MoU on Border Haats, signed during the visit of PM to Myanmar in May 2012, a Border Haats Committee was established at JS level which met in

Myanmar in October 2012 and its second meeting was held on January 23, 2017 by video conference to discuss the Mode of Operations of the Border Haats. A delegation from Myanmar Ministry of Commerce visited India-Bangladesh Border Haat at Kamalasagar, Tripura in May 2017 to see and understand the functioning of the Border Haats. Third meeting of the Border Haats Committee was also held via video conference in June 2018. It has been agreed to establish border haats at three locations Pangsau Pass, New Somtal and Avakhung on priority basis. Both countries are now actively negotiating on Mode of Operation of Border Haats (Embassy of India, Yangon, 2020).

## **2.2 Agri-products Trade in Both Countries**

### **2.2.1 Myanmar's Trade**

Myanmar was once Asia's largest exporter of rice and rice remains the country's most crucial agricultural commodity. Other main agriculture crops include pulses, beans, sesame, groundnut, sugarcane, corn, spices (coriander, ginger, turmeric, red chill). Agriculture accounts for about 30% of GDP, over 50% of total employment and approximately 20% of exports (Embassy of India, Myanmar, 2018).

Myanmar's mainly imports fuel, vegetable oil, vehicles, pharmaceutical products, construction equipment, polymers, tires and machinery. Myanmar's main imports partners countries are China, Japan, India, Indonesia, Germany, France and Hong Kong (Source: tradingeconomics.com)

### **2.2.2 India's Trade**

India's agri-exports can be divided into three broad categories; a) raw products, b) semi raw products, c) processed and ready-to-eat products. The major agri-exports of India are cereals (mostly rice-Basmati and non-Basmati), spices, cashew, oilcake/meals, tobacco, tea, coffee and marine products. Value of agri-exports to total exports of the country has been ranging between 15 to 20%.

Agri-imports constitute only a small proportion of the country's total imports. During the period in 1996-97 to 1999-2000, agri-imports have been in the range of 4-7% of the total imports of the country (Source: [indiabudget.gov.in](http://indiabudget.gov.in)).

## **2.3 Trade Policy in India-Myanmar**

### **2.3.1 Myanmar's trade policy**

In 1998, the government has recognized, in the context of the market-oriented economic system, the private sector as a prime-mover of the market mechanism and pays great attention for its development. All-out efforts are being made to encourage the active participation of private sectors in foreign trade and giving full support in every angle as to cope with the international trading practices. Myanmar established the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1947, in addition to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank (see 2012 for details on 17 current relations with member states). It is a member of the founding members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995. Myanmar fully accepted ASEAN membership in 1997. It was upgraded in 2010 by 44 countries and upgraded in 2010 by Anukoonwattaka, Economic, and Mikic (2016). Myanmar participated of Association of Southeast Asian Nations. It is a participant of all other agreements, including the Investment (AIA), the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), goods (ATIGA) and Services (AFAS). These agreements have great potential to boost Myanmar's foreign trade and investment, as they are Myanmar's main trading partners (the five powers: Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea). From 2007 to 2009, these priority trade agreements accounted for more than 88% of Myanmar's exports and 94% of its imports. In addition, Myanmar is still negotiating with the Bay of Bengal Initiative on Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) the original rules of its free trade agreement. Many restrictions and procedures have been simplified by the government in order to promote trade. The government has made significant adjustments to the trade sector's policies (Source: [mecairo.org](http://mecairo.org)).

**Export policy:** is to penetrate into the global market by using the existing natural and human resources and to produce value added products more than normal export items.

**Import policy:** is priority import the capital goods, construction materials, other essential goods, hygienic materials for the wellbeing of the people. In addition, the State is supporting products for export promotion and support the import substitute production.

### **2.3.2 India's trade policy**

The current Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) focuses on improving India's market share in existing markets and products as well as exploring new products and new markets. India's Foreign Trade Policy also envisages helping exporters leverage benefits of GST, closely monitoring export performances, improving ease of trading across borders, increasing realization from India's agriculture-based exports and promoting exports from MSMEs and labor intensive sectors. The DoC has also sought to make states active partners in exports. As a consequence, state governments are now actively developing export strategies based on the strengths of their respective sectors. India's Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) provides the basic framework of policy and strategy for promoting exports and trade. It is periodically reviewed to adapt to the changing domestic and international scenario.

In 2018, then Commerce & Industry Minister Shri Suresh Prabhu envisaged a strategy to double India's exports by 2025. The approach included devising a commodity-specific strategy for key sectors like gems and jewellery, leather, textile & apparel, engineering sector, electronics, chemicals and petrochemicals, pharma, agri and allied products and marine products. Territory specific strategy will cover North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Europe, North East Asia, ASEAN, South Asia, Latin America, Africa and WANA, Australia, New Zealand, and CIS.

The Department devises commodity and country-specific strategy in the medium term and strategic plan/vision and India's Foreign Trade Policy in the long run. The Department is also responsible for multilateral and bilateral commercial relations, special economic zones (SEZs), state trading, export promotion and trade facilitation, and development and regulation of certain export oriented industries and commodities. The government is looking to focus on promoting exports of high value-added products, where India has a strong domestic manufacturing base, including engineering goods, electronics, drugs and pharmaceuticals, textiles and agriculture. This is apart from the continued push to AYUSH and the Indian services sector. Around 70% of India's exports constitute products that have just 30% share in global trade. The government is looking at some more promising product groups like defence equipment, medical devices, agro-processing, technical textiles and chemicals (Source: tpci.in).

**National trade policy:** Every country formulates this policy to safeguard the best interest of its trade and citizens. This policy is always in consonance with the national foreign policy.

**Bilateral trade policy:** This policy is formed between two nations to regulate trade and business relations with each other. The national trade policies of both the nations and their negotiations under the trade agreement are considered while formulating bilateral trade policy.

**International trade policy:** International economic organizations, such as Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), World Trade Organization (WTO), and International Monetary Fund (IMF), define the international trade policy under their charter. The policies uphold the best interests of both developed and developing nations. The best example is the Doha Development Agenda which was formulated by the WTO.

## **2.4 Impact of Trade on Economic Growth**

### **2.4.1 Myanmar's economic growth**

Toshihiro Kudo *et al.* (2007) examined that the trade volumes of both exports and imports recorded in Myanmar government statistics are usually lower than those in the other two data series. One reason often given for this is that local traders attempt to evade taxes, either the export tax or import duties, by under-invoicing and under-reporting. However, strangely enough, the gaps in exports among them diminished from around 1997 and 1998, even though the introduction of an export tax of 10% in January 1999 must have meant that traders were more strongly motivated to resort to under-reporting than before. By contrast, the gaps in imports widened from 2003 onwards. It is difficult to find a single explanation of the gaps. The problem may have deep roots in the way the statistics are collected and in the different reporting systems employed by Myanmar and its trading partners.

Minn Maung Oo *et al.* (2013) studied that the emphasized calculations to analyze the determinants of growth in Myanmar export and imports after trade liberalization. According to in this study, the impact of trade liberalization can be seen as significant and vital to overall exports and imports. Myanmar export/import and volume of trade have been increasing year by year because the government is practicing a market-oriented system since 1988 and is encouraging the development of the private sector. The government is faced with a trade surplus after 2001 because it allows imports with export's earning. The government is attempting to uplift participation of the private sector by reducing government sector in trade.

Khin Thida *et al.* (2021) found the study that inflation and economic growth rate had a negative relationship in the long run. We should also alter our monetary policy, such as by lowering interest rates. Furthermore, the new administration should implement proper strategic policies to improve trade flows

and implement important changes in order for Myanmar to succeed supportable economic growth. The findings of this research can be applied to inform future study in order to develop sound trade liberalization policies that would help Myanmar's economy grow.

#### **2.4.2 India's economic growth**

Attahir Babaji Abubakar *et al.* (2015) conducted study on the policy recommendation to the government includes the enhancement of international trade participation by India. This can be achieved through creating the enabling atmosphere for trade promotion as well as increased participation of India in the world market. In particular, government should enhance the production of more exportable commodities by giving the producers tax incentives and providing them with subsidies when necessary. The government should also lower export tariffs so as to encourage more exports because export is found to have a positive effect on economic growth of India. The government should also discourage the importation except that of capital goods that can be used in production not consumption. The government can do this by imposing strict restrictions such as quotas and increase in import tariffs because importation has a negative effect on the economic growth of India. Also, the government should put in measures to lower down exchange rate as this has a negative effect on economic growth. On a final note, government should encourage domestic investment through enhancement of gross capital formation because it boosts the economic growth of India.

Radha Raghuramapatruni *et al.* (2020) described that Indian economy adopted the liberalization regime during 90s, which accelerated the growth of international trade. The recent initiatives of the government- Make in India, Export Promotion Strategies, Startup Initiatives and promotion of Brand India are in the right direction to promote the exports of the country. In particular, further enhancement of the production of more exportable commodities with tax incentives and export promotion subsidies are necessary for accelerating GDP

growth, along with these the government also needs to lower the export tariff in order to encourage more exports as this is one more variable which has a positive impact on growth.

S. Suriaganth *et al.* (2021) while studying in India's economics, it was observed that total exports of India have increased after the adoption of New Economic policy in India. Although India is facing a continuous deficit in its balance of payment but the overall prosperity is unbounded. In spite of fluctuations in GDP growth rate, the volume of trade is increasing day by day. The share of imports of petroleum and crude products and other non-bulk items have increased significantly while the imports of food grains and export-related items have declined. The study also indicates that post liberalization era has certainly helped India in achieving high growth in the economy as there has been a rapid growth of imports of capital goods and technical raw materials to meet the requirement of industrialization and growing imports of petroleum products for meeting industrial and consumption requirement. It is also found that though import has a negative influence on economic growth, the volume of trade reflected by economic openness has a positive impact on the economic growth of India and its magnitude is increasing continuously.

## **2.5 Impact of Exports and Imports in India-Myanmar**

Syed Ali Mujtaba *et al.* (2007) conducted study and opined that in India and Myanmar are considering series of initiatives for expansion of border the two countries. Indian has given its approval for the signing of a proposed agreement with Myanmar for avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to income taxes. The agreement once comes into effect will stimulate the flow of investment, technology and personnel from India to Myanmar and vice versa. It is also expected to provide tax stability and facilitate mutual economic cooperation between the two countries. The volume of trade between India's North East states and Myanmar has not been encouraging. The export growth is

around 7% against the import of 32%. The Myanmar-India border trade for the first quarter of 2006-07 (April-June) amounted to just 2.91 million dollars.

Ranjan Kshetrimayun *et al.* (2010) examined that there is a number of stumbling blocks in the way of progress of the border trade between India and Myanmar, in the year 2006-07, there is a huge increase in the volume of trade through Moreh. Government of India has taken up certain initiatives to bring further progress of the trade. Steps should be taken to streamline the illegal trades and state police and security forces should be sincere and honest in performing their duties. Special emphasis should be given towards the development of quality, skillful and standardized human resources in the state.

Anonymous *et al.* (2011) found the effect of the adoption of Look East Policy (LES) in the early 1990s, economic engagement between India and Myanmar has been steadily growing. Official trade between two countries increased steadily over the past decade, despite the fact that the Border Trade Agreement of 1994 had put a cap on the number of items that could be traded through the local trade points. India-Myanmar agreed to allow border trade in 22 commodities in the 1994 agreement, which was expanded to 40 items in 2008, but this seems to have lost its relevance particularly since informal/illegal trade has proliferated.

Dr. Ram Upendra Das *et al.* (2016) the study concludes that there are immense possibilities to augment border trade by adopting an integrated approach towards trade in goods, trade in services and investment. However, tremendous constraints remain.

Report on BSM Myanmar *et al.* (2018) in their study observed that the agriculture and the agro-climate condition in Myanmar is similar to India. This is the first attempt to understand the market for Indian products. The Buyer-Seller Meet was only one day event, thus, the equity was mainly basic in nature.

However, we have received serious enquiries for supply of paddy seeds, biscuits and confectioneries, processed foods, agro chemicals etc.

According to Export-Import Bank of India (2019) it was described that the major products of export from India to Myanmar would include the exports from the categories, namely, electrical and machinery and equipment (HS 85), machinery and mechanical appliances (HS 84), plastic and its articles (HS 39), articles of iron or steel (HS 73), animal or vegetable fats and oils (HS 15), man-made filaments (HS 54) and man-made staple fibers (HS 55).

Nisha Taneja *et al* (2019) while studying in India-Myanmar Border Trade is was anticipated that bilateral trade across the land border trade would be enhanced with the dismantling of the restrictive regime permitting trade in only 62 commodities and instead providing for normal trade in all commodities. Instead, the irony is that normal trade has since become negligible and trade has primarily shifted to the informed channels.

Embassy of India, Yangon *et al.* (2020) described India's import of beans and pulses. India is the fifth largest trading partner of Myanmar. It is fifth largest destination for exports and sixth largest source of imports. Agriculture sector dominate the trade, particularly supply of beans and pulses to India (\$809 million in 2016-17) and timber (\$156 million). India's exports to Myanmar include sugar (\$424 million in 2016-17 and \$67 million in 2017-18), pharmaceuticals (\$178 million in 2017-18), etc. The trade basket is narrow and subject to wide fluctuations.

Kavita Sewda *et al.* (2020) studied that India-Myanmar shares trade relations in many areas, but post-COVID-19 they can expand their trade relations further in areas such as pharmaceuticals, healthcare, transport, food processing, steel, renewable energy, communication, education and others which can help both countries to revive and generate employment. This would be realized not only through government-to-government efforts, but also through a sustained

people's awareness, promotion of investment and partnerships with the private sector, business and people.

Saleh Shahriar *et al.* (2020) conducted study and observed that India and Myanmar have increasingly been engaged in cross-border trade and economic cooperation. The findings have a few implications. First, the modernization of Moreh Lans customs could gear up the current trade flows between India and Myanmar. Second, the policy makers should focus on the trade regimes development and inter-state cooperation rather than the contentious issue of the Sino-Indian rivalry. Trade costs, price variability and import-export determinants of the commodities could be studied could be in the future.

## Chapter -3

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### 3.1 Locale of the Study Area

India is situated between 20° 35' N Latitude and 78° 57' E Longitudes and altitude of 248 m. Myanmar is situated between 21° 54' N Latitude and 95° 57' E Longitudes and altitude of 71 m.

India is at fourth position for trade with Myanmar beginning from the year 2000. In the year, Myanmar's import from India was 1.87 percent of total import. Share of Myanmar's export to India increased 12.46 percent and 15.54 percent in 2003 and 2206 respectively. Share of import from India to Myanmar also increased from 2.99 percent in 2003 to 3.88 percent in 2006. Myanmar's total trade with India was about 238 US million dollars in 2000, US\$ 921 million in 2003 and 2006, respectively. This trade increase was due to export from Myanmar to India.

Table 3.1 indicates that Myanmar is the second largest supplier of beans and pulses to India. The total value of beans and pulses exported to India in 2013-14 amounted to US\$ 459.4 million, US\$ 803 million in 2014-15, US\$ 817.54 million in 2015-16, US\$ 805.46 million in 2016-17, US\$ 430.06 million in 2017-18, US\$ 365.24 million in 2018-19, US\$ 338.13 million in 2019-20, US\$ 379.21 million in 2020-21, US\$ 666.43 million in 2021-22 and US\$ 604.96 million in 2022-23. The volume of pulses export has come down from US\$ 666.43 million in 2021-22 to US\$ 604.96 million in 2022-23.

Another important component of Myanmar's exports to India has been fresh fruit & spices articles. Fresh fruit and spices products, which accounted for about US\$ 14.37 million of Myanmar's exports to India in 2013-14 has increased to US\$ 116.4 million in 2022-23. India's exports to Myanmar include Niger seeds, sugar and maize etc.



**Fig. 2: Map of India and Myanmar Locality**

**Table 3.1: India's Imports from Myanmar (US\$ in million)**

Product Names	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (April-February)
Pulses	459.4	803	817.54	805.46	430.06	365.24	338.13	379.21	666.43	604.96
Niger Seeds	0	0.6	5.49	6.13	3.97	5.56	3.08	5.08	4.18	0.78
Fresh Fruits	9.69	14.55	17.13	16.17	0	0	0.02	13.62	16.56	111.07
Tobacco Unmanufactured	0	0	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.1	0.37	0	0.06
Sugar	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.08
Maize	0	0	0	0	0	0	48.63	1.33	0	0
Walnuts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0
Spices	4.68	7.05	8.63	9.52	6.87	5.16	7.09	7.29	3.74	5.33
Tea	0	0	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.13	0
Fruits / Vegetable Seeds	0.11	0.3	0.13	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0
	473.88	825.5	849.01	837.44	441.05	376.14	397.21	407	691.11	722.28

*Source: DGCIS (Provisional Data, Principal Commodities)*

**Table 3.2: India's Exports to Myanmar (US\$ in million)**

Product Name	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (April-February)
Others (Betel Leaves & Nuts)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.05	0	1.38	10.2
Oil Meals	60.34	48.06	17	29.13	41.71	33.4	18.49	19.9	9.98	28.82
Fresh Fruits	0	0	0.63	0	0.2	0.24	0.24	0.22	1.71	10.31
Sugar	10.49	0.48	456.9	423.83	66.95	125.58	3.31	0.24	3.2	2.4
Tea	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	3.48	3.29	3.9
Maize	0	0.22	1.58	2.96	7.96	11.61	8.59	8.68	16.2	1.75
Fruits / Vegetable Seeds	0.04	0.1	0.06	0.08	0.1	0.17	0.85	0.67	0.81	0.55
Coffee	5.99	3.9	4.33	2.61	1.05	0.47	1.12	1.63	1.44	2.88
Wheat	5.09	2.47	0.65	0	0	0	0	0.07	8.79	1.03
Millet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>81.95</b>	<b>55.23</b>	<b>481.15</b>	<b>458.61</b>	<b>117.97</b>	<b>171.47</b>	<b>35.85</b>	<b>34.89</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>61.84</b>

*Source: DGCIS (Provisional Data, Principal Commodities)*

**Table 3.3: India-Myanmar Bilateral Trade (US\$ in million)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>India's Export</b>	<b>India's Import</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Trade Balance</b>
2013-14	81.95	473.88	555.8	-391.93
2014-15	55.23	825.5	880.7	-770.27
2015-16	481.15	849.01	1330	-367.86
2016-17	458.61	837.44	1296	-378.83
2017-18	117.97	441.05	559	-323.08
2018-19	171.47	376.14	547.6	-204.67
2019-20	35.85	397.21	433.1	-361.36
2020-21	34.89	407	441.9	-372.11
2021-22	46.8	691.11	737.9	-644.31
2022-23 (April-February)	61.84	722.28	784.1	-660.44

*Source: DGCIS (Provisional Data, Principal Commodities)*

Bilateral trade has expanded significantly US\$ 735.5 in 2021-22. India's imports from Myanmar are dominated by agricultural items (pulses, fresh fruits and spices 90% of our imports). India's main exports to Myanmar are oil meals, sugar and coffee. Table 3.3 shows the value of total trade of India-Myanmar during the period of 2013-2023.

### 3.2 Analysis Method

This study employs four variables: (i) exports (EXP), (ii) imports (IMP) and (iii) exports current prices (EXPO), (iv) imports current prices (IMPO). The secondary data are collected from different publications, APEDA website and other sources in India-Myanmar trade relation for period 2013-2023. Data entry was done by using the Microsoft Excel Program and Statistical Packages of Mann Kendall Trend Test. The analytical techniques used in this study were intra industry trade (IIT), time series data analysis and the study tries to situate Agri-products trade in between the two nations.

#### 3.2.1 Intra Industry Trade (IIT)

Intra industry trade is the value of total trade remaining after subtraction of the absolute value of net exports and imports of manufacturing industry. For comparison, between countries this measure is expressed as a percentage of manufacturing industry's combined exports and imports. This index ranges from 0 to 100. If a country exports and imports roughly equal quantities of certain products, the IIT index is high. If trade is mainly one-way (whether exporting or importing), the IIT index is low.

$$IIT = 1 - \frac{|EXPO - IMPO|}{EXPO + IMPO}$$

Where,

EXPO = exports current prices

IMPO = imports current prices

### 3.2.2 Time Series Data Analysis

The second objective of this research is to examine the time series data; modeling technique is used by Mann Kendall Trend Test and Regression Model for Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR %):

Mann Kendall Trend Test is to statistically assess if there is a monotonic upward or downward trend of the variable of interest over time. One benefit of this test is that the data need not conform to any particular distribution. Data reported as non-detects can be included by assigning them a common value that is smaller than the smallest measured value in the data set. The procedure that will be described in the subsequent paragraphs assumes that there exists only one data value per time period.

The data values are evaluated as an ordered time series. Each data value is compared to all subsequent data values. The initial value of the Mann-Kendall statistic,  $S$ , is assumed to be 0 (e.g., no trend). If a data value from a later time period is higher than a data value from an earlier time period,  $S$  is incremented by 1. On the other hand, if the data value from a later time period is lower than a data value sampled earlier,  $S$  is decremented by 1. The net result of all such increments and decrements yields the final value of  $S$ .

Let  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  represent  $n$  data points where  $x_j$  represents the data point at time  $j$ . Then the Mann-Kendall statistic ( $S$ ) is given by

$$S = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^n \text{sign}(x_j - x_k)$$

Where :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sign}(x_j - x_k) &= 1 \text{ if } x_j - x_k > 0 \\ &= 0 \text{ if } x_j - x_k = 0 \\ &= -1 \text{ if } x_j - x_k < 0 \end{aligned}$$

A very high positive value of S is an indicator of an increasing trend, and a very low negative value indicates a decreasing trend. However, it is necessary to compute the probability associated with S and the sample size, n, to statistically quantify the significance of the trend.

Compound Annual Growth Rate, or CAGR, is the mean annual growth rate of an investment over a specified period of time longer than one year. The specific functional form was used to estimate the growth rate i.e.

$$Y_t = \alpha \exists^t U_t$$

Where,

$Y_t$  = The value of the variable in period  $t$  for which growth rate is to be estimated.

$\alpha$  = Initial value of  $Y$ .

$\exists = (1 + g)$  Parameter

$g$  = Rate at which  $Y$  grows every year in relation to its value in the preceding year.

$t$  = number of years (1, 2, ..., n).

$U_t$  = Disturbance term.

On the logarithmic transformation  $\text{Log } Y_t = \log \alpha + t \log \exists + \log U_t$

Can be expressed as  $Y_t^* = \log Y_t$ ,  $\alpha^* = \log \alpha$ ,  $\exists^* = \log \exists$  and  $U_t^* = \log U_t$

OLS estimate of  $\exists^*$  can be obtained as

$$\hat{\exists}^* = \frac{\sum Y^* t'}{\sum t'^*}$$

Where,  $y^* = \log Y_t - \frac{\sum \log Y_t}{n}$ ,  $t' = (t - \bar{t})$  and  $\bar{t} = \frac{\sum t}{n}$

Then the estimate of compound growth rate

$$\hat{g} = (\text{Antilog } \bar{E} - 1)$$

Expression of CAGR in percentage (100)

$$\hat{g} = (\text{Antilog } \bar{E} - 1) \times 100$$

The result of this probability will be describing in Chapter 4.

### **3.2.3 Some Conceptual Contours**

There are five layers of conceptual contours that are summarized here that include: (i) Linkages currency in between two countries, (ii) Export-led and Import-led growth strategy, (iii) Beyond economic corridors: Prospects for growth of export and import, (iv) Way to move forward trade in agri-products and (v) The role of border trade in strengthening the infrastructure activities.

## Chapter -4

### RESULTS

This chapter presents the findings of the study and their interpretation based on the Intra industry trade (IIT) that was estimated measuring the efficiency of trade. In addition, the regression model was run and analyzed of time series were conducted on the data and the robustness of the results. Thereafter, the regression model was estimated using the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR %) and analyzed of time series was run by Mann Kendall Trend Test. These results interpreted as is shown below.

#### **4.1 Intra Industry Trade of Export & Import in Between Two Countries (IIT)**

Table 4.1. calculated the intra industry trade of manufacturing for ten years in between two countries. India and Myanmar have the lowest trade in terms of exports and imports at the lower value of scale efficiency. The highest value efficiency is observed for only spices. A lower overall efficiency score observed in measure the efficiency of trade score suggests that a country is efficiency in trade terms in the former case and less efficient when we control for scale size. This means that scale operation does impact the trade efficiency of the country. Therefore, the not larger the divergence in measure the efficiency scores the lower the value of scale efficiency (in trade terms) and the more adverse the impact of scale size on trade efficiency.

**Table 4.1. Intra industry trade of export & import in between two countries (IIT)**

Products Name	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (April-February)
	IIT	IIT	IIT	IIT	IIT	IIT	IIT	IIT	IIT	IIT
Fresh Fruits	0	0	0.071	0	0	0	0.154	0.032	0.187	0.170
Sugar	0	0	0	0	0.001	0.001	0.047	0.286	0.043	0.065
Tea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.037	0.034	0.076	0
Maize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.300	0.266	0	0
Fruits / Vegetable Seeds	0.533	0.5	0.632	0.545	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulses	0.004	0.010	0.0005	0.0002	0.0003	0	0	0.001	0	0.001
Niger Seeds	0	0	0	0	0.035	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco Unmanufactured	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spices	0.723	0.410	0.482	0.386	0.942	0.743	0.764	0.662	0.887	0.768

## 4.2 Time Series Data Analysis

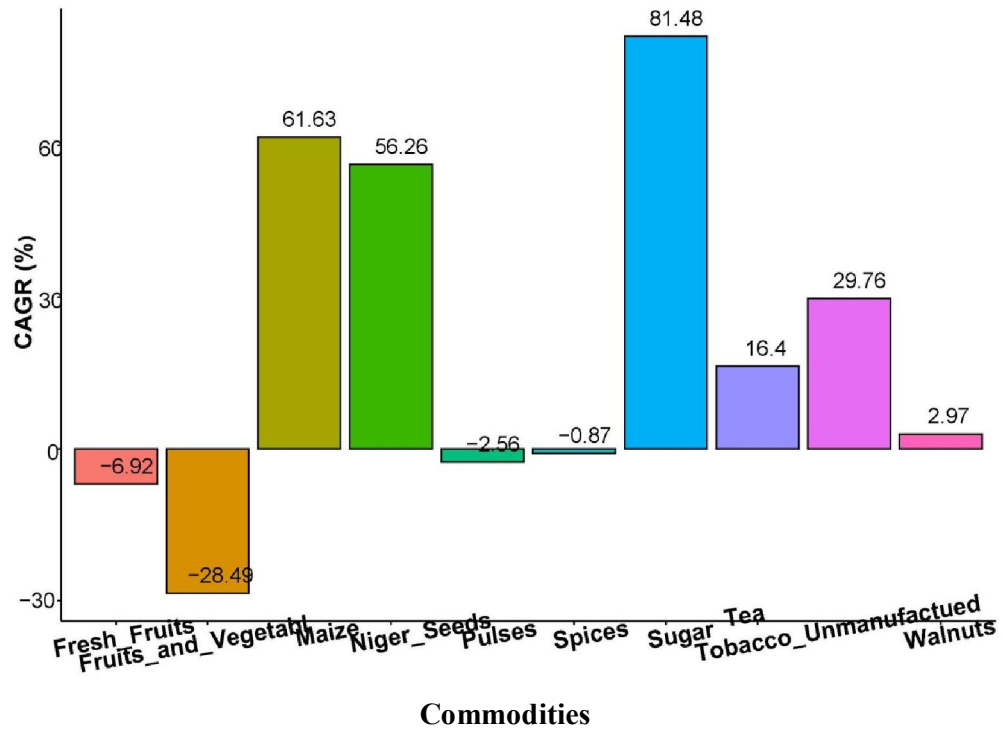
### 4.2.1 CAGR (%) of India's import from Myanmar (2013-2023)

The commodities-wise growth rate of agricultural imports from Myanmar that the growth rate of import of sugar at constant prices increased by 81.43 percent for the period 2013 to 2023 (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2, depicts that the commodities-wise growth rate of agricultural imports at constant prices for the periods of 2013 to 23 for niger seeds, tobacco unmanufactured, maize, walnuts and tea were a positive growth rate of 56.26 percent, 29.76 percent, 61.63 percent, 2.93 percent and 16.40 percent respectively, while other crops like pulses, fresh fruits, spices and fruit/vegetable seeds underwent a negative growth rate at various periods of time.

**Table 4.2: CAGR (%) of imports from Myanmar (2013-2023)**

Commodities	CAGR (%)
Pulses	-2.56
Niger Seeds	56.26
Fresh Fruits	-6.92
Tobacco Unmanufactured	29.76
Sugar	81.48
Maize	61.63
Walnuts	2.97
Spices	-0.87
Tea	16.40
Fruits / Vegetable Seeds	-28.49



**Fig.3: CAGR (%) of India's Import from Myanmar**

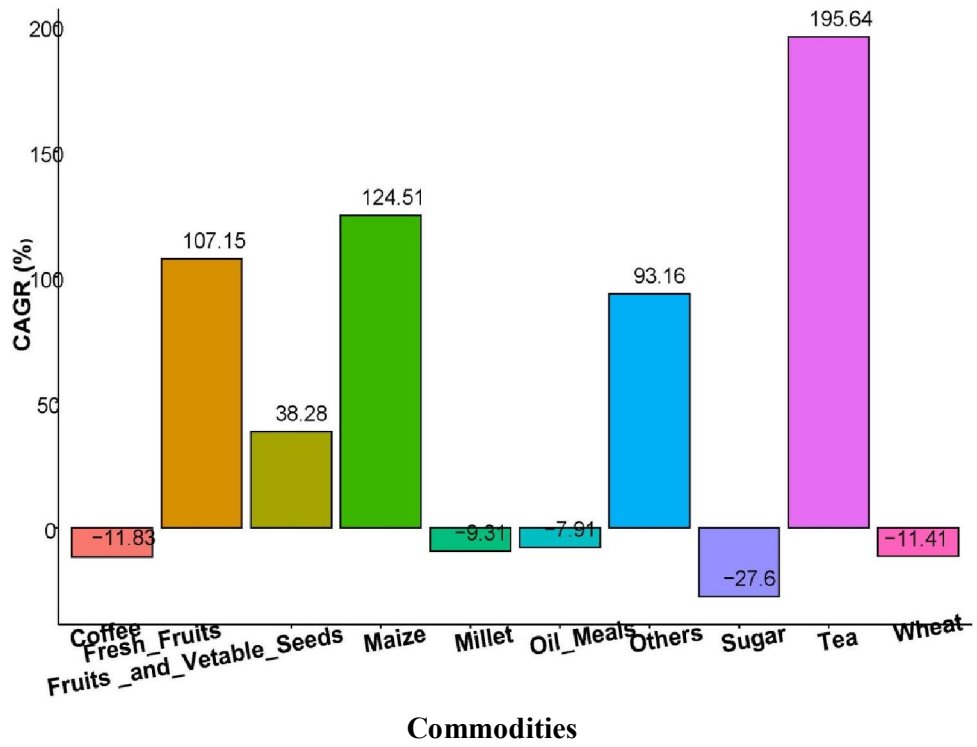
#### 4.2.2 CAGR (%) of India's export to Myanmar (2013-2023)

The commodities-wise growth rate of agricultural exports to Myanmar that the growth rate of export of tea at constant prices increased by 195.64 percent for the period 2013 to 2023 (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3, depicts that the commodities-wise growth rate of agricultural imports at constant prices for the periods of 2013 to 23 for betel leaves & nuts, fresh fruits, maize, fruits/vegetable seeds had a positive growth rate of 93.16 percent, 107.15 percent, 124.51 percent and 38.28 percent respectively, while other crops like oil meals, sugar, coffee, wheat and millet underwent a negative growth rate at various periods of time.

**Table 4.3: CAGR of India's exports to Myanmar (2013-2023)**

Commodities	CAGR (%)
Others (Betel Leaves &Nuts)	93.16
Oil Meals	-7.91
Fresh Fruits	107.15
Sugar	-27.60
Tea	195.64
Maize	124.51
Fruits / Vegetable Seeds	38.28
Coffee	-11.83
Wheat	-11.41
Millet	-9.31



**Fig. 4: CAGR (%) of India's Export to Myanmar**

### 4.2.3 Mann Kendall test and Sen's slope for India's import from Myanmar

From Table 4.4. it is found that in India's import from Myanmar, the Sen's Slope Estimates were 9.786 of tobacco unmanufactured and 9.5 of sugar in 2013 to 2023. Tobacco unmanufactured and sugar were indicated that it is positively and significantly by regarding the power of the original MK test. However, the outcomes obtained from pulses, niger, fresh fruits, maize, walnuts, spices, tea and fruits were no significant when the Sen's Slope Estimates approaches are applied to corrected series.

**Table 4.4: Mann Kendall test and Sen's slope for India's import from Myanmar**

S.No	Commodity	Mann Kendall statistic		Sen's slope
		z statistic	p value	
01	Pulses	-0.894	0.371	-26434.86
02	Niger	0.716	0.474	90.78
03	Fresh_Fruits	-0.090	0.928	-143.88
04	Tobacco Unmanufactured	1.180	0.238	9.786
05	Sugar	2.553	0.011	9.5
06	Maize	0.777	0.437	0
07	Walnuts	0.348	0.728	0
08	Spices	0	1	20.454
09	Tea	0.379	0.705	0
10	Fruits	-2.950	0.003	-0.12

#### 4.2.4 Mann Kendall test and Sen's slope for India's export to Myanmar

From Table 4.5. it is found that in India's export to Myanmar, the Sen's Slope Estimates were 41.25 of fresh fruits, 63.407 of tea, 790.596 of maize and 1.41 of fruits in 2013 to 2023. It was indicated that positively and significantly by regarding the power of the original MK test. Similar results were found for India's export, it was inferred that when the outcomes obtained from the original MK test and from the Sen's Slope approaches don't significantly from oil meals, sugar, coffee and wheat, one was supposed that there is no significant serial correlation affecting the trend analysis.

**Table 4.5: Mann Kendall test and Sen's slope for India's export to Myanmar**

S. No.	Commodity	Mann Kendall statistic		Sen's slope
		z statistic	p value	
01	Oil Meals	-1.789	0.074	-6877
02	Fresh Fruits	2.784	0.005	41.25
03	Sugar	-1.431	0.152	-9012
04	Tea	2.006	0.045	63.407
05	Maize	1.968	0.049	790.596
06	Fruits	2.504	0.012	1.41
07	Coffee	-1.431	0.152	-58.741
08	Wheat	-0.185	0.853	0

### **4.3 Some Conceptual Contours**

#### **4.3.1 Linkages currency in between two countries**

INR is the currency code for Indian Rupee, the symbol is ₹ . MMK is the currency code for Myanmar Kyat, the symbol is K. Currently, 1 Rupee is equivalent to 25.39 MMK in July 2023. Rupee-Kyat converter is provided without any warranty. These numbers imply that given by financial institutions as banks (RBI, CBM), brokers or money transfer companies. The Myanmar government intends to initiate the currency convertibility for the Indian rupee for trade along the border it shares with India. India country can permit its currency to be exchangeable with the Myanmar kyat for border trade activities. The using of INR direct currency settlement for border trade underscores the strong bilateral relations. An official exchange rate is grossly over-landed and an unofficial market determined rate.

#### **4.3.2 Export-led growth strategy**

The opposite of an export-led growth strategy is import substitution. Export-led growth strategy may be highlighted that exports and growth entail dual causality and border trade between India and Myanmar need to be approached from this perspective. For instance, policy improving and development has become a strong evidence. On the other hand, export-led growth was found competitive by enhancing productivity and promoting innovation to develop a high value of export. Effective of growth and development of the border region would have to be adopted therewithal in between two countries of export. Higher investment and employment in these related industries which then increase the potential for exports.

#### **4.3.3 Beyond economic corridors: Prospects for growth of export and import**

Despite these efforts of two governments, have similar economic structures in which agriculture trade and manufacturing activities contribute a

2000 ₹



1000 Kyat



500 ₹



500 Kyat



Fig. 5: Different currency

component of agricultural production. Providing for growth of export and import to them through a closer look points towards many economic activities with the help of economic integration could well ensure prospects.

The prospects of the growth of the export and import is to upgrade the participating countries by deriving tangible benefits in the form of income, employment, social welfare and improvement in the living standards of life of the people of both countries. Thus, it is an endeavour to growth of prosperity into a development zone through economic integration to achieve peace.

#### **4.3.4 Way to move forward trade in agri-products**

In between India-Myanmar, border hats also move forward an important role in facilitating of agri-products trade. In order to this vision, the efforts are required to meet regularly to discuss recommendations on issues pertaining to trade of the respective commodity and invite experts etc. The agriculture products to be traded should not be restricted in the existing trade agreements.

Trade in goods is officially allowed the presence of facilitative services like post-shipment credit, consignment-insurance, bank-guarantees, shipping services and to take place in the market determined currency exchange rate etc. that not only facilitate trade but also contribute to the competitiveness of exports. The overvalued currency is convenient for the present ruling junta to get its essential imports such as arms and ammunitions cheap. Therefore, the agriculture products to be traded should be allowed to take place in the market determined currency exchange rate.

#### **4.3.5 The role of border trade in strengthening the infrastructure activities**

The aim of the growth of the trade that it is building the infrastructure networks (The IMT Highway). Attempt to unlock the border infrastructure and transportation networks improvement of between two countries. The creative of investment, banking, connectivity, capacity building and up-gradation of border infrastructure. Recognize the two-way linkages between trade in goods and

services. A sufficiency of transparency and predictability in border procedures further increase the cost of doing business. Border trade and border region have been taking transport network to strengthen land route connection with the nearby local state.

## Chapter -5

### DISCUSSION

The results of the present study presented in the previous chapter are discussed in this chapter in light of the agricultural products trade in between India and Myanmar.

Looking at intra-industry trade, we can see that the export and import of agricultural products in between India and Myanmar. In 2021-22, India imported 3.74 US\$ million of spices from Myanmar while also exporting 2.98 US\$ million back to Myanmar. Spices are using in both countries that it is high value efficiency by compute of IIT. The result support the findings of George Emm. Halkos & Nickolaos G. Tzeremes, *et al.* (2005).

The results given in the table 4.2, 4.3 depict that the regression model use of CAGR (%), it was found that in 2013-23 Niger seeds, tobacco unmanufactured, maize, walnuts and tea had a positive growth rate of 56.26 percent, 29.76 percent, 61.63 percent, 2.93 percent and 16.40 percent respectively of India's import from Myanmar and betel leaves & nuts, fresh fruits, maize, fruits/vegetable seeds had a positive growth rate of 93.16 percent, 107.15 percent, 124.51 percent and 38.28 percent respectively of India's export to Myanmar. The statistical office consider that the weight reference period are the better estimates of the relative importance of commodities imported/exported. The study is in line with that of Zippia Team, *et al.* (2002).

The results presented in the present study is based on observed data in two tables (4.4 & 4.5) of Mann Kendall Test of Sen's slope for the period 2013-2023. The Sen's Slope Estimates of India's imports were 90.78 of Niger, 9.786 of tobacco unmanufactured, 9.5 of sugar and 20.454 of spices. Thus, regarding the power of the original MK test, it was indicated that there is no significant when the Sen's Slope Estimates approaches are applied to corrected series. India's exports of the Sen's Slope Estimates were 41.25 of fresh fruits, 63.407 of tea,

790.596 of maize and 1.41 of fruits in 2013 to 2023. Similar results were found for India's export, it was infer that when the outcomes obtained from the original MK test and from the Sen's Slope approaches don't significantly differ from each other, one was suppose that there is no significant serial correlation affecting the trend analysis. In the results obtained at two stations in positive and negative at different commodities of agri-products trade. Therefore, the results presented in this study can be considered as the trend for the parametric. The finding of the study contradicted with the findings of Rawshan Ali *et al.* (2019).

## Chapter-6

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

#### 6.1 Summary

This research aims to analyze the role of agricultural exports and import in India-Myanmar assessing the trade performance for 10 years from 2013 to 2023 by using different methodologies such as intra industry trade (IIT), regression model and Mann Kendal Test to analyze the data series of export and import. The data are obtained from APEDA.

The research strategy has been conducted in order to understand the process of economic growth of both countries. Looking at insights gained from this study would analyze the trade in identifying the issues that apply in the reform process. Keeping all these aspects in view, the study entitled “An Analytical study of India-Myanmar Trade Relations in major Agri-Products” was undertaken with the following objectives:

1. To measure the efficiency of trade in Agri-products between India and Myanmar.
2. To analyze the export & import scenario of Agri-products trade between the two nations.
3. To study the laying down conceptual contours of Agri-products trade between the two nations.

Some of the economics statistical facts that emerge from the above discussion need to be highlighted. First, the overall agri-products trade between India and Myanmar is getting benefits from exports and imports. Export items of India, betel leaves & nuts, oil males, fresh fruits, sugar, tea, maize, fruits and vegetable seeds, coffee, wheat and millet. Whereas through agri-products trade regime, import items from Myanmar, pulses, niger seeds, fresh fruits, tobacco unmanufactured, sugar, maize, walnuts, spices, tea and fruit and vegetable seeds.

Therefore, emphasis on trade augmentation in agri-products is a worthwhile objective to pursue.

According to the results of IIT, the country's bilateral trade is no trade by computed from export and import. The regression model was used to estimate the growth rate of the trade. In case of trade, the regression model of CAGR is prevails regarding the normal growth rate from 10 commodities for export and import in between India and Myanmar. Calculated of non-parametric correlation coefficient by MK test. Sen's slope, 6 items were significance and 12 items were non significance for export and import in between two countries. The results shown by studying of some conceptual contours for situating trade in India-Myanmar, it may be highlighted then checking such trade through land routes may help increase availability of agricultural products in a legal manner on both sides of the nations.

## **6.2 Conclusion**

This study was an attempt to describe India-Myanmar agri-products trade describing in only 10 commodities from all traded agri-products from the year 2013 to 2023. The study has found few implications. First, the modernization of export and import was geared up in 10 years flows between India and Myanmar. Second, some conceptual contours were studied to focus on the laying down of agri-products trade between the two nations. As a result, it has highlighted the potential for export and import diversification together with competitiveness of between two countries agri-products. India's exports are lower than the India's import from Myanmar.

Accordingly, using the Intra Industry Trade (IIT), this research examines whether trade value is low. In the analysis of India's import from Myanmar, tobacco and sugar were positively and significantly influenced by Mann Kendall Test. In the analysis of India's export to Myanmar, fresh fruits, tea, maize and fruits were positively and significantly influenced by Mann Kendall Test. The

findings of this research can be applied to conduct future study in order to develop exports and imports that would help two countries' economies grow.

### **6.3 Policy Implications**

Some valuable findings emerged from this study can be useful for future policy liberalization. As well as, the policy for trade should direct the linkages between traders in adjoining states across the border.

In statistical result of this study, rises in trade and growth are often completely associated in a statistically meaningful way as well includes the causativeness issue. In the analysis of India's import from Myanmar, 2 items were significance and 8 items were non-significant in 10 commodities. In the analysis of India's export to Myanmar, 4 items were significance and 4 items were non significance in 10 commodities.

The results shown by MK test, 6 items were significance and 12 items were non-significant for export and import in between two countries. As a result, trade of agri-products was negative and not significantly related to exports and import in between two countries. However, the study was just a ten years study. In doing so, we may see benefits from policy frameworks for India-Myanmar 'normal' trade through the land border need to be explored by the businesses from both sides.

In addition, a border trade is severely constrained by insufficient of information on number goods which could be traded. Two important developments could contribute to an increase in exports of border trade. This included that trade policy changes, other non-trade policy measures or circumstances not related to policy actions of the government.

Therefore, the policy for benefits from agri-products trade program should emphasize to increase gross income of countries. As well as, the policy for agri-products trade program should be to improve information and advisory services.

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**APPENDIX-I****Table 1: India's Import from Myanmar**

(Qty in MT)

<b>Product Names</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23 (April- February)</b>
Pulses	667152	931330	722040	653201	566001	700715	503944	446501	746286	684660
Niger Seeds	0	703	4677	5499	4724.7	8313.88	4196.91	5656.8	4251	817
Fresh Fruits	5801	7144	6849	6080	0	0	5	3845	4650	32023
Tobacco Unmanufactured	0	0	28.93	60.67	49.78	48.93	76.28	137.53	0	46.31
Sugar	0	0	0	4	24	76	110	38	76	74
Maize	0	0	0	0	0	0	186209.66	5241.58	0	0
Walnuts	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Spices	2981.34	4305.73	4851.9	4485.46	3279.3	3847.63	6595.96	5278.26	2323.13	3381.57
Tea	0	0	21.6	21.6	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	39.6	0
Fruits / Vegetable Seeds	477.5	3.25	0.66	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>676411.84</b>	<b>943485.98</b>	<b>738469.09</b>	<b>669351.85</b>	<b>574098.58</b>	<b>713021.24</b>	<b>701162.61</b>	<b>466717.97</b>	<b>757625.73</b>	<b>721001.88</b>



<b>Total</b>	<b>156553.61</b>	<b>107820.4</b>	<b>1196616.13</b>	<b>892560.93</b>	<b>267177.36</b>	<b>469159.69</b>	<b>70454.31</b>	<b>59843.1</b>	<b>70574.1</b>	<b>83058.08</b>
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*Source : DGCIS (Provisional Data, Principal Commodities)*

**Table 3: India-Myanmar Bilateral Trade Volume** (Qty in MT)

<b>Year</b>	<b>India's Import</b>	<b>India's Export</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Trade Volume</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	676411.84	156553.61	832965.45	519858.23
<b>2014-15</b>	943485.98	107820.4	1051306.38	835665.58
<b>2015-16</b>	738469.09	1196616.13	1935085.22	-458147.04
<b>2016-17</b>	669351.85	892560.93	1561912.78	-223209.08
<b>2017-18</b>	574098.58	267177.36	841275.94	306921.22
<b>2018-19</b>	713021.24	469159.69	1182180.93	243861.55
<b>2019-20</b>	701162.61	70454.31	771616.92	630708.3
<b>2020-21</b>	466717.97	59843.1	526561.07	406874.87
<b>2021-22</b>	757625.73	70574.1	828199.83	687051.63
<b>2022-23 (April-February)</b>	721001.88	83058.08	804059.96	637943.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>6961346.77</b>	<b>3373817.71</b>	<b>10335164.48</b>	<b>3587529.06</b>

*Source : DGCIS (Provisional Data, Principal Commodities)*

**Table 4: CAGR (%), R Square and P-value of India's Import from Myanmar**

S. No.	Products	CAGR (%)	R Square	P-value
1	Pulses	-2.564	0.141	0.284
2	Niger Seeds	56.265	0.251	0.140
3	Fresh Fruits	-6.917	0.003	0.884
4	Tobacco Unmanufactured	29.758	0.156	0.259
5	Sugar	81.479	0.803	0.000
6	Maize	61.633	0.107	0.356
7	Walnuts	2.969	0.030	0.631
8	Spices	-0.874	0.008	0.810
9	Tea	16.399	0.092	0.394
10	Fruits / Vegetable Seeds	-28.490	0.222	0.169

**Table 5: CAGR (%), R Square and P-value of India's Export to Myanmar**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Products</b>	<b>CAGR (%)</b>	<b>R Square</b>	<b>P-value</b>
1	Others (Betel Leaves &Nuts)	93.165	0.491	0.024
2	Oil Meals	-7.912	0.248	0.143
3	Fresh Fruits	107.154	0.646	0.005
4	Sugar	-27.603	0.127	0.312
5	Tea	195.644	0.568	0.012
6	Maize	124.512	0.444	0.035
7	Fruits / Vegetable Seeds	38.276	0.602	0.008
8	Coffee	-11.828	0.267	0.126
9	Wheat	-11.413	0.007	0.824
10	Millet	-9.307	0.165	0.244

## India Import of Principal Commodities: All Agri

Country/Region Name: Myanmar

Qty in MT  
Value in US\$ Mill

S. No.	Product Names	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23 (April-February)	
		Qty	US\$	Qty	US\$	Qty	US\$	Qty	US\$	Qty	US\$	Qty	US\$	Qty	US\$	Qty	US\$	Qty	US\$	Qty	US\$
1	Pulses	667152	459.4	931330	803	722040	817.5	653201	805.5	566001	430.1	700715	365.2	503944	338.1	446501	379.2	746286	666.4	684660	605
2	Niger Seeds	0	0	703	0.6	4677	5.49	5499	6.13	4724.7	3.97	8313.9	5.56	4196.9	3.08	5656.8	5.08	4251	4.18	817	0.78
3	Fresh Fruits	5801	9.69	7144	14.55	6849	17.13	6080	16.17	0	0	0	0	5	0.02	3845	13.62	4650	16.56	32023	111.1
4	Tobacco Unmanufactured	0	0	0	0	28.93	0.02	60.67	0.06	49.78	0.07	48.93	0.06	76.28	0.1	137.53	0.37	0	0	46.31	0.06
5	Sugar	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	24	0.02	76	0.05	110	0.08	38	0.04	76	0.07	74	0.08
6	Maize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186210	48.63	5241.6	1.33	0	0	0	0
7	Walnuts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Spices	2981.3	4.68	4305.7	7.05	4851.9	8.63	4485.5	9.52	3279.3	6.87	3847.6	5.16	6596	7.09	5278.3	7.29	2323.1	3.74	3381.6	5.33
9	Tea	0	0	0	0	21.6	0.07	21.6	0.07	19.8	0.06	19.8	0.07	19.8	0.06	19.8	0.06	39.6	0.13	0	0
10	Fruits / Vegetable Seeds	477.5	0.11	3.25	0.3	0.66	0.13	0.12	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>		<b>473.9</b>		<b>825.5</b>		<b>849</b>		<b>837.4</b>		<b>441.1</b>		<b>376.1</b>		<b>397.2</b>		<b>407</b>		<b>691.1</b>		<b>722.3</b>

Source : DGCIIS (Provisional Data, Principal Commodities)

## India Export of Principal Commodities: All Agri Country Name/Region Name: Myanmar

Qty in MT  
Value in US\$ Mill

S. No.	Product Names	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23 (April-February)	
		Qty	US\$	Qty	US\$	Qty	US\$	Qty	US\$	Qty	US\$	Qty	US\$	Qty	US\$	Qty	US\$	Qty	US\$	Qty	US\$
1	Others (Betel Leaves & Nuts)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0.05	0	0	365.16	1.38	1774.04	10.2
2	Oil Meals	1E+05	60.34	97188	48.06	37676	17	75897	29.13	109491	41.71	90917	33.4	55266	18.49	53324	19.9	23980	9.98	70413	28.82
3	Fresh Fruits	0	0	0	0	413	0.63	2	0	103	0.2	101	0.24	155	0.24	167	0.22	540	1.71	1833	10.31
4	Sugar	22865	10.49	1061	0.48	1E+06	456.9	814064	423.8	150967	66.95	369643	125.6	9558	3.31	546	0.24	7100	3.2	3915	2.4
5	Tea	0.72	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	391.85	3.2	452.6	3.48	443.85	3.29	570.23	3.9
6	Maize	0.05	0	100	0.22	800.12	1.58	2045	2.96	6413.1	7.96	8403	11.61	4802	8.59	4753	8.68	9901.6	16.2	1046.2	1.75
7	Fruits / Vegetable Seeds	0.24	0.04	3.4	0.1	5.8	0.06	6.43	0.08	4.75	0.1	5.15	0.17	17.83	0.85	20.13	0.67	9.36	0.81	14.68	0.55
8	Coffee	996.6	5.99	685	3.9	833.2	4.33	546.5	2.61	198.5	1.05	90.5	0.47	227.6	1.12	336.3	1.63	290	1.44	467.93	2.88
9	Wheat	17846	5.09	8783	2.47	2755	0.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	0.07	27944	8.79	3024	1.03
10	Millet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0

	<b>Total</b>		81.95		55.23		481.2		458.6		118		171.5		35.85		34.89		46.8		61.84
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*Source : DGCIS (Provisional Data, Principal Commodities)*

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**CERTIFICATE**

Certified that all the corrections/amendments as suggested by External Examiner **Prof. Abdul Rauf**, Ex HoD, Division of Agricultural Sciences and Statistics, FoA, Wadura, SKUAST-K during Viva-Voce examination held on **08-09-2023** have been incorporated in the manuscript entitled “**An Analytical Study of India-Myanmar Trade Relations in Major Agri-Products**” submitted by **Ms. San Thida (Regd. No. MSA-2021-1393)**.

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