

Sustaining exports

Why in news?

 $n\n$

The trend of contraction in exports has been arrested, following six straight months of growth.

 $n\n$

What are the reasons behind the growth?

 $n\$

\n

- There has been 17.5% year-on-year rise in February 2017, the highest expansion since October 2011.
- This will also be the first time since 2013-14 that India's exports growth is likely to end the fiscal year on a positive note.

 $n\n$

\n

• The recent growth has been led by a sharp jump in a few items such as iron ore and engineering goods.

\n

• The impact of recovery in oil prices also helped India's exports earning from petroleum products as well as demand for Indian goods from oil-rich nations in West Asia.

۱n

- But its influence on full year exports may be neutral.
- This will also lead to a jump in India's import bill, because crude oil is the nation's largest import.

١,

What is in the future?

 $n\n$

\n

• Oil prices have once again softened recently due to doubts over effectiveness of production cuts mandated by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

۱n

- Such volatility in oil prices may once again lead to a widening of trade deficit, as imports continue to rise much faster than exports.
- \bullet There is also increasingly protectionist approach worldwide as opposed to more integrated on trade. $\mbox{\sc h}$

\n\n

What should be done?

 $n\n$

\n

• The only way to help exports grow is by becoming more competitive through lower costs.

۱n

• The US is the largest destination for Indian exports accounting for about 15 per cent of outbound merchandise.

\n

 The good news is that India's exports to Asian nations, including immediate neighbours such as Nepal, and to Vietnam and Malaysia have been rising.

\n

• Additional efforts to increase demand in these countries will stand India in good stead.

\n

 It also needs to further diversify its geographical spread given the risk posed by a possible US protectionist policy.

 $n\n$

 $n\n$

Source: Business Line

