

# External Sector

The world economy continued to grow at a robust pace during 2006. The growth rate was estimated at 3.9 per cent, compared to 3.5 per cent in 2005 (Table E.1). The acceleration in global output was stimulated by the impressive performance of the developing countries, which collectively grew at the rate of 7 per cent — more than twice that registered by the high-income countries (3.1 per cent) during the same year. Though their share in the global output was 22 per cent, the developing countries' contribution to the growth of world GDP touched 38 per cent. Among them, China and India posted growth rates of 10.4 per cent and 8.7 per cent respectively. Their sustained growth played an important role in strengthening global output increase. The others in the group also registered an impressive growth rate of 5.5 per cent in 2006, up from 5.1 per cent in 2005.

However, most of the increase in global output growth was visible during the first half of the 2006. The United States registered robust growth in real output during the first six months of 2006, but lost momentum in the third quarter due to a slowdown in the housing sector, which, in turn, was a response to rising short-term interest rates. However, there are positive signals in the economy that profits, non-residential investment and consumption would be robust, accompanied by low inflation and unemployment. Europe, after several years of weak growth, regis-

tered an estimated 2.4 per cent acceleration in output in 2006, up from 1.4 per cent in 2005. Meanwhile, Japan gained in business confidence, thereby pushing up growth to 2.9 per cent in 2006, up from 2.6 per cent in 2005.

The volatility in oil prices, which peaked in August and registered secular decline in prices thereafter, affected global economic growth. However, oil prices bounced back from mid-January 2007 and touched \$ 57.6 a barrel during February 2007 due to higher demand caused by cold weather and tighter OPEC supplies. High prices contributed to gradual growth of inflation in some developing countries. In high-income countries, including the US, core inflation was relatively stable. The US witnessed some rise in inflation during the first half 2006, but it has eased in recent months.

Even with the rise in short-term interest rates, the financial conditions in developing countries appear favourable. Global liquidity is buoyant, marked by ample supply of global savings and business sector consolidation in the US and Asia. After five years of imbalances in global spending patterns, it has started stabilising in 2006. While there was relatively weaker domestic demand in the US, the acceleration of economic activity in Europe and continued growth recovery in Japan helped stabilise the US Current Account Deficit, which is expected to touch \$850 billion, with roughly the same

share of GDP as in 2005. However, the Dollar remained broadly stable against major currencies during 2006.

The volume of global trade is estimated to have grown by 9.7 per cent in 2006, compared to 7.7 per cent in 2005. Most of the acceleration in the expansion of world trade took place in the first and third quarters of 2006. China, Japan and United States accounted for the significant part of the growth in the world trade. China's exports seems have grown faster than the US in 2006, thus making it the world's second largest exporter. The growth in the volume of trade is expected to decelerate to less than 8 per cent during 2007 and 2008.

There are challenges lying ahead for world trade in terms of its composition and direction. The continuing deadlock on the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) undermines the benefits that both developed and developing countries may reap from free trade. However, many of the WTO members are busy in signing bilateral and regional trade agreements, thus showing little interest to arrive at consensus on multilateral trade negotiations.

### **India's Merchandise Trade**

In 2005-06 the value of India's Merchandise exports crossed the \$ 100-billion mark for the first time (Table E.2); its share in the GDP increased to around 13 per cent, compared to 6 per cent in 1990-91. However, annual growth was only 23 per cent during 2005-06, which was less than what was achieved in 2004-05 --30.8 per cent. Moreover, exports decreased to 19.3 per cent during the period April-February 2006-07 compared to 27.7 per cent during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The growth of India's exports could be assessed by accounting for the appreciation/depreciation of the Dollar in the world market. Breaking the trend of depreciation

since 2002-03, the Dollar appreciated against the International Monetary Fund's measure of Standard Drawing Rights (SDR) by 1.7 per cent during 2005-06. Assuming exports expressed in SDRs to be a proxy measure, India's export volume grew by 24.7 per cent in 2005-06, compared to 26.6 per cent in 2004-05. The growth in the index of Real Effective Exchange Rate showed mixed trends from 2000-01 to 2005-06. The Rupee depreciated by 4 per cent during April-February 2006-07.

India's total merchandise imports, including both oil and non-oil imports, continued to grow since 2002-03, but at a decelerated rate in 2005-06. Total imports grew by 27.7 per cent in 2005-06 compared to a growth rate of 42.7 per cent in 2004-05. However, during the triennium ending (TE) 2005-06, imports grew faster than exports at an annual average rate of 32.6 per cent. But, total imports declined sharply to 27.8 per cent during April-February 2006-07, in contrast to the growth of 35.9 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The growth in oil imports increased by 47.3 per cent during 2005-06 compared to 45.1 per cent in 2004-05. Oil imports grew at an average of 36.3 per cent during TE 2005-06. During the period April-February 2006-07, oil imports decelerated to 32.5 per cent as against 49.7 per cent during the same period of 2005-06.

Non-oil imports registered drastic deceleration -20.5 per cent during 2005-06 - compared to the growth of 31.5 per cent and 41.8 per cent in 2003-04 and 2004-05 respectively. During TE 2005-06, non-oil imports grew at an average rate of 31.3 per cent. Non-oil imports registered lower growth rate of 25.7 per cent during April-February 2006-07 than the growth of 30.6 per cent in the corresponding period of previous year.

### Composition of India's Exports

A broad composition of India's exports for the period April-November during the past two years is presented in Table E.3. The growth in total Merchandise exports was 26.9 per cent in April-November 2006-07, compared with 29.5 per cent growth during the corresponding period of 2005-06. Among the five broad groups of export commodities, Agriculture and allied products, Petroleum and crude products and other commodities have shown acceleration in growth rates.

The acceleration in exports of Petroleum and crude products and other commodities have been remarkable, with their respective shares of 15.8 per cent and 3.9 per cent in total exports during 2006-07. Though the share of agriculture and allied products in total exports declined marginally during April-November 2006-07, their growth rate increased from 20.6 per cent to 23.8 per cent during the periods under consideration. Export growth of ores and minerals and manufactured goods has decelerated. The share of Manufactured products has declined from 71.1 per cent in April-November 2005-06 to 66.2 per cent in the same period of 2006-07. Exports of engineering goods and textiles showed acceleration while that of other Manufactured items have decelerated.

### Direction of Exports

Details of India's exports to the top 15 destination countries and major regions are given in Table E.4. During April-November 2006-07, India's exports to only four of them registered acceleration over the corresponding period of 2005-06. These were UAE, Italy, Belgium and Saudi Arabia. The growth in India's exports to UAE and Italy has been impressive at 57.7 per cent and 51.6 per cent respectively during April-November 2006-07. Exports to

the remaining 11 countries have decelerated. There has been sharp deceleration in India's exports to Netherlands, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong and Singapore. The US remains the top export destination followed by UAE and China. Among the regions, exports to the ASEAN countries registered spectacular acceleration while exports to the NIEs and EU have decelerated during April-November 2006-7.

### Composition of Imports

The broad composition of India's Non-Oil imports for the period April-November 2006-07 is presented in Table E.5. Total Non-Oil imports decelerated to 22.0 per cent during April-November 2006-07, compared with a growth of 40.5 per cent in the corresponding period of 2005-06. Except Food and related items, the growth of imports of all other broader categories decelerated during the last 10 months of 2006-07. The import deceleration of Non-Oil commodities is alarming, particularly in the case of capital goods.

### Balance of Payments

India's Merchandise Trade Deficit soared from \$ 33.7 billion in 2004-05 to \$ 51.8 billion in 2005-06 (Table E.6). The Trade Deficit increased to \$ 52.3 billion in April-December 2006-07, up a great deal from \$ 40.1 billion during the corresponding period of 2005-06. The Total Net Invisibles rose to \$ 42.7 billion during 2005-06. The value of private transfers was higher than Services during 2004-05 and 2005-06, but it declined during the last nine months of 2006-07. A slower increase in net invisibles, when compared to the Merchandise Trade Deficit, resulted in a large Current Account Deficit of \$ 9.2 billion in 2005-06 compared with \$2.5 billion in 2004-05.

The Capital Account Surplus declined to \$ 23.4 billion in 2005-06 from \$ 28.0 billion in 2004-05. It was caused by a decline in commercial borrowings (including short term credit) and a fall in banking capital. However, it went up to \$ 27.3 billion in April-December 2006-07 compared to the same period of previous year -\$ 13.4 billion.

External assistance to India declined in 2005-06. Foreign investment flows, including FDI and FII, amounted to \$ 17.2 billion in 2005-06. Foreign Institutional Investment (FII), at \$ 12.5 billion, surged ahead of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) with \$ 7.7 billion during 2005-06. Surprisingly, the flow of FII was lower than FDI during April-December 2006-07 when compared to the same period of the previous year. Forex reserves increased to \$ 15.1 billion in 2005-06.

The details of India's net and gross invisibles are presented in Tables E.7 and E.8. The Net Receipts from the export of software services increased to \$ 22.4 billion in 2005-06 up from \$ 16.9 billion in 2004-05. The increasing momentum in the export of software services could also be observed during April-December of the past two years. The receipts from travel exports have declined slightly during 2005-06, but seem to have started picking up during April-December 2006-07. Within transfers, the value of private transfers was much higher than official.

Among Services, the Gross Receipts from the export of software services have increased to \$ 23.6 billion in 2005-06 from \$ 17.7 billion in 2004-05 (Table E.8). The Gross Receipts from Travel, Transportation and Insurance increased during the last nine months of the 2004-05 and 2005-06.

### **Warning Signals**

India's Merchandise exports have decelerated during 2005-06 over 2004-05 and also during April-November 2006-07 over the corresponding period of 2005-06. The worrisome fact is that Non-Oil imports have registered sharp deceleration in 2005-06 over 2004-05. The deceleration was drastic during April-November 2006-07 when compared to the corresponding period of 2005-06. The slowdown in imports of capital goods and raw materials indicate slowing investment activity and do not augur well for the growing economy. In the medium term, this might have a negative impact on overall economic growth. Therefore, urgent steps need to be taken to strengthen the competitiveness of India's exports.

**Table E.1: The Global Outlook in Summary**  
(percentage change from previous year, except interest rates and oil price)

	1990-2000	2004	2005	Estimate 2006	Forecast 2007	Forecast 2008
<i>Global conditions</i>						
World trade volume	5.8	10.4	7.7	9.7	7.5	7.8
Consumer prices						
G-7 countries <sup>a,b</sup>		1.8	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.7
United States		2.7	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.1
Commodity Prices (US\$)						
Non-oil commodities		17.5	13.4	20.6	-4.5	-8.4
Oil price (US\$ per barrel) <sup>c</sup>		37.7	53.4	64.0	55.9	52.7
Oil price (percent change)		30.6	41.5	19.9	-12.7	-5.7
Manufactures unit export value <sup>d</sup>		6.9	0.8	2.4	3.8	0.4
Interest rates						
\$,6-month (percent)		1.6	3.6	5.4	5.7	5.0
£,6-month (percent)		2.1	2.2	3.0	3.6	4.2
Real GDP growth <sup>e</sup>						
<b>World</b>	3.0	4.1	3.5	3.9	3.2	3.5
Memo item: World (PPP weights) <sup>f</sup>		5.2	4.7	5.1	4.5	4.6
<b>High-income</b>	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.4	2.8
OECD countries		3.2	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.7
Euro Area		1.7	1.4	2.4	1.9	1.9
Japan		2.7	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.5
United States		4.2	3.2	3.2	2.1	3.0
Non-OECD countries		6.4	5.8	5.3	4.7	4.8
<b>Developing countries</b>	3.4	7.2	6.6	7.0	6.4	6.1
East Asia and the Pacific	8.5	9.0	9.0	9.2	8.7	8.1
China		10.1	10.2	10.4	9.6	8.7
Indonesia		5.1	5.6	5.5	6.2	6.5
Thailand		6.2	4.5	4.5	4.6	5.0
Europe and Central Asia	0.6	7.2	6.0	6.4	5.7	5.5
Poland		5.3	3.4	5.4	5.1	5.2
Russian Federation		7.2	6.4	6.8	6.0	5.5
Turkey		8.9	7.4	6.0	5.0	5.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.2	6.0	4.5	5.0	4.2	4.0
Argentina		9.0	9.2	7.7	5.6	4.0
Brazil		4.9	2.3	3.5	3.4	3.8
Mexico		4.4	3.0	4.5	3.5	3.5
Middle East and North Africa	4.0	4.8	4.4	4.9	4.9	4.8
Algeria		5.2	5.3	3.0	4.5	4.3
Egypt, Arab Rep of		4.2	4.9	5.8	5.6	5.8
Iran, Islamic Rep of		5.1	4.4	5.8	5.0	4.7
South Asia	5.4	8.0	8.1	8.2	7.5	7.0
Bangladesh		6.3	6.2	6.7	6.2	6.5
India		8.5	8.5	8.7	7.7	7.2
Pakistan		6.4	7.8	6.6	7.0	6.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.2	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4
Kenya		4.9	5.8	4.9	5.1	4.9
Nigeria		6.5	6.2	4.8	5.1	5.4
South Africa		4.5	4.9	4.6	3.9	4.3
Memorandum items						
Developing countries						
excluding transition countries	4.2	7.3	6.8	7.0	6.4	6.1
excluding China and India	2.3	6.1	5.1	5.5	4.9	4.9

Note: PPP=purchasing power parity

a. Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States

b. In local currency, aggregated using 2000 GDP weights.

c. Simple average of Dubai, Brent, and West Texas Intermediate

d. Unit value index of manufactured exports from major economies, expressed in US dollars

e. GDP in 2000 constant dollars; 2000 prices and market exchange rates.

f. GDP measured at 2000 PPP weights

Source: World Bank, *Global Economic Prospects*, 2007

**Table E.2: India's Foreign Trade (US\$ Million) and Currency Movement (% change, y-o-y)**

Year	US Dollar vis-à-vis SDR* (%)	REER # (%)	Exports	Growth rate (%)	Oil imports	Growth rate (%)	Non-oil imports	Growth rate (%)	Total imports	Growth rate (%)	Trade balance
2000-01	-4.1	3.6	44560.3	21.0	15650.1	24.2	34886.4	-5.9	50536.5	1.7	-5976.2
2001-02	-3.2	-0.1	43826.7	-1.6	14000.3	-10.5	37413.0	7.2	51413.3	1.7	-7586.6
2002-03	4.9	-2.6	52719.4	20.3	17639.5	26.0	43772.6	17.0	61412.1	19.4	-8692.7
2003-04	7.9	3.2	63842.6	21.1	20569.5	16.6	57579.6	31.5	78149.1	27.3	-14306.5
2004-05	4.2	-0.8	83535.9	30.8	29844.1	45.1	81673.3	41.8	111517.4	42.7	-27981.5
2005-06	-1.7	2.3	102725.1	23.0	43963.1	47.3	98453.2	20.5	142416.3	27.7	-39691.2
<b>April-February</b>											
2005-06	-1.9	2.9	91500.0	27.7	39748.4	49.7	89370.4	30.6	129118.8	35.9	-37618.8
2006-07	1.8	-4.0	109126.8	19.3	52673.5	32.5	112311.9	25.7	164985.3	27.8	-55858.5

\* A negative/positive sign indicates appreciation/depreciation of the US Dollar vis-à-vis SDR

# A positive/negative sign indicates appreciation/depreciation of the Indian Rupee

**Note:** REER is the index of real effective exchange rate of Indian Rupee vis-à-vis USD based on 36 country bilateral export weights REER for April-February corresponds to the period April-December

Figures for period April-February 2005-06 are provisionally revised, and for April-February 2006-07 are provisional

**Source:** DGCI&S, in RBI, *Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy*, 2005-06

GOI, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Press Release, April 2, 2007

Reserve Bank of India, Monthly Bulletin, March 2007

www.ExchangeRate.com

**Table E.3: Share and Growth of India's Major Export Commodities (April-November, % \$ Value)**

Commodity/ Commodity Groups	Share in Total Exports		Growth Rate	
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
<b>I. Agricultural &amp; Allied Products</b>	9.4	9.2	20.6	23.8
<b>II. Ores &amp; Minerals</b>	5.6	4.9	49.2	11.4
<b>III. Manufactured Goods of which</b>	71.1	66.2	25.3	18.0
1. Leather & Leather Manufactures	2.7	2.3	14.9	9.7
2. Chemicals & Related Products	9.6	9.2	31.2	22.7
3. Engineering Goods	20.8	22.8	32.8	39.4
4. Textiles (excl RMG)	6.9	6.0	9.4	10.7
5. Readymade Garments (RMG)	8.1	6.9	33.4	7.4
6. Gems and Jewellery	16.2	12.7	22.6	-0.6
7. Handicrafts	0.5	0.3	23.3	-18.7
8. Carpets	0.8	0.7	37.3	6.2
9. Other Manufactured Products	5.5	5.2	12.4	19.1
<b>IV. Petroleum &amp; Crude Products</b>	11.2	15.8	63.1	79.4
<b>V. Other Commodities</b>	2.6	3.9	32.0	86.5
<b>All Commodities</b>	100.0	100.0	29.5	26.9
USD per SDR*			-0.4	0.8
REER (Appreciation/ Depreciation) <sup>#</sup>			3.2	-4.5

\* A negative/positive sign indicates appreciation/depreciation of the US Dollar vis-à-vis SDR

# A positive/negative sign indicates appreciation/depreciation of the Indian Rupee

**Source:** DGCI&S

**Table E.4: Share and Growth of India's Exports to Major Destinations  
(April-November, % \$ Value)**

Country	Share in Total Exports		Growth Rate	
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
U S A	17.2	15.4	26.0	13.0
U Arab Emirates	8.0	9.9	22.4	57.7
China Peoples Republic	6.1	5.9	56.6	22.9
Singapore	5.7	5.2	63.1	15.6
U K	5.0	4.5	45.9	13.0
Hong Kong	4.6	3.6	30.4	0.4
Germany	3.4	3.1	32.4	15.6
Belgium	2.3	2.8	15.9	51.6
Italy	2.8	2.6	15.7	21.0
Japan	2.4	2.2	24.4	14.3
Netherland	1.8	2.0	29.8	44.0
France	2.6	1.9	76.6	-5.3
Sri Lanka DSR	1.6	1.9	70.4	50.1
Korea Republic	1.5	1.9	52.4	52.2
Saudi Arab	2.2	1.8	57.7	2.3
ROW	32.8	35.4	18.9	36.9
ASEAN	3.9	4.1	12.8	34.2
NIEs	12.4	11.4	45.5	16.5
EU	22.6	20.8	34.9	16.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>26.9</b>
USD per SDR*			-0.4	0.8
REER (Appreciation/ Depreciation)#			3.2	-4.5

\* A negative/positive sign indicates appreciation/depreciation of the US Dollar vis-à-vis SDR

# A positive/negative sign indicates appreciation/depreciation of the Indian Rupee

**Note:** Values are sorted on exports for April-November 2006

ASEAN includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Phillipines, Thailand

NIEs includes Hong Kong, Korea, Taiwan, Singapore

EU refers to EU25 and includes Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia

**Source:** DGCI&S

**Table E.5: Share and Growth of India's Imports of Major Non-oil Commodities (April-November, % \$ Value)**

Commodities	Share in Total Imports		Growth Rate	
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
I. Food & related items	3.6	3.4	4.3	14.4
II. Export related items	18.7	13.9	34.6	-9.2
III. Capital goods	31.8	35.8	45.5	37.3
IV. Raw materials & intermediaries	27.7	29.7	35.1	30.8
V. Manufactured goods	12.4	13.4	66.6	32.5
VI. Other commodities	5.7	3.7	45.3	-21.2
<b>Total Non-Oil Imports</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>22.0</b>
USD per SDR*			-0.4	0.8
REER (Appreciation/Depreciation)#			3.2	-4.5

\* A negative/positive sign indicates appreciation/depreciation of the US Dollar vis-à-vis SDR

# A positive/negative sign indicates appreciation/depreciation of the Indian Rupee

Source: DGCI&S

**Table E.6: Overall Balance of Payment in India, Net Credit (US\$ Million)**

A. Current account	April-December			
	2004-05	2005-06	2005-06	2006-07
1. Merchandise Trade Balance	-33702	-51841	-40089	-52302
2. Net Invisible Receipts <i>of which</i>	31232	42655	28147	40481
a) Services	15426	23881	16416	25064
b) Private Transfers	20525	24102	16874	18828
Current Account Balance	-2470	-9186	-11942	-11821
<b>B. Capital account</b>				
1. Foreign investment <i>of which</i>	13000	17224	11508	10992
a) FDI in India	5987	7661	5286	14506
b) FII in India	9311	12494	8161	5178
2. External assistance	1923	1682	1090	934
3. Commercial borrowings (including short term credit)	8986	4431	520	10433
4. Banking capital	3874	1373	1800	1106
5. Rupee debt service	-417	-572	-427	-69
6. Other capital	656	-738	-1057	3947
Capital Account Balance	28022	23400	13434	27343
<b>C. Error &amp; omissions</b>	607	838	339	629
<b>D. Overall balance</b>	26159	15052	1831	16151
<b>E. Monetary movements</b>	-26159	-15052	-1831	-16151
1. I.M.F	0	0	0	0
2. Foreign exchange reserves (increase -/ decrease +)	-26159	-15052	-1831	-16151
USD per SDR (% change)	4.2	-1.7	-1.1	1.3
REER (Appreciation/ Depreciation) (% change)#	-0.8	2.3	2.9	-4.0

\* A negative/positive sign indicates appreciation/depreciation of the US Dollar vis-à-vis SDR

# A positive/negative sign indicates appreciation/depreciation of the Indian Rupee

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Monthly Bulletin, various issues

RBI Press Release Dated March 30, 2007

**Table E.7: India's Invisibles on Current Account, Net Credit (US\$ Million)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2005-06	2006-07
			April-December	
<b>Invisibles</b>	31232	42655	28147	40481
<b>Services</b>	15426	23881	16416	25064
Travel	1417	1389	788	981
Transportation	144	-1550	-1087	-450
Insurance	148	22	100	365
G.n.i.e	-10	-197	-107	-97
Miscellaneous of which	13727	24217	16722	24265
Software services	16900	22262	15597	20143
<b>Transfers</b>	20785	24284	16937	18943
Official	260	182	63	115
Private	20525	24102	16874	18828
<b>Income</b>	-4979	-5510	-5206	-3526
USD per SDR (% change)*	4.2	-1.7	-1.1	1.3
REER (Appreciation/ Depreciation) (% change)#	-0.8	2.3	2.9	-4.0

\* A negative/positive sign indicates appreciation/depreciation of the US Dollar vis-à-vis SDR

# A positive/negative sign indicates appreciation/depreciation of the Indian Rupee

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Monthly Bulletin, various issues

RBI Press Release Dated March March 30, 2007

**Table E.8: India's Invisibles on Current Account, Credit (US\$ Million)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2005-06	2006-07
			April-December	
<b>Invisibles</b>				
<b>Services</b>	69533	92294	63594	82633
Travel	43249	61404	42142	56699
Transportation	6666	7583	5344	6425
Insurance	4683	6291	4510	5848
G.n.i.e	870	1050	778	844
Miscellaneous of which	401	309	223	211
Software services	30629	45901	31287	43371
<b>Transfers</b>	17700	23600	16575	21762
Official	21691	25228	17562	19964
Private	616	668	375	414
<b>Income</b>	21075	24560	17187	19550
USD per SDR (% change)*	4593	5662	3890	5970
REER (Appreciation/ Depreciation) (% change)#	4.2	-1.7	-1.1	1.3
	-0.8	2.3	2.9	-4.0

\* A negative/positive sign indicates appreciation/depreciation of the US Dollar vis-à-vis SDR

# A positive/negative sign indicates appreciation/depreciation of the Indian Rupee

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Monthly Bulletin, various issues

RBI Press Release Dated March March 30, 2007