

HIGHLIGHTS

4. Foreign Trade in Conventional sources of Energy

4.1 Import and export of coal

Coal is the most abundant conventional source of energy in the country. However, the average quality of the Indian coal is not very high compared to those available in Australia or Canada. Further, the coal washing capacity in the country has not increased sufficiently, due to various reasons, to generate the required quantity of washed coal for consumption, particularly in steel plants. This necessitates the import of high quality coal to meet the requirements of steel plants. There has been an increasing trend in the import of coal. This is evident from the fact that the gross import of coal has steadily increased from 20.93 MTs during 2000-01 to 73.26 MTs during 2009-10 (Table 4.1). The quantum of coal exported, which was 1.29 MTs during 2000-01, increased to 2.45 MTs during 2009-10. However, the net import of coal during the same period has continuously increased from 19.64 MTs to 70.81 MTs. Therefore, increase in gross import, export and net imports of coal in 2009-10 over the previous year was 25%, 13% and 25% respectively.

4.2 Crude oil and petroleum products

India is highly dependent on import for crude oil. Oil import has been steadily rising over the years. There is hardly any export of crude oil from India. Therefore, both gross and net import of crude oil have increased from 11.68 MTs during 1970-71 to 159.26 MTs during 2009-10. There has been an annual increase of 19.9% during 2009-10 over 2008-09, as the net import increased from 132.78 MTs to 159.26 MTs (Table 4.1).

Although more than 70% of its crude oil requirements and part of the petroleum products is met from imports, India has developed sufficient processing capacity over the years to produce different petroleum products so as to become a net exporter of petroleum products. The export of petroleum product has increased from a mere 0.33 MT during 1970-71, to 8.37MTs during 2000-01 and to 40.78 MTs during 2007-08. However, during 2009-10, exports stood at 50.97 MTs, recording an increase of 32% from previous year (Table 4.1). The import of petroleum products witnessed a decline of 27.8 % during 2009-10 over 2008-09 to 14.66 MTs, after continually increasing from 13.44 MTs during 2005-06 to 22.46 MTs during 2007-08.

Table 4.1: Trends of Foreign Trade in Coal, Crude Oil and Petroleum Products in India

(Million Tonnes)

Year	Coal			Crude Oil			Petroleum Products		
	Gross Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Gross Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Gross Imports	Exports	Net Imports
1	2	3	4=(2)-(3)	5	6	7=(5)-(6)	8	9	10=(8)-(9)
1970-71	0.00	0.47	-0.47	11.68	0.00	11.68	1.08	0.33	0.75
1975-76	0.00	0.44	-0.44	13.62	0.00	13.62	2.22	0.17	2.05
1980-81	0.55	0.11	0.44	16.25	0.00	16.25	7.29	0.04	7.25
1985-86	2.03	0.21	1.82	15.14	0.53	14.62	3.87	1.96	1.90
1990-91	4.90	0.10	4.80	20.70	0.00	20.70	8.66	2.65	6.01
1995-96	8.87	0.09	8.78	27.34	0.00	27.34	20.34	3.44	16.90
2000-01	20.93	1.29	19.64	74.10	0.00	74.10	9.27	8.37	0.90
2005-06	38.59	1.99	36.60	99.41	0.00	99.41	13.44	23.46	-10.02
2006-07	43.08	1.55	41.53	111.50	0.00	111.50	17.76	33.62	-15.86
2007-08	49.79	1.63	48.17	121.67	0.00	121.67	22.46	40.78	-18.32
2008-09(p)	59.00	2.17	56.83	132.78	0.00	132.78	20.33	38.57	-18.25
2009-10(p)	73.26	2.45	70.81	159.26	0.00	159.26	14.66	50.97	-36.31
Growth rate of 2009-10 over 2008-09(%)	24.16	12.90	24.60	19.95	*	19.95	-27.87	32.15	99.02

(p): Provisional.

Note: Figures in brackets are in negative.

Sources: 1. Office of Coal Controller, Ministry of Coal
2. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.

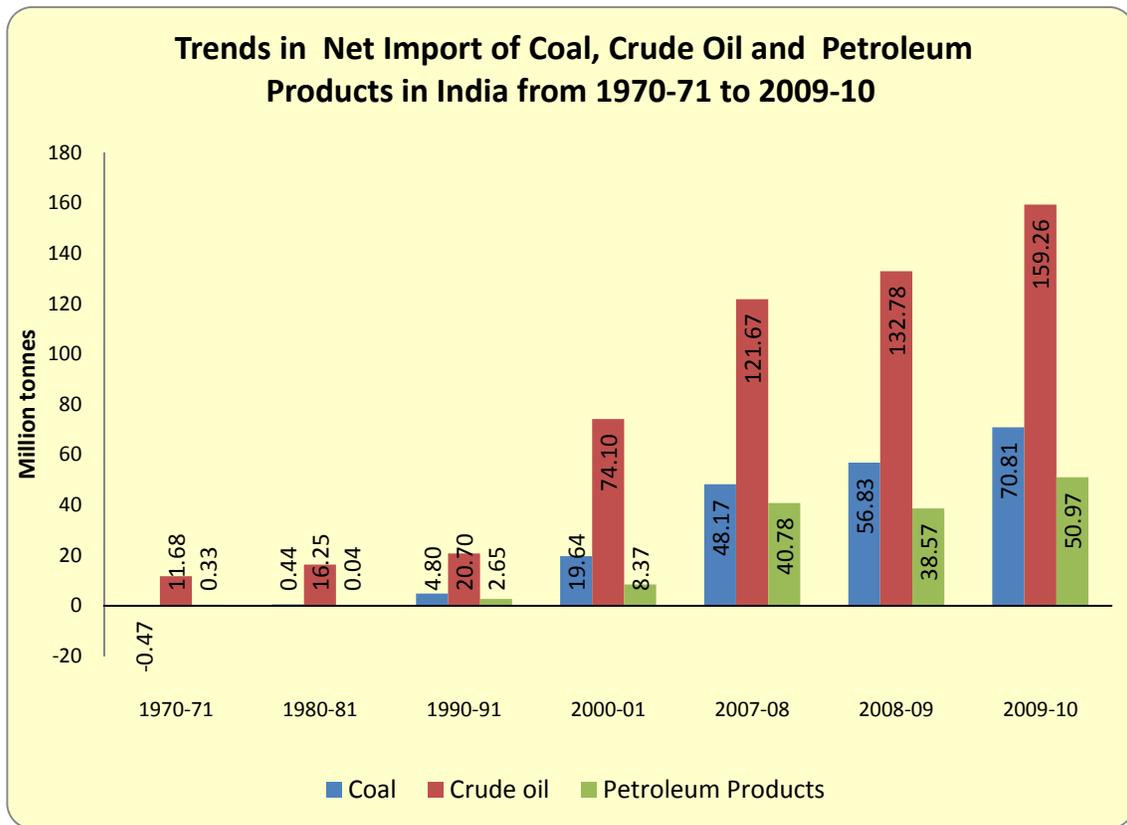


Figure 4.1