

Trade Performance of Fish and Crustaceans, Molluscs and other Aquatic Invertebrates of India

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ABSTRACT

With the total world production of 13.7 MMT (2018-19), India is the second-largest fish producer in the world, contributing 1.07 per cent of the global GDP and providing 14 million people with significant employment opportunities throughout the value chain in harvesting, processing, packaging and distribution. The statistics for the last 10 years regarding the trade in fisheries and related products, namely the trading of seven products with HS codes, were gathered from the ITC and OECD as the secondary source of information. With 1.37 MT in volume and a value of Rs.45,106.89 crore, or roughly 10 per cent of all exports and 5.23 per cent of the country's agricultural GVA, fish and fish products have recently emerged as the largest group of agricultural exports from India. China has a higher CAGR of 28.87 per cent in the top exporting nations and India is the top exporting nation with UAS (36.15%), China (17.37%) and Japan (7.38%) in terms of percentage of total exports. As the top three exporters to India, Bangladesh (25.01%), Uzbekistan (23.27%) and Myanmar (13.14%), respectively. Oman and China, with CAGR shares of 69.76 and 60.15 per cent, respectively, have the highest percentages with India. Between these nations that are close to India, Bangladesh and Myanmar have a higher import percentage share destination. The nation has more than unit is relatively more advantageous in products of mollusks, crustaceans and frozen fish with 9.15, 2.92 and 1.14, respectively. Live fish has 7.7 USD million with less than IUUV 9.18 USD million. Compared to importing, exporting of live fish will rise, followed by that of crustaceans, fish fit for human consumption, dried, salted or brine, etc. Products with lower EUV than IUUV of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates can be reduced here. These products have HS Codes of '0303', '0304', '0307' and '0308', respectively.

Keywords : Aquatic invertebrates, CAGR, HS code, Relative comparative advantage

THE fisheries sector assumes significance in the Indian economy in the different aspects. The most important amongst them is the providence of livelihood to many poor households especially located in the coastal areas (Shyam *et al.*, 2012). These households can generate income from the sector due to the fact that many varieties of marine fishes have been exported from the country including chilled and dried items, fish oil, shrimp and prawns. Thus, from the point of view of employment and income generation, international trade has considerable

significance as well. It is the trade aspect of the fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates 'sector that would be the focus of the current paper (Murugavel, 2020).

India is, the second largest fish producer in the world with a total production of 13.7 million metric tonnes (2018-19) showing a consistent growth in the total gross value added with 1.07 per cent GDP contribution and providing meaningful employment to 14 million people across the value chain in harvesting, processing

packaging and distribution. Fish and fish products have presently emerged as the largest group in agricultural exports from India, with 1.37 million tonnes in terms of quantity and Rs.45,106.89 crore in value which accounts for around 10 per cent of the total exports and 5.23 per cent to the Ag - GVA of the country.

In 2020, Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates were the world's 35th most traded product, with a total trade of \$108B. Between 2019 and 2020 the exports of Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates decreased by -9.74 per cent, from \$120B to \$108B. Trade in Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates represent 0.65 per cent of total world trade.

Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates are a part of Animal Products. They include Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates.

In 2020 the top exporters of Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates were Norway (\$11.3B), China (\$9.23B), Vietnam (\$5.29B), India (\$5.18B) and Chile (\$4.96B).

In 2020 the top importers of Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates were United States (\$15.3B), China (\$11.6B), Japan (\$8.44B), Spain (\$6.08B) and France (\$5.27B).

In 2018 the average tariff for Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates was 78.8 per cent, making it the 3rd lowest tariff using the HS2 product classification. The countries with the highest import tariffs for Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates are Austria (4.24k%), Cyprus (41.9%), Barbados (40.2%), Sudan (35%) and Tunisia (33.6%). The countries with the lowest tariffs are Mauritius (0%), Hong Kong (0%), Singapore (0%), Switzerland (0%) and Norway (0%).

Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates ranks 90th in the Product Complexity Index (PCI).

The present study was conducted to examine the major export and importing countries of fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates. To analyze countries Export Unit Value (EUV) and Import Unit Value (IUV) of fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates.

MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY

The study focused on the trade aspects of fish, crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates. It aims to provide a brief explanation of the sample selection process, the nature and sources of data collection, and the analytical tools employed to achieve the research objectives. The information was primarily gathered from secondary sources, including the ITC Trade Map and OECD statistics for the top ten largest exporting and importing countries from 2010 to 2020. The analytical tool used in this study is the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR), as the analysis involves continuous data. Using the average annual compound growth rates for exports and imports is considered more appropriate for analyzing the movement of fish and other aquatic products than linear growth rates (Jayaram and Shetty, 1980). The following exponential formula was applied:

Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) = {Antilog (log regression coefficient) - 1} X 100

Export unit value and Import unit value examine unit-values are divided by the average unit-value of the previous year to obtain elementary unit-value indices, from which outliers are detected and removed. The per unit value of fish, crustaceans, mollusc's and other aquatic invertebrates per unit quantity exported and imported across nations.

$$EUV = \frac{\text{Export value of year}}{\text{Export quantity of year}}$$

$$IUV = \frac{\text{Import value of year}}{\text{import quantity of year}}$$

Revealed Comparative Advantage Index shows how competitive is a fish and other aquatic product in countries export compared to the products share in

world trade. A product with high RCA is competitive and can be exported to countries with low RCA. The RCA index of country ‘i’ for product ‘j’ is often measured by the product’s share in the country’s exports in relation to its share in world trade:

$$RCA_{ij} = (x_{ij} X_{it}) / (x_{wj} X_{wt})$$

Where,

X_{ij} and X_{wj} are the values of country ‘i’ exports of product j and world exports of product j and where X_{it} and X_{wt} refer to the country’s total exports and world total exports. A value of less than unity implies that the country has a revealed comparative disadvantage in the product. Similarly, if the index exceeds unity, the country is said to have a revealed comparative advantage in the product.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The trend of exporting and importing fish, crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates from 2010 to 2021 showed an increase, with a total of 6,734,829 thousand US dollars. However, in 2019-2020, there was a decrease in the trade of fish and other aquatic invertebrates due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to the temporary cessation of trade between countries. This achievement is remarkable, given the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and other logistical difficulties.

Major Top Ten Exporting Destinations of Fish and Crustaceans, Molluscs and other Aquatic Invertebrates of India

The major exporting countries of Compound Annual Growth Rate of USA, China, Thailand, UAE, United Kingdom, Italy, Japan, Spain, Belgium, Viet Nam and other countries of fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates. Whereas annual growth rate of major exporting countries has accounted by UAS (36.15%), China (17.37%) and Japan (7.38%), followed by Viet Nam (4.63 %), Thailand (3.29%), UAE (3.29%), Spain (2.78%), United Kingdom (2.21%), Belgium (2.14%) and Italy (2.03%). India exports fish and fish products primarily to the following regions China, USA, EU, South East Asia, Japan and middle East.

India’s marine products export were seen mainly destined on less desirable or least desirable markets. India’s continued dependence on a select-few market and its concentration on a single item like frozen shrimps, reveal its inherent weakness in evolving a good marketing strategy (Swaminathan *et al.*, 2018).

The CAGR (%) of Major Importer of Fish and Crustaceans, Molluscs and other Aquatic Invertebrates of India (2010-20)

The major exporting countries of Compound Annual Growth Rate of China, USA, Thailand, UAE, United



Fig.1: Exporting and importing of fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates (2010-20)

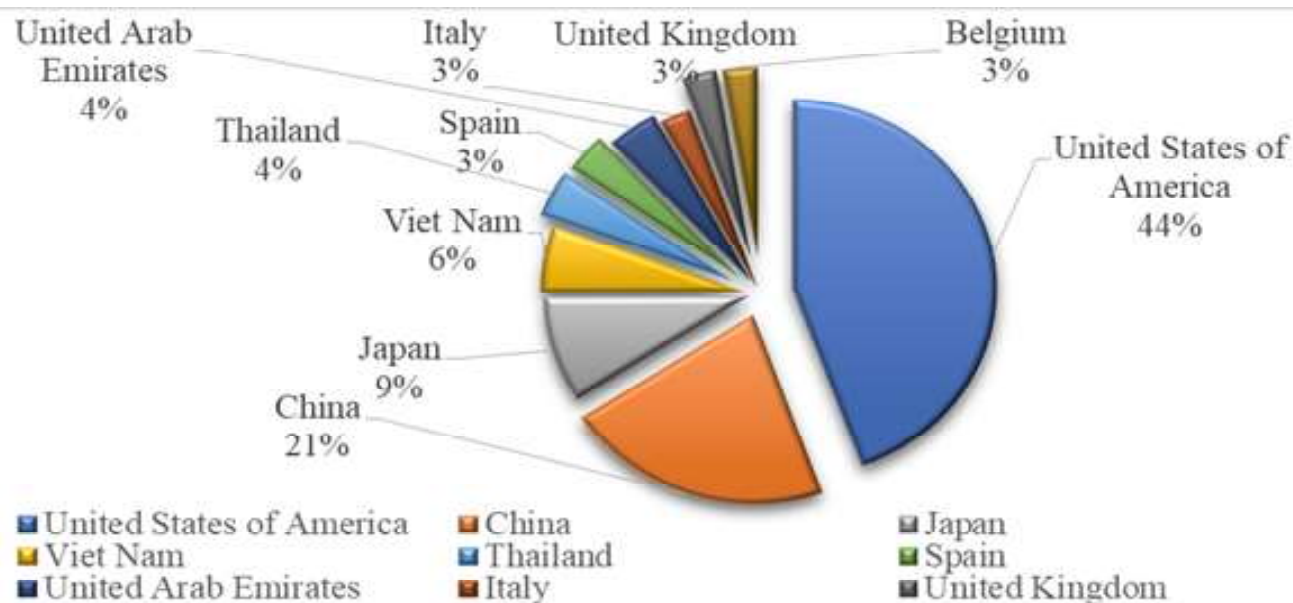


Fig.2: Major top ten exporting destinations of fish and crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates of India

TABLE 1
Major top ten exporting destinations of fish and crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates of India

Importers	Exported value in 2020 (USD 000')	Per cent share of import to total import
United States of America	1861799	36.15
China	894572	17.37
Japan	379874	7.38
Viet Nam	238223	4.63
Thailand	169518	3.29
Spain	143154	2.78
United Arab Emirates	169199	3.29
Italy	104707	2.03
United Kingdom	113876	2.21
Belgium	110055	2.14
other countries	965024	18.74
World	5150001	100

Kingdom, Italy, Japan, Spain, Belgium, Viet Nam and other countries of fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates. Whereas annual growth rate of major exporting countries has accounted by China (28.87%), UAS (12.61%) and Thailand (9.92%) followed by UAE (6.66%), United Kingdom

(1.21%), Italy (1.12%), Japan (0.45%), Spain (-1.38%), Belgium (-6.56%) and Viet Nam (-8.70%).

The major top ten import destinations of fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates of India (2010-20) mention in above Table 3, are USA, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Oman, Viet Nam, Chain, Area Nes, Norway, Japan and United Kingdom.

TABLE 2
CAGR (%) of Major importer of fish and crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates of India

Importers	CAGR (%)
China	28.87
United States of America	12.61
Thailand	9.92
United Arab Emirates	6.66
United Kingdom	1.21
Italy	1.12
Japan	0.45
Spain	-1.38
Belgium	-6.56
Viet Nam	-8.7
Other countries	-0.71
World	5.48

List of Importing Markets for a Products exported by India in 2021
 Product : 03 fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates



Fig.3: Mapping of major exporting destination of fish and crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates India (2020)

TABLE 3
 Major top 10 import destinations of fish and crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates India (2010-20)

Exporters	Imported value in (USD '000') 2020	Per cent share of import to total import
United States of America	30541	23.27
Bangladesh	32834	25.01
Myanmar	17246	13.14
Oman	15967	12.16
Viet Nam	8468	6.45
China	1953	1.49
Area Nes	4739	3.61
Norway	1695	1.29
Japan	1157	0.88
United Kingdom	2652	2.02
other countries	14020	10.68
World	131272	100

The major import is Bangladesh (25.01%), USA (23.27%) followed by Myanmar (13%), Oman (12%), Viet Nam (6%), China (2%) and other countries respectively.

The above Table 4 shows the compound annual growth rate of major importer of fish and crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates of India.

Over the year of 2010 to 2020 importing of fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates from the countries is increases there are Oman as highest accounted of 69.76 per cent, China 60.15 per cent and Myanmar 47.29 per cent, respectively. Followed by USA (24.48%), United Kingdom (11.45%), Japan (4.49%), Viet Nam (2.34%) and Bangladesh (-0.78%) here the Japan, Viet Nam and Bangladesh decreases over the years.

The above map shows that importers of the fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates by India in year of 2020. In this map direction of dark red colours shows the highest imports of product they are USA, Bangladesh, Oman and Myanmar and light red colour directs shows that less importers than dark red colours direction of the importing countries.

The product wise export percentage share of fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates. The major importing products are Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine, etc. with Hs code of '0306 with account of 75.42 per cent and Molluscs, fit for human consumption, even smoked, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, etc., with Hs code of '0307 with account of 10.29 per cent and followed by other products with Hs code of '0303 (7.85%),

TABLE 4
CAGR (%) of major importer of fish and crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates India (2010-20)

Exporters	CAGR (%)
Oman	69.76
China	60.15
Myanmar	47.29
United States of America	24.84
United Kingdom	11.45
Japan	4.49
Viet Nam	2.34
Bangladesh	-0.78
other countries	11.07
World	11.4

‘0304 (4.08%), ‘0305 (1.47%), ‘0302 (0.84%) and ‘0301 (0.03%), respectively. The live fish we exporting less than the other products.

The compound annual growth rate of fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates with major exporting products with HS Code of ‘0306, ‘0307, ‘0303, ‘0304, ‘0305, ‘0302 and ‘0301 and major product with account of 20.59 per cent of Fish,

fit for human consumption, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, fit for human consumption, etc. and 8.99 per cent of Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine, etc. and other product followed by 6.02 per cent, 2.51 per cent and 1.83 per cent with HS code of ‘0303, ‘0304 and ‘0305 respectively this products increases over the year of the 2010-20. The other HS code of ‘0302 and ‘0301 decreases with minus of 4.56 per cent and 7.19 per cent, respectively.

The Product wise Import Percentage Share of Fish and Crustaceans, Molluscs and other Aquatic Invertebrates India

The major imported products by India of fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other invertebrates in this major percentage share occupied by the Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine, etc., Fish, fresh or chilled (excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304), Frozen fish (excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304) and with HS Code of ‘0306, ‘0303, ‘0302, ‘0304, ‘0307, ‘0301 and ‘0305 with percentage share of 30.60 per cent, 27.61 per cent and 25.48 per cent these product occupied highest percent share in the products and other products with 11.25 per cent, 2.87 per cent, 1.67 per cent and

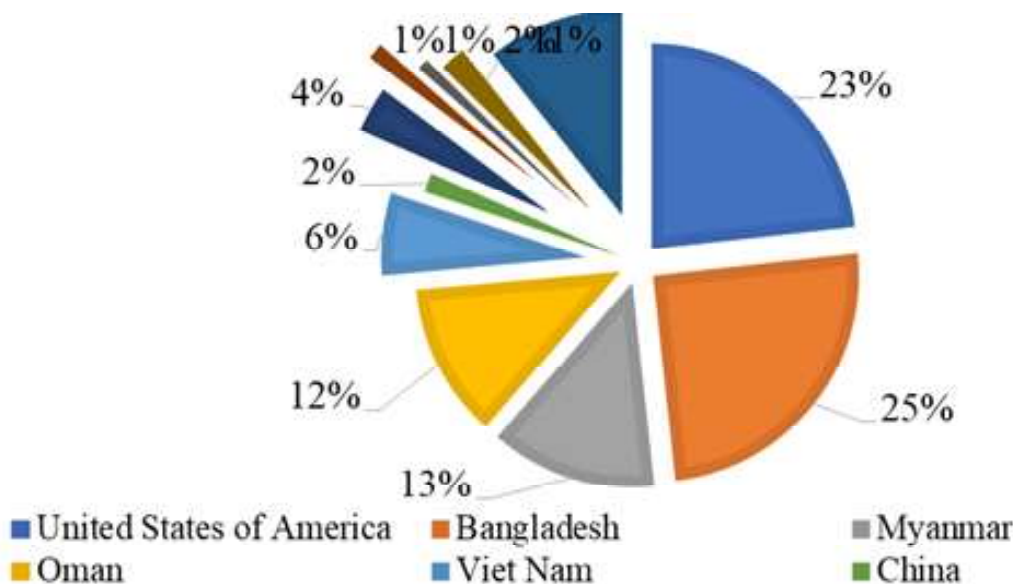


Fig. 4: major top 10 import destinations of fish and crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates India (2010-20)

TABLE 5
Product wise export percentage share of fish and crustaceans, molluscs
and other aquatic invertebrates India (2010 -20)

HS Code	Product label	Per cent (%)
'0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine, ...	75.42
'0307	Molluscs, fit for human consumption, even smoked, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, ...	10.29
'0303	Frozen fish (excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	7.85
'0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat, whether or not minced, fresh, chilled or frozen	4.08
'0305	Fish, fit for human consumption, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, fit for human consumption, ...	1.47
'0302	Fish, fresh or chilled (excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	0.84
'0301	Live fish	0.03

TABLE 6
CAGR (%) of major exported products of fish and crustaceans, molluscs
and other aquatic invertebrates India (2010-20)

HS Code	Product label	CAGR (%)
'0306	Fish, fit for human consumption, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, fit for human consumption, ...	20.59
'0307	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine, ...	8.99
'0303	Fish fillets and other fish meat, whether or not minced, fresh, chilled or frozen	6.02
'0304	Molluscs, fit for human consumption, even smoked, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, ...	2.51
'0305	Live fish	1.83
'0302	Frozen fish (excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	-4.56
'0301	Fish, fresh or chilled (excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	-7.19

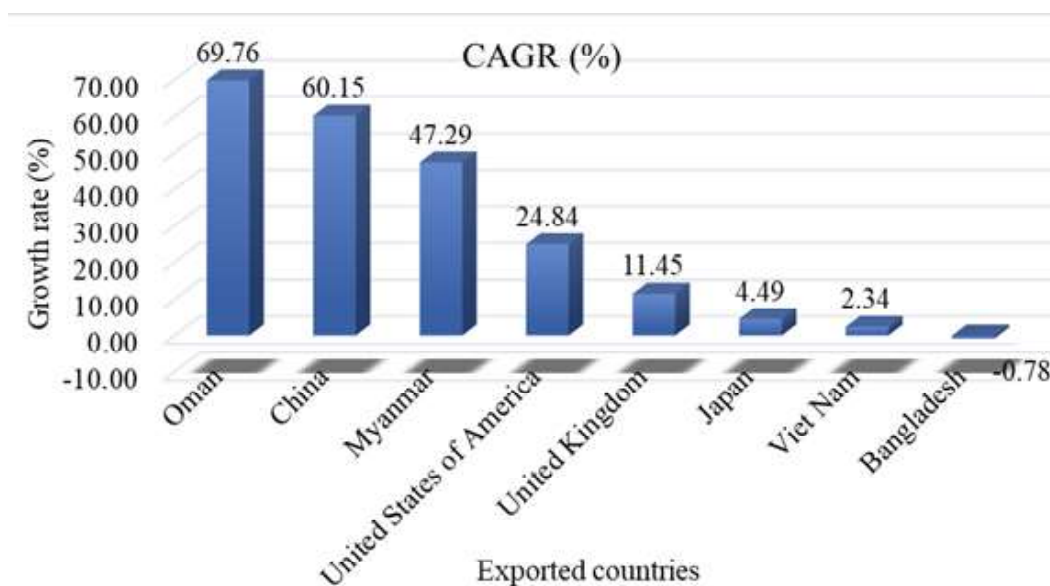


Fig .5: The CAGR (%) of major importer of fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates India (2010-20)

Product : 03 fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates



Fig. 6: Mapping of major importing destination of fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates by India (2020)

0.49 per cent, respectively. The major imported products are Crustaceans, Fish, fresh or chilled and frozen fish by India.

The annual growth rate of major imported products of fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates these products with HS code of ‘0301, ‘0303, ‘0306, ‘0304, ‘0307, ‘0302 & ’0305 with growth rate of 40.11 per cent, 31.49 per cent and 27.52 per cent. These three products are increased over the year of 2010-20 and other products with growth rate of 6.91 per cent, 5.70 per cent and 3.81 per cent, respectively.

The Export Unit Value and Import Unit Value of fish & crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates whereas, live fish having 7.7 USD million with less than IUUV 9.18 USD million. In the live fish exporting will increase than importing and followed by crustaceans, Fish, fit for human consumption, dried, salted or brine, etc., also increases the exporting of these products than importing and other products has less EUV than IUUV of fish & crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates here we can reduce the exporting of the products with HS Code of ‘0303, ‘0304, ‘0307 and ‘0308, respectively.

TABLE 7
Product wise import percentage share of fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates India (2010-20)

HS Code	Product label	Per cent (%)
‘0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine, ...	30.6
‘0302	Fish, fresh or chilled (excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	25.48
‘0303	Frozen fish (excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	27.61
‘0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat, whether or not minced, fresh, chilled or frozen	11.25
‘0307	Molluscs, fit for human consumption, even smoked, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, ...	2.87
‘0301	Live fish	1.67
‘0305	Fish, fit for human consumption, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, fit for human consumption, ...	0.49

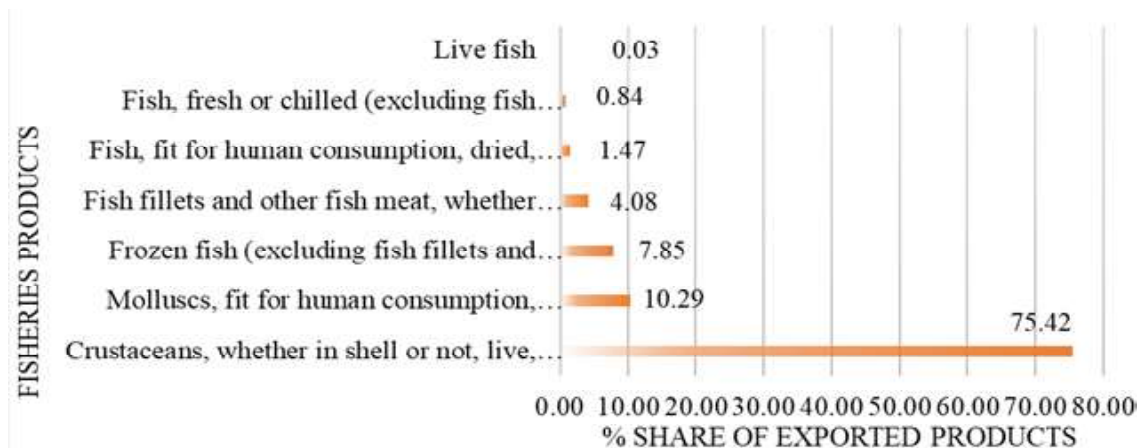


Fig.7: product wise export percentage share of fish and crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates India (2010 -20)

The negative growth rate of export price observed during transition-WTO and post-WTO for USA and other countries show India’s decreasing competitiveness, as the country being pushed to be a price taker. This is line with findings of Das *et al.* (2016) who also showed diminishing value of per unit marine products export of India.

The relative advantage or disadvantage of a certain country in a fish & crustaceans, molluscs and other

aquatic invertebrates trade flows. A comparative advantage is ‘revealed’ if RCA > 1. If RCA is less than unity, the country is said to have a comparative disadvantage in the fish & crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates. The country exhibits a comparative advantage in products such as crustaceans, mollusks, and frozen fish, with RCA values of 9.15, 2.92, and 1.14, respectively. Conversely, other products like live fish, fresh or chilled fish, fish fit for human consumption, and

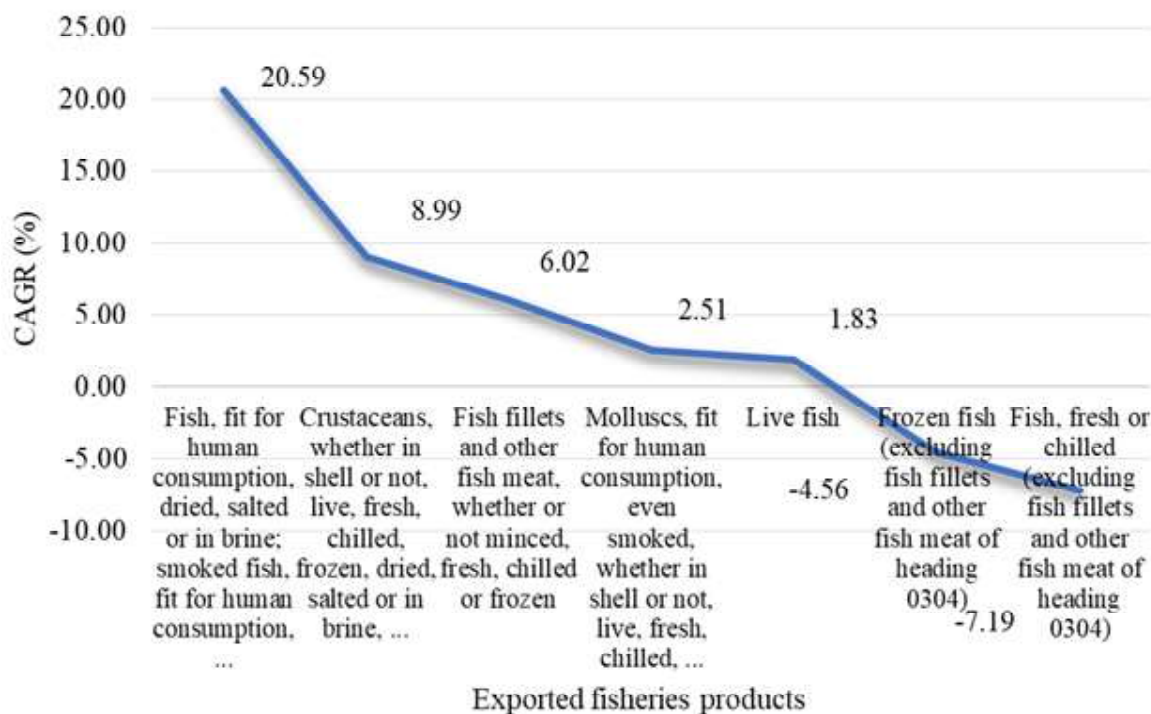


Fig. 8 : CAGR (%) of major exported products of fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates India (2010-20)

TABLE 8
CAGR (%) of major imported products of fish and crustaceans, molluscs
and other aquatic invertebrates India (2010-20)

HS Code	Product label	CAGR (%)
'0301	Live fish	40.11
'0303	Frozen fish (excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	31.49
'0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine, ...	27.52
'0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat, whether or not minced, fresh, chilled or frozen	6.91
'0307	Molluscs, fit for human consumption, even smoked, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, ...	5.7
'0302	Fish, fresh or chilled (excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	3.81
'0305	Fish, fit for human consumption, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, fit for human consumption, ...	-5.29

fishfillets and other fish meat show a comparative disadvantage, with RCA values of 0.06, 0.14, 0.59, 0.80, and 0.10, respectively.

The varying RCA for total fish products across the study period suggests that India's competitive advantages in exporting fish products to other trade countries have fluctuated. Fish trading has increased over the year as people become more aware of the nutritional advantages of fish. This can benefit India by increasing fish exports of high-quality farmed goods in response to increased demand in international markets. This is consistent with the findings of Rani and Kumar., (2016), who also shown the importance

of proper monitoring, upgrading of seafood quality practices, and bringing creative ideas.

The Indian economy has experienced globalization in the sense that it has become highly integrated with the world economy. India's foreign trade plays a pivotal role in its economic development process. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the performance of India's exports and imports. The data for exports of goods and services, as well as imports of goods and services, measured in US dollars at constant prices, have been sourced from organizations such as the OECD and ITC Trade Map. The study utilizes annual time-series datasets covering the period from 2010 to 2020.

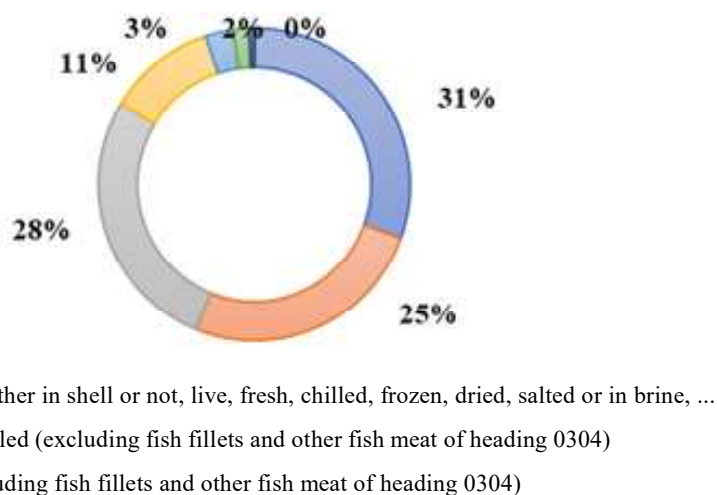


Fig. 9 : CAGR (%) of major imported products of fish and crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates India (2010-20)

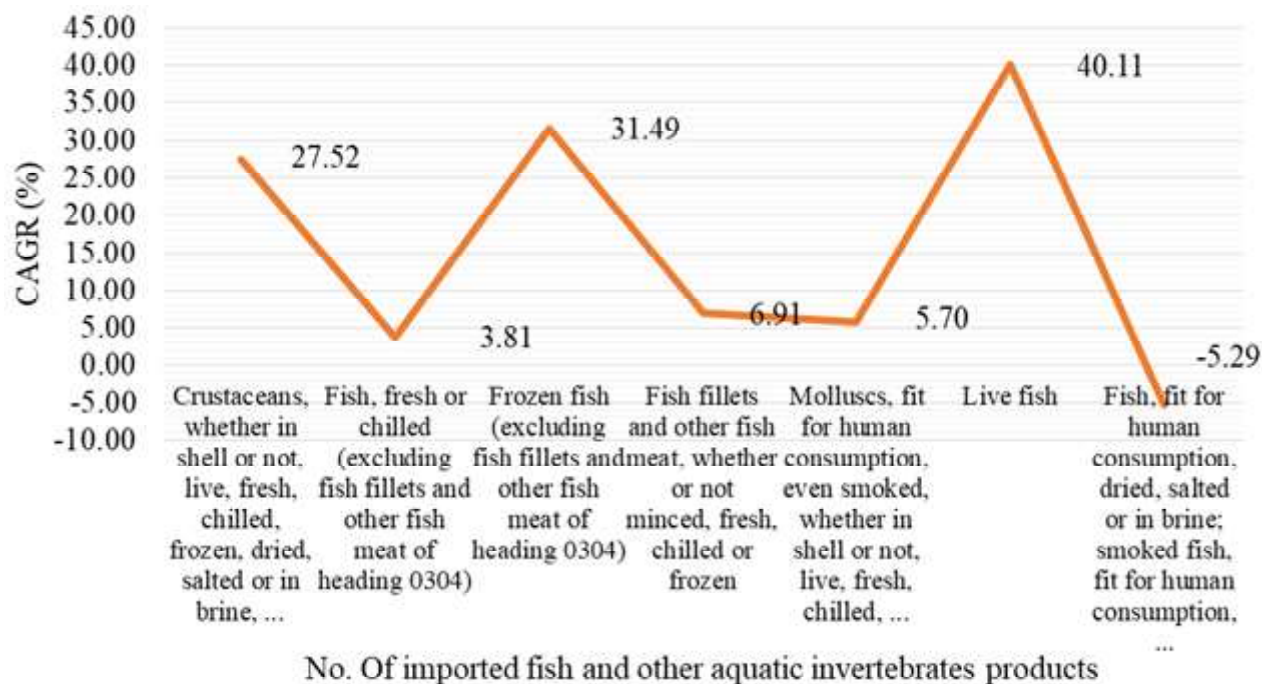


Fig.10: CAGR (%) of major imported products of fish and crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates India (2010-20)

In this study, it was revealed that fish, crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates are significant components of the trade landscape. China stands out with a higher Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 28.87 percent among major exporting countries. India takes the lead as a major exporting

country, accounting for 36.15 percent of total exports, followed by the United States (17.37 percent) and Japan (7.38 percent). Regarding India major importing countries, Bangladesh (25.01 percent), The United States (23.27 percent), and Myanmar (13.14 percent) are significant players. Notably, India exhibits a higher

TABLE 9
EUV and IUV of fish & crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates of India (2010-20)

HS Code	Product label	EUV (USD Million)	IUV (USD Million)
'0301	Live fish	7.7	9.18
'0302	Fish, fresh or chilled (excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	2.09	4.38
'0303	Frozen fish (excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	2.06	1.37
'0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat, whether or not minced, fresh, chilled or frozen	2.21	1.75
'0305	Fish, fit for human consumption, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, fit for human consumption, ...	5.64	5.43
'0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine, ...	7.24	10.94
'0307	Molluscs, fit for human consumption, even smoked, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, ...	3.83	3.78
'0308	Aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, ...	1.83	13.5

TABLE 10
Revealed Comparative Advantage in fish & crustaceans, molluscs
and other aquatic invertebrates for India (2010-20)

Product code	Product label	RCA
'0301	Live fish	0.06
'0302	Fish, fresh or chilled (excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	0.14
'0303	Frozen fish (excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304)	1.14
'0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat, whether or not minced, fresh, chilled or frozen	0.59
'0305	Fish, fit for human consumption, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, fit for human consumption, ...	0.8
'0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine, ...	9.15
'0307	Molluscs, fit for human consumption, even smoked, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, ...	2.92
'0308	Aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, ...	0.1

CAGR share with Oman and China, at 69.76 percent and 60.15 percent, respectively. It worth mentioning that Bangladesh and Myanmar are notable import destinations within this trade landscape, with import percentages that closely rival India

In term of export and import products of fish crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates the majorly annually export products having HS code with '0306 is 20.59 per cent and it's also has major product exported percentage 75.42 per cent and followed by 10.29 per cent of Molluscs, fit for human consumption, even smoked, whether in shell or not, live, fresh and chilled (HS code '0307). In imported product from India highest percentage share in HS code '0306 (30.60%) and '0303 (27.61%). The higher CAGR in Live fish (HS code '0301) is 40.11 per cent followed by Frozen fish and Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried and salted or in brine. The EUV and IUUV in fisheries and other aquatic invertebrates of India IUUV higher than EUV Therefore, India has increased export value with major importing countries.

India have relative comparative advantage over fish and other aquatic invertebrates with higher of HS code '0306 followed by '0307 and '0303 products are greater than one thus, India has relative comparative advantage over these products with other countries.

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