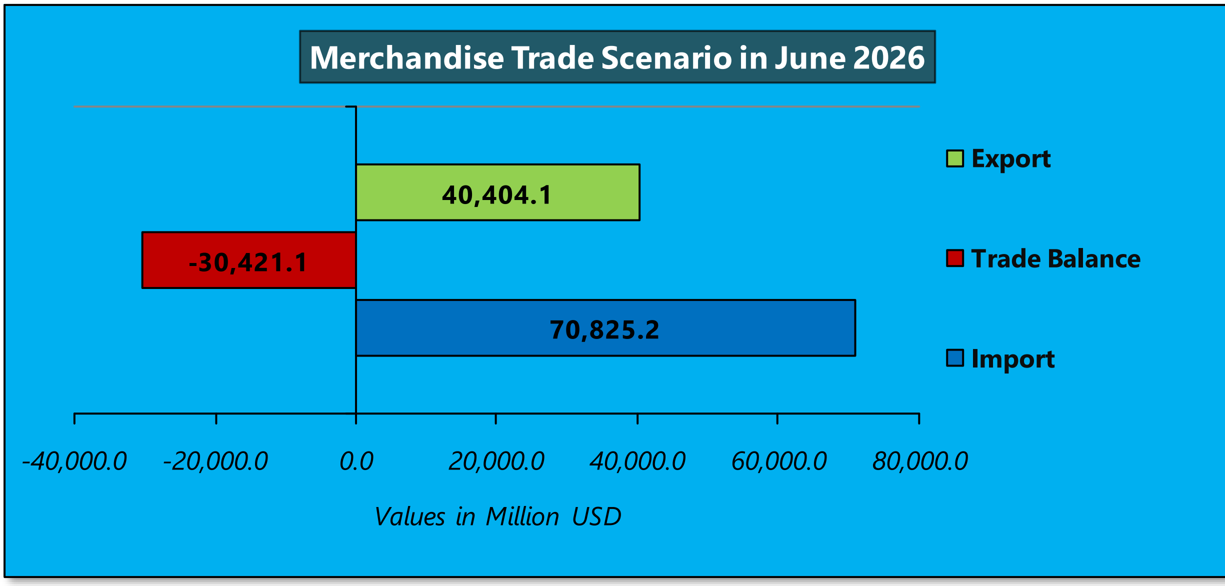
NEWSLETTER

June 2026

Commercial Intelligence (CI) Division
Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Government of India

Contents

Snapshot of India's Trade Scenario



- India's merchandise exports stood at 40,404.1 MUSD in June'26, around 5,000 MUSD lower than the level recorded in May'26. Export performance during June'26 was primarily supported by refined petroleum products, smartphones, articles of jewellery and machinery, reflecting continued strength in petroleum, electronics, gems and jewellery, and engineering exports.

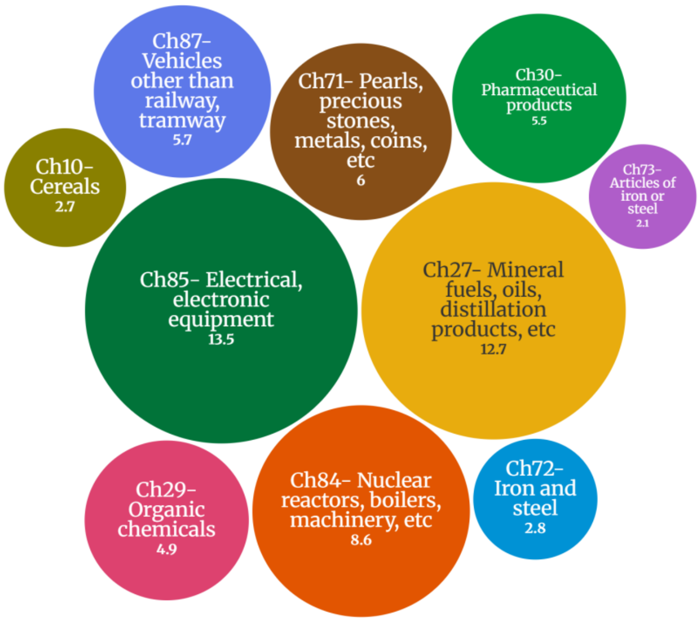
- Merchandise imports amounted to 70,825.2 MUSD in June'26, resulting in a trade deficit of 30,421.1 MUSD. The import basket was dominated by crude oil, coal and electronic components required for domestic manufacturing and industrial production. The elevated import bill, driven largely by energy products and intermediate goods, continued to exceed export earnings, leading to a substantial merchandise trade deficit during June'26.

- This periodical provides a detailed analysis of major 2-digit commodity groups and key trade partners in both export and import segments. It also identifies specific 8-digit HSN codes that witnessed notable increases or declines in imports during the period under review.

- To facilitate the understanding of international trade, the Harmonized System of Nomenclature (HSN) is widely used for the classification of traded goods. It comprises 99 two-digit chapters, each further divided into four-digit headings and six-digit subheadings that define specific product categories. India adopts the Indian Trade Classification based on the Harmonized System (ITC-HS), which extends this framework to eight-digit codes to capture detailed commodity specifications and applicable tariff structures. This newsletter presents trade data at both the two-digit and eight-digit levels to enable a comprehensive analysis.

Export Profile

Top 10 2-digit commodity groups (Export) with their percentage shares in June 2026

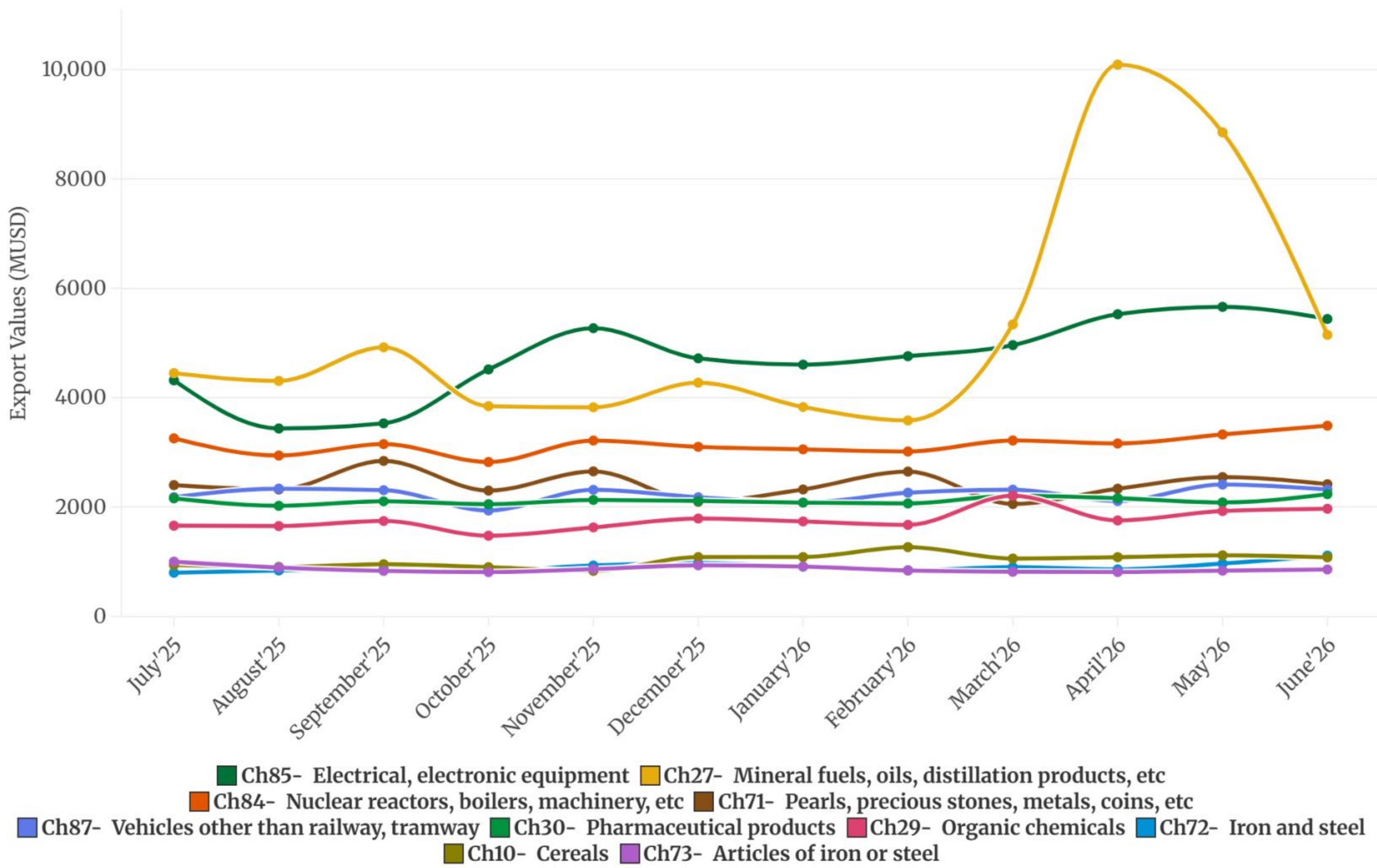


Top 10 Export country partners with their percentage shares in June 2026

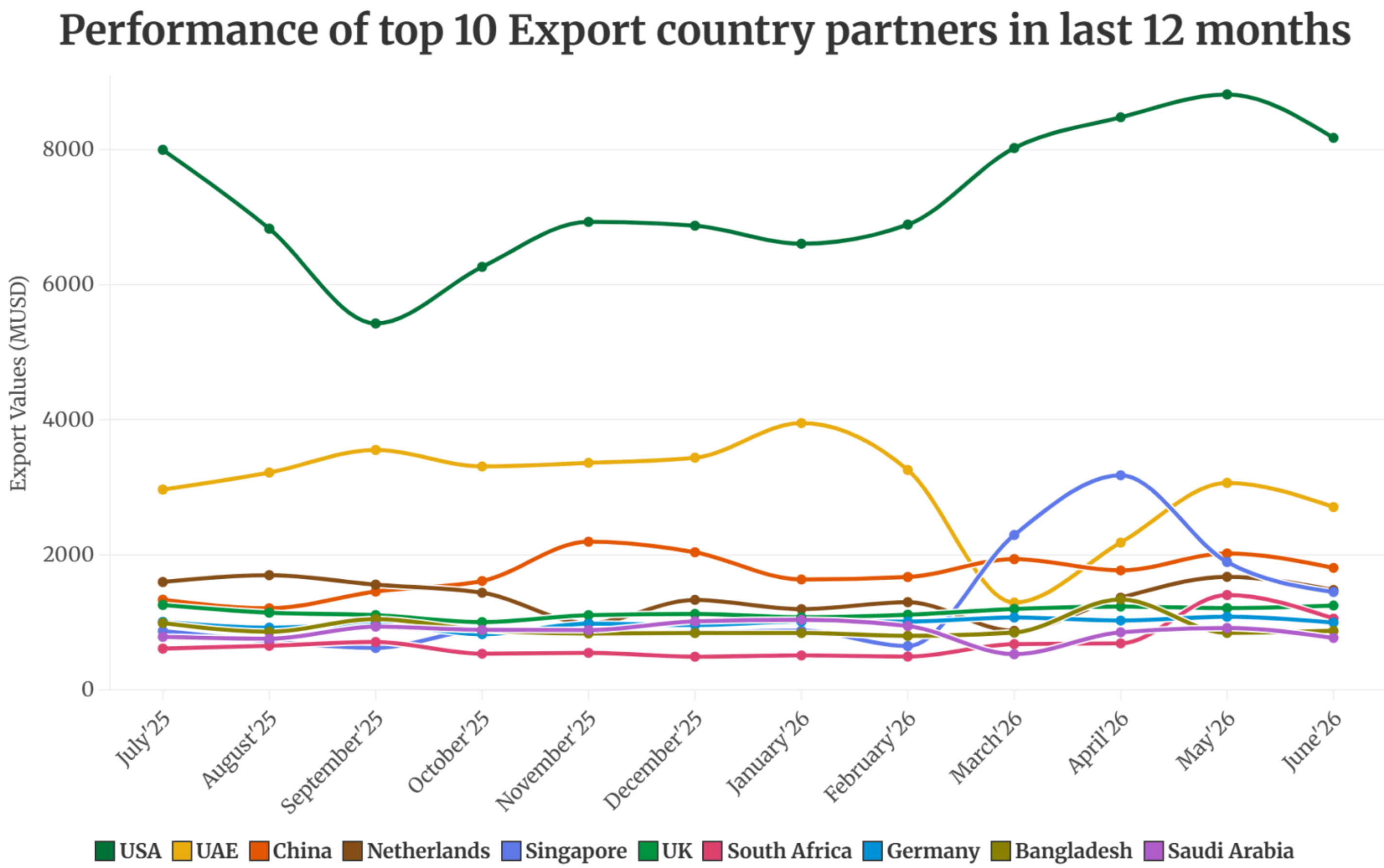
- Electrical and electronic equipment emerged as the leading 2-digit commodity group, accounting for 13.5% of total exports and surpassing Mineral fuels, oils and distillation products, etc. which contributed 12.7%. Nuclear reactors, boilers and machinery, etc. ranked third with an 8.6% share, highlighting robust exports of industrial machinery, mechanical appliances and related components. Pearls, precious stones, metals and coins, etc. accounted for 6% of exports, supported by sustained global demand for gems and jewellery. Vehicles other than railway, tramway recorded a 5.7% share, while Pharmaceutical products contributed 5.5%, demonstrating India's competitiveness in the automobile and generic medicine sectors. Organic chemicals also represented a significant component of the export basket, contributing 4.9% of total exports. Iron and steel (2.8%), Cereals (2.7%) and Articles of iron and steel (2.1%) constituted the lower-ranking commodity groups, indicating the continued importance of both primary and value-added products in export trade. Overall, the export composition highlights a balanced mix of technology-intensive goods, petroleum products, engineering products, automobiles, chemicals, agricultural commodities and articles of jewellery, reflecting both export concentration in key sectors and increasing diversification across multiple industries.
- USA remained the largest destination for India’s exports in June’26, accounting for 20.2% of the total export. UAE ranked second with a 6.7% share, supported by the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), which facilitated exports of jewellery, smartphones and petroleum products. China remained a significant export destination with 4.5% share, while Netherlands (3.7%),

Singapore (3.6%) and UK (3.1%) formed the next major export markets. South Africa (2.6%), Germany (2.5%), Bangladesh (2.2%) and Saudi Arabia (1.9%) each accounted for less than 3% of India's exports during June'26. India's export destinations reflect a diversified market base, with strong demand for petroleum products, cereals, smartphones, vehicles and accessories, and jewellery across both developed and emerging economies.

Performance of top 10 2-digit commodity groups (Export) in last 12 months

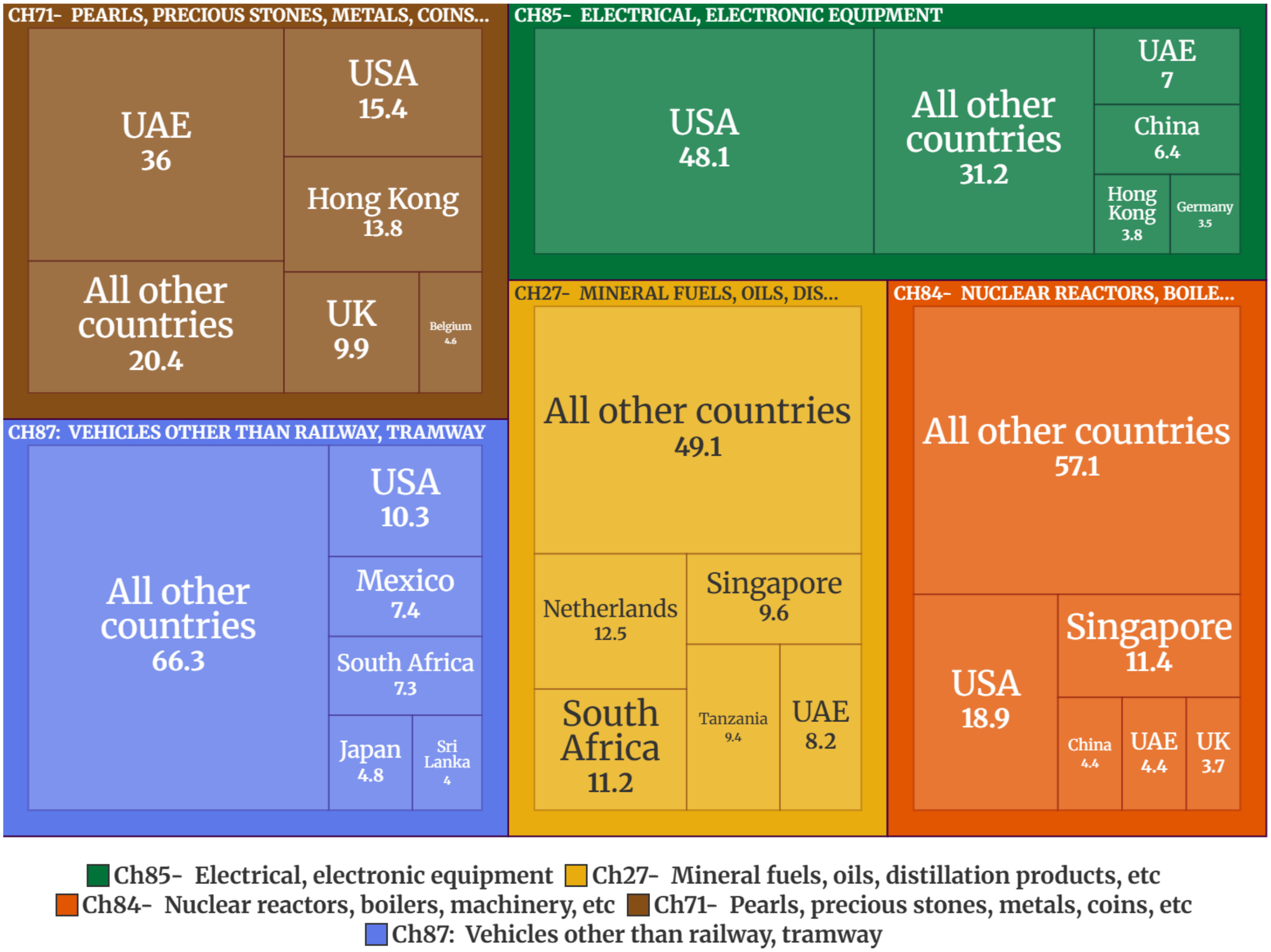


❖ Over the last 12 months, the top 10 export commodity groups exhibited distinct trends in export performance. Electrical and electronic equipment maintained a consistent upward trajectory, emerging as one of the strongest-performing export categories during the period. In contrast, Mineral fuels, oils and distillation products displayed considerable volatility, peaking at around 10,000 MUSD in April'26 before declining in the subsequent months. Exports of Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. remained relatively stable, fluctuating within the range of 2,900–3,500 MUSD. Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc. recorded moderate month-to-month variations, while Vehicles other than railway, tramway followed a largely steady trend with a slight dip in October'25. Pharmaceutical products maintained average monthly exports of around 2,100 MUSD, whereas Organic chemicals experienced only minor fluctuations throughout the period. Iron and steel, Cereals and Articles of iron and steel consistently remained the lowest-performing commodity groups, exhibiting stable export values with limited variation over the 12-month period.



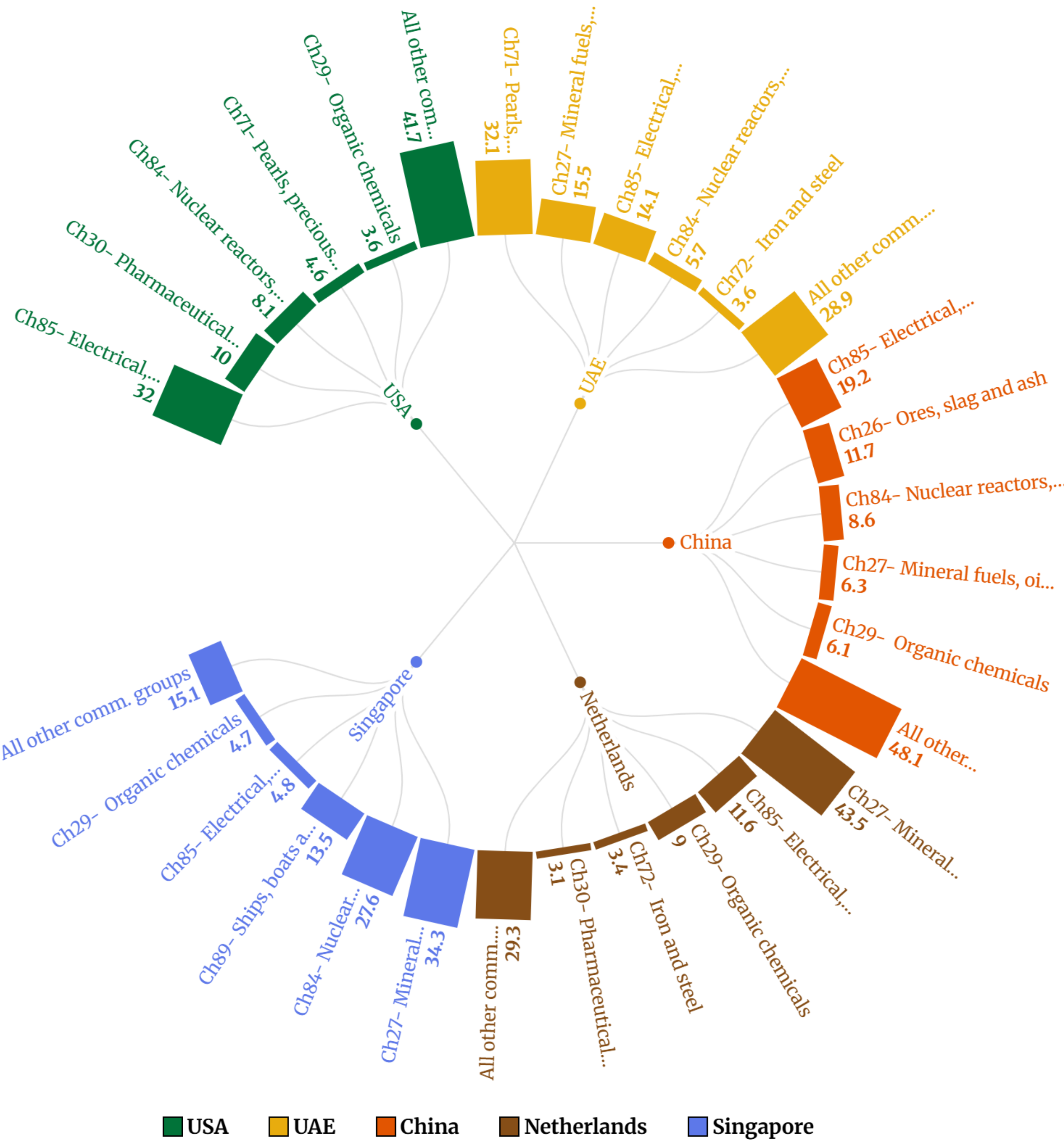
- USA maintained its position as India's largest export destination throughout the last 12 months, despite exhibiting noticeable fluctuations in export values. UAE remained a key trading partner, recording steady growth until January'26; however, exports declined sharply following the closure of the Strait of Hormuz before showing signs of recovery. Exports to China experienced moderate fluctuations during the period, while Netherlands recorded noticeable declines around November'25 and March'26. Shipments to Singapore remained below 1,000 MUSD until February'26 but increased significantly from March'26 onwards, driven by higher exports of petroleum products. UK displayed a relatively stable export trend with only minor month-to-month variations, whereas Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia maintained comparatively lower but largely stable export levels throughout the period with limited fluctuations. Exports to South Africa remained subdued during the latter half of 2025 but increased by 136% year-on-year in June'26. Germany recorded moderate fluctuations during the latter half of 2025, and in June'26, India's major exports to Germany included machinery, motor vehicle parts and smartphones.

- **Top 5 Commodity Groups with their respective leading Export Country Partners and their percentage shares in June 2026**



- The treemap illustrates the five major 2-digit commodity groups in India's total exports and their principal destination countries in June'26. USA emerged as the largest export destination for Electrical, electronic equipment, accounting for 48.1% of exports under this commodity group. In contrast, Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc.; Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. and Vehicles other than railway, tramway exhibited a more diversified market structure, with 'All other countries' accounting for the largest share in each category. Among the identified individual markets, Netherlands was the leading destination for Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc. (12.5%), followed closely by South Africa (11.2%), with exports primarily comprising automotive diesel fuel and motor gasoline during June'26. USA also dominated exports of Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. with 18.9% and Vehicles other than railway, tramway with 10.3%, highlighting its significance as a key market for India's engineering and automobile sectors.

➢ **Top 5 Export Destinations and Corresponding major Commodity Groups(Export) and their percentage shares in June 2026**

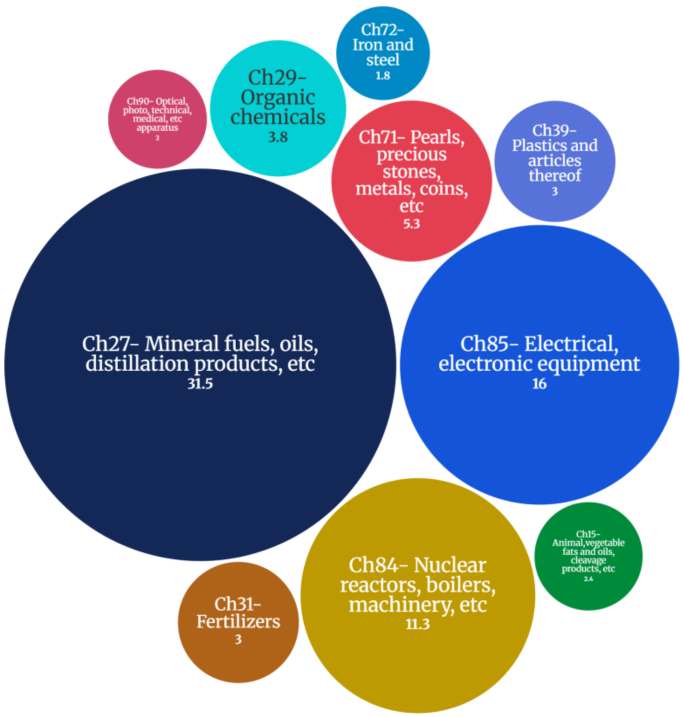


- Exports to USA were dominated by Electrical, electronic equipment (32%), followed by Pharmaceutical products (10%), Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. (8.1%), Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc. (4.6%), and Organic chemicals (3.6%). The export basket to UAE was led by Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc. (32.1%), while Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc. (15.5%) and Electrical and electronic equipment (14.1%) also accounted for substantial shares. Exports to China exhibited a relatively diversified composition, with 'All other commodity groups' contributing the largest share (48.1%), indicating a broad-based export basket. For Netherlands, Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc. emerged as the major 2-digit commodity group, reflecting the country's strategic role as a distribution hub for refined petroleum products across Europe through its well-developed logistics and pipeline network. Exports to Singapore were concentrated in the five major commodity groups, which together accounted for nearly 84% of total exports.

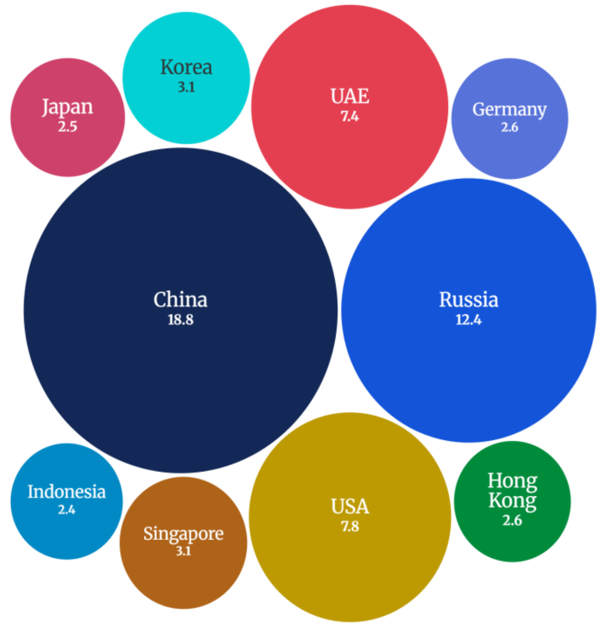
  The export pattern indicates that while certain commodity groups are highly concentrated in a few major markets, others are distributed across a broader range of destination countries. This underscores the importance of diversifying export destinations through new trade agreements while strengthening existing partnerships to reduce risks arising from geopolitical tensions, trade disruptions and protectionist measures.

Import Profile

Top 10 2-digit commodity groups (Import) with their percentage shares in June 2026



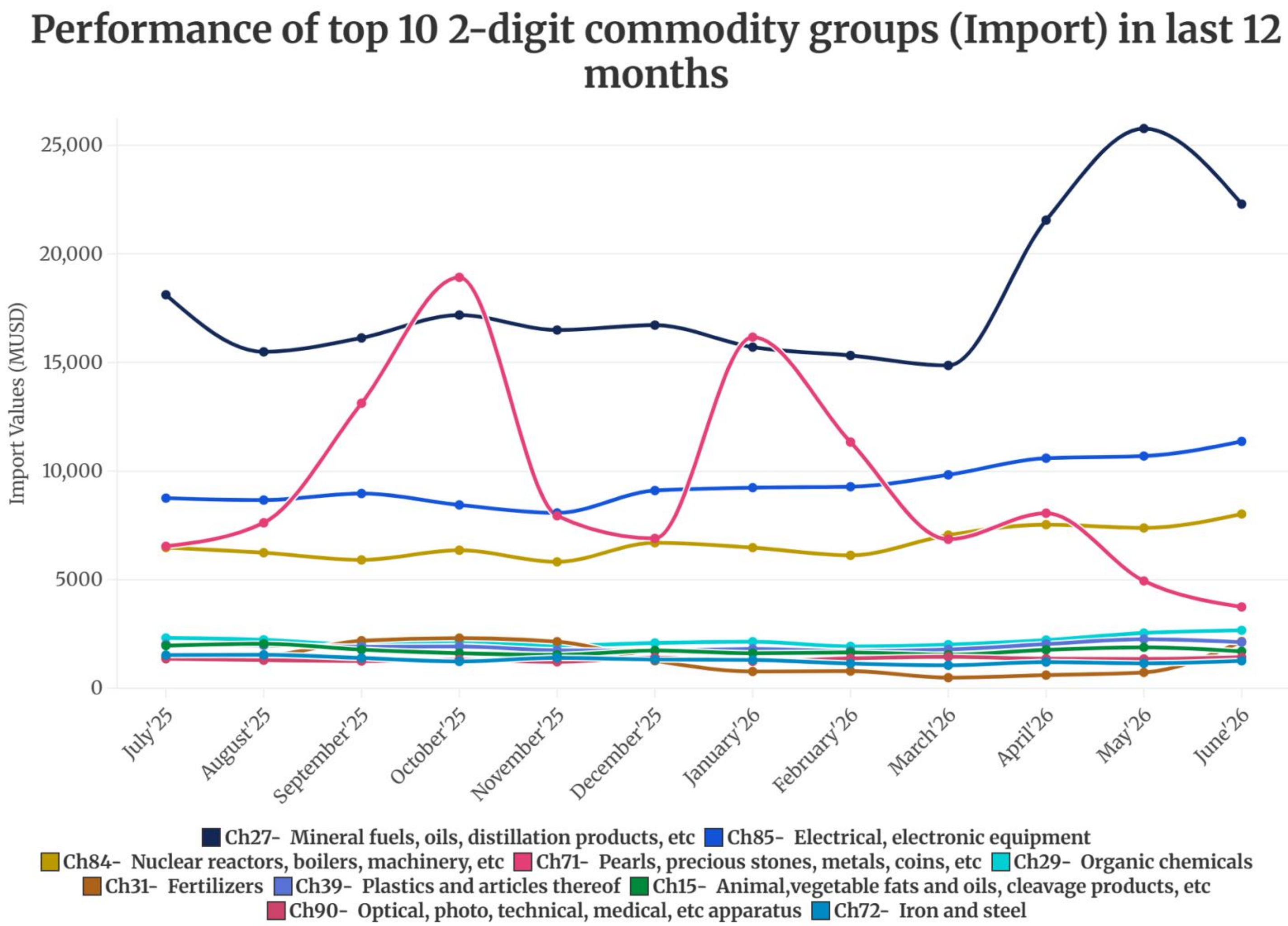
Top 10 Import country partners with their percentage shares in June 2026



- The import composition in June'26 was dominated by Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc. which accounted for 31.5% of total imports, reflecting India's continued dependence on imported crude oil to meet its energy requirements. Electrical, electronic equipment ranked second with 16% share, followed by Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery with 11.3% share, driven by strong domestic demand for machinery and electronic components used in manufacturing and assembly. Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc. contributed a moderate 5.3% share of the import basket. Organic chemicals accounted for 3.8%, indicating sustained demand from a wide range of industrial sectors. Plastics and articles thereof and Fertilizers each recorded an equal share of 3%, underscoring their importance in manufacturing and agriculture. Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc. contributed 2.4% of total imports, reflecting India's efforts to support bio-fuel production and long-term sustainable development objectives. Overall, the import basket highlights India's reliance on foreign supplies of energy, machinery, electronic goods and key industrial inputs, which play a crucial role in supporting growth across multiple sectors.

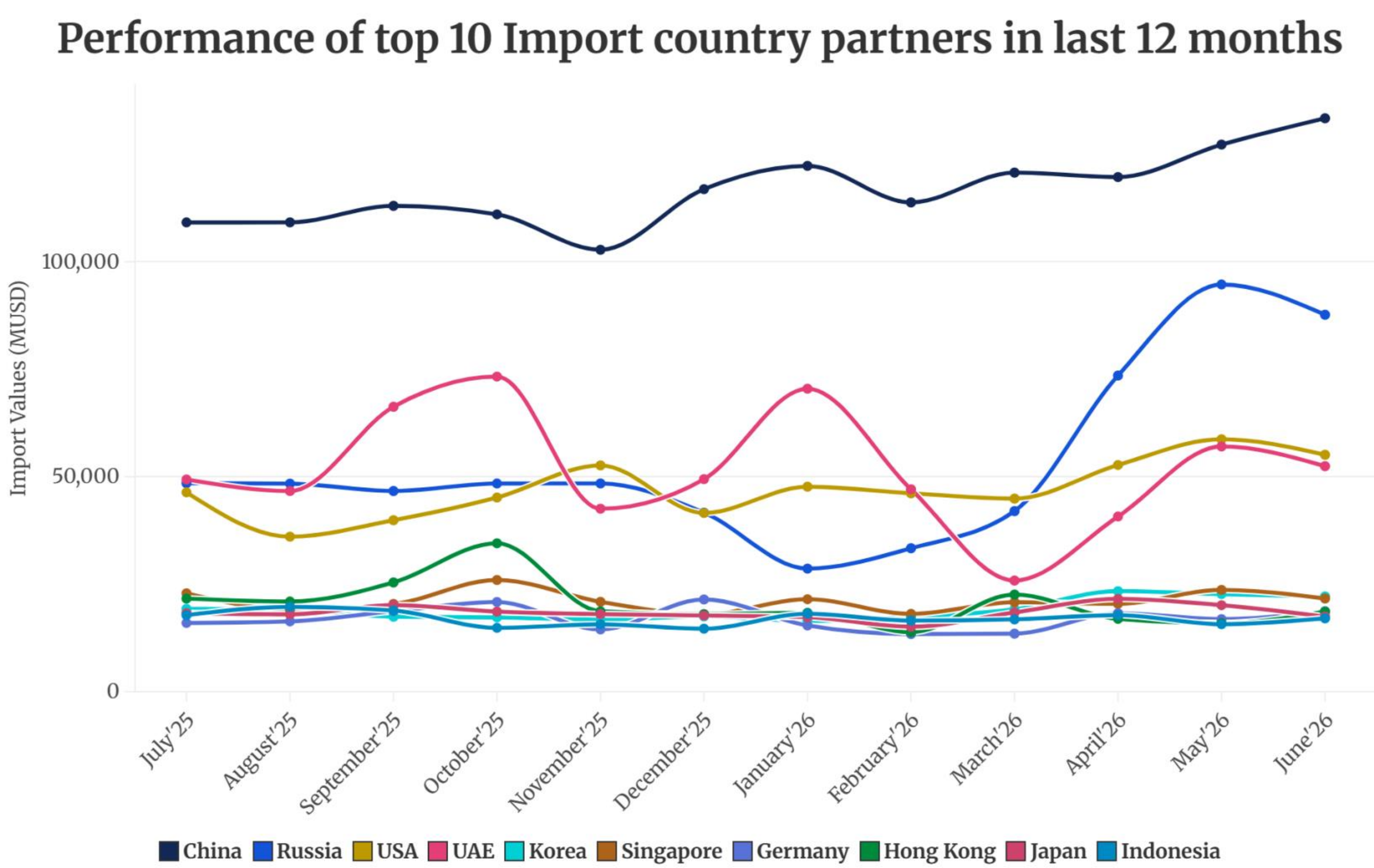
- China remained India's largest import partner in June'26, accounting for 18.8% of India's total imports. The high import share from China was primarily driven by shipments of electronic integrated circuits, Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, and Organic chemicals. Russia ranked as the second-largest import source with a 12.4% share, supported mainly by imports of crude petroleum, coking coal, and naphtha. USA and UAE accounted for 7.8% and 7.4%

of total imports, respectively, reflecting their continued importance as key suppliers of energy and other strategic commodities. Korea and Singapore each contributed 3.1% to India's imports, with imports from Singapore largely comprising electrical components. Germany and Hong Kong each held a 2.6% share, while Japan (2.5%) and Indonesia (2.4%) completed the list of the top ten import partners. The import pattern reflects the continued significance of both neighbouring Asian economies and major global energy exporters in supporting Indian economy.



❖ Imports of Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc. remained relatively stable between July’25 and March’26, before rising sharply in April’26 and May’26, with import values exceeding 25,000 MUSD in May’26, largely reflecting higher global crude oil prices amid supply uncertainties in West Asia. However, imports under this chapter moderated in June’26. Electrical, electronic equipment and Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. exhibited a gradual upward trend over the review period, despite minor fluctuations during the latter half of 2025. In contrast, Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc. recorded the highest month-to-month volatility, with pronounced peaks in October’25 and January’26, followed by a decline in subsequent months. Imports of Organic chemicals showed moderate fluctuations, while imports of Fertilizers remained subdued from

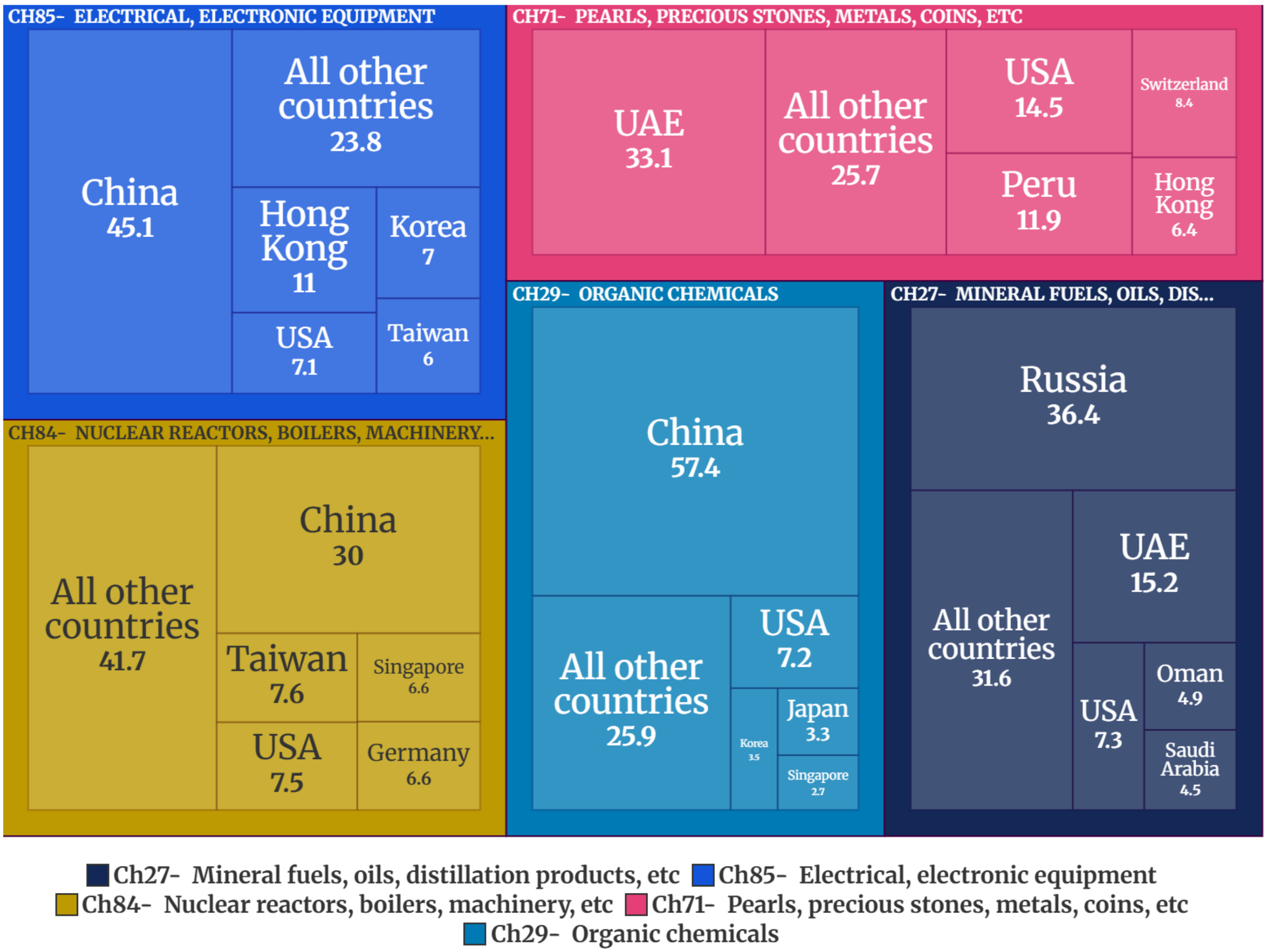
December’25 to early 2026 before registering a sharp increase in June’26, primarily driven by higher imports of urea and ammonium sulphate, resulting in a 258% year-on-year growth. Plastics and articles thereof and Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc. displayed only mild variations in monthly import values throughout the period. Meanwhile, imports of Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc. apparatus and Iron and steel remained broadly stable, with monthly import values consistently below 2,000 MUSD during the entire twelve-month period.



- China remained India's largest import partner throughout the period from July’25 to June’26, with monthly import values consistently exceeding those of all other trading partners and reaching the highest level in June’26. Russia remained the second-largest import source in June’26 with imports were primarily driven by crude oil, steam coal, coking coal and naphtha, although monthly import values exhibited considerable volatility during the first half of 2026. USA maintained a relatively stable import trend with moderate month-to-month variations and recorded a gradual increase during the final quarter of the review period. UAE exhibited the highest volatility among India's major import partners, with sharp peaks in October’25 and January’26, largely influenced by fluctuations in crude oil and gems and jewellery prices, along with disruptions to key international trade routes. Imports from Korea strengthened during early 2026. Singapore maintained import values largely above 20,000 MUSD, despite temporary declines in December’25 and February’26, and imports in

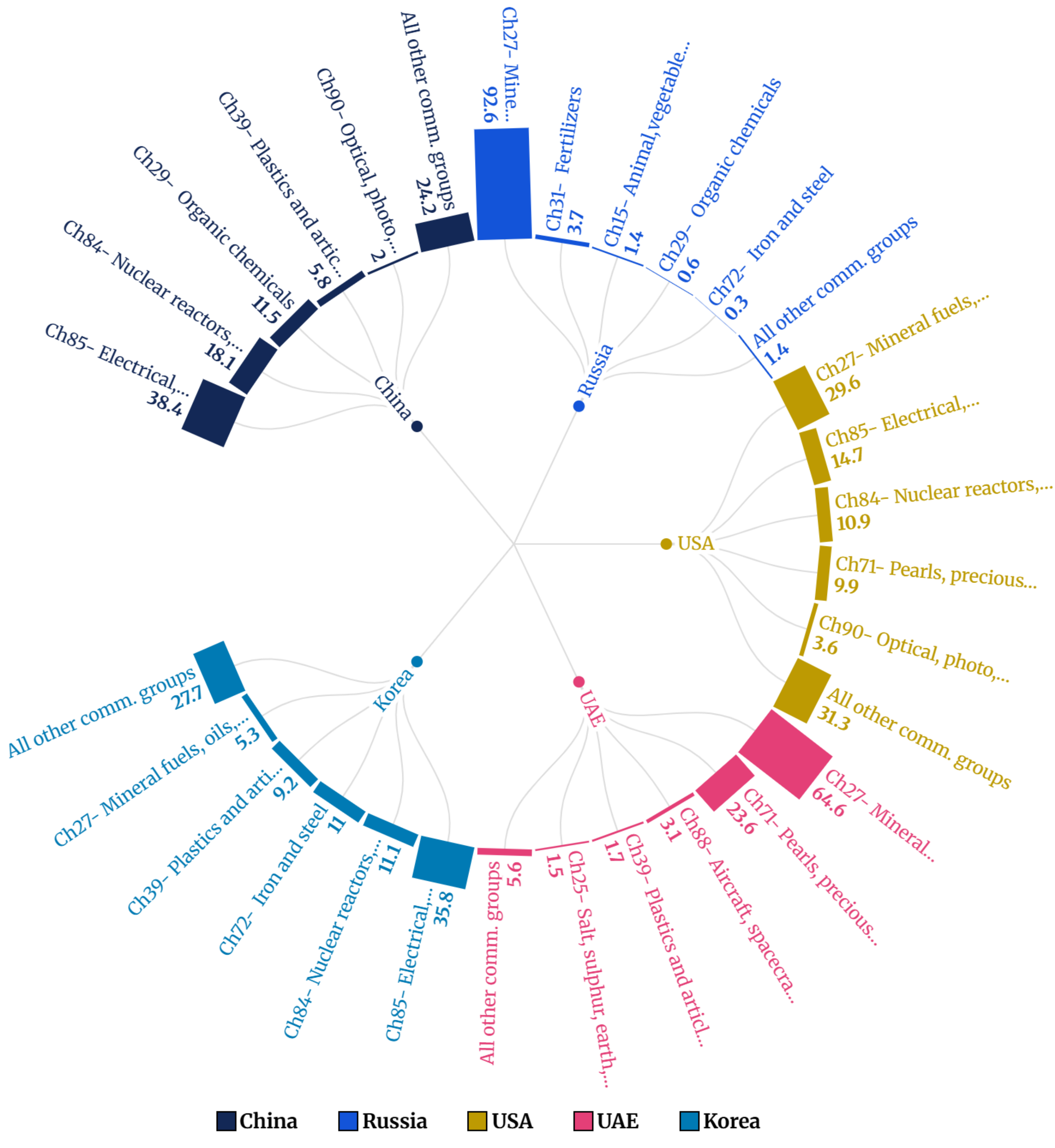
June’26 were primarily driven by electrical and petroleum-related shipments. Hong Kong recorded moderate month-to-month fluctuations, while Japan and Indonesia remained comparatively stable at lower import levels, with imports from Japan comprising mainly automobile parts and components, as well as industrial and laboratory equipment.

- **Top 5 Commodity Groups with their respective five leading Import Country Partners and their percentage shares in June 2026**



- The treemap illustrates the leading source countries for India's five major 2-digit commodity groups in import segment during June’26. Russia was the largest supplier of Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc. accounting for 36.4% of imports under Chapter 27, followed by the UAE (15.2%), USA (7.3%), Oman (4.9%) and Saudi Arabia (4.5%). China emerged as the dominant source country for Electrical, electronic equipment, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. and Organic chemicals, contributing 45.1%, 30.0% and 57.4% of imports under these chapters, respectively. In Chapter 85, Hong Kong, USA, Korea and Taiwan were the other major suppliers, while imports of Chapter 84 were sourced mainly from Taiwan, USA, Singapore and Germany after China. For Chapter 29, USA, Korea, Japan and Singapore complemented China's dominant share. In Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc.; UAE accounted for the largest share at 33.1%, followed by USA (14.5%), Peru (11.9%), Switzerland (8.4%) and Hong Kong (6.4%). A substantial share under 'All other countries' across all five commodity groups highlights India's diversified sourcing pattern, despite the dominance of a few key trade partners in specific commodity categories.

- **Top 5 Import sources and corresponding major imported Commodity Groups and their percentage shares in June 2026**



- The above diagram illustrates the commodity composition of imports from India's five largest import partners in June’26, highlighting the major 2-digit commodity groups sourced from each country. Imports from China were diversified, with Electrical, electronic equipment (Chapter 85) accounting for the largest share 38.4%, followed by Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. at 18.1%, and Organic chemicals at 11.5%. Imports from Russia were overwhelmingly concentrated in Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc., which constituted 92.6% of India's total imports from the country, with only marginal shares accounted for by other commodity groups. Similarly, 64.6% of imports from UAE comprised Chapter 27 products, while Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc. accounted for 23.6%, reflecting UAE's dual role as a major supplier of energy products and precious metals.
- Imports from USA exhibited a diversified commodity composition, with Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc. accounting for the largest share at 29.6%, driven primarily by imports of steam coal, coking coal, natural gas, propane and butanes. Other major commodity groups imported from USA included Electrical, electronic equipment with 14.7% share, Nuclear reactors, boilers and machinery, etc. at 10.9%, and Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc. at 9.9%. Korea displayed a relatively balanced profile, with Electrical, electronic equipment emerging as the largest commodity group at 35.8%, followed by Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. (11.1%), Iron and steel (11.0%), and Plastics and articles thereof (9.2%).

The following two sections provide a brief analysis of selected 8-digit HSN codes that witnessed significant surges or declines in import payments in June’26.

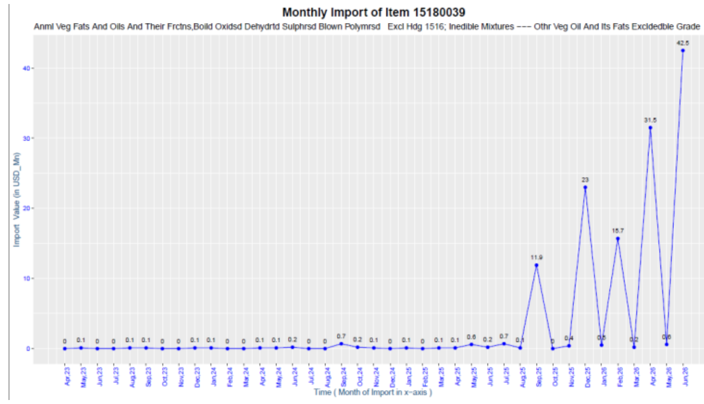
Import Surge Monthly Bulletin – June 2026 (All Country Analysis)

15180039: *Other - Other vegetable oil and its fats*

Monthly imports remained negligible and largely flat till August'25, followed by a volatile trend with sharp spikes from September'25 onwards. Imports reached a record high of 42.5 MUSD in June'26.

China was the largest Country of Consignment (CoC), while the top three ports of import are New Mangalore, Kandla sea port, and Kakinada sea port.

Bulk imports under this HSN primarily comprised **food waste oil (non-edible grade)** and **spent earth**. The sharp increase in imports suggests growing demand for these materials, likely driven by their use in energy generation and other industrial recycling applications.

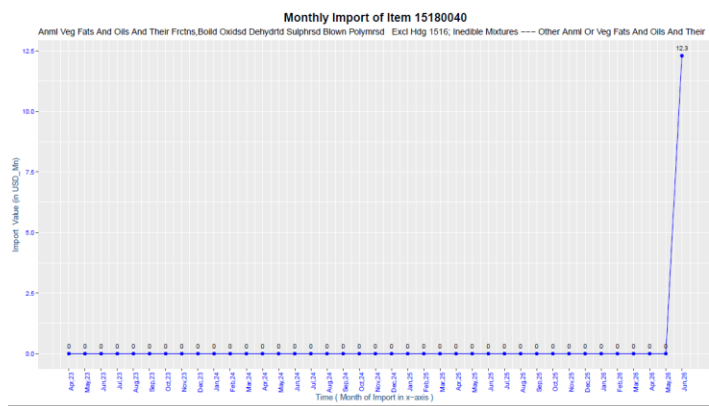


15180040: *Other - animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils and their fractions*

There were no imports until May'26, before surging to 12.3 MUSD in June'26.

The entire consignment was sourced from China through Visakhapatnam sea port (new/dormant port), Visakhapatnam SEZ, and APIIC Multi Product SEZ Vizag DC(new/dormant port).

Imports under this HSN primarily comprised **crude food waste oil** meeting international sustainability and carbon certification standards, along with **industrial food waste oil**, indicating its use as a sustainable industrial feedstock.

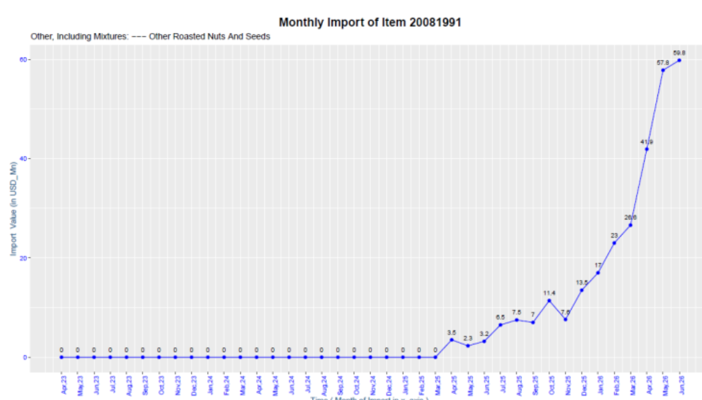


20081991: *Other roasted nuts and seeds*

This 8-digit HSN was introduced in Apr'25 and imports have followed a strong upward trend since then, reaching a record 59.8 MUSD in June'26.

Indonesia (81.7%), Myanmar (9.0%), and Thailand (5.5%) were the primary Countries of Consignment, with Tuticorin sea port (53.5%), Nhava Sheva sea port (27.5%), and Chennai sea port (13.2%) serving as the major ports of import.

In June'26, imports under this HSN were dominated by **roasted areca nuts**. Import of roasted areca nuts with a CIF value exceeding Rs.351/kg increased sharply since Dec'25, following DGFT Notification No. 43/2025–26, which classified the import of roasted nuts and seeds as 'Free'.

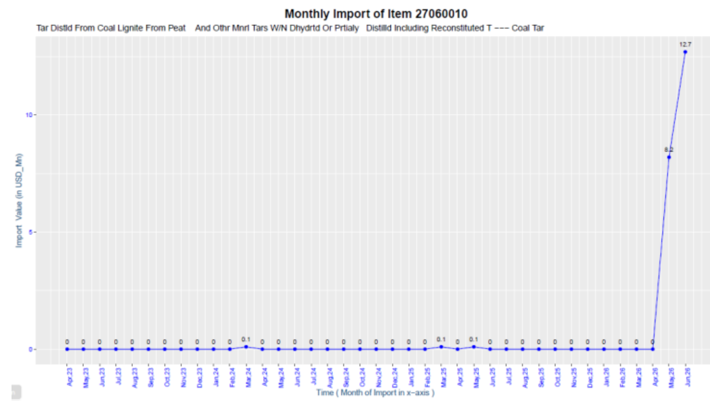


27060010: *Coal tar*

Imports remained negligible through April'26, with only sporadic shipments. Imports then surged to 8.2 MUSD in May'26 and further increased to 12.7 MUSD in June'26.

Almost entire consignment sourced from **Indonesia** which emerged as a new/dormant Country of Consignment (CoC) and routed through three new/dormant ports—New Mangalore sea port, Kolkata sea port, and Kattupalli port.

Imports under this HSN primarily comprised **coal tar**, a key industrial feedstock extensively used in the manufacture of chemicals, dyes, and pharmaceutical preparations.

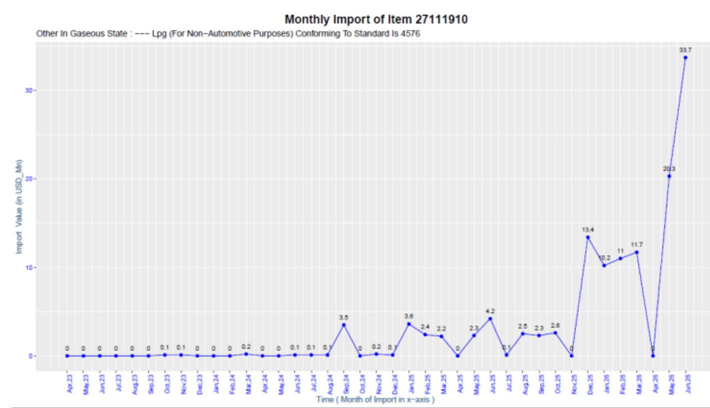


27111910: *LPG (for non-automotive purposes) conforming to standard IS 4576*

Imports remained negligible and sporadic through 2025 before following an upward trend in 2026. Imports surged in the last two months, reaching 33.7 MUSD in June'26.

Nigeria was the dominant Country of Consignment (CoC), accounting for 68.8% of total imports, while **Greece** emerged as a new/dormant CoC with a 30.5% share. All consignments were routed through a new/dormant port, **New Mangalore sea port**.

Imports under this HSN primarily comprised **bulk LPG mix** for domestic and non-domestic consumers, indicating inventory build-up to ensure uninterrupted supply amid the ongoing West Asian geopolitical crisis.

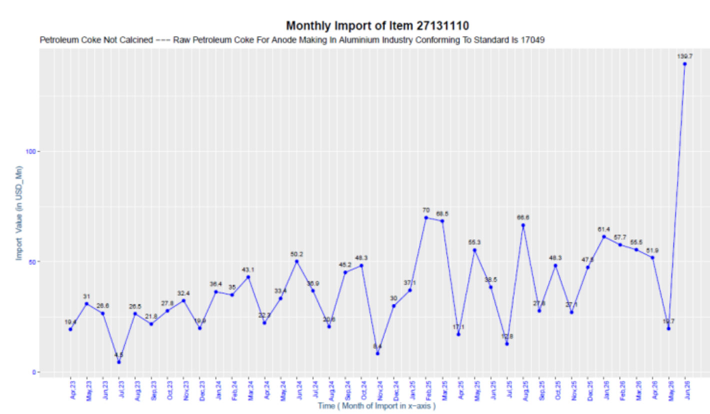


27131110: *Raw petroleum coke for anode making in aluminium industry conforming to standard IS 17049*

Imports remained highly volatile throughout the given period. After dropping to 19.7 MUSD in May'26, imports surged to a record 139.7 MUSD in June'26.

Multiple Countries of Consignment (CoC) were reported, led by Brazil (24.2%), followed by USA (21.5%), China (16.8%), Romania (14.1%), which emerged as a new/dormant CoC, and Germany (13.7%). Notably, 14.5% of the total imports were sourced from China with **USA** as the Country of Origin (CoO).

Imports under this HSN primarily comprised **green petroleum coke and raw petroleum coke**.

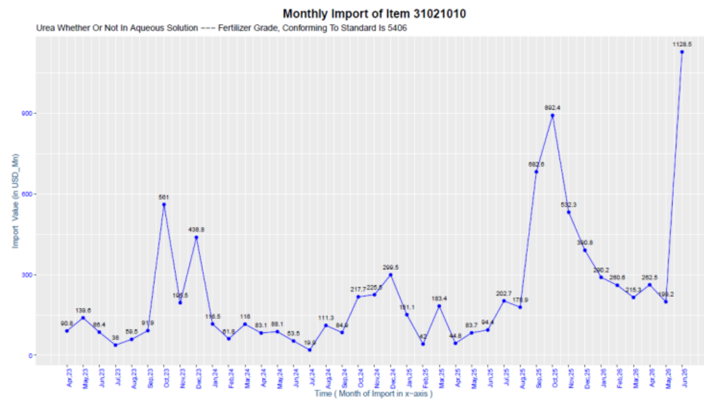


31021010: *Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution: Fertilizer grade, conforming to Standard IS 5406*

Imports remained highly volatile throughout the period. After moderating in early 2026, imports surged to 1,128.5 MUSD in June'26.

Multiple Countries of Consignment (CoC) were reported, with Egypt (29.5%) being the largest, followed by Russia (16.7%), Algeria (13.8%), Nigeria (9.2%), Georgia (8%). Singapore emerged as a new/dormant CoC. Consignments imported from Georgia had **Turkmenistan** as the Country of Origin (CoO). Major ports of import were Kandla sea (20.5%), Kakinada sea (13%), Krishnapatnam (12.8%) and Gangavaram (12.2%).

The commodity imported under this HSN was **granular urea** in bulk.

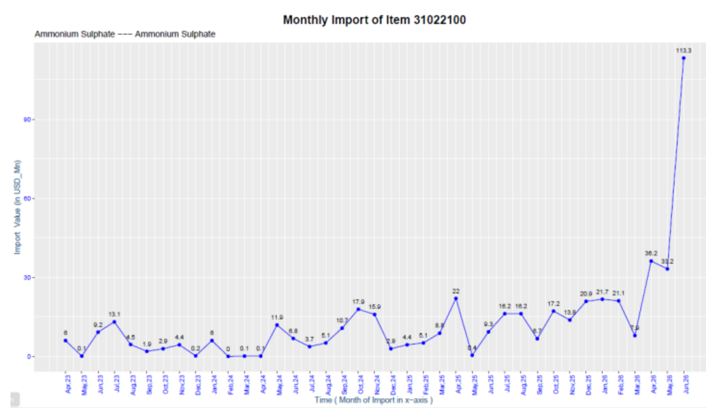


31022100: *Ammonium sulphate*

Imports remained modest with moderate fluctuations for most of the period before strengthening in 2026. Imports surged over the last two months, reaching 113.3 MUSD in June'26.

China was the sole major Country of Consignment (CoC). Major ports of import were Mundra (31.3%), Kakinada (25.2%) and Paradip sea port (9.5%).

White crystallinecaprolactam-grade ammonium sulphate remained the primary import under this HSN. Amid disruptions to urea supplies from key West Asian countries due to regional conflict, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has recommended ammonium sulphate as an alternative nutrient source for rice cultivation.

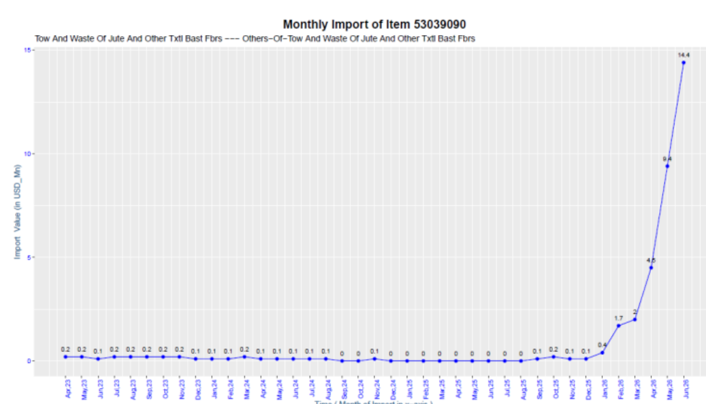


53039090: *Other - jute and other textile bast fibres (excludingFlax, true hemp and ramie), raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of these fibres*

Imports remained negligible until Aug'25 before resuming in Sep'25. Import momentum strengthened from Feb'26, reaching 14.4 MUSD in June'26.

Almost the entire import volume (98.6%) was sourced from Bangladesh, with Nhava Sheva serving as the primary port of entry.

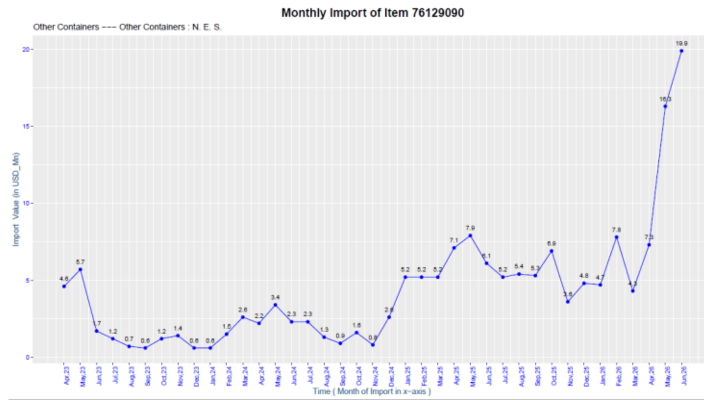
Majority of the imports were undertaken under the SAFTA trade framework. **Jute sliver rolls** constituted the principal imported product under this HSN.



76129090: Other - *Aluminium casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers*

Imports remained modest through 2024, followed by intermittent fluctuations during 2025. Imports strengthened from Feb'26, reaching 19.9 MUSD in June'26. **Oman** emerged as a new/dormant Country of Consignment (CoC), accounting for 33.1% of total imports, although these shipments originated from the **UAE** (Country of Origin). UAE and Thailand were the other major CoCs, contributing 31.7% and 14.5%, respectively. Major port of import was Nhava Sheva Sea (87.5%).

Imports under this HSN comprised **aluminium cans**. The sharp increase in imports is likely attributable to inadequate domestic production of can-grade sheet metal amid rising demand from the ready-to-drink beverage segment.



Surges in some other ITCHS

85423200: *Memories-* Global prices of integrated circuit memory continue to rise due to strong demand from AI data centre expansion. In response, consumer electronics manufacturers have increased retail prices to offset higher input costs. While India has strengthened its position in global smartphone manufacturing, it remains reliant on imports of critical components. Memory imports reached 1,699.1 MUSD in June'26 and are expected to exceed 2,000MUSD in the coming months.

71131913: *articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of gold studded with diamonds of heading 7102 –* Imports under this HSN reached USD 104.1 million in Jun'26, comprising predominantly re-imports of gold jewellery from the UAE and the USA.

** In this report, 'new/dormant' refers to ports, or Countries of Consignment that did not record any transactions under the respective ITC-HS code during the period from April'23 to December'25. Their appearance in FY 2026–27 indicates either the commencement of imports by new entities or the resumption of imports after a prolonged period of inactivity.*

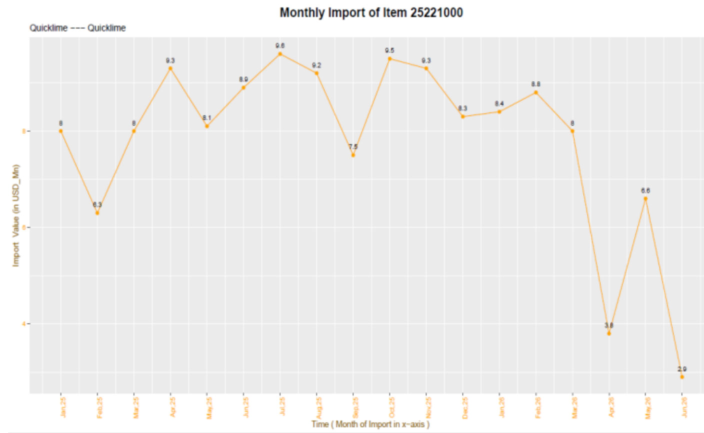
Import Dip Monthly Bulletin – June 2026 (All Country Analysis)

25221000 :- *Quicklime*

Since Jan’25, monthly imports never dipped below the 5 MUSD mark, and it maintained a monthly average of nearly 9 MUSD throughout the FY 25-26. In Jun’26 import stood at 2.9 MUSD which is lowest since Jan’25.

UAE was the traditional top supplier of this commodity, but no imports were recorded from there in the current month. The other two major traditional suppliers, Oman and Malaysia, decreased their import values significantly.

The main imported commodity under this HSN is **QUICK LIME.**

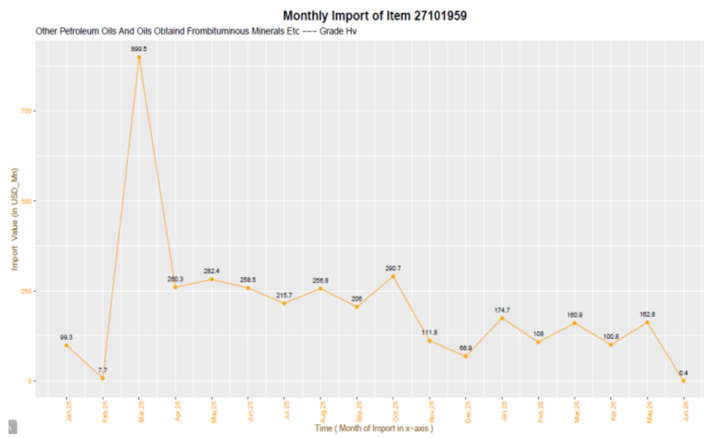


27101959 :- *other petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals etc(Grade HV)*

In FY 25-26 monthly import of this commodity maintained a healthy average of 200 MUSD. The import value suddenly dropped to 0.4 MUSD in Jun’26 which is lowest since Jan’25.

Russia, Iraq and Egypt are the traditional top suppliers of this commodity and no imports were recorded from there in Jun’26.

The main imported commodity under this HSN is **FUEL OIL**.

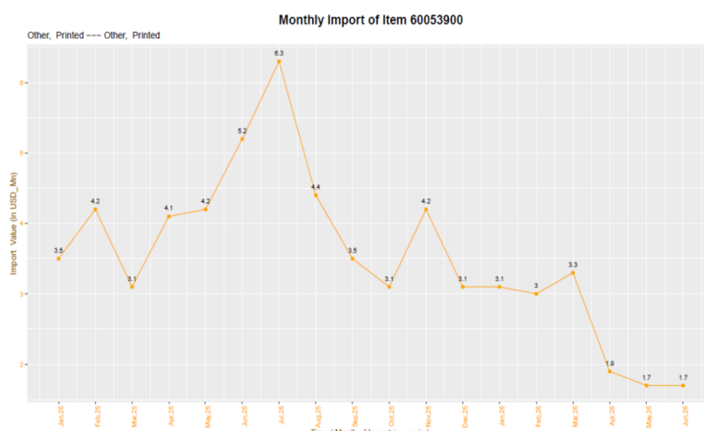


60053900 :- *Other printed warp knit fabrics*

In past trends, monthly imports of this commodity never dipped below the 3 MUSD mark, maintaining a monthly average of around 4 MUSD. In June’26, imports stood at 1.7 MUSD, which is the lowest recorded since Jan’25.

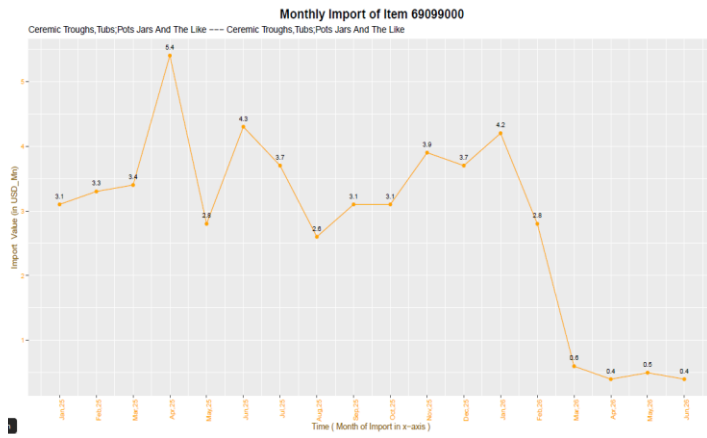
China was the traditional top supplier of this commodity and import from China decreased significantly.

The primary imported commodity under this HSN is **100% POLYESTER WARP KNITTED FABRICS.**



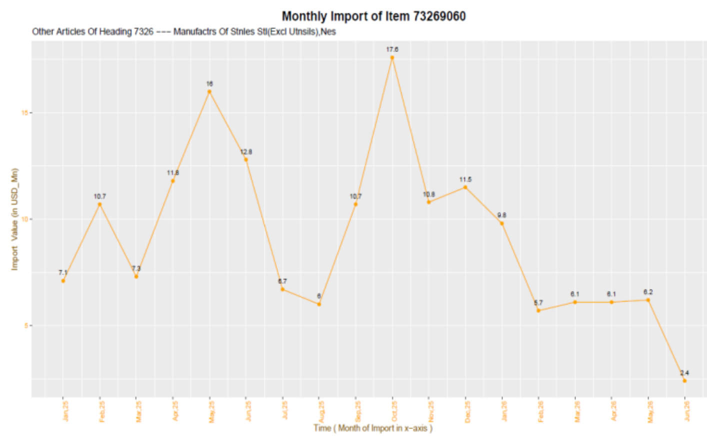
69099000:- *Ceramic troughs, tubs; pots jars and the like*

During calendar year 2025, the average monthly import value of this commodity was around the 3.5 MUSD mark. The import value started decreasing gradually from Jan'26 and reached a low of 0.4 MUSD in Jun'26.
Hungary was the traditional top supplier of this commodity, but no imports were recorded from there in Jun'26. The other two major traditional suppliers, China and USA, decreased their import values significantly.



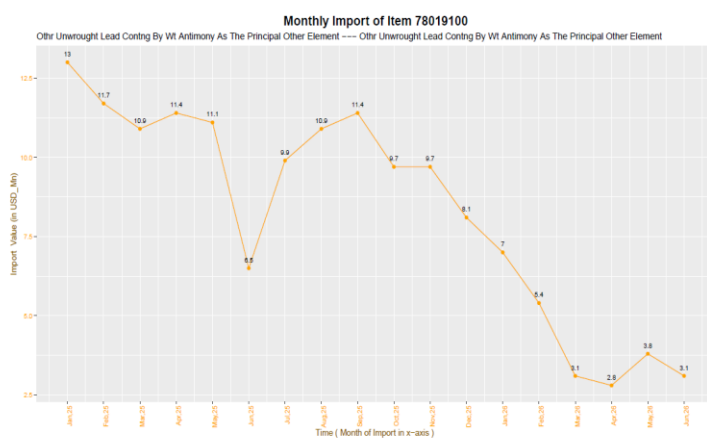
73269060:- *Manufactures of stainless steel (excluding utensils), N.E.S*

In calendar year 2025, imports of this HSN maintained a monthly average of more than 10 MUSD. The import value suddenly dropped to 5.7 MUSD in Feb'26 and stayed around the 6 MUSD mark until May'26. In June'26, imports stood at 2.4 MUSD, which is the lowest recorded since Jan'25
China, Hong Kong, and USA are the traditional top suppliers of this HSN, and apart from USA, the import value from the remaining two countries decreased significantly.
This imported commodity primarily consists of **SS & STEEL FITTING FERRULES.**



78019100:- *Other unwrought lead containing by weight Antimony as the principal other element*

This HSN has an overall gradual decreasing trend in monthly import payments since Jan'25 (13 MUSD) and in Apr'26 import stood at 2.8 MUSD, which is the lowest since Jan'25. In June'26, imports stood at 3.1 MUSD, which is still below previous levels.
Malaysia and Korea RP are the traditional top suppliers of this HSN, and the import value from these two countries decreased significantly in Jun'26.
The main imported commodity is **ANTIMONY LEAD**.



84481900:- *Other auxiliary machinery used with machines of heading 8444, 8445, 8446, or 8447; parts and accessories-*

This HSN has an overall gradual decreasing trend in monthly import payments since Aug'25 (20.8 MUSD) and in June'26 import stood at 2.8 MUSD, which is the lowest since Jan'25. China is the traditional top supplier of this HSN, and the import value from China decreased significantly in the current month.

Dips in some other ITC-HS (previously highlighted in the Import Dip Bulletin of May'26)

74081190:- *Other Copper Wire with a Maximum Cross-Sectional Diameter exceeding 6mm-*

Monthly import values of this HSN further dipped to 14.6 MUSD in Jun'26 from 25.7 MUSD of May'26. No imports were recorded from the traditional top supplier, UAE in the current month. The primary imported commodity under this HSN copper wire rods for electrical applications.

76051100:- *Aluminium wire, not alloyed, maximum cross-sectional dimension > 7 mm*

Monthly import values of this HSN further dipped to 1.5 MUSD in Jun'26 from 3.3 MUSD of May'26. China and Indonesia are the traditional top suppliers of this HSN and China decreases its value of import significantly while no imports were recorded from Indonesia.

78019920:- *Other unrefined lead and lead alloys-unrefined lead, n.e.s.*

Monthly import value of this HSN further decreased to 16.7 MUSD in Jun'26 from 19.4 MUSD of May'26.

Note: Unless otherwise specified, MUSD refers to million U.S. dollars throughout this report.