

# ANALYSIS OF INDIA'S BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONSHIP WITH NETHERLANDS

## INTRODUCTION

India and the Netherlands maintain a strong and steadily expanding bilateral trade relationship. The Netherlands ranks among India's most significant trading partners in Europe, with bilateral trade growing consistently over the years. Owing to the presence of the Port of Rotterdam, the Netherlands functions as a key gateway for Indian exports to the European Union. India exports a diverse range of high-value goods to the Netherlands, including petroleum products, pharmaceuticals, organic chemicals, engineering goods, textiles, and agricultural commodities. India's imports from the Netherlands are relatively lower in comparison and mainly comprise machinery, chemicals, electrical equipment, and other high-technology products. Consequently, India generally records a trade surplus in its trade with the Netherlands. In addition to trade, the Netherlands is one of the leading sources of foreign direct investment (FDI) into India, thereby strengthening industrial linkages and economic cooperation. Dutch firms play a vital role in sectors such as logistics, renewable energy, agriculture, and manufacturing in India. Bilateral trade relations are supported by stable diplomatic ties and cooperation under the broader India–European Union framework. Ongoing negotiations on the India–EU Free Trade Agreement are expected to further enhance trade flows between the two countries. Overall, India–Netherlands trade relations are robust, mutually beneficial, and strategically important, particularly for India's access to European markets. The Netherlands is one of India's top trading partners in Europe and supports export growth in petroleum products, chemicals, machinery, and agricultural goods. Strong logistics infrastructure, advanced technology, and efficient supply-chain connectivity further strengthen India's integration into global trade networks. Against this background, the present study examines India's trade relationship with the Netherlands, focusing on export and import trends and estimating the simple and compound annual growth rates during the period from 2005 to 2024.

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33 **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

34 The present study is undertaken with the following objectives:

35 1. To examine the trends in India's merchandise trade performance with the Netherlands  
36 during the study period.

37 2. To estimate the simple annual growth rate and compound annual growth rate of  
38 India–Netherlands trade for the period 2005–2024.

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40 **METHODOLOGY**

41 The study covers a period of twenty years from 2005 to 2024 and is based entirely on  
42 secondary data. The required data were collected from the following sources:

43 1. Information on production structure and trade patterns of countries was obtained from  
44 the UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics and Trade Map.

45 2. Data relating to the direction of trade were sourced from the IMF's *Direction of Trade*  
46 *Statistics Yearbook* and the *Key Indicators of Asia and Pacific Countries* published by  
47 the United Nations

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49 **India Major Exports**

50 India's exports to the Netherlands recorded strong and sustained growth between 2005 and  
51 2024, reflecting deepening trade ties and the Netherlands' role as a major entry point to  
52 Europe. In 2005–06, India's exports to the Netherlands amounted to about US\$ 2.4 billion,  
53 consisting mainly of textiles, chemicals, engineering goods, and agricultural products.  
54 Exports increased sharply to nearly US\$ 5.2 billion during 2007–08, driven by higher  
55 shipments of petroleum products and manufactured goods. Despite the global financial crisis,  
56 exports remained resilient at around US\$ 6.3 billion during 2008–09 and 2009–10, indicating  
57 stable trade volumes. In 2010–11, exports rose further to about US\$ 7.7 billion, supported by  
58 growth in refined petroleum products, chemicals, and machinery. By 2012–13, exports  
59 exceeded US\$ 10.5 billion, marking a significant expansion in trade value.

61 A temporary decline occurred during 2013–15 due to global economic slowdown and falling  
 62 commodity prices, with exports declining to around US\$ 6–8 billion. Subsequently, exports  
 63 recovered gradually, reaching approximately US\$ 8.8 billion in 2018–19. Exports declined  
 64 again to about US\$ 6.4 billion in 2020–21 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, a  
 65 strong post-pandemic recovery was observed, with exports rising sharply to nearly US\$ 12.5  
 66 billion in 2021–22 and surging to about US\$ 21.6 billion in 2022–23, largely due to increased  
 67 petroleum exports and higher trade routed through Dutch ports. In 2023–24, exports reached  
 68 around US\$ 22–23 billion, making the Netherlands one of India's top three global export  
 69 destinations. Over the entire period, petroleum products, pharmaceuticals, organic chemicals,  
 70 engineering goods, textiles, and agricultural products remained India's major export items.

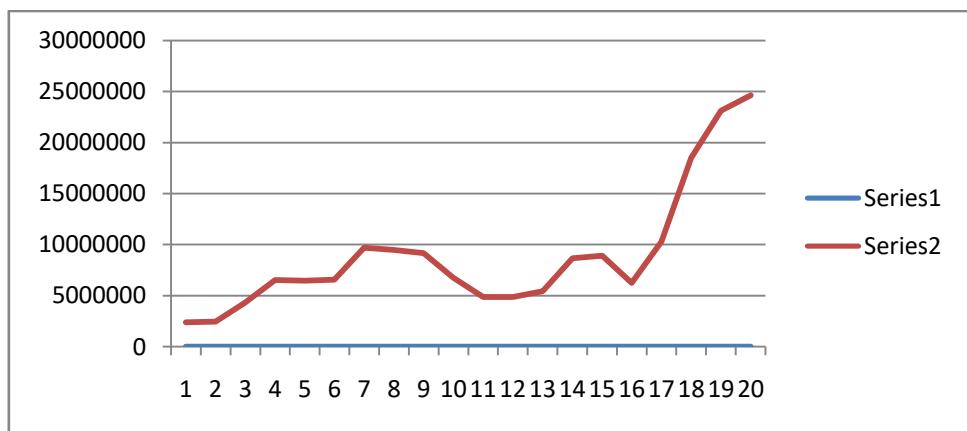
71 **Table:1 India Exports to Netherlands**

YEAR	India exports to Netherlands
2005	23,96,432
2006	24,70,297
2007	43,43,000
2008	65,28,600
2009	64,64,920
2010	65,72,932
2011	96,93,191
2012	94,66,429
2013	91,70,038
2014	67,62,223
2015	48,73,383
2016	48,67,884
2017	54,32,400
2018	86,77,864
2019	89,06,975
2020	62,61,190
2021	1,02,84,461
2022	1,85,00,438
2023	2,31,08,248
2024	2,46,13,764

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89 **Figure:1 India Exports to Netherlands**



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91 **Analysis of India's Exports**

92 India's exports to the Netherlands during 2005–2024 display a clear long-term upward trend  
93 with intermittent short-term fluctuations. Exports increased from US\$ 2.40 billion in 2005 to  
94 US\$ 24.61 billion in 2024, representing an overall growth of about 927 percent in simple  
95 terms. Periods of rapid expansion were occasionally interrupted by global economic shocks,  
96 including the financial crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, the compound  
97 annual growth rate (CAGR) of approximately 13 percent indicates strong and sustained long-  
98 run growth in India's exports to the Netherlands.

99 **India's major imports**

100 India's imports from the Netherlands during 2005–2024 show a gradual but consistent  
101 increase, reflecting growing industrial and technological cooperation between the two  
102 countries. Imports rose from around US\$ 1.5–2.0 billion in 2005–06 to about US\$ 9–10  
103 billion by 2023–24. Major imported items included machinery, chemicals, electrical  
104 equipment, pharmaceutical intermediates, and precision instruments. Imports grew steadily  
105 until 2013, followed by a moderate decline during 2014–16 due to global economic  
106 uncertainties. From 2017 onwards, imports recovered strongly, reaching a peak in 2022  
107 before moderating slightly in the subsequent years. Despite temporary setbacks, imports from  
108 the Netherlands increased at a slower pace than exports, resulting in a consistent trade surplus  
109 for India.

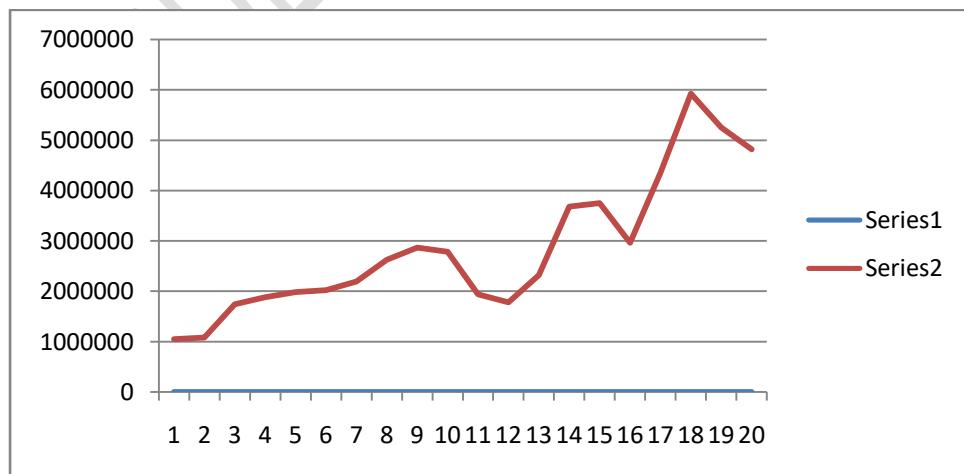
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**Table:2 India Imports from Netherlands**

YEAR	India's Imports from Netherlands (in Dollars)
2005	10,47,182
2006	10,77,148
2007	17,43,067
2008	18,81,000
2009	19,82,407
2010	20,22,700
2011	21,93,301
2012	26,21,722
2013	28,65,991
2014	27,82,977
2015	19,36,455
2016	17,81,292
2017	23,17,111
2018	36,81,038
2019	37,48,781
2020	29,61,580
2021	43,50,275
2022	59,22,272
2023	52,51,271
2024	48,17,520

112      Source :Trade map **Figure:2 India Imports from Netherlands**



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116 **Analysis of India's Imports**

117 India's imports from the Netherlands exhibit a long-term rising trend over the study period,  
 118 increasing from about US\$ 1.05 million in 2005 to approximately US\$ 4.82 million in 2024.  
 119 While temporary declines were observed during periods of global slowdown and the  
 120 pandemic, the overall trend reflects resilience and sustained growth. The simple annual  
 121 growth rate of imports is estimated at around 18.95 percent, while the compound annual  
 122 growth rate stands at approximately 8.36 percent. These figures indicate steady long-term  
 123 growth and underline the Netherlands' growing importance as a source of industrial and  
 124 technology-intensive imports for India.

125 **CONCLUSION**

126 In conclusion, India's trade relationship with the Netherlands during 2005–2024 demonstrates  
 127 a strong, resilient, and expanding bilateral economic partnership. Despite short-term  
 128 disruptions caused by global economic crises and the COVID-19 pandemic, the long-term  
 129 trend reveals sustained growth in both exports and imports. The Netherlands has emerged as  
 130 one of India's most important trading partners in Europe and serves as a strategic gateway to  
 131 the European Union. Rising trade volumes reflect greater diversification of traded goods,  
 132 improved logistics, and deeper integration into global value chains. Overall, India–  
 133 Netherlands trade relations are stable, mutually beneficial, and offer substantial scope for  
 134 future expansion.

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