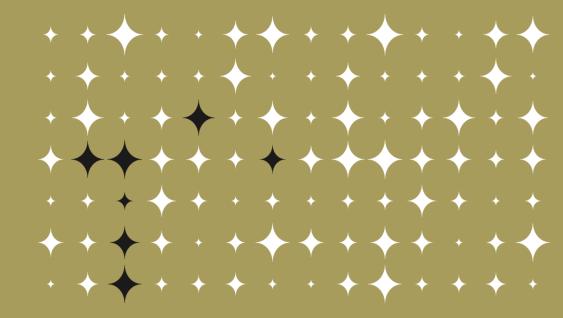


Gem and Jewellery Trade Update

April 2022 - January 2023

Global Trade Projections by World Trade Organization (WTO)– Key Feature



GJEPC Statistics & Trade Research Department (Data and Analytics Unit)

www.gjepc.org

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Key Highlights

- → During April 2022 January 2023, G&J exports decreased by 1.71% to US\$ 31.72 billion as compared to exports of US\$ 32.28 billion registered during April 2021 January 2022. (As per DGCIS&S)
- → During April 2022 January 2022, Polished Lab Grown Diamonds(37.15%), Coloured Gemstones (31.66%) Platinum jewellery (11.67%), Plain Gold Jewellery (8.09%), Studded gold Jewellery (0.36%) and Silver Jewellery (25.45%) witnessed a positive export growth rate as compared to April 2021 January 2022 while export of Cut & Polished Diamonds (-9.90%) have witnessed negative growth in the same period.
- ➔ Gross exports from Rajasthan, Gujarat and Eastern regions have recorded positive export growth in April 2022 January 2023 over the exports recorded in April 2021 – January 2022.
- → Exports from Surat, Jaipur, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai & Visakhapatnam SEZs have witnessed a rise in April 2022 January 2023 as compared to April 2021 January 2022 while exports from SEEPZ, Delhi and Cochin have declined in the same period. Overall, there is a growth of (+) 9.32% in exports to US\$ 6374 million in April 2021 January 2023 from US\$ 5830.38 million recorded in April 2021 January 2022
- → Gem and Jewellery exports to USA , Hong Kong ,Israel & UK have recorded negative growths of (-) 11.40% , (-) 11.15% , (-) 13.02 %, and (-) 8.27% respectively during April 2022 January 2023 as compared to April 2021–January 2022. While, gem and jewellery exports to other destinations such as U.A.E, Belgium, Singapore, Thailand, Switzerland and Netherlands have shown a rise during the stated time period.
- → Global growth is expected to decelerate sharply to 1.7 percent in 2023

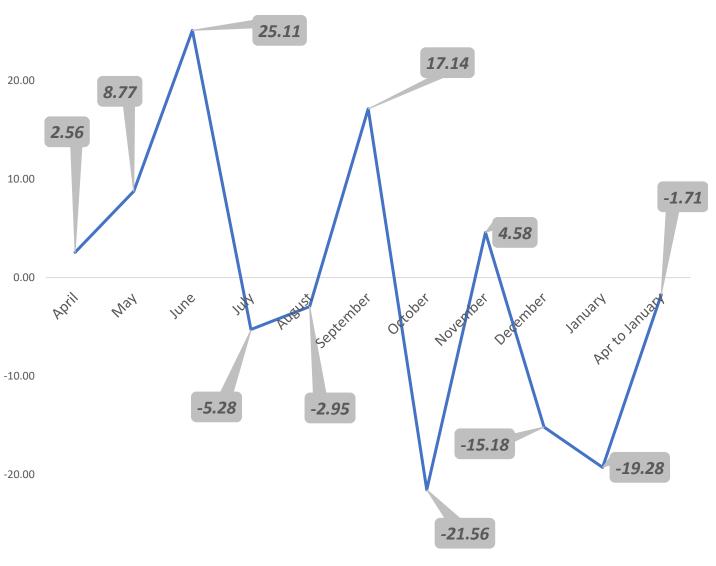
Gem and Jewellery Gross Exports (P):

April 2022 – January 2022

Gross Exports (US\$ billion) April 2022 – January 2023

		-		
Months	2021-22 2022-23		0/ growth	
MOILUIS	US\$ Mill	US\$ Mill	% growth	
April	3394.45	3481.18	2.56	
Мау	2978.14	3239.34	8.77	
June	2838.88	3551.7	25.11	
July	3476.36	3292.76	-5.28	
August	3445.74	3343.99	-2.95	
September	3249.54	3806.39	17.14	
October	4236.31	3322.89	-21.56	
November	2404.14	2514.34	4.58	
December	3,010.56	2,553.47	-15.18	
Total (Apr-Dec)	29034.12	29106.06	0.25	
January	3243.04	2617.8	-19.28	
Total (Apr - Jan)	32277.16	31723.86	-1.71	

Exports decline: 1.71% y-o-y (April 2022- January 2023)



Note: April to December as per DGCI&S published data and January data as per press release.

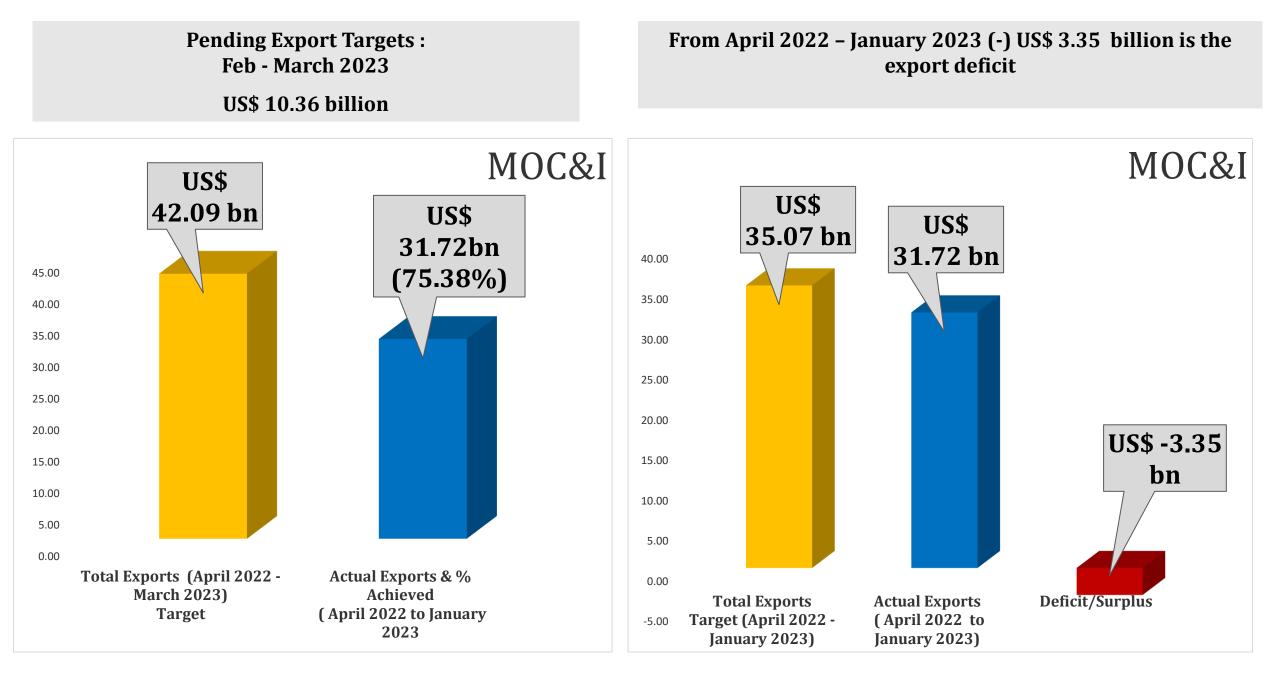
-30.00

30.00

Source : DGCIS

DGCI&S

Export Targets & Actual Exports: April 2022 – January 2023 (P)



Commodity-wise G&J Exports- April 2022 – January 2023 in comparison with April 2021 – January 2022 (P)

Commodities	April 2021 - January 2022	April 2021 - January 2023	% Growth/ decline	
	(US\$mn)	(US\$mn)	(Y-o-Y)	
Cut & Pol Diamonds	20057.04	18070.82	-9.90	
Pol. Lab Grown Diamonds	1045.15	1433.37	37.15	K
Coloured Gemstones	256.93	338.28	31.66	
Pol. Synthetic Stone	3.21	5.54	72.52	
Worked Pearls	1.61	2.55	58.91	
Gold Jewellery(Plain & Studded)	6821.14	7849.40	15.07	
Plain Gold Jewellery	3148.88	3403.48	8.09	
Studded Gold Jewellery	4430.07	4445.92	0.36	
Silver Jewellery	2187.77	2744.55	25.45	
Platinum Jewellery	24.50	27.36	11.67	
Imitation Jewellery	52.18	40.41	-22.57	
Articles of Gold, Silver & others	44.31	38.23	-13.72	
Others	1,750.72	641.47	-63.36	
Gross Exports	32244.57	31191.98	-3.26	
Return Consignment	5,881.99	6,498.85	10.49	
Net Exports	26,362.58	24,693.13	-6.33	

Source : GJEPC Analysis , Notes : (P) stands for provisional Gross Exports pertains to inclusive of return consignments , *Figures from Delhi Aircargo October 2022 – January 2023 are not included as yet to receive from the Customs*, Net Exports pertains to exclusive of return consignments

April 2022 – January 2023 exports growth in comparison with April 2021 – January 2022 :

All key G&J commodities have witnessed a positive export growth

- Polished LGD (+37.15 %)
- Coloured Gemstones (+31.66%)
- Studded gold jewellery (+0.36%)
- Plain Gold Jewellery (+8.09%)
- Silver Jewellery (25.45%)
- Platinum Jewellery (+11.67%)

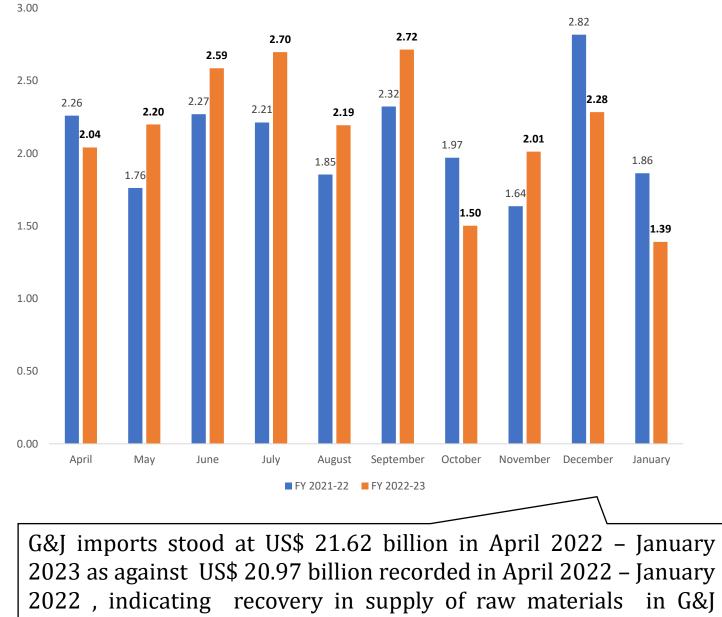
Exports growth declined of :

• Cut & Polished Diamonds(-9.90%)

Gem & Jewellery Imports April 2022 to January 2023 For export purpose – (P)

	Cross Imports	Gross Imports	
	Gross Imports		
Months	FY 2021- 2022	FY 2022-2023	
	US\$ Billion	US\$ Billion	
April	2.26	2.04	
May	1.76	2.20	
June	2.27	2.59	
July	2.21	2.70	
August	1.85	2.19	
September	2.32	2.72	
October	1.97	1.50	
November	1.64	2.01	
December	2.82	2.28	
January	1.86	1.39	
April to January	20.97	21.62	

Import (US\$ Billion)



sector.

Source : GJEPC. Analysis Notes: (p) = Provisional Figs. Gold Bar Figures from Union Bank of India & SBI January 2023 are not included as yet to receive

Commodity-wise G&J Imports – April 2022 – January 2023

Commodities	April 2021 - January 2022		% growth /decline
	US\$ Mill	US\$ Mill	(y-o-y)
Rough Diamonds	14863.49	14,027.10	-5.63
Rough Lab Grown Diamonds	1019.27	1,095.52	7.48
Rough Coloured Gemstones	284.92	355.10	24.63
Rough Synthetic Stone	4.03	3.09	-23.33
Raw Pearls	5.24	9.44	80.19
Gold Bar	1894.89	1,985.06	4.76
Silver Bar	53.61	38.64	-27.93
Platinum Bar	99.16	100.54	1.39
Sub - Total	18,224.62	17,614.49	-3.35
Imports of Cut & Pol. Diamonds	1207.40	1,141.31	-5.47
Pol. Lab Grown Diamonds	38.92	82.53	112.03
Col. Gemstones	1178.95	2,424.59	105.66
Pol. Synthetic Stone	9.46	7.10	-24.99
Pearls worked	3.38	8.79	160.21
Gold Jewellery	238.20	234.88	-1.39
Silver Jewellery	54.68	96.66	76.78
Imitation Jewellery	4.00	1.43	-64.28
Others	8.41	7.44	-11.53
Sub - Total	2,743.40	4,004.73	45.98
Gross Imports	20,968.01	21,619.22	3.11

Source : GJEPC. Analysis Notes: (p) = Provisional Figs. Gold Bar Figures from Union Bank of India & SBI January 2023 are not included as vet to receive Imports of silver bar have witnessed a negative import growth in April 2022 – January 2023 over April 2021 – January 2022. It indicates the diminished supply of raw materials for manufacturing of finished gems and jewellery commodities.

Imports of Polished Lab Grown Diamonds, Coloured Gemstones and Silver Jewellery have witnessed significant growth in April 2022 – January 2023 over April 2021 – January 2022.

GJEPC Region-wise Growth/Decline in Gross Exports

Region	RegionGross Exports (April 2021 - January 2022)US\$ Million		% of Growth / Decline	
Western Region	24973.35	23086.06	-7.56	
Southern Region	1336.34	1232.84	-7.74	
Rajasthan Region	790.91	943.08	19.24	
Gujarat Region	3591.34	4320.28	20.3	
Northern Region	743.90	659.16	-11.39	
Eastern Region	808.73	950.55	17.54	
Total	32244.58	31191.98	-3.26	

Source : GJEPC Analysis , Notes : (P) stands for provisional Gross Exports, Figures from Delhi Aircargo October 2022 – January 2023 are not included as yet to receive from the Customs,

Gross exports from Rajasthan, Gujarat and Eastern regions have recorded positive export growth in April 2022 – January 2023 over the exports recorded in April 2021 – January 2022.

Gem & Jewellery Port-wise Gross Exports : SEZ

SEZ	April 2021 - January 2022	April 2022 - January 2023	% of Growth / Decline
Seepz	3,017.22	2,898.27	-3.94
Surat SEZ	2,175.40	2,842.10	30.65
Jaipur SEZ	225.96	278.68	23.33
Delhi SEZ	240.85	198.02	-17.78
Kolkata SEZ	93.64	125.76	34.31
Visakhapatnam SEZ	9.58	13.43	40.24
Chennai SEZ	1.16	1.45	25.12
Cochin SEZ	66.56	16.28	-75.54
Total	5,830.38	6,374.00	9.32

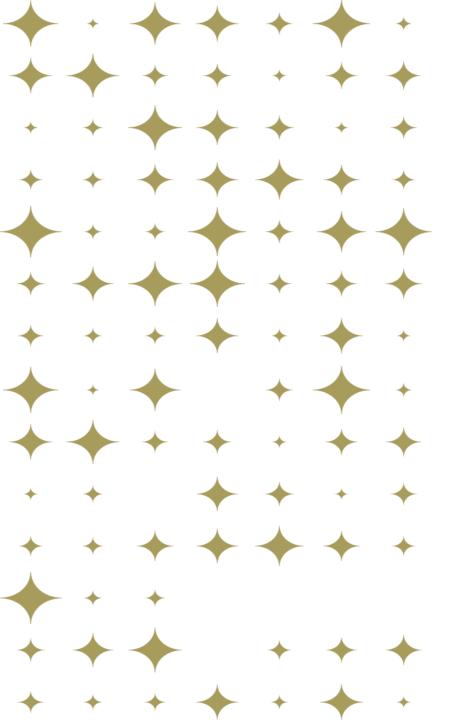
Source : GJEPC Statistics Dept. Analysis

Exports from Surat, Jaipur, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai & Visakhapatnam SEZs have witnessed a rise in April 2022 – January 2023 as compared to April 2021 – January 2022 while exports from SEEPZ, Delhi and Cochin have declined in the same period. Overall, there is a growth of (+) 9.32% in exports to US\$ 6374 million in April 2021 – January 2023 from US\$ 5830.38 million recorded in April 2021– January 2022

Rank	Countries	(April 2021 - January 2022)	(April 2022 to January 2023)	% growth
		US\$million	US\$million	(y-o-y)
1	U.S.A	12,204.59	10,813.24	-11.4
2	Hongkong	7,782.75	6,914.63	-11.15
3	U.A.E	4,606.27	4,680.72	1.62
4	Belgium	Belgium 1,362.57		39.01
5	Singapore 663.49		1,156.32	74.28
6	Israel 1,233.08		1,072.58	-13.02
7	Thailand 908.98		937.74	3.16
8	United Kingdom	579.28	531.38	-8.27
9	Switzerland	219.24	406.21	85.28
10	Netherland	127.13	372.56	193.05
11 Others		2,557.19	2,412.53	-5.66
	Total	32244.57	31191.98	-3.26

Source : GJEPC Analysis , Notes : (P) stands for provisional Gross Exports, *Figures from Delhi Aircargo datq October 2022 – January 2023 are not included as yet to receive from the Customs,*

→ Gem and Jewellery exports to USA, Hong Kong, Israel & UK have recorded negative growths of (-) 11.40%, (-)11.15%, (-) 13.02 %, and (-) 8.27% respectively during April 2022 – January 2023 as compared to April 2021– January 2022. While, gem and jewellery exports to other destinations such as U.A.E, Belgium, Singapore, Thailand, Switzerland and Netherlands have shown a rise during the stated time period.





Key Featured Slides...

Global Trade Projections by

World Trade Organization

Excerpts of WBG report 'Global Economic Prospects', January 2023

- The World Bank Group has published its Flagship Report 'Global Economic Prospects' in January 2023. Following are a few excerpts of the report: \geq
- Global growth is expected to decelerate sharply to 1.7 percent in 2023—the third weakest pace of growth in nearly three decades, overshadowed only by \geq the global recessions caused by the pandemic and the global financial crisis. This is 1.3 percentage points below previous forecasts, reflecting synchronous policy tightening aimed at containing very high inflation, worsening financial conditions, and continued disruptions from Russia's invasion of Ukraine.
- The combination of slow growth, tightening financial conditions, and heavy indebtedness is likely to weaken investment and trigger corporate defaults. \geq Further negative shocks—such as higher inflation, even tighter policy, financial stress, deeper weakness in major economies, or rising geopolitical tensions—could push the global economy into recession. In the near term, urgent global efforts are needed to mitigate the risks of global recession and debt distress in EMDEs.
- Global trade growth decelerated in the second half of 2022, in tandem with deteriorating activity in major economies. Weakening trade mirrored the \geq slowdown in global industrial production, as demand shifted toward its pre-pandemic composition and away from goods. Despite this moderation, goods trade surpassed pre-pandemic levels last year; meanwhile, services trade continued to recover, supported by the gradual shift in demand toward services. Tourism flows rebounded as many countries eased travel restrictions but remained well below pre-pandemic levels and uneven across regions (WTO 2022).
- \geq Although global supply chain pressures are still above pre-pandemic levels, they have eased since mid-2022, as reflected in lower transportation costs and normalization of inventories. Weakening demand for goods is expected to reduce these pressures further in 2023.
- After softening to 4 percent in 2022, global trade growth is expected to decelerate further to 1.6 percent in 2023, largely reflecting weakening global \geq demand. Trade is envisaged to be particularly subdued in EMDEs with strong trade linkages to major economies where demand is expected to slow sharply. In all, the current post-recession rebound in global trade is on course to be among the weakest on record. Travel and tourism are expected to pick up further but will be constrained by slower global activity and high input costs. Goods trade is expected to moderate owing to subdued demand and a gradual shift in consumption toward services.
- Weaker-than-expected global demand and renewed supply chain bottlenecks pose downside risks to the global trade outlook. In addition, an \geq intensification in trade protectionism, fragmentation of trade networks, and security concerns about supply chains could increase trade costs and slow trade growth (Góes and Bekkers 2022; Rubínová and Sebti 2021).

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022P	2023P
Volume of world	3.2	0.5	-5.2	9.7	3.5	1
merchandise trade ^b						
			Exports			
North America	3.9	0.4	-8.9	6.5	3.4	1.4
South America ^c	-0.6	-1.3	-4.9	5.6	1.6	0.3
Europe	1.8	0.6	-7.8	7.9	1.8	0.8
CIS ^d	4.1	-0.1	-1.7	0.5	-5.8	3.3
Africa	3.2	-0.4	-8.1	5.2	6	-1
Middle East	4.8	-1.3	-8.9	1.4	14.6	-1.5
Asia	3.7	0.9	0.5	13.3	2.9	1.1
			Imports			
North America	5.1	-0.6	-5.9	12.3	8.5	0.8
South America	4.6	-1.8	-10.7	25.4	5.9	-1
Europe	1.9	0.3	-7.3	8.3	5.4	-0.7
CIS	4	8.3	-5.5	9.1	-24.7	9.4
Africa	5.5	3.1	-14.7	7.7	7.2	5.7
Middle East	-4.4	11.2	-10.1	8.4	11.1	5.7
Asia	5	-0.4	-1	11.1	0.9	2.2
Real GDP at market	3.2	2.6	-3.4	5.8	2.8	2.3
exchange price						
North America	2.8	2.1	-3.8	5.5	1.7	1
South America	0.4	-0.6	-6.9	7.2	3.7	1.6
Europe	2.1	1.7	-5.8	5.8	2.7	0.9
CIS	3.1	2.6	-2.5	4.9	-3.2	-2.1
Africa	3.2	3	-2.5	5.1	3.5	3.6
Middle East	1.6	1.3	-4.5	3.5	5.7	3.4
Asia	4.9	4	-0.9	6.2	3.7	4.2

Merchandise Trade Volume and real GDP,2018-23^a Annual % Change

Source: WTO for trade, consensus estimates for GDP. a)Figures for 2022 and 2023 are projections. b)Average of exports and imports.c)Refers to South and Central America and the Caribbean. d)Refers to Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including certain associate and former member States.Note: These projections incorporate mixed-data sampling (MIDAS) techniques for selected countries to take advantage of higher-frequency data such as container throughput and financial risk indices

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February 2023

Thanks