

# Who has Gained In Post Tariff Scenario ? (India Vs. US: A Comparison)

# India's Export to US has Gained Momentum in Post Tariff Scenario ...

Value of Export to US ( \$ ,Million )					% Increase (M-O-M)		% Increase (Y-O-Y)		
Sr No	Commodity	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Sep-25	↑ Oct-25	Nov-24	Oct-25	% (+/-)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6829.41</b>	<b>5425.06</b>	<b>6306.93</b>	↓ -20.6	↑ 16.3	984.83	1880.5	↑ 90.9
1	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF; SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, TELEVISION IMAGE AND SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS,AND PARTS.	1515.91	1318.42	1880.49	↓ -13.0	↑ 42.6	602.48	733.59	↑ 21.8
2	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	646.59	628.31	733.59	↓ -2.8	↑ 16.8	468.77	541.92	↑ 15.6
3	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL APPLIANCES; PARTS THEREOF.	650	516.93	541.92	↓ -20.5	↑ 4.8	567.39	363.79	↓ -35.9
4	NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS,PRECIOUS OR SEMIPRECIOUS STONES,PRE.METALS,CLAD WITH PRE.METAL AND ARTCLS THEREOF;IMIT.JEWELRY;COIN.	452.72	202.77	363.79	↓ -55.2	↑ 79.4	94.31	251.8	↑ 167.0
5	MINERAL FUELS, MINERAL OILS AND PRODUCTS OF THEIR DISTILLATION; BITUMINOUS SUBSTANCES; MINERAL WAXES.	257.65	211.4	251.8	↓ -18.0	↑ 19.1	229.34	210.57	↓ -8.2
6	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	269.37	241.4	210.57	↓ -10.4	↓ -12.8	196.93	200.46	↑ 1.8
7	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES; SETS; WORN CLOTHING AND WORN TEXTILE ARTICLES; RAGS	263.02	193.26	200.46	↓ -26.5	↑ 3.7	202.72	177.74	↓ -12.3
8	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	229.57	188.97	177.74	↓ -17.7	↓ -5.9	171.95	170.07	↓ -1.1
9	VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY ROLLING STOCK, AND PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF.	213.84	185.6	170.07	↓ -13.2	↓ -8.4	183.48	162.84	↓ -11.2
10	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES, KNITTED OR CORCHETED.	245.76	159.9	162.84	↓ -34.9	↑ 1.8	189.1	143.34	↓ -24.2

Source : <https://tradestat.commerce.gov.in/>

Items as per HS Code in Descending Order for Oct,25

Volume Wise Export to US ( In No.of Respective Units in Crore)					M-o-M Comparision			Y-O-Y Comparision		
	Commodity	Aug-2025	Sep-2025	Oct-2025	Sep-25	Oct-25		Nov-24	Oct-25	% Increase
1	MINERAL FUELS, MINERAL OILS AND PRODUCTS OF THEIR DISTILLATION; BITUMINOUS SUBSTANCES; MINERAL WAXES.	34.21	26.64	35.52	↓ -22.1	↑ 33.3		12.68	35.52	↑ 180.0
2	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF; SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, TELEVISION IMAGE AND SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS,AND PARTS.	11.37	9.86	11.28	↓ -13.3	↑ 14.4		25.06	11.28	↓ -55.0
3	SALT; SULPHUR; EARTHS AND STONE; PLASTERING MATERIALS, LIME AND CEMENT.	16.06	23.54	8.91	↑ 46.6	↓ -62.2		7.55	8.91	↑ 17.9
4	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	10.08	8.93	8.08	↓ -11.5	↓ -9.4		8.46	8.08	↓ -4.4
5	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.	6.84	7.77	6.15	↑ 13.5	↓ -20.8		3.56	6.15	↑ 73.0
6	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES, KNITTED OR CORCHETED.	8.31	5.79	5.66	↓ -30.3	↓ -2.4		5.62	5.66	↑ 0.7
7	OPTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC CINEMATOGRAPHIC MEASURING, CHECKING PRECISION, MEDICAL OR SURGICAL INST. AND APPARATUS PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF;	8.03	6.86	5.64	↓ -14.5	↓ -17.8		4.64	5.64	↑ 21.5
8	ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT, ASBESTOS, MICA OR SIMILAR MATERIALS.	7.53	3.32	4.76	↓ -55.9	↑ 43.4		7.82	4.76	↓ -39.2
9	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES; SETS; WORN CLOTHING AND WORN TEXTILE ARTICLES; RAGS	6.18	4.46	4.62	↓ -27.9	↑ 3.7		4.31	4.62	↑ 7.2
10	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL APPLIANCES; PARTS THEREOF.	4.91	4.31	4.18	↓ -12.1	↓ -3.0		3.70	4.18	↑ 13.2

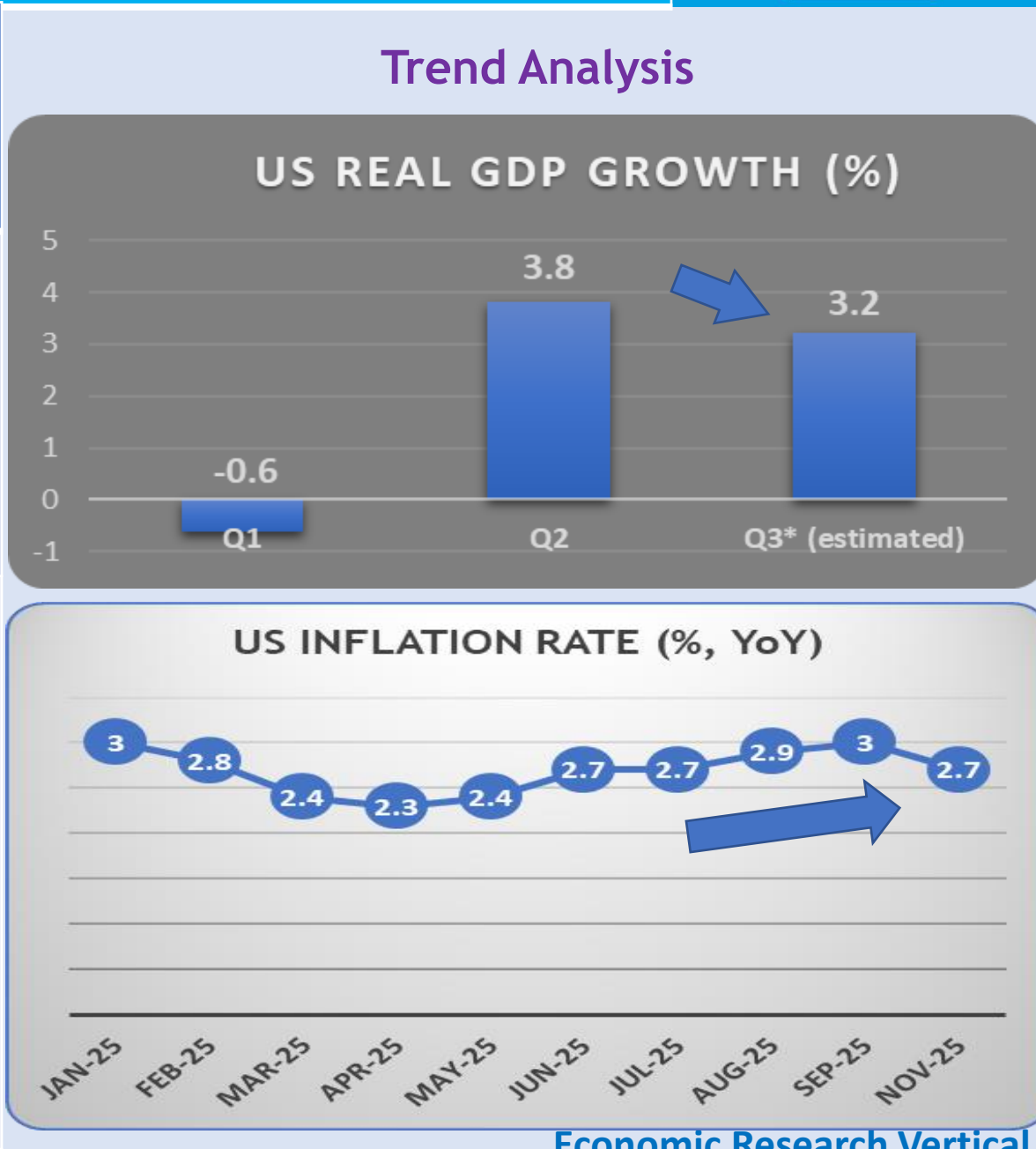
India's Trade to US has Grown Up

Volume wise  
&  
Value Wise

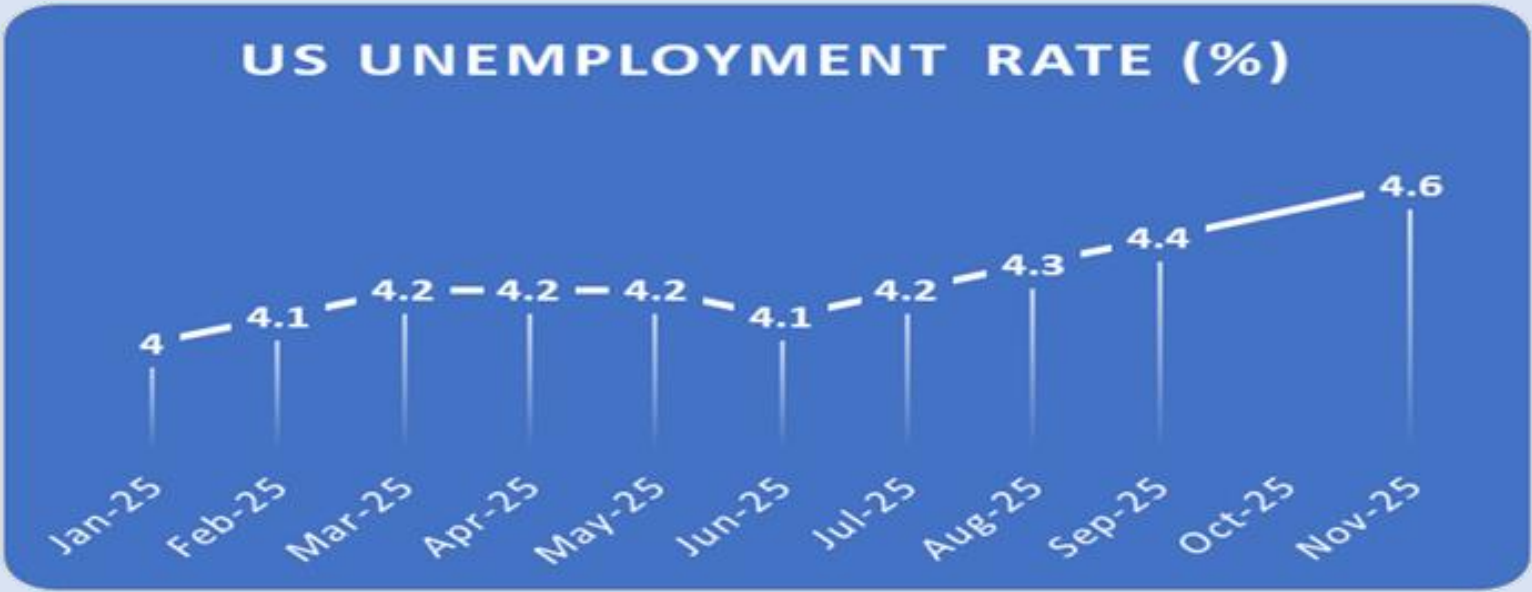
In Post Trade Tariff Scenario

# A Sneak Into US Economic Indicators In Post Trade Tariff Scenario

Indicator	Pre - Tariff	Post Tariff ( Latest)	Remarks
Real GDP Growth (2025)	3.8% in Q2 (June 25)	3.2 % (Estimated for Q3 Sep 2025)	✓ Q3 is widely expected to show slightly slower growth than Q2, reflecting softening labor market trends and overreaching tariff/policy uncertainty effects.
Inflation	2.4 % (May,25)  In Apr-Aug , prices begin to rise in tariff sensitive sectors and Inflation was in upwards 2.3 to 2.7 range.	2.7% (Nov-25)  Late 2025 Aug onwards remains upwards in 2.7 to 3 % range.	✓ In Apr-Aug, import cost pass through started and afterwards tariffs+ broader price pressure. ✓ Overall, inflation is gradually moving up since Apr 25 but the peak appears around Aug-Sep 25 followed by a slight dip in Nov 25 , ✓ Inflation is still above the 2% Target of Fed.



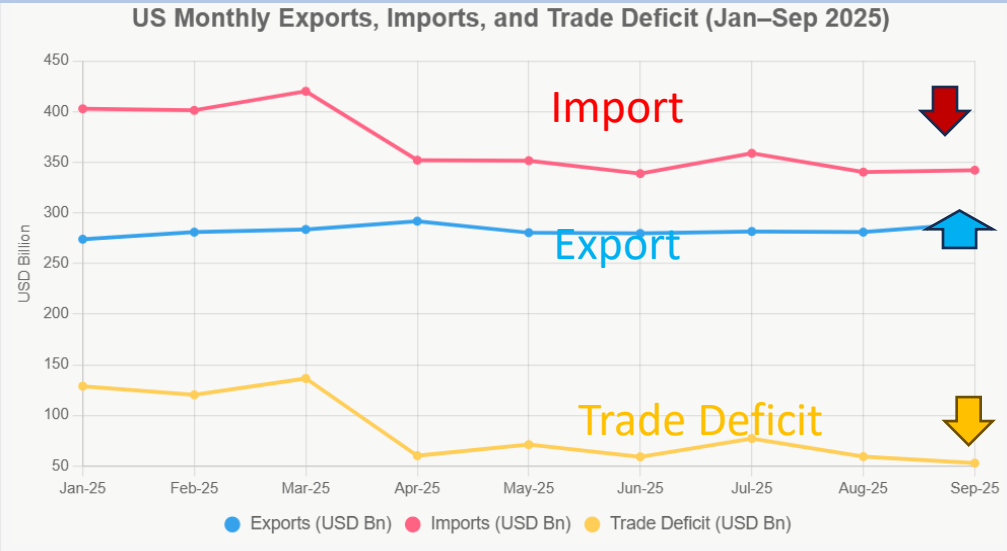
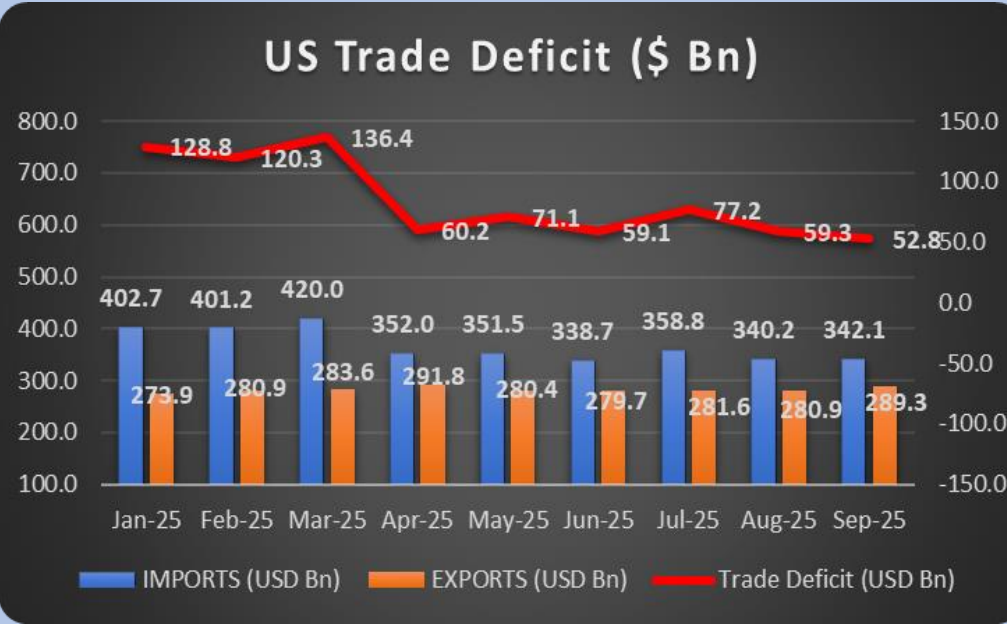
Indicator	Pre -Tariff	Post -Tariff ( Latest)	Remarks
Unemployment Rate	4.1% (June,25)	4.6% (Nov,25)	✓ US labour market cooled through 2025, with Job growth slowing and unemployment edging higher, ✓ Wage growth also decelerated, pointing to less tight labor market conditions.



# Major US Economic Indicators...

Indicator	Pre-Tariff	Post -Tariff ( Latest)	Remarks
Trade Deficit (\$ Bn)	<div>\$60.2 bn ( Apr'25)</div> <div>(widened to \$ 71.1 bn in May'25, then hovered near \$ 59.1 bn in June before rising sharply to \$ 77. 1 bn in Jul'25.)</div>	<div>\$ 52.8 bn ( Sep'25,)</div> <div>( lowest monthly deficit in 2025)</div>	✓ Deficit initially moderate, then expanded strongly by July. Deficit contracted significantly into Aug-Sep 2025 as export momentum improved while higher tariffs, softer domestic demand and inventory adjustment curbed import growth.
Export Vs. Import ( \$ Bn)	<div>Export :280.39</div> <div>Import : 351.51</div> <div>(May,2025)</div>	<div>Export :289.31</div> <div>Import : 342.13</div> <div>(Sep ,2025)</div>	✓ Sharp narrowing from April onward reflects the impact of expanded tariffs (implemented progressively from spring 2025), which reduced imports significantly while exports held steady or rose in some months (e.g., September surge driven by gold, pharmaceuticals, and services)

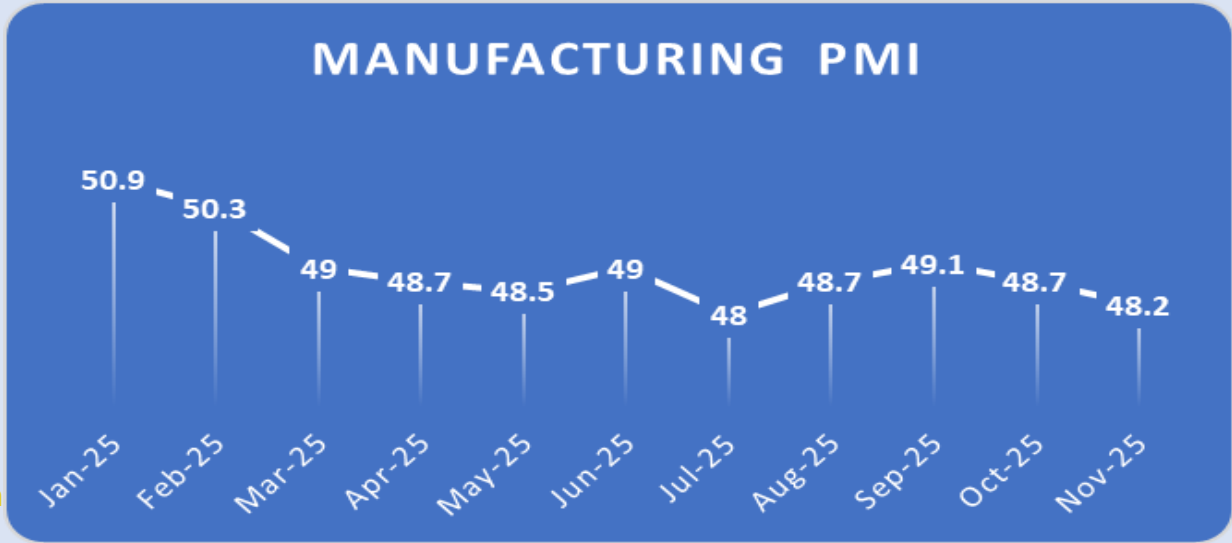
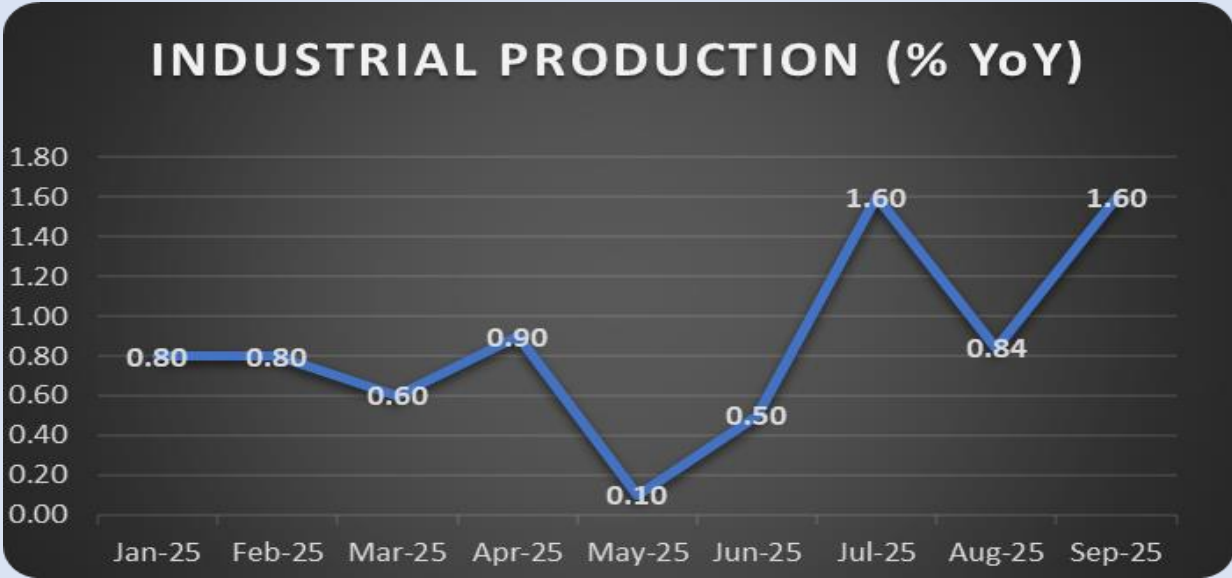
## Trend Analysis



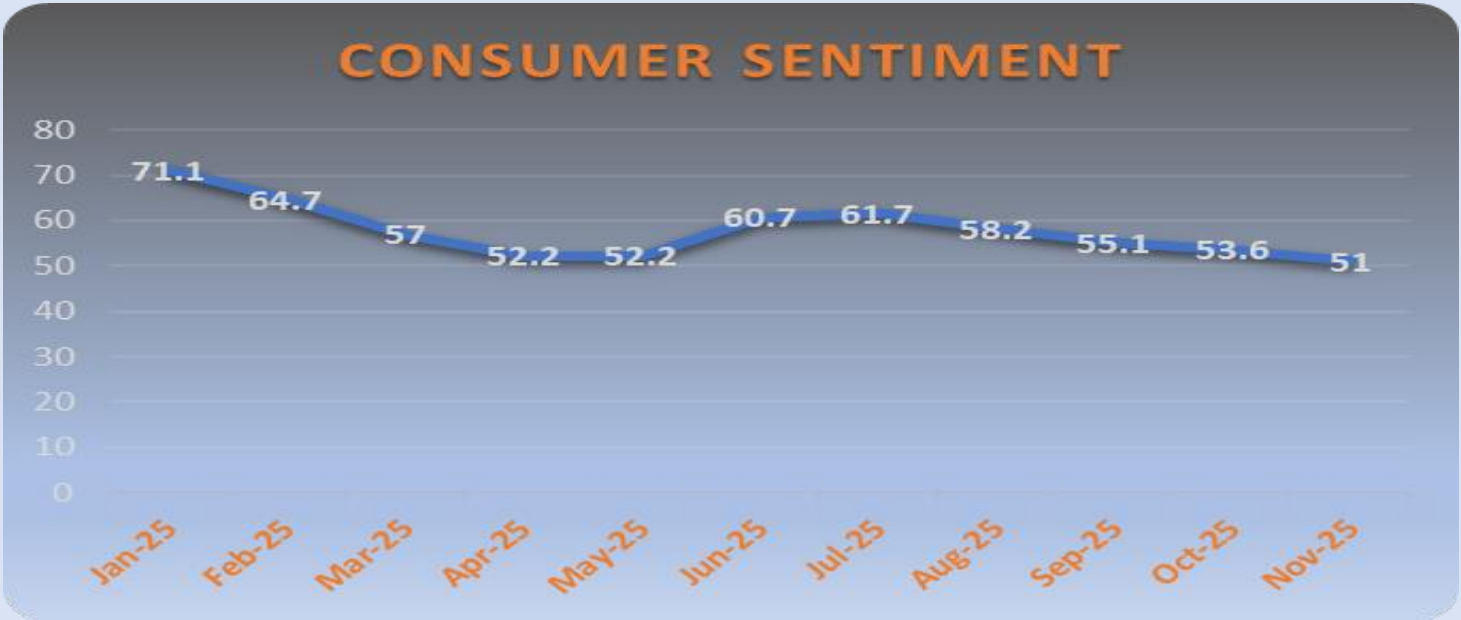


Indicator	Pre Tariff	Post Tariff ( Latest)	Remarks
Industrial Production	Apr-Jul 2025 Industrial output was essentially flat to slightly down, showing weakness in manufacturing activity.	Production stabilized and edged up modestly , suggestive tentative improvement after mid year softness.	✓ Overall Industrial production showed minimal growth and indicating weak manufacturing momentum and limited output growth .
Manufacturing PMI	49  Manufacturing remained in contraction territory from Apr through Jul 2025, showing persistent weakness in factory activity.	48.2  From Aug through Nov 2025 stayed contracted, with modest bump in Sep 25 but overall readings below 50 .	✓ US manufacturing PMI remained in contraction territory with slight fluctuations and continued below 50 readings , indicating persistent manufacturing weakness through late 2025.

Trend Analysis

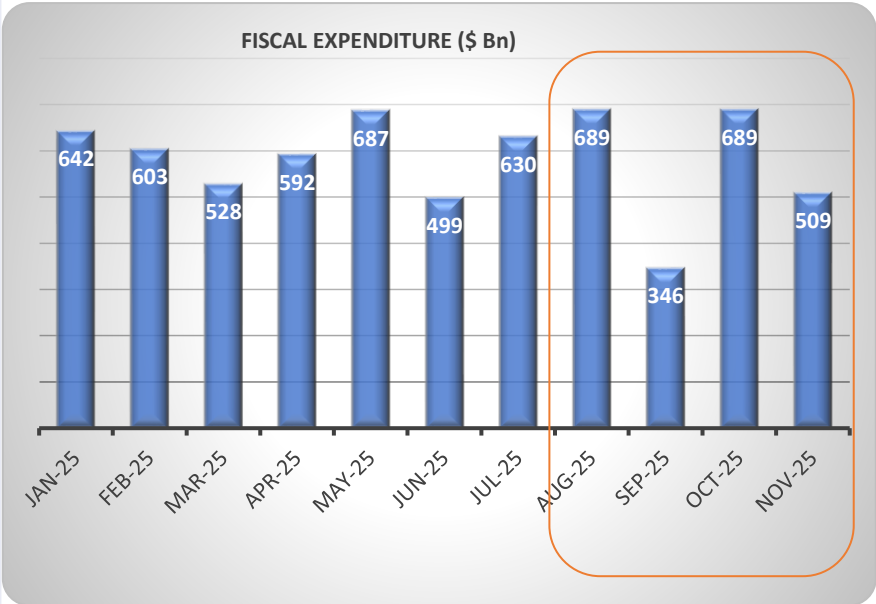
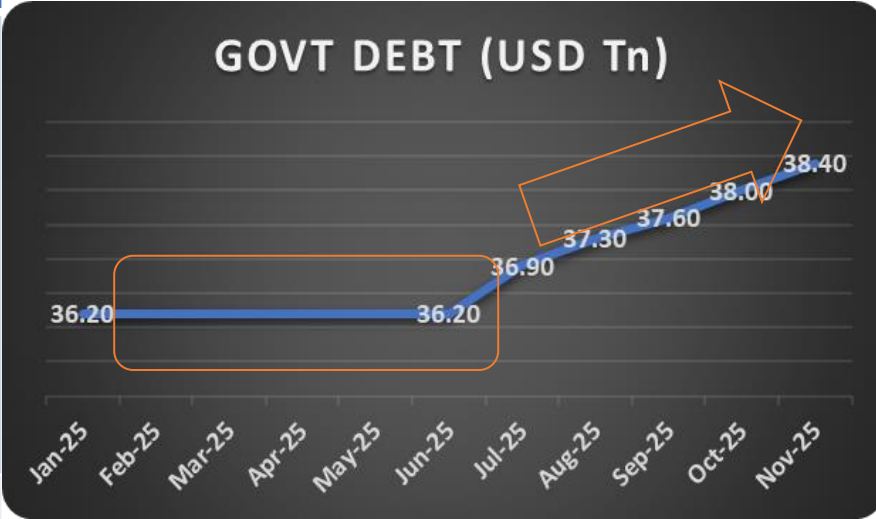


Indicator	Pre-Tariff	Post-Tariff ( Latest)	Remarks
Consumer Sentiment	<div>60.7</div> <div>Consumer sentiment started the period relatively low but improved in Jul'25, indicating some strengthening.</div>	<div>51</div> <div>Sentiment weakened through late summer and started declining from sep25 to Nov25 reflecting growing concerns including inflation and the government shutdown.</div>	sentiment declined markedly, with confidence falling towards multi year lows by Nov25 , driven by economic uncertainty and labour and inflation worries.



Indicator	Pre Tariff	Post Tariff ( Latest)	Remarks
Govt Debt (\$ Tn)	\$ 36.20 Tn (June,25)	\$ 38.40 Tn (Nov,25)	<div>✓ Gross federal debt stayed flat at \$36.20 trillion through June under a binding debt ceiling but jumped \$2.2 trillion to \$38.4 trillion by November after Congress raised the limit in July, reflecting catch-up borrowing amid persistent deficits.</div> <div>✓ However, expanded tariffs generated a record ~\$195 billion in customs revenue, boosting overall receipts and helping trim the annual deficit slightly to ~\$1.78 trillion</div>
Fiscal Expenditure (\$ Bn)	499 \$ Bn (June 2025)	509 \$ Bn (Nov,2025)	<div>✓ Rise in Oct,25 r was a calendar-driven acceleration of payments into October</div> <div>✓ Tariffs significantly benefited the US federal government's fiscal position in FY 2025 by boosting revenue and contributing to a slight reduction in the budget deficit, despite ongoing spending pressures.</div> <div>✓ Tariff collections ramped up, reaching ~\$30 billion in September 2025 (up from ~\$7–10 billion pre-2025 levels).</div>

Trend Analysis



Who is Winner & Who is Looser ?				
Aspect	US	India	Remarks	Who is Winner
Tariff Revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Major gain: \$195B FY2025 total</li> <li>✓ part from India \$48B affected exports)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Loss: Exporters absorb higher costs; no direct revenue,</li> <li>✓ FX depreciation, and partial pass-through</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ US winner;</li> <li>✓ US gains fiscally, but not decisively</li> </ul>	US
Export Performance to Partner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Reduced Indian competition in select sectors (textiles, steel-linked goods)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Weakened to US since Aug (e.g., textiles/gems down)</li> <li>✓ partial rebound via price adjustment and rerouting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ India adapts less US dependency</li> <li>✓ India shows resilience, not immunity</li> </ul>	India
Overall GDP Growth Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Marginal drag</li> <li>✓ inflationary pressure on consumers and firms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Larger relative impact, but growth remains strong due to domestic demand</li> </ul>	India more resilient despite higher relative impact	India
Trade Diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Limited</li> <li>✓ persistent import reliance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Strong: Exports to China +33%, EU/UAE up; fast-tracked reforms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ India winner;</li> <li>✓ reduced vulnerability</li> </ul>	India
Sectoral Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Some protection for domestic producers, but higher costs downstream</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ High-value sectors (pharma, electronics) outperform; labor-intensive exports face stress</li> </ul>	Mixed; India gains in high-value sectors long-term	Mixed
Trade Balance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Short-term narrowing with India</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Overall exports grow through non-US markets</li> </ul>	India better positioned medium-term	India
Strategic/Long-Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Negotiating leverage, but risks pushing India toward alternative blocs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Strengthened “China+1” positioning; faster market diversification</li> </ul>	India wins strategically	India
Household/Business Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Higher consumer prices and input costs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Exporters absorb shock; FX depreciation aids competitiveness</li> </ul>	US bears more consumer burden	Mixed

**Short term:**  
US gains tactically  
(revenue, bargaining power)

**Medium to long term:**  
**India emerges stronger,**  
More diversified, and strategically better positioned

**Net outcome:**  
India adapts better,  
US bears higher domestic costs

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