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**WTO NEGOTIATIONS TOWARDS
CANCUN: IMPLICATION ON INDIAN PAPER
AND NEWSPRINT INDUSTRY**

**Rajesh Mehta
Pooja Agarwal**

RIS-DP # 57/2003



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WTO NEGOTIATIONS TOWARDS CANCUN: IMPLICATION ON INDIAN PAPER AND NEWSPRINT INDUSTRY

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WTO NEGOTIATIONS TOWARDS CANCUN: IMPLICATION ON INDIAN PAPER AND NEWSPRINT INDUSTRY*

I. Introduction

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) signed in 1947 aimed at providing an international platform to improve market access on traded goods thereby ensuring freer trade between member countries. The Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations (1986-94) further speeded up this process of world trade liberalisation. The Uruguay Round finally resulted in the establishment of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in 1995, as an apex international body dealing with rules of trade between member countries. Ever since then WTO has been enforcing various agreements that were concluded in the Uruguay Round.

The November 2001 declaration of the Fourth Ministerial Conference of WTO in Doha, Qatar, provides the mandate for future negotiations on a range of subjects like agriculture, services, TRIPs, Trade and investment, market access for non-agriculture products etc.

This paper attempts to analyze the implications of market access negotiations on the Indian paper industry. Market access issue covers tariffs, non-tariff measures and other conditions related with the trading of goods. In this paper our discussion will concentrate on the impact of tariff measures alone. This has become important as the Indian product market gets integrated with the rest of the world. In the following Section II we have briefly outlined the meaning of market access for non-agriculture products in the WTO because the paper industry falls under non-agriculture sector. Section III outlines the current state of Indian paper industry in the international nomenclature. Section IV comes up with the possible outcome of recent negotiations on this industry. Concluding remarks are contained in Section V.

* An earlier version of this paper was presented at an interaction meeting on, **WTO's implications on paper and newsprint**, organised by the Central Paper and Pulp Institute,

II. Market Access

Market access for goods in the WTO means the conditions, such as tariff and non-tariff measures, agreed by members for the entry of specific goods into their respective domestic markets¹.

The different rounds of trade negotiations under General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) /World Trade Organisation (WTO) have led to increase in market access of industrial goods. As part of agreement on market access, the member countries have made reductions in the tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade².

The ministerial declaration adopted in Doha on 14 November 2001 also includes clear mandate for market access of non-agriculture products. Paragraph 16 of Doha Declaration as contained in WTO document WT/MIN (01)/DEC/1 states that:

“We agree to negotiations which shall aim, by *modalities* to be agreed, to reduce or as appropriate eliminate tariffs, including the reduction or elimination of tariff peaks, high tariffs, and tariff escalation, as well as non-tariff barriers, in particular on products of export interest to developing countries. Product coverage shall be comprehensive and without *a priori* exclusions. The negotiations shall take fully into account the special needs and interests of developing and least-developed country participants, including through *less than full reciprocity* in reduction commitments, in accordance with the relevant provisions of Article XXVIII *bis* of GATT 1994 and the provisions cited in paragraph 50 below. To this end, the modalities to be agreed will include appropriate studies and capacity-building measures to assist least-developed countries to participate effectively in the negotiations.”

Quite understandably, the main aim of these negotiations is to reduce or eliminate tariffs, tariff peaks and tariff escalation. And for the products that are of export interests of developing countries reduction or elimination of non-tariff barriers shall be achieved. Furthermore these negotiations are supposed to take full care of the special needs and interests of developing and least-developed countries.

But in the beginning the participants have to first reach an agreement on how (“*modalities*”) to conduct the tariff cutting exercise. For that purpose the Negotiating Group on Market Access (NGMA) have been created in the WTO. The progress of these negotiations will be reviewed in

¹ http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/markacc_e/markacc_e.htm

² For details see website www.wto.org

the upcoming Fifth Ministerial Conference to be held in Cancun, Mexico during 10-14 September 2003.

III. Overview of Indian Paper Industry

The Indian Paper Industry has an important place in the industrial landscape. It is evident that paper is manufactured from wood fibre and other cellulosic material available from the bio-diverse weather of the country. Therefore, the paper industry has a wide spectrum of linkages in both directions. For instance, the strong backward linkage with forests and environment on the one hand and the consumers of a variety of products on the other hand.

III.1 Trade Classification of Products of Indian Paper Industry

Trade classification of products has a prime place in the market place. The trade classification is based on definitions. The definition of the products contained in Indian paper industry was based on HS Classification at 6-digit level. This Harmonised System (HS) of coding and description of commodities was adopted by the Export and Import Policy administered by the Ministry of Commerce with effect from October 1995.

The Paper Industry comes under a broad commodity group, known as Section X of HS classification (defined as), i.e. *Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; Recovered (waste and scrap) Paper or paperboard; Paper and paperboard and articles thereof.*

Section X consists of three major commodity groups (defined as HS Chapters in HS classification):

HS Chapter 47: Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; Recovered - waste or scrap - Paper or paperboard.

HS Chapter 48: Paper and paperboard; article of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard.

HS Chapter 49: Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry.

Out of these three commodity groups (HS chapters) India's total import value for HS chapter 47 (Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; Recovered - waste or scrap - Paper or paperboard) have been quite consistent and showed an increasing trend in the last six years. It was around US\$ 295.65 million for the year 2001-02 (See Annexure Table 1). The largest portion of these imports, US\$ 95.58 million in 2001-02, comes from USA. Rests are supplied by Canada, Indonesia and Netherlands, etc. Annexure Table 2 gives the list of top 10 exporting countries, which fills the gaps of the Indian paper industry. Amongst all the products of chapter

47 the most heavily imported product is, “ other waste and scrap” which has valued at US \$ 138.4 million in the year 2001-02.

India’s total imports of HS Chapter 48 (Paper and paperboard; article of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard) have come down steadily from US \$ 473.8 million in 1995-96 to US\$ 438.52 million in 2001-02. Out of which the maximum amount of imports came from Russia i.e. \$ 64.07 million in the year 2001-02. Other principle exporting countries are Canada, Germany, USA etc. “Newsprint, in rolls or sheets”, constituted almost half of the import value of this chapter in the year 2001-02 that amounted to US \$246.28 million.

On the contrary sharp rise can be seen in the demand of products contained in HS Chapter 49 (Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry). The demand rose from US \$ 91.11 million in 1995-96 to US \$ 228.73 million in 2001-02. A major part of this value is imported from Singapore that amounted to US \$ 105.42 million in the year 2001-02. Other exporting nations were USA, Germany, UK, etc. Most of the imports under this chapter consist of, “other printed books” with import value of US \$ 46.8 million and “other pictures” of US \$ 41.45 million import value.

III.2 India’s Commitment in GATT/WTO

At the Uruguay Round India committed to bind tariff lines for 62 per cent of its industrial products. In the pre-UR era (i.e. before 1995), the binding was applicable for only 3 per cent of lines. These tariff commitments were supposed to reduce India’s trade-weighted average tariff from 71.4 per cent to 32.4 per cent, and thereby lead to an increase in the percentage of imports (of commodities subject to binding rates) from 9 per cent in the pre-UR to 68 per cent in the post-UR era.

Further, at the UR India committed its mineral and basic products at 25 per cent and manufactures at 40 per cent, while consumer goods were not bound. A significant number of changes have been made as per the UR binding rates for some of the Indian industrial products. These changes have been made owing to the Information Technology Agreement re-negotiations with principal trading partners, etc.

III.3 Binding Rate of Indian Paper Industry in the UR

Total number of commodities (or tariff lines at 6-digit HS) belonging to the Indian paper industry is 144.³ Out of which 20 commodities are contained in HS Chapter 47 (Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; Recovered - waste or scrap - Paper or paperboard). Majority of the products, i.e. 105, falls in HS Chapter 48 (Paper and paperboard; article of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard). And the rest 19 belongs to HS Chapter 49 (Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry). Out of these 144, India has bound 94 products earlier in the Uruguay Round of WTO negotiations. Remaining 50 products were left unbound. A summary of this binding rate by broad commodity groups is given in Table 3.2.1, while the UR binding commitment is given in Annexure Table IV.

HS Chapter	No. of Tariff Lines (at 6-digit HS level)		
	Bound	Unbound	Total
47	18	2	20
48	64	41	105
49	12	7	19
Total	94	50	144

As is clear from the Table 3.2.1, except two products, all the remaining commodities of HS Chapter 47 are bound. Around two third, i.e. 64, of the lines falling in HS Chapter 48 are bound, the remaining 41 product lines were kept unbound. In the case of Chapter 49, 12 commodities out of 19 are bound while the rest 7 are unbound.

Within 94 bound lines, 65 products (Table 3.2.2) have the ceiling binding of 40 percent. And 28 commodities were bound at 25 percent. One commodity was bound at 32.5 percent, which in fact is the average value of its expositions.

Bound Rate (%)	No. of lines (at 6-digit HS level)
25	28
32.5	1
40	65
Total	94

³ For details of India's binding rates, see Mehta, Rajesh (2003), *Indian Industrial Tariffs: Towards WTO Development Round Negotiations*, RIS, New Delhi.

IV. Millennium Round of WTO Negotiations

The Fifth Ministerial Conference, apex decision-making body of the WTO, is scheduled to be held in Cancun, Mexico between 10-14 September 2003. Market access for non-agriculture products will be one of the major issues. The Negotiating Group on Market Access (NGMA), which was created in WTO, is charged with responsibility for negotiations on non-agricultural goods as per the mandate of the Doha declaration.

The Negotiating group on market access (NGMA) received various proposals suggesting different modalities for negotiations from different countries by the end-March, 2003. They were supposed to reach an agreement by the end of May 2003. With a view to facilitate such agreement, the Chairman of NGMA has submitted a draft⁴ that contained the elements of modalities for negotiations on non-agricultural products. This draft suggested a formula approach for the purpose of market access negotiations for non-agriculture products. Here in this section we have estimated the post millennium round rates by using NGMA formula for the commodities of the Indian paper industry and have tried to compare the likely post millennium round situation with the present level of tariff rates.

IV.1 Formula Suggested by NGMA Chairman

The application of the formula will be based on the following elements:

base rate: tariff reduction or elimination on all non-agricultural products⁵ from the bound rates after full implementation of current concessions⁶. However, for unbound items, the basis for commencing the tariff reductions shall be two times the MFN applied rate⁷;

the base year for MFN applied tariff rates shall be 2001;

⁴ WTO document, TN/MA/W/35/Rev.1, 19 August 2003.

⁵ All products not covered by the WTO Agreement on Agriculture.

⁶ Credit may be given for autonomous liberalization provided that the items were bound on an MFN basis in the WTO since the conclusion of Uruguay Round. Thus, in the following cases, credit will accrue by using the base rate that was in place before the autonomous liberalization took place, and the formula reduction would be applied to this higher basis. In the case of items that were not previously bound, two times the MFN applied rate or the new bound rate, whichever ever is higher, for the year the liberalization took place would be the basis. It is noted that in the cases of the Ministerial Declaration on the Expansion of Trade in Information Technology Products, further initiatives in the Pharmaceutical zero-for-zero sector, and certain other individual initiatives, the bound rate was reduced to zero and through the application of the formula, credits would not be relevant. Thus, for the remaining items, credit could be given for the tariff lines noted in the following WTO documents which have been given legal effect through certifications: European Communities (WT/Let/178), Hungary (WT/Let/441), India (WT/Let/374), Korea (WT/Let/302), Pakistan (WT/Let/424), Sri Lanka (WT/Let/398), and the United States (WT/Let/182).

non-ad valorem duties shall be converted to *ad valorem* equivalents (AVEs).

HS nomenclature: negotiations to commence on the basis of Harmonized System (HS) 1996, and negotiations to be finalized in HS 2002 nomenclature;⁸ and

for import data, the years 1999-2001, hereinafter "reference period", shall be used in order to mitigate yearly fluctuations.

All non-agricultural tariffs shall be reduced on a line-by-line basis using the formula⁹ applied to the base rates outlined above:

$$t_1 = \frac{B \times t_a \times t_0}{B \times t_a + t_0}$$

where,

t_1 is the final rate, to be bound in *ad valorem* terms

t_0 is the base rate

t_a is the average of the base rates¹⁰

B is a coefficient with a unique value to be determined by the participants (member nations of the WTO)

IV.2 Base Rates

We have presented in Table 4.2.1 the range of these base rates for millennium round negotiations of the paper industry at 6 digit HS level. It is clearly shown that for unbound items whose applied rates are 25 and 35 percent their base rate is coming 50 and 70 percent. The base rate for majority (68) of the lines is 40 percent. So it is clearly visible that the base rates for most of the commodities of paper industry are lying on a relatively higher side.

⁷ When the MFN applied rate in the base year is less than 2.5 per cent, 5 percent shall be used as the basis.

⁸ If Members so desire, they may commence with HS2002 nomenclature if the corresponding concordance tables are provided.

⁹ All numbers used in the formula will be calculated to one significant decimal point.

¹⁰ The calculation of tariff averages should not be biased by the disaggregation of Members tariff schedules. To reduce the bias introduced by the different number of tariff lines in Members' schedules, the HS standard nomenclature, an international standard up to the level of HS 6-digit subheadings, shall serve as basis for the calculation of simple tariff averages. The tariff average, shall be calculated in two steps:

i) A simple arithmetic average of tariff line *ad valorem* duties or AVEs is used to calculate the tariff average for each non-agricultural HS 6-digit subheading

Table 4.2.1: Range of Base rates of Paper Industry for WTO Round Negotiation at 6-digit HS level.

Base rate (%)	No. of lines
25	28
40	68
50	7
70	41
Total	144

IV.3 Estimation Procedure based on NGMA Chairman Draft Proposal

The formula based on NGMA draft proposal talks about the base rates (of all non-agricultural products) from where the reduction commitments will begin. For bound lines we have collected the Uruguay Round bound rates for all industrial products (including the paper industry) and for unbound tariff lines we have taken two times the MFN applied tariffs for the year 2001-02. For the tariff lines, which are freely imported the base rate is fixed at 5 percent. Later the average value of these rates was calculated. Since the coefficient B is not known the different values of B, i.e., 0.25, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 was chosen at random. These values were put in the formula to simulate the post millennium round rates for each commodity of industrial sector (including paper industry) under alternate scenarios of B. The coding of the commodity groups is based at 6-digit HS-1996 level.

IV.4 Some Observations

Following results containing the range of proposed bound rates for different values of B for Indian paper industry shows that the average of base rates for the paper industry is 46.1 percent. With B=0.25, the post millennium average MFN tariff rate will be 8.8 percent. For B=0.5, the post millennium average MFN tariff rate will be 14.6 percent. With B=1 the post millennium average MFN tariff rate will be 22 percent. For B=1.5 the post millennium average MFN tariff rate will be 26.5 percent. With B=2 the post millennium average MFN tariff rate will be 29.5 percent. It is very likely that the coefficient value of B will be 0.5 or 1 if NGMA Chairman proposal is accepted.

ii) This HS 6-digit average is then used as the basis to calculate the simple tariff average for each Member.

Table 4.4.1: Range of proposed bound rates in the post-millennium round for pulp and paper products* at 6-digit HS-1996 level. (Based on Proposed NGMA Chairman draft Formula)
(%)

Base rate	B=0.25	B=0.5	B=1	B=1.5	B=2	No. of Tariff Lines
25	7.70	11.77	16.01	18.19	19.52	28
40	8.70	14.30	21.07	25.01	27.60	68
50	9.10	15.40	23.54	28.59	32.01	7
70	9.60	16.88	27.21	34.17	39.18	41
Average 46.1	8.8	14.6	22.0	26.5	29.5	144

* Results of Paper Industry are based on our Study on Implications of NGMA CD Proposal on Indian Industrial Tariffs.

IV.5 Present Level of Applied MFN Tariffs

Tariff levied on imported products is based on different duties. First is the Basic Duty (BD). Usually this duty is expressed as a percentage of assessable unit value of imports (cif value). The rates of basic duty are specified as the 'scheduled rates of basic customs duty'. These scheduled MFN rates are further categorised into two standard rates, i.e. 'statutory rates' and the applied rates. The standard rates of basic duty are generally *ad valorem* barring some exceptions. However, these standard rates do not determine the actual duty rates applicable on different goods.

The second type of duty levied on goods imported is called as Additional Customs Duty (Addl) that is popularly known as countervailing duty (CVD). In 1998-99 budget, a special additional duty of customs (SAdd) was also introduced. All duties of customs, i.e., basic and additional duties are included in the cif value for imposition of SAdd. And all these duties, i.e., BD, Addl, SAdd and various exemption notifications issued by the government, collectively determine the actual duty rates levied. These rates are also called as effective duty rates.¹¹

In the tariff analysis of paper industry we have taken MFN applied rates into consideration. The range of applied tariff rates of Indian paper industry for the year 2003-04 is presented in Table 4.5.1 below. Tariff rates imposed on 294 commodities defined at 8 digit of HS-2002 classification lie between 0-25 percent for the year 2003-04. While 10 commodities are imported

¹¹ For details, see Mehta and Mohanty (2001), *WTO and Industrial Tariffs, An empirical analysis for India*, RIS, New Delhi, and, *Custom Tariffs, 2003-04*, Academy of Business Studies, New Delhi.

free of any tariff, tariff rate applied on major chunk of 262 products is 25 percent. That is the reason why the simple average of different rates works out to - around 22.8 percent. On rest of the 22 tariff lines the range of tariffs is between 5 and 15 percent.

Table 4.5.1: Range of Applied Tariff rates (2003-04) of Paper Industry at 8-digit level of HS-2002

Tariff Rate (%)	No. of lines
25	262
15	6
5	16
0	10
Total	294
Simple average	22.8 %

Note: From 2003-04 Budget, India has started following 8-digit HS 2002 Classification.

From the above tables, i.e., 4.4.1 and 4.5.1 we can infer that the average of base rates which is 46.3 percent is very much greater than the average of tariff rates for the year 2003-04 that is 22.8 percent. Since the reduction process will start from the base rates, the paper industry is already on a safe side. The average of its tariff rates shows that it has achieved the reduction targets very much in advance. But definitely everything depends upon the value of B. If the value of coefficient is fixed at 1.0 (or greater than 1.0) then this industry need not worry at all. Since the average of post-millennium rates lie around and above the current average, i.e., 22 percent for B=1, 26.5 % for B=1.5 and 29.6 percent with B=2.0. If the value of B gets fixed at 0.25 or 0.5 then it will be a cause of concern for the paper industry. For instance, the average tariff of 2003-04 will then decline by 61 percent when B=0.25 and will reach 8.8 percent from 22.8 percent. Similarly for B=0.5 the average value will fall from 22.8 percent to 14.6, i.e., 35 percent decline. At this moment it is interesting to note that along with tariffs, increase in imports also depends upon price elasticity of imports. In case, the coefficient of price elasticity¹² of imports for Indian paper industry is taken as -1.1%, the impact of change in tariff rates on imports can be depicted through the following formula:

$$\Delta M = -1.1 * \Delta (1 + TR)$$

Where,

ΔM is change in imports,

-1.1 is estimated coefficient of price elasticity of imports of Indian paper industry

TR = Tariff Rate

Hence if tariff rate falls by 61 percent, imports of Indian Paper Industry are likely to be hiked up by 12 per cent (assuming that there is no change in other demand and supply factors of import of Indian Paper Industry) when $B=0.25$. And if reduction in tariff is by 35 percent as in the case of $B=0.5$ it will increase imports by 7.7 percent, for present level.

V. Conclusion

Discussions on WTO negotiations have been going on for the last one and a half-year. From the 'Draft Cancun Ministerial Text', 24 August 2003 (*WTO, JOB (03)/150/Rev.1*), one can only expect that the modalities of negotiations for market access for non-agriculture sector will get finalised in Cancun. Our forecasts on binding rates for Indian paper industry are based on NGMA Chairman revised draft proposal that is referred in August 24 draft, but still not finally adopted by WTO. So these likely bound rates can change anytime depending upon the kind of formula that gets accepted as modality for negotiations. Till then we can say for sure that all the items of paper industry will be negotiated and bound at lower level of tariffs. Negotiations for this round will take place from bound value. And if commodity is unbound, two times applied MFN rate will be taken as the base (as mentioned earlier). Reduction will be based on modified version of **Swiss formula**. The average of base rates for Indian paper industry is 46.5 percent, which is significantly higher than the average of tariff rates for the year 2003-04 that is 22.8 percent. The present rates of this industry (as a part of Indian tariff policy), therefore, have already taken care to a large extent the possible reduction commitments. And since the reduction targets will probably be achieved by 2010 (assuming that the negotiation will be completed by the 2005 deadline, and the reduction will be achieved in 5 years). This industry can relax for the present.

However, the reduction targets hangs around the *magic* value for B. The post millennium round average of proposed bound rates with $B=1$ is found at 22.0 percent which is almost equal to the average of tariff rates for the year 2003-04 that is 22.8 percent. This itself is not a bad news for paper industry because even if negotiations are accepted in Cancun, Indian paper industry will not be on the receiving end if B is fixed at or above 1. There is a provision in the draft proposal that for some sectors there will be complete tariff elimination. And if Indian paper industry is capable of competing in international market this sector can request for complete tariff elimination. There is also a provision for the very few commodities, which are highly sensitive due to some strategic reasons, and can be left unbound or bound at high level. But right now one has to wait and watch the progress of WTO negotiations.

ANNEXE TABLE I: India's Total Import from World of Paper and Newsprint: 1996-2002
(US \$ Mill.)

Commodity Code (HS Chapter)	Commodity Description	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
47	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard.	275.7	231.94	284.29	235.69	255.46	282.74	295.65
48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard.	473.8	495.96	494.66	456.63	439.31	444.92	438.52
49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, typescripts and plans.	91.11	85.9	149.99	169.26	144	193.21	228.73

Source: *India Trades*, CMIE.

ANNEXE TABLE II: Top 10 Countries: India's Import from Destination Countries of Paper and Newsprint, 2001-02

Countries	Unit	Quantity	Value (US \$ mill.)
CH-47:-Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard.			
USA	Kgs	490214943	95.58
Canada	Kgs	95987221	47.2
Indonesia	Kgs	77084264	27.91
Netherlands	Kgs	200745499	22.69
Germany	Kgs	110577599	13.18
South Africa	Kgs	20777093	12.85
UAE	Kgs	87193770	11.21
Sweden	Kgs	28350596	10.92
UK	Kgs	60757151	7.03
Saudi Arabia	Kgs	45634276	6.03
CH-48:- Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard.			
Russia	Kgs	117186328	64.07
Canada	Kgs	92494596	56.4
Germany	Kgs	40594642	37.68
USA	Kgs	48191372	35.99
Finland	Kgs	38507834	30.19
Japan	Kgs	3543167	24.15
Indonesia	Kgs	37850978	19.84
Singapore	Kgs	11321589	17.74
Netherlands	Kgs	17574685	16.23
France	Kgs	12705316	13.75
CH-49 :-Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, typescripts and plans.			
Singapore	Kgs	2018059	105.42
USA	Kgs	4780217	29.51
Germany	Kgs	1238479	26.95
UK	Kgs	4172463	24.37
Russia	Kgs	6534	10.92
Hong Kong	Kgs	612965	5.56
Finland	Kgs	86378	2.99
Japan	Kgs	224760	2.56
Italy	Kgs	143517	2.2
Taiwan (Taipei)	Kgs	110927	1.89

Source: *India Trades*, CMIE.

ANNEX TABLE III: Top 20 Commodities: India's Import of Paper and Newsprint at 6-digit HS level, 2001-02

Commodity Code (HS 6-digit level)	Commodity Name	Unit	(US \$ Million)	
			Quantity March 02	Value March 02
480100	Newsprint, in rolls or sheets.	Kgs	447287165	246.28
470790	Other incl. Unsorted Waste and Scrap	Kgs	1068089818	138.4
470329	Bleached or Semi-Bleached Non-Coniferous Chemical Wood Pulp Sulphate	Kgs	132097127	55.12
490199	Other Printd Books etc of Hd No. 4901	Kgs	7249356	46.8
491199	Other pictures, designs & photographs	Kgs	521791	41.45
481011	Weighing not more than 150 g/m2	Kgs	7715983	22.67
481021	Light-Weight Coated Paper other Graphc Prps Out of Totl Fibr Contnt Fibr Obtnd by Mch Procs>10% by Weight	Kgs	26880887	21.2
490110	In single sheets, whether or not folded.	Kgs	4363414	17.46
482390	Other	Kgs	3574081	15.5
480252	Weighing 40 g/m2 or more but not more than 150 g/m2	Kgs	2404299	13.26
470321	Bleached or Semi-Bleached Coniferous Chemical Wood Pulp Sulphate	Kgs	24702805	12.31
482110	Printed Labels	Kgs	1851248	9.97
480560	Other paper and paperboard, weighing 150 g/m2 or less	Kgs	5283526	8.61
481099	Other Coated Papr and Pprbrd (Not Mltiply)	Kgs	6842770	7.37
481190	Other paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres	Kgs	4515398	7.24
481840	Santry Towls & Tampns Napkins & Similar Artcl	Kgs	2354534	6.89
47031100	Chemical Wood Pulp Unblcd Confrs,Sulphate	Kgs	15179170	6.39
481910	Cartons, boxes and cases, of corrugated paper or paperboard	Kgs	2239928	5.55
480220	Paper and paperboard of a kind used as a base for photosensitive, heat-sensitive or electro-sensitive paper or paperboard	Kgs	5203733	5.3
490290	Other.	Kgs	1265343	4.83

Source: India Trades, CMIE.

**ANNEX TABLE IV: Commodities of Indian Paper and Newsprint Industry:
Tariff Rate (2001-02) and UR Bound Rate**

HS Code	Description at 6-digit HS	Tariff Rate 2001-02 (%)	UR Bound Rates as on 1-1-2001
PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MATERIAL; RECOVERED (WASTE AND SCRAP) PAPER OR PAPER BOARD			
Mechanical wood pulp			
4701.00	Mechanical wood pulp	5	25
Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades			
4702.00	Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades	5	25
Chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate, other than dissolving grades			
4703.11	-- Coniferous	5	25
4703.19	-- Non-coniferous	5	25
4703.21	-- Coniferous	5	25
4703.29	-- Non-coniferous	5	25
Chemical wood pulp, sulphite, other than dissolving grades			
4704.11	-- Coniferous	5	25
4704.19	Non-coniferous	5	25
4704.21	Coniferous	5	25
4704.29	Non-coniferous	5	25
Semi-chemical wood pulp			
4705.00	Semi-chemical wood pulp	5	25
Pulps of fibres derived from recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard or of other fibrous cellulosic material			
4706.10	Cotton linters pulp	5	25
4706.20	_ Pulps of fibres derived from recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard	5	25
4706.91	Mechanical	5	25
4706.92	Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades	5	25
4706.93	Semi-chemical	5	25
Recovered (Waste and scrap) paper or paperboard			
4707.10	Unbleached kraft paper or paperboard or corrugated paper or paperboard	15	40
4707.20	Of other paper or paperboard made mainly of bleached chemical pulp, not coloured in the mass	15	UB
4707.30	Paper or paperboard made mainly of mechanical pulp (for example, newspapers, journals and similar printed matter)	15	UB
4707.90	Other, including unsorted waste and scrap	15	40
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLE OF PAPER PULP, OF PAPER OR OF PAPERBOARD			
Newsprint, in rolls or sheets			
4801.00	Ex-Newsprint, -(I) consisting essentially of fibres obtained by a chemi-mechanical process; or (ii) weighing more than 57g/m2 but not more than 65 g/m2	5	40
Uncoated paper and paperboard, of a kind used for writing, printing or other graphic purposes, and punch card stock and punch tape paper, in rolls of sheets, other than paper of heading No. 48.01 or 48.03; Hand-made paper and paperboard			
4802.10	- Hand-made paper and paperboard	35	32.5
4802.20	- Paper and paperboard of a kind used as a base for photo-sensitive, heat-sensitive or electro-sensitive paper or paperboard	35	40

4802.30	- Carbonising base paper	35	40
4802.40	- Wallpaper base	35	40
4802.51	-- Weighing less than 40 g/m2	35	40
4802.52	-- Weighing 40 g/m2 or more but not more than 150 g/m2	35	40
4802.53	-- Weighing more than 150 g/m2	35	40
4802.60	- Other paper and paperboard, of which more than 10% by weight of the total fibre content consists of fibres obtained by a mechanical process	35	40
Toilet or facial tissue stock, towel or napkin stock and similar paper of a kind used for household or sanitary purposes, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, whether or not creped, crinkled, embossed, perforated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed, in rolls or sheets			
4803.00	Toilet Or Facial Tissue Stock, Towel Or Napkin Stock And Similar Paper Or A Kind Used For Household Or Sanitary purposes, Cellulose Waddings And Webs Of Cellulose fibres, Whether Or Not Creped, Kinked, Embossed, Proforated, Surface Coloured, Surface Decor	35	UB
Uncoated kraft paper and paper-board, in rolls or sheets, other than that of heading No. 48.02 or 48.03			
4804.11	-- Unbleached	35	40
4804.19	-- Other	35	40
4804.21	-- Unbleached	35	40
4804.29	-- Other	35	40
4804.31	-- Unbleached	35	40
4804.39	-- Other	35	40
4804.41	-- Unbleached	35	40
4804.42	-- Bleached uniformly throughout the mass and of which more than 95% by weight of the total fibre content consists of wood fibres obtained by a chemical process	35	40
4804.49	-- Other	35	40
4804.51	-- Unbleached	35	40
4804.52	-- Bleached uniformly throughout the mass and of which more than 95% by weight of the total fibre content consists of wood fibres obtained by a chemical process	35	40
4804.59	-- Other	35	40
Other uncoated paper and paperboard, in rolls or sheets not further worked or processed than as specified in Note 2 to this Chapter			
4805.10	- Semi-chemical fluting paper (corrugating medium)	35	40
4805.21	-- Each layer bleached	35	40
4805.22	-- With only one outer layer bleached	35	40
4805.23	-- Having three or more layers, of which only the two outer layers are bleached	35	40
4805.29	-- Other	35	40
4805.30	- Sulphite wrapping paper	35	40
4805.40	- Filter paper and paperboard	35	40
4805.50	- Felt paper and paperboard	35	40
4805.60	- Other paper and paperboard, weighing 150 g/m2 or less	35	40
4805.70	- Other paper and paperboard, weighing more than 150 g/m2 but less than 225 g/m2	35	40
4805.80	- Other paper and paperboard, weighing 225 g/m2 or more	35	40
Vegetable parchment, greaseproof papers, tracing papers and glassine and other glazed transparent or translucent papers, in rolls or sheets			
4806.10	- Vegetable parchment	35	40
4806.20	- Grease proof papers	35	40
4806.30	- Tracing papers	35	40
4806.40	- Glassine and other glazed transparent or translucent papers	35	40

Composite paper and paper-board (made by sticking flat layers of paper or paperboard together with an adhesive), not surface-coated or impregnated, whether or not internally reinforced, in rolls or sheets			
4807.10	- Paper and paperboard, laminated internally with bitumen, tar or asphalt	35	40
4807.90	Other	35	40
Paper and paperboard, corrugated (with or without glued flat surface sheets), creped, crinkled, embossed or perforated, in rolls or sheets, other than paper of the kind described in heading No. 48.03			
4808.10	- Corrugated paper and paperboard, whether or not perforated	35	40
4808.20	- Sack kraft paper, creped or crinkled, whether or not embossed or perforated	35	40
4808.30	- Other kraft paper, creped or crinkled, whether or not embossed or perforated	35	40
4808.90	- Other	35	40
4809.10	- Carbon or similar copying papers	35	40
Carbon paper, self-copy paper and other copying or transfer papers (including coated or impregnated paper for duplicator stencils or offset plates), whether or not printed, in rolls or sheets			
4809.20	- Self-copy paper	35	40
4809.90	- Other	35	40
Paper and paperboard, coated on one or both sides with kaolin (China clay) or other inorganic substances, with or without a binder, and with no other coating, whether or not surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed, in rolls or sheets			
4810.11	-- Weighing not more than 150 g/m ²	35	40
4810.12	-- Weighing more than 150Tm ²	35	40
4810.21	-- Light-weight coated paper	35	40
4810.29	-- Other	35	40
4810.31	-- Bleached uniformly throughout the mass and of which more than 95% by weight of the total fibre content consists of wood fibres obtained by a chemical process, and weighing 150 g/m ² or less	35	40
4810.32	-- Bleached uniformly throughout the mass and of which more than 95% by weight of the total fibre content consists of wood fibres obtained by a chemical process, and weighing more than 150 g/m ²	35	40
4810.39	-- Other	35	40
4810.91	-- Multi-ply	35	40
4810.99	-- Other	35	40
Paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, coated, impregnated, covered, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed, in rolls or sheets, other than goods of the kind described in heading No. 48.03, 48.09 or 48.10 (See note for size below)			
4811.10	- Tarred, bituminized or asphalted paper and paperboard	35	40
4811.21	-- Self-adhesive	35	40
4811.29	-- Other	35	40
4811.90	Other paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres	35	40
Filter blocks, slabs and plates, of paper pulp			
4812.00	Filter blocks, slabs and plates, of paper pulp	35	40
Cigarette paper, whether or not cut to size or in the form of booklets or tubes			
4813.10	- In the form of booklets or tubes	35	40
4813.20	- In rolls of a width not exceeding 5 cm	35	40
4813.90	- Other	35	40
Wallpaper and similar wall coverings; Window transparencies of paper			
4814.10	- "In Grain" Paper	35	UB
4814.20	- Wall Paper And Similar Wall Coverings Consisting Of paper Coated Or Covered On The Face Side With A Grained embossed, Coloured, Design Printed Or Otherwise Deco-Rated Layer Of Plastics	35	UB

4814.30	_ Wall Paper And Similar Wall Coverings, Consisting Of Paper Coveredon The Face Side With Plaiting Material Whether Or Not Bound Together In Parallel Strands Or Woven	35	UB
4814.90	_ Other	35	UB
Floor coverings on a base of paper or of paperboard, whether or not cut to size			
4815.00	Floor Covering On A Base Of Paper Or Of Paperboard, Whether Or Not Cut To Size	35	UB
Carbon paper, self-copy paper and other copying or transfer papers (other than those of heading No. 48.09), duplicator stencils and offset plates, of paper, whether or not put up in boxes			
4816.10	_ Carbon Or Similar Copying Papers	35	UB
4816.20	_ Self Copy Paper	35	UB
4816.30	_ Duplicator Stencils	35	UB
4816.90	_ Other	35	UB
Envelopes, letter cards, plain postcards and correspondence cards, of paper or paperboard; Boxes, pouches, wallets and writing compendiums, of paper or paperboard, containing as assortment of paper stationery			
4817.10	_ Envelopes	35	UB
4817.20	_ Letter Cards, Plain Post Cards And Correspondence cards	35	UB
4817.30	_ Boxes, Pouches, Wallets And Writing Compendiums, Of Paper Or Paperboard, Containing An Assortment Of Paper Stationary	35	UB
Toilet paper and similar paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres, of a kind used for household or sanitary purposes, in rolls of a width not exceeding 36 cm, or cut to size or shape; Handkerchiefs, cleansing tissues, towels, tablecloths, serviettes, napkins for babies, tampons, bed sheets and similar household, sanitary or hospital articles, articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres			
4818.10	_ Toilet Paper	35	UB
4818.20	Handkerchief, Cleansing Or Facial Tissue Or Towels	35	UB
4818.30	_ Table Cloths And Serviettes	35	UB
4818.40	_ Sanitary Towels And Tempoons, Napkins And Napkinliners For Babies And Similar Sanitary Articles	35	UB
4818.50	_ Articles Of Apparel And Clothing Accessories	35	UB
4818.90	_ Other	35	UB
Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers, of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres; Box files, letter trays, and similar articles, of paper or paperboards of a kind used in offices, shops or the like			
4819.10	_ Carbon Boxes And Cases Of Corrugated Paper Or Paperboard	35	UB
4819.20	_ Folding Cartons, Boxes And Cases Of Nobn-Corrugatedpaper And Paperboard	35	UB
4819.30	_ Sacks And Bags, Having A Base Of A Width Of 40 Cms.Or More	35	UB
4819.40	_ Other Sacks And Bags, Including Cones	35	UB
4819.50	_ Other Packing Containers, Including Record Sleeves	35	UB
4819.60	_ Box Files, Letter Trays, Storage Boxes And Similar Articlesof A Kind Used In Offices, Shops Or The Like	35	UB
Registers, account books, note books, order books, receipt books, letter pads, memorandum pads, diaries and similar articles, exercise books, blotting-pads, binders (loose-leaf or other), folders, file covers, manifold business forms, Interleaved carbon sets and other articles of stationary of paper or paperboard; albums for samples or for collections and book covers, of paper or paperboard			
4820.10	_ Registers, Account Books, Note Books, Order Books,Receipt Books, Letter Pads, Memorandum Padsm Diariesand Similar Articles	35	UB
4820.20	_ Exercise Books	35	UB
4820.30	_ Binders (Other Than Book Covers), Folders And File Covers	35	UB
4820.40	_ Manifold Business Forms And Inter Lead Carbon Sets	35	UB

4820.50	_ Albums For Samples Or For Collections	35	UB
4820.90	_ Other	35	UB
Paper or paperboard labels of all kinds, whether or not printed			
4821.10	_ Printed	35	UB
4821.90	Ex Other	35	UB
Bobbins, spools, cops and similar supports of paper pulp, paper or paperboard (whether or not perforated or hardened)			
4822.10	- Of a kind used for winding textile yarn	35	40
4822.90	- Other	35	40
Other paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, cut to size or shape; other articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres			
4823.19	Ex Other	35	UB
4823.20	_ Filter Paper And Paperboard	35	UB
4823.40	_ Rolls, Sheets And Dials, Printed For Self Recordingapparatus	35	UB
4823.51	_ _ Printed, Embossed Or Perforated	35	UB
4823.59	_ _ Other	35	UB
4823.60	_ Trays, Dishes, Plates And Cups And The Likes Of Paperand Paperboard	35	UB
4823.70	_ Moulded Or Pressed Articles Of Paper Pulp	35	UB
4823.90	_ Other	35	UB
PRINTED BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PICTURES AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF THE PRINTING INDUSTRY; MANUSCRIPTS, TYPESCRIPTS AND PLANS			
Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, whether or not in single sheets			
4901.10	-In Single Sheets, Whether Or Not Folded	25	25
4901.91	--Dictionaries and encyclopaedias, and serial instalments thereof	25	25
4901.99	--Other	25	25
Newspapers, journals and periodicals, whether or not illustrated or containing advertising material			
4902.10	-Appearing at least four times a week	0	25
4902.90	-Other	0	25
Children's picture, drawing or colouring books			
4903.00	Children's picture, drawing or colouring books	25	25
Music, printed or in manuscript, whether or not bound or illustrated			
4904.00	Music, printed or in manuscript, whether or not bound or illustrated	0	25
Maps and hydrographic or similar charts of all kinds including atlases, wall maps, topographical plans and globes, printed			
4905.10	-Globes	0	25
4905.91	--In book form	0	25
4905.99	--Other	0	25
Plans and drawings for architectural, engineering, industrial, commercial, topographical or similar purposes, being originals drawn by hand; hand-written texts; photographic reproduction on sensitised paper and carbon copies of the foregoing			
4906.00	Plans and drawings for architectural, engineering, industrial, commercial, topographical or similar purposes, being originals drawn by hand; hand-written texts; photographic reproduction on sensitised paper and carbon copies of the foregoing	25	25
4907.00	Unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue in the country to which they are destined; stamp-impressed paper; bank-notes; cheque forms; stock, share or bond certificates and similar documents of title	25	25
Transfers (decalcomanias)			
4908.10	_ Transfers (Decalcomamias), Vitriifiable	25	UB
4908.90	_ Other	25	UB

Printed Or Illustrated Postcards; Printed Cards Bearingpersonal Greetings, Messages Or Announcements, Whether Or Not Illustrated, With Or Without Envelopes Or Trimmings			
4909.00	Printed Or Illustrated Postcards; Printed Cards Bearingpersonal Greetings, Messages Or Announcements, Whether Or Not Illustrated, With Or Without Envelopes Or Trimmings	25	UB
Calendars of any kind, printed including calendar blocks			
4910.00	Calenders Of Any Kind Printed Including Calender Blocks	25	UB
Other printed matter, including printed picture and photographs			
4911.10	_ Trade Advertising Materials	25	UB
4911.91	_ _ Pictures, Designs And Photographs	25	UB
4911.99	_ _ Other	25	UB
<p>Note: (a) It is expected that India will conduct future negotiations for industrial tariffs at commodities/lines defined by the above list (preliminary) prepared on the basis of DGCIS. This classification is based on HS-1996, (b) The HS Classification for India's tariff has now changed, (c) TR01-02: MFN tariff rate during 2001-02. It does not include 'additional custom duty' and 'special additional custom duty' (4 per cent), (d) UR Final Bound Rates: India's binding rates as covered by industrial schedule of WTO (including India-US, India-EU and Information Technology Agreement) during beginning of 2001. The cells with 'UB' in this column represents the commodities that are Unbound.</p>			
<p>Sources: Mehta, Rajesh (2003), <i>Indian Industrial Tariffs: Towards WTO Development Round Negotiations</i>, RIS</p>			

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