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**Towards a Free Trade Area in South Asia:
Charting A Feasible Course for
Trade Liberalisation with Reference
to India's Role**

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Towards a Free Trade Area in South Asia: Charting a Feasible Course for Trade Liberalization with Reference to India's Role

Indra Nath Mukherji*

Abstract: Four rounds of exchange of trade concessions have taken place under the South Asian Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA). Initiated since December 1995, negotiations under SAPTA have been based on Positive List approach. A large number of products have however been offered concessions exclusively to Least Developed Countries (LDCs). India has offered the largest number of concessions, particularly favouring LDCs with tariff preferences ranging from 50-100 percent. This paper examines the impact of tariff concessions on India's preferential trade in the first three rounds of SAPTA negotiations in relation to its total bilateral trade with Bangladesh, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka covering the period 1996-97 to 2002-03. The hypothesis is that tariff cuts are expected to induce faster growth in India's preferential trade in relation to its bilateral trade. The study reveals that owing to lack of proper targeting, low preferential margins, non-concern with a variety of non-tariff barriers, and the emergence of more ambitious Indo-Lanka Free Trade Agreement, the performance of India's preferential trade under SAPTA has been lackluster. However, there are a few hopeful pointers. There has been relatively better targeting of trade preferences between India and Pakistan leading to increasing share in India's preferential trade in recent years for products exchanged preferences in the Second Round. Bangladesh has been the main beneficiary of India's offer of duty-free access to least developed countries on selected products under the Third Round and their immediate positive response in terms of increasing shares in India's preferential imports is just beginning to be observed. The paper suggests a few modalities to meet the required prerequisites for a smooth transition from SAPTA to SAFTA. Experience from the operation of SAPTA suggests that mere tinkering with modest preferential margins, maintaining unduly long phase-out period to attain the goal of a free trade area without concern for deeper forms of integration such as removal of non-tariff barriers, investment cooperation and improvement in trade facilitation measures could make SAFTA largely irrelevant.

1. Introduction

Preferential trading is one of the mildest forms of an integrative arrangement. Under the arrangement, the Contracting States (CS) offer a preferential margin with respect to trade barriers in relation to their MFN rates. CS having disparate levels of development as well as trade regimes, find this an acceptable instrument for initiating regional trade liberalisation. Such an arrangement nevertheless

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provides the building blocks towards accelerated regional trade liberalisation culminating in a free trade area within a defined time frame. Under a free trade area the CS eliminate all trade restrictions on their mutual trade, while maintaining restrictions in their trade with non- CS at a level they deem appropriate. When all CS decide on a common external tariff, then the arrangement translates itself in a more cohesive customs union. The most comprehensive integrative arrangement arises in the nature of a common market when all CS agree not only to allow free movement of goods and services, but all the factors of production including capital and labour. The Agreement on South Asian Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA), which has been made operational since December 7th, 1995 thus, symbolises the beginnings of the very first stage of an integrative arrangement among the member countries of SAARC. The Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) signed at the Twelfth SAARC Summit held in Islamabad from 4-6 January 2004 symbolises the second stage of regional integration.

The idea of regional co-operation in South Asia was first mooted in May 1980. Following consultations amongst the countries of the region, Foreign Secretaries of the seven South Asian Countries (SACs), viz. Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka met for the first time in Colombo in April 1981. This was followed, a few months later, by the meeting of the Committee of the Whole, which identified five broad areas of regional co-operation. The Foreign Ministers, at their first meeting in New Delhi in August 1983, formally launched the Integrated Program of Action (IPA) through the adoption of a Declaration on South Asian Regional Co-operation (SARC). At the first summit held in Dhaka on 7-8th December 1985, the Charter was adopted establishing the organization of South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC).

The reconstituted IPA presently called South Asian Integrated Programme of Action (SIPA) covers seven agreed areas of co-operation. The first attempt towards moving into core areas of trade and economic co-operation was the commissioning by the SAARC Secretariat, a Regional Study on Trade, Manufactures and Services. The study was completed in 1991 outlining a number of recommendations for promoting regional co-operation in the core economic areas. The Council of Ministers at its Ninth Session in Male in July 1991 endorsed the study and decided to set up a high level Committee on Economic Co-operation (CEC).

At the Colombo Summit in December 1991, the Heads of State or Government of SAARC approved the establishment of the Inter-Governmental

Group (IGG) to seek agreement on an institutional framework under which specific measures for trade liberalisation among SAARC Member States could be advanced. The IGG met twice to evolve a Draft Agreement on SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA).

The CEC at its third meeting in New Delhi in November 1991 recommended that the Draft Agreement on SAPTA, with a few modifications, be approved by the Council of Ministers at its next Twelfth Session in Dhaka. Subsequently, the Council of Ministers signed the Framework Agreement on SAPTA in Dhaka on 11th April 1993. The signing of SAPTA was a landmark achievement of the Seventh SAARC Summit held in Dhaka. The New Delhi Summit held from 2-4th May 1995, formally approved the proposals for preferential trade worked out by the IGG and later endorsed by the SAARC Foreign Ministers. With all the member countries having ratified the Agreement, the same came into force on December 7th, 1995- the date which marks the end of the first decade of SAARC's existence.

In view of the very modest or symbolic nature of regional trade liberalisation achieved in the First Round, the CS were looking forward to more far reaching trade liberalisation in course of the Second Round. At the end of two-day meeting of SAARC Commerce Ministers held from 7-8th January 1996 a joint communiqué reiterated a commitment to accelerate the SAPTA process and to the realization of the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) as the goal preferably by the year 2000 but not later than 2005.

With a view to launching the Second Round, the IGG met in Colombo during 14-15th March 1996 and subsequently between 7-8th September in Islamabad. The IGG met for the third time between 25-26th October, 1996 in New Delhi to finalize the National Schedule of Concessions (NSC) under the Second Round which was placed before a meeting of CEC to be held between 28-29th October, 1996. The NSC for the Second Round was concluded at the fourth meeting of the Inter-Governmental Group (IGG) held in Katmandu from 29-30th November 1996. It was decided that all necessary procedures would be completed so that the Schedules as finalized during the Second Round enter into force by March 1st, 1997. In a significant development, at the Ninth SAARC Summit held in Male from 12-14th May 1997, the Heads of State or Government, decided to accelerate the pace of transition of SAPTA to SAFTA latest by the year 2001.

Between February and June 1997 all SAPTA CS issued customs notifications giving effect to tariff concessions negotiated during the Second Round.

The Council of Ministers at its nineteenth session (Male, 10-11th May 1997) welcomed the start of the Third Round of Trade Negotiations under SAPTA and agreed that the process of liberalization of regional trade should be accelerated. It directed the IGG on trade liberalization to conduct negotiations on sectoral and across-the-board basis. It urged the removal of non-tariff and other barriers. Accordingly, the Third Round of Negotiations under SAPTA was initiated in SAARC Secretariat, Katmandu from 29-31st July 1997 and concluded in November 1998. Negotiations for the Fourth Round were scheduled to be concluded in September 1999. However the Meeting of the Inter-governmental Group to finalize the SAPTA Third Round in Male in July 1999 could not be concluded.

The First Meeting of Inter-Governmental Group on Trade Liberalization to initiate Fourth Round of SAPTA took place in SAARC Secretariat from March 27-28, 2002.

According to the latest information available¹ India issued its customs notification (No. 105/990) for the Third Round on 10 August 1999. All other SAARC CS were required to issue the same by October 1999.

A summary of customs notifications issued by CS of SAPTA is presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Customs Notifications Issued by SAARC Member States

Rounds	Issuing countries	Date of issue
First	All SAARC CS	7-12-1995
Second	Bangladesh	26- 02- 1997
	Bhutan	04- 02-1997
	India	01-03-1997
	Maldives	01-03-1997
	Nepal	31-03-1997
	Pakistan	13-06-1997
	Sri Lanka	17-06-1997
Third	India	10-08-1999
	Other Contracting States	By 31-10-1999

The operationalisation of SAPTA in December 1995 and the subsequent three rounds of negotiations entailing tariff liberalization have been the major developments in regional trade liberalization. A modest beginning was made in the First Round when 226 products were conceded at the HS 6-digit level. The number of products offered concessions accelerated to 1868 and 3456

items during the Second and Third Rounds, making a total of 5550 items of which 3449 items were exclusively for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), viz. Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal. The largest number of concessions was offered by India, being 2927 products of which as many as 2450 products were in favor of LDCs.² The details of the tariff concessions offered by all CS has been presented in Table 2.

The tariff concessions offered has varied in depth from 5-100 per cent. The tariff cuts offered by India have been the deepest, varying from 25-100 per cent for LDCs and 10-90 per cent for all countries. The other countries offered much milder tariff cuts ranging from 7.5-10-15-20 per cent for all countries (except Sri Lanka, which offered cuts up to 75 per cent). The details of tariff cuts offered by CS has been presented in Table 3.

Ever since the conclusion of Third Round of negotiations, Bangladesh had been seeking from India duty-free imports on a number of items of export interest to it. As a result of bilateral negotiations India agreed to offer Bangladesh duty-free imports in respect of 40 tariff lines with effect from 20 August 2002 (customs notification No. 85/2002) and on another 39 items with effect from 22 May 2003 (customs notification No.82/2003). These concessions were deepened by incorporating them on products already negotiated under Third Round of SAPTA negotiations as applicable to all LDCs.

During the Tenth SAARC Summit at Colombo in 1998, encouraged by the progress made by SAPTA negotiations, SAARC leaders decided to set up a Committee of Experts to draft a Treaty on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA). The Treaty was expected to lay down legally binding schedules for freeing trade among the SAARC countries and to provide a predictable and transparent time path for achieving a free trade area in the South Asian region. However with growing political tensions in the region, this has not been achieved until the Islamabad Summit.

As noted above, a landmark development in the process of trade liberalization in the region was noted in the Twelfth SAARC Summit held in Islamabad from 4-6 January 2004. Among other measures, an Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) was finally signed. The Agreement superceded the SAPTA Agreement of 1993. However notwithstanding the supercession of SAPTA by this Agreement, the National Schedule Concessions exchanged under SAPTA framework would remain available to the CS until

Table 2: Number of Products on Which Tariff Concessions have been extended by SAARC Member States in the Three Rounds of Trade Negotiations Under SAPTA

Countries	First Round		Second Round		Third Round		Grand Total
	For LDCs	For All	For LDCs	For All	For LDCs	For All	
Bangladesh	1	11	11	215	143	338	481
Bhutan	7	4	10	37	101	23	124
India	62	44	514	390	1874	43	1917
Maldives	0	17	3	2	0	368	390
Nepal	4	10	67	166	137	52	189
Pakistan	15	20	131	227	271	24	295
Sri Lanka	11	20	23	72	54	28	82
Total	100	126	226	1109	2580	876	3456

Source: SAARC Secretariat.

Table 3: Depth of Tariff Concessions Agreed by the SAARC Member States in the Three Rounds of Negotiations under SAPTA (%)

Countries	First Round		Second Round		Third Round	
	For LDCs	For All	For LDCs	For All	For LDCs	For All
Bangladesh	10	10	10	10	10,15	10
Bhutan	10,13,15	15	15	10	10,18,20	10
India	50,100	10,25,30,50,90	25,30	10,15,25,40	50-100	10,20
Maldives	7,5	7,5	15	10	5,10	5,10
Nepal	10	10	15	10	10,15	10
Pakistan	15	10	15	10	30	20
Sri Lanka	10,15	10,20	10,50,60	10	10,30,50	10

Source: SAARC Secretariat.

completion of the Trade Liberalization Programme. The Agreement will come into force on 1st January 2006 upon completion of formalities, including ratification by all CS and issuance of a notification thereof by the SAARC Secretariat. In the meanwhile a number of other issues will also need to be sorted out, viz., the determination by each CS of a Sensitive List of products that would not be subject to trade liberalization, modalities for revenue compensation to LDCs undergoing trade liberalization, determination of rules of origin, and finally, the modalities for providing assistance to LDCs and for phasing out of non-tariff barriers.

SAFTA Agreement will pursue a Trade Liberalization Programme following a schedule of tariff reductions. The non-LDCs are expected to bring down their tariffs to between 0-5% in seven years whereas the LDCs are required to do the same in ten years.

2. Methodology

As noted above SAPTA has been operationalised in phases since December 1995. It is now time to take stock of its impact on expansion of intra regional trade. Such an exercise is possible when the data is available electronically. The researcher had access to such data from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI & S), Kolkata and the Ministry of Commerce website (www.dgft.delhi.nic.in). The data was obtained at 8- digit level of aggregation under the Harmonized System (HS). This is the highest level of disaggregation available from the Indian source. The concessions exchanged by the SAPTA Contracting States (CS) was generally at 6- digit level of aggregation. With effect from the Third Round, concessions were sometimes also exchanged at a much higher level of aggregation as under Chapters (2-digit HS classification). Products at 8- digit level of aggregation are hence subsets of those aggregated under 6- digit, 4- digit or 2- digit levels. Hence all products under the 6- digit, 4- digit or 2- digit levels were aggregated to conform to 8-digit classification in respect of which concessions were exchanged. The objective of such a disaggregated study is to examine the effect of trade liberalization as minutely as possible.

The objective of this exercise is to ascertain as to whether India's offer of concessions on negotiated products has resulted in an increase in its imports of sub products relative to its overall bilateral imports. In case of India's offer to Least Developed Countries (LDC's), imported products are sought to be identified only in terms of those offered exclusively to LDC's. However in

respect of products offered concessions to all countries, the PI both from LDCs as well as non-LDCs are identified. To obtain a macro perspective the values of all concessional products are summed up and the share of this aggregated value is looked at as a percentage share of India's total bilateral imports from that country. The period of analysis is initiated from 1996-97, roughly the year from which exchange of concessions was initiated to the year 2002-03, the last year of data availability at the time of analysis. In case the rate of increase in preferential imports is more rapid than total bilateral imports in general, positive impact consequent to tariff reductions may be subsumed.

A similar procedure was followed in assessing as to whether trade concessions offered by other CS to India stimulated the latter country to export more to the former. The rising value share of products conceded concessions by other CS in favor of India could be considered to be a reflection of the positive impact on India's exports. Accordingly a rising percentage share of such concessional exports in relation to total bilateral exports to CS would be reflected. In this context only those products offered concessions by other CS to all countries are taken into consideration. In this context it may be important to take note that when one CS offers concession to the other bilaterally, these concessions becomes available to all other CS (unless the concessions have been advanced exclusively in favor of the LDC's.). Similarly when a CS offers concession on any product exclusively to an LDC, the same becomes available to all other LDCs.

It is worth noting here that currently India has bilateral free trade agreement with Bhutan and a partial free trade agreement with Nepal.³ As such no concessions have been exchanged by India with Nepal and Bhutan under SAPTA. Hence the present study does not attempt to analyze the impact of tariff preferences on India's imports from or exports to these two countries and their import share in India's total bilateral imports.⁴ Thus this study is confined to India's preferential trade with four South Asian Countries (heretofore S- 4)

3. India's Bilateral Trade with S-4

India's trade with S-4 is presented in Table 4. The table clearly reveals India's positive trade balance with S-4. It will be seen that India has been having trade surplus with all S-4 countries (with the exception of Pakistan in 1998-99). Besides this surplus trade has been also increasing over time as may be seen from the export-import ratio.

Table 4: India's Trade with S-4 Countries (Value in Rupees Lacs)

Countries	Year	1996-97	1997-98	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Bangladesh	Exports	308,580	292,287	418,892	275,654	427,169	477,958	569,128
	Imports	22,091	18,885	26,253	33,866	36,778	28,194	30,029
	Ex/Im Ratio	13.969	15.477	15.956	8.140	11.615	16.952	18.953
	Trade Balance	286,489	273,403	392,639	241,788	390,390	449,764	539,099
Maldives	Exports	3,625	3,246	3,524	3,164	11,243	12,818	15,286
	Imports	61	89	22	174	87	189	128
	Ex/Im Ratio	59.43	36.47	160.18	18.18	129.23	67.82	119.42
	Trade Balance	3,564	3,158	3,502	2,990	11,157	12,629	15,158
Pakistan	Exports	55,797	53,202	44,638	40,277	85,354	68,679	99,773
	Imports	12,836	16,519	90,219	29,559	29,250	30,883	17,209
	Ex/Im Ratio	4.35	3.22	0.49	1.36	2.92	2.22	5.80
	Trade Balance	42,961	36,683	-45,581	10,718	56,104	37,796	82,565
Sri Lanka	Exports	169,347	181,820	183,901	216,298	292,446	300,885	445,712
	Imports	15,209	11,220	15,850	19,167	20,561	32,134	33,675
	Ex/Im Ratio	11.13	16.20	11.60	11.28	14.22	9.36	13.24
	Trade Balance	154,138	170,600	168,051	197,131	271,886	268,751	412,037

Table 5: India's Preferential Trade with South Asian Countries (Value in Rupees Lacs)

Countries	Trade	1996-97	1997-98	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Bangladesh	PE	10793	10307	9891	12064	19982	26841	26217
	PI	9257	12128	21092	22903	24343	18597	17138
	PE/PI	1.17	0.85	0.47	0.53	0.82	1.44	1.53
	PTB	1535	-1821	-11201	-10840	-4361	8244	9080
Maldives	PE	33	21	23	63	109	158	148
	PI	6	25	8	62	20	129	37
	PE/PI	5.27	0.86	2.96	1.01	5.48	1.23	3.95
	PTB	27	-3	15	1	89	29	110
Pakistan	PE	17066	19879	21846	18072	23891	19654	31672
	PI	9338	8515	9086	10765	15338	18309	11222
	PE/PI	1.83	2.33	2.40	1.68	1.56	1.07	2.82
	PTB	7729	11364	12759	7307	8553	1345	20449
Sri Lanka	PE	24208	29912	24460	29001	39040	21579	28273
	PI	336	388	391	389	378	1064	755
	PE/PI	72.15	77.19	62.61	74.63	103.16	20.29	37.44
	PTB	23872	29525	24069	28613	38662	20516	27518

Note: PE= Preferential Exports, PI = Preferential Imports, PT = Preferential Trade Balance.

4. India's Preferential Trade with S-4

India's preferential trade (henceforth PT) with S-4 countries has been presented in Table 5. The table reveals that as in case of India's overall trade with S-4, India has generally a positive preferential trade balance with all S-4 countries (with the exception of Bangladesh during 1997-98 to 2000-01). However the preferential trade balance is not as much skewed in India's favour as in case of its overall trade with S-4. However preferential trade imbalance is more marked in case of its transactions with Sri Lanka and Maldives than it is in case of other S-4 countries. Since India had offered the largest number of concessions, particularly to LDCs in the Third Round beginning August 1999, one should have expected its preferential imports (henceforth PI) to go up since this year. However we do not see this in the data obtained. Similarly India started receiving concessions since the second and third rounds. However the data obtained does not show any marked increase in its preferential exports (henceforth PE) to S-4 countries since the beginning of the new millennium (except in case of its PE to Pakistan and Sri Lanka during the year 2002-03).

5. India's Preferential Trade with S-4 as Share in Bilateral Trade

A more appropriate assessment is to examine the share of India's PT in the overall bilateral trade with S-4 countries. The presumption is that trade flows in concessional products are expected to grow faster than overall bilateral trade.

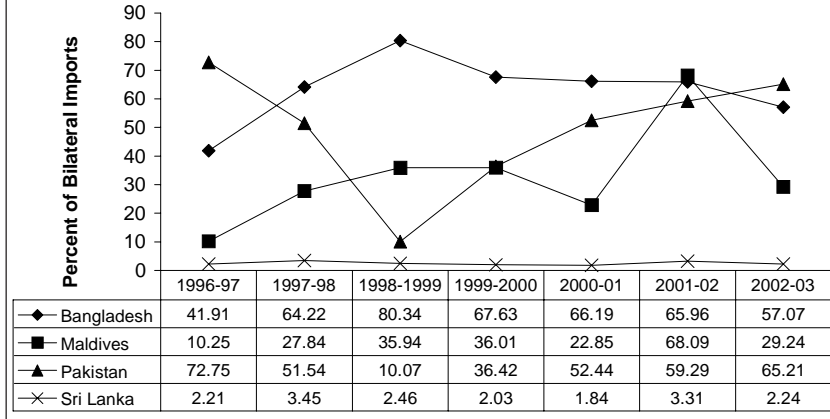
5.1 Preferential Imports

Figure 1 presents India's PI as percent of total bilateral imports and data source. It will be observed that while India's PI share from Bangladesh increased up to 1998-99, it stated declining since then in spite of India's substantial increase in the number of products offered concessions to the latter as a LDC. In case of Maldives while the share increased up to 2001-02, it declined in the next year. In case of Pakistan the trend is clearly one of declining share till 1998-99 but an increasing fluctuating share since then. It is notable that even though India's PI from Pakistan declined in value terms in the last year of this study; in terms import share the trend is an increasing one. India's PI from Sri Lanka has been both marginal as well as static. The reason for stagnation in India's PI from Sri Lanka could possibly be the result of Indo Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ILFTA) in operation since March 2000.

5.2 Preferential Exports

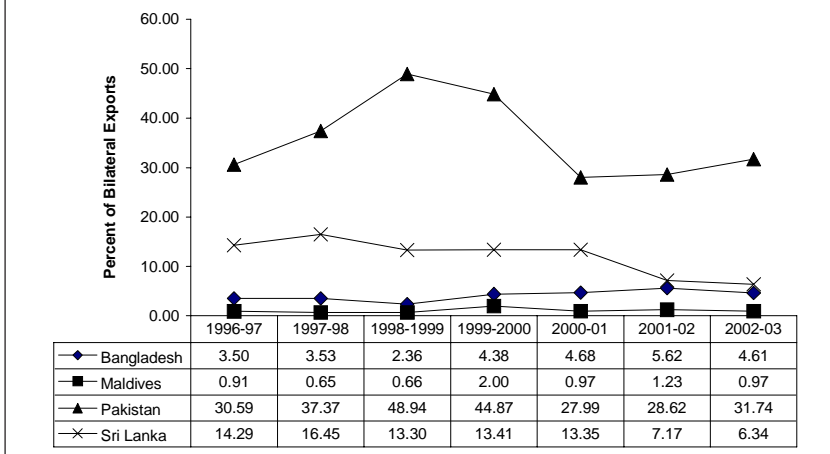
Figure 2 presents India's PE as percent of its bilateral exports to S-4 countries and the data source. It will be seen that except for Pakistan, India's PE to S-4 has

Figure 1: India's Preferential Imports from S-4.



been quite marginal in relation to the country's total bilateral exports. The trend in the export shares reveals lack of buoyancy. Only a marginal increase in export share is visible in case of India's PE to Bangladesh. In case of Maldives the export share is both marginal as well as static. In case of Pakistan we notice an increasing share up to 1998-99, a declining one between 1998-1999 to 2000-01 and a mildly increasing share since then. In case of Sri Lanka the share is a declining one. This could again be the consequence of ILFTA.

Figure 2: India's Preferential Exports to S-4 Countries



6. India's Preferential Imports Disaggregated by Rounds

As we are aware, trade liberalization under SAPTA has been at different points of time under different rounds of negotiations. Hence it is essential to disaggregate the trade flows under different rounds so as to assess more closely the impact of trade liberalization. This section attempts to do this.

6.1 Preferential Imports

India's PI from Bangladesh as percent of total imports disaggregated by rounds is presented in Figure 3. It will be seen that India's PI under SAPTA Round 1 and Round 2 (henceforth SR-1 and SR-2) was either nil or negligible. Most of India's PI were in SR-3. Hence the trend in PI share has been by and large the same as seen under aggregated analysis (Figure 1) India's PI from Maldives by Rounds has been presented in Figure 4. It will be seen that India's PI from Maldives were limited to only products offered under SR-3. Thus the impact can be expected only from 1999-2000. We notice an increase in the share of PI from 2000-01 to 2001-02 but it declined sharply the next year.

India's PI from Pakistan under different Rounds has been presented in Figure 5. It will be observed that India's PI from Pakistan began only from SR-2 and SR-3. While the products offered under SR-2 does not show any increasing trend, we notice an increasing trend for products offered concessions under SR-3.

Figure 3: India's Preferential Import from Bangladesh

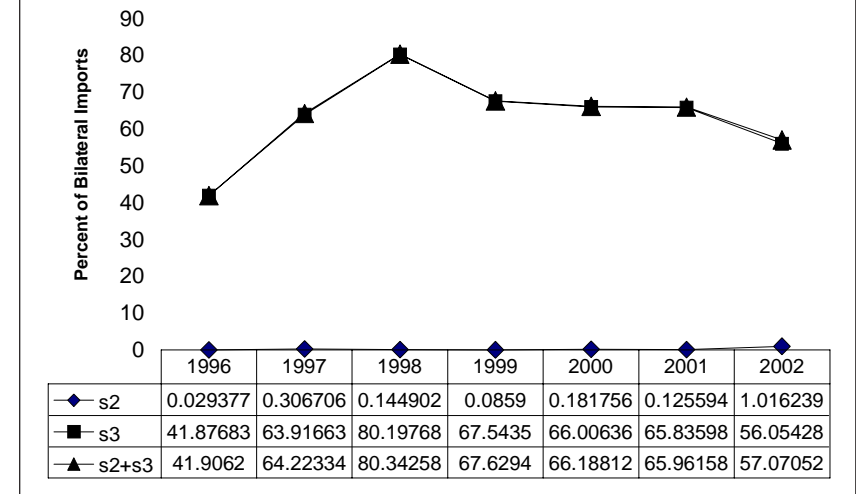


Figure 4: India's Preferential Imports from Maldives

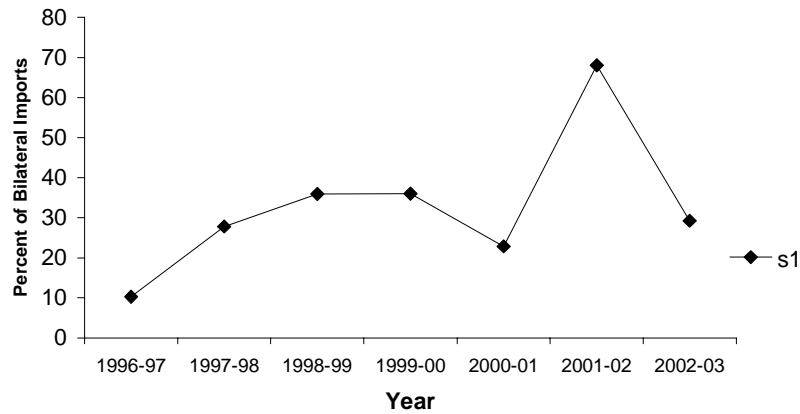
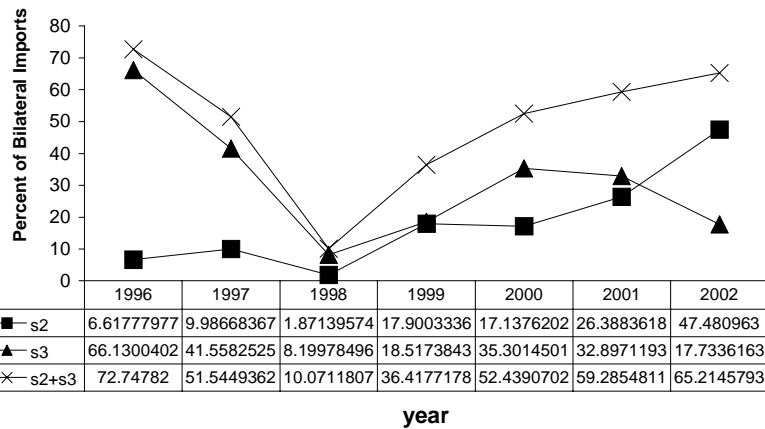
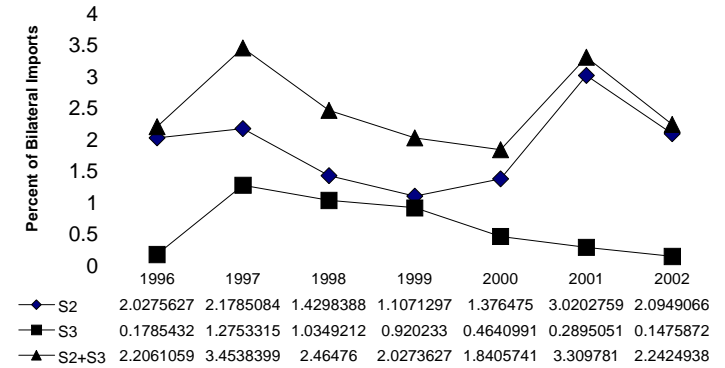


Figure 5: India's Preferential Import from Pakistan



India's PI from Sri Lanka by Rounds has been illustrated in Figure 6. It will be seen that India's PI from Sri Lanka were only in respect of products offered concessions under S-2 and SR-3. Apart from being very modest shares, no definite trend is visible. This again reflects the loss of relevance of SAPTA in the context of ILFTA.

Figure 6: India's Preferential Imports from Sri Lanka

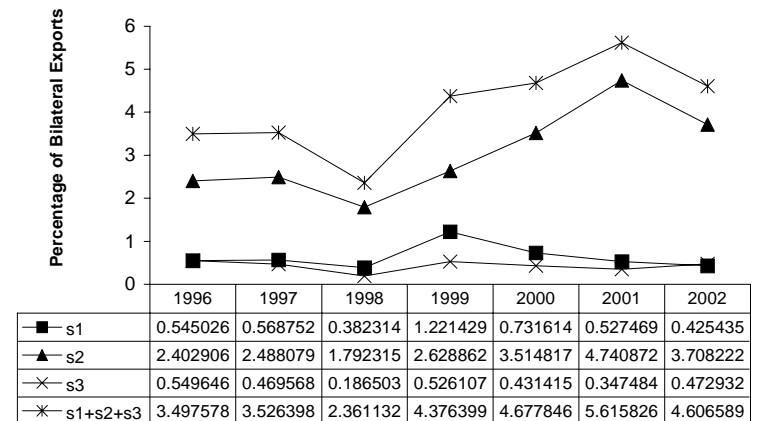


6.2 Preferential Exports

India's PE to Bangladesh as percent of its total bilateral exports to that country has been shown in Figure 7.

India's PE to Bangladesh is observed in all the three rounds of SAPTA negotiations. India's major PE to Bangladesh was in respect of products offered concessions under SR-2. The share of PE under SR-1 was quite modest and declining since 1999-2000. The share of PE of products offered concessions

Figure 7: India's Preferential Exports to Bangladesh

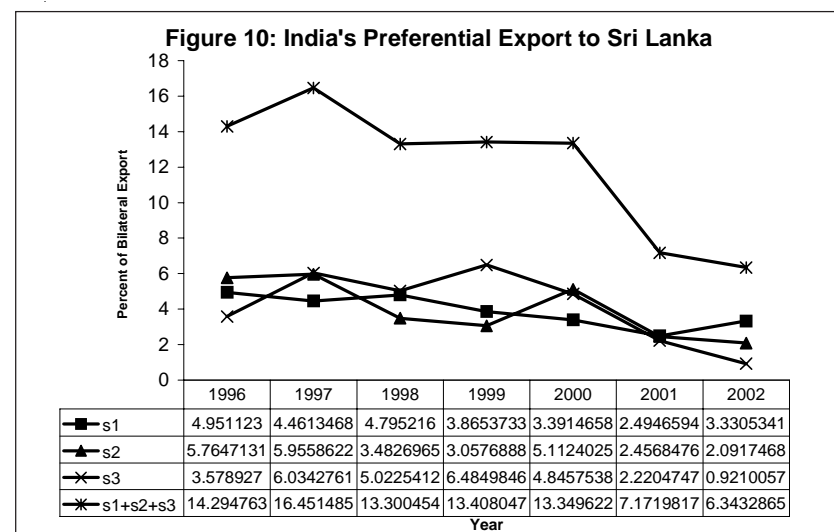
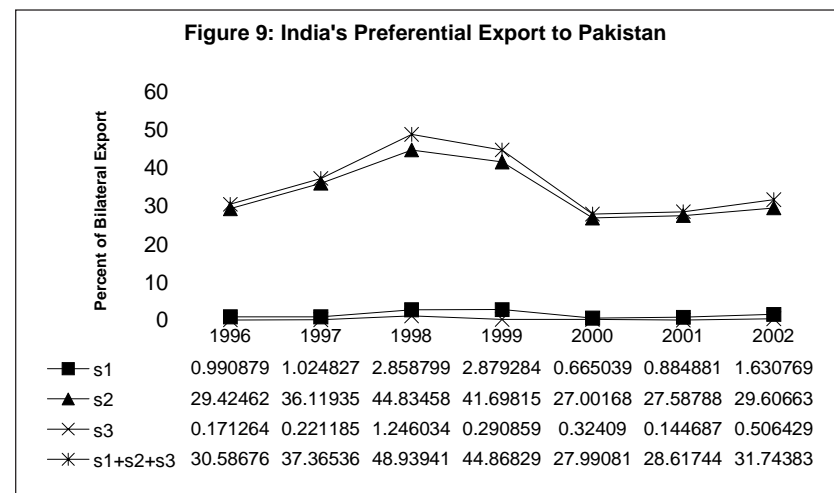
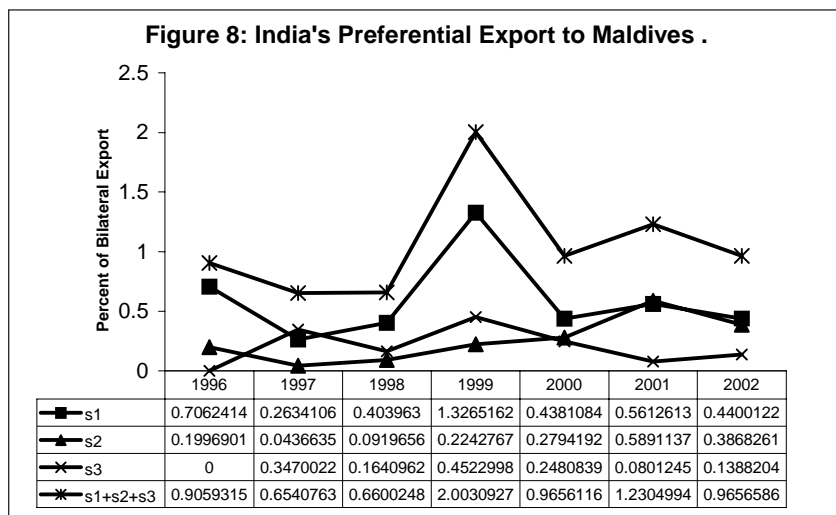


under SR-2 declined up to 1998-99, but its share increased steadily up to 2001-02, dipping marginally in 2002-03. However this share was considerably higher than in 1998-99. It will be noticed that only 4.6 percent of India's bilateral exports to Bangladesh liberalized in 2002-03.

A much smaller share of India's PE to Maldives has been liberalized, being less than one percent in 2002-03. India's exports to Maldives was liberalized in all the three rounds of which the share of products liberalized was highest under SR-1 as may be seen in Figure 8.

A very modest share of India's bilateral exports to Pakistan was liberalized under SR-1 and SR-3 as may be seen in Figure 9. Most of the liberalized exports were conceded concessions under SR-2. The overall share of liberalized exports of India to Pakistan was around 30 percent during the last three years of this study. This share increased between 1998-97 to 1998-99, then declined between 1998-99 to 2000-01. Since then a mildly increasing share is observed.

India's overall PE to Sri Lanka under the three rounds shows a declining trend as may be seen in Figure 10. India exported products offered concessions in all the three rounds, with not much difference in the shares exported under them. No more than 7 percent of India's exports to Sri Lanka had been liberalized during 2002-03. As in case of exports, SAPTA does not appear to be India's preferred route for PE to Sri Lanka.



7. Macro Impact Assessment Disaggregated by Sectors

In this section we examine the share of preferential trade in total bilateral trade in terms of sectors, which is in terms of various Sections of the Harmonized System (henceforth HS) of classification. There are 21 Sections and 99 Chapters of the HS classification. We examine here the share of each Section in total bilateral imports / exports. This gives us an idea of the structure of preferential

trade and its change over the study period. A definition of the various Sections (indicating the constituent Chapters) is presented in Annex 1

7.1. Preferential Imports

India's PI in terms of different Sections from Bangladesh has been presented in Table 6 and illustrated in Figures 11(a), (b). It will be seen that textile and textile articles (S-XI) constituted the largest share in India's bilateral imports from Bangladesh. Compared to the period 1996-97 to 1997-98, their average import shares were higher in the subsequent years. In 2002-03 this group constituted nearly 95 percent of India's PI from Bangladesh. The next most important product group was live animals and animal products (S-I) whose share has been declining over the years (the most perceptible decline being in 2002-03). The import shares of other product groups were very modest. However some products which showed higher average import shares in the last three years of the study as compared to the first four years were products of chemical and allied industries (S-VI), raw hides and skins (S-VIII), textile and textile articles (S-XI), articles of stone, plaster cement etc. (S-XIII) and miscellaneous manufactured articles (S-XX). Figures 11(a) and 11(b) reflect the composition of India's PE during the years 1996-97 and 2002-03 respectively. Overall we notice greater import concentration on textiles even though some new sectors seem to have emerged.

India's PI from Maldives is presented in Table 7 and Figures 12(a), (b). It will be observed that India's import structure is very narrow being concentrated in live animal and animal products (S-I), base metals and articles of base metals (S-XV) and textile and textile articles (S-XI). These three product groups accounted for about 68 percent of India's total PI from Maldives during 2001-02 and 2002-03 respectively. In none of the product groups an increase in the share in India's bilateral imports may be observed. In fact, the import shares of base metals declined from 2000-01 to 2002-03. However compared to almost negligible imports during the first three years (except for live animals), the average imports were generally higher in the last three years for nearly all product groups reflecting some import diversification.

India's PI from Pakistan in terms of sectors is presented in Table 8. The data reveals that India's major PI in 2002-03 were products of chemical and allied industries (S-VI), mineral products (S-V), and vegetable products (S-II). These together accounted for over 99 percent of India's PI from Pakistan. Since 1998-99 the percentage shares of all these products have shown a rising trend even

Table 6 : India's Preferential Imports from Bangladesh by HS Sections/Chapters as Percent of Total Bilateral Imports:1996-97 to 2002-03

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Total Bilateral*	22090.99	18884.54	26252.5	33865.95	36778.27	28194.05	30029.34
Section	Chapter						
All Sections	41.91	64.22	80.34	67.63	66.19	65.96	57.07
I	7.39	20.66	23.05	8.82	6.5	7.18	0.82
II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
III	0.19	0.08	0.03	0.04	0	0	0
IV	0	0.02	0.02	0.16	0.01	0.12	0.41
V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VI	0.02	0.21	0.07	0.38	0.39	0.2	0.22
VII	0	0.37	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.08	0.19
VIII	0.02	0.11	0.1	0.08	0.16	0.12	0.89
IX	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	0
X	0.02	0.28	0.43	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.15
XI	34.23	42.25	56.04	56.8	58.18	56.35	53.9
XII	0	0.01	0.02	0	0	0	0
XIII	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.23	0.29	0.18
XV	0	0	0.03	0.03	0	0.09	0
XVI	0.02	0.16	0.28	0.81	0.5	1.32	0.26
XVIII	0	0	0.03	0.16	0	0.01	0
XX	0	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.05

Note : * denotes value in Rs. Lacs

“Source: Data Compiled from Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Ministry of Commerce Database Government of India “

Figure 11 (a) Preferential Imports from Bangladesh by HS Sections: 1996-97

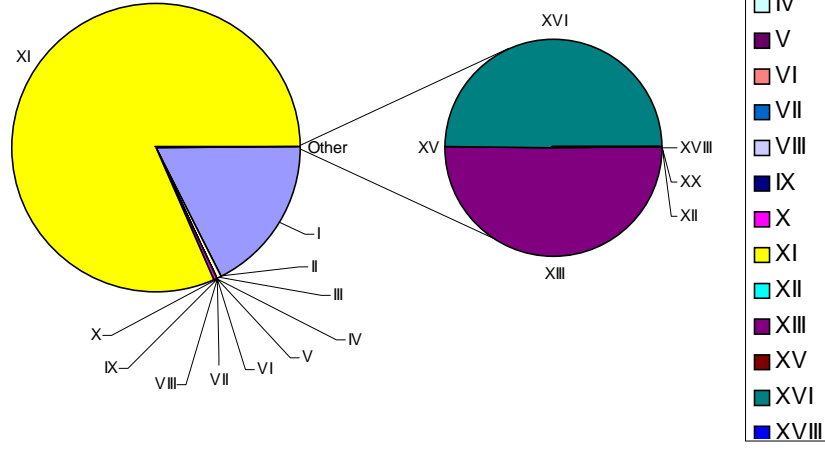


Figure 11(b) India's Preferential Imports from Bangladesh: 2002-03

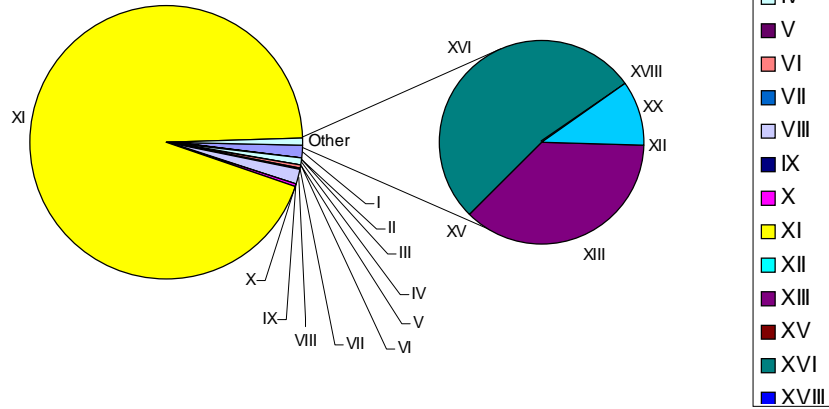


Table 7: India's Preferential Imports from Maldives by HS Sections/Chapters as Percent of Total Bilateral Imports: 1996-97 to 2002-03

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Total Bilateral*	60.79	88.52	21.84	173.54	86.68	188.86	127.92
Section	Chapter						
All Sections	10.25	27.84	35.94	38.01	22.85	68.09	29.24
I	10.25	27.84	32.96	4.89	6.96	9.68	17.17
IV	0	0	0	0	0	0.38	0
VI	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0
VII	0	0	0	0	0.27	0.28	0.21
X	0	0	0.46	0	0	0.02	0.03
XI	0	0	0	24.68	2.36	31.38	2.2
XV	0	0	1.42	6.18	13.07	23.27	9.51
XVI	0	0	0	0.26	0.18	3.08	0.11

Note: * denotes value in Rs. Lacs

Source: Data Compiled from Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Ministry of Commerce Database Government of India.

Figure 12 (a) India's Preferential Imports from Maldives by HS Sections: 1996-97

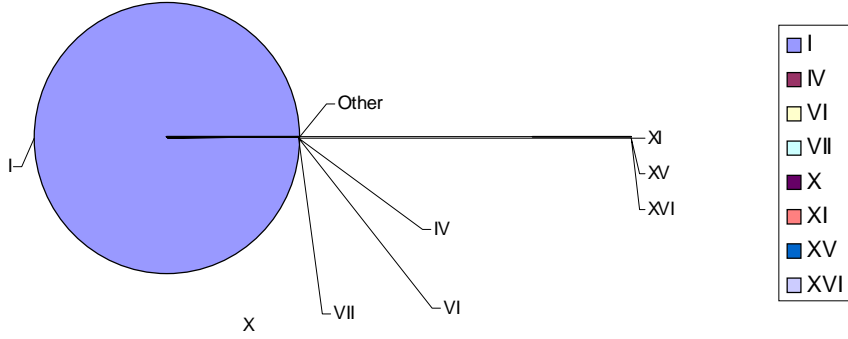


Figure 12 (b): India's Preferential Imports from Maldives 2002-03

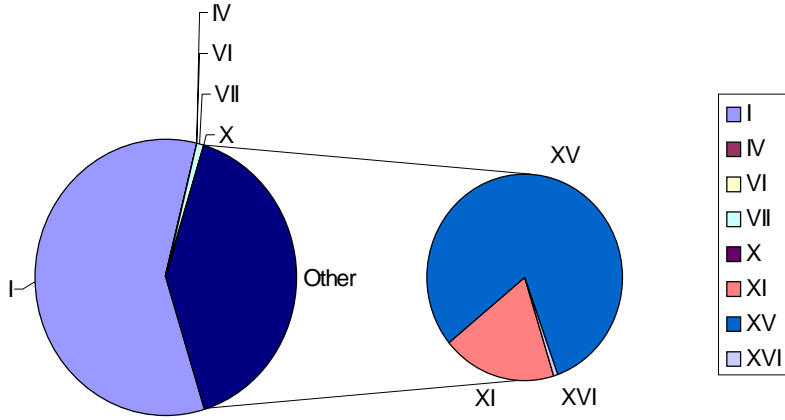


Table 8: India's Preferential Imports from Pakistan by HS Sections/Chapters as Percent of Total Bilateral Imports: 1996-97 to 2002-03

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002-03
Total Bilateral*	12835.92	16519.11	90219.26	29558.93	29249.98	30883.16	17208.56
Section	Chapter						
All Sections		72.75	10.07	36.42	52.44	59.29	65.21
II	06-14	8.66	0.78	3.9	8.17	12.58	11.88
V	25-27	63.27	8.12	16.82	33.53	30.05	15.33
VI	28-38	0.12	0.79	12.39	9.55	15.23	37.94
VII	39-40	0.06	0	0	0	0	0
VIII	41-43	0.04	0.3	2.71	0.44	0.7	0
X	47-49	0.12	0	0.08	0.16	0	0.01
XI	50-63	0	0	0	0	0	0
XIII	68-70	0	0.05	0	0	0.11	0.05
XVI	84-85	0	0	0.04	0.04	0.15	0
XX	94-96	0.47	0.03	0.47	0.54	0.45	0

Note : * denotes value in Rs. Lacs

Source: Data Compiled from Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Ministry of Commerce Database Government of India.

Figure 13 (a) India's Preferential Imports from Pakistan 1996-97

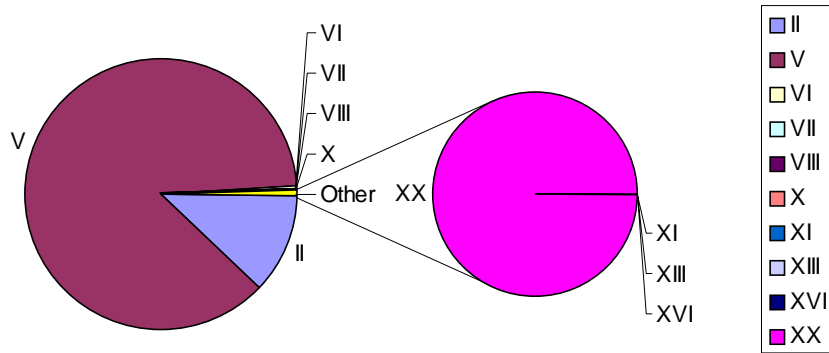
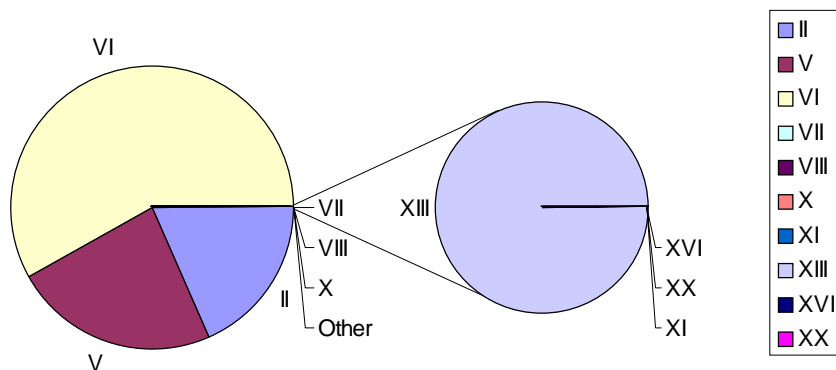


Figure 13 (b): India's Preferential Imports from Pakistan: 2002-03



though the value of India's PI from Pakistan declined significantly in 2002-03 from the previous years. Figures 13(a), (b) shows the changing import structure. The emergence of chemicals (S-VI) is particularly evident.

Table 9 presents India's PI from Sri Lanka by sectors. It will be seen that in 2002-03 vegetable products (S-II) and articles of stone, plaster etc. (S-III), products of chemical and allied industries (S-VI) accounted for 88 percent of India's PI from Sri Lanka. Most of the import shares are modest and none of these show any increasing trend. Figures 14(a), (b) show the change in structure of imports during the period of our study. No significant change in the composition is observed.

7.2 Preferential Exports

India's PE to Bangladesh by Sections of the Harmonized System has been presented in Table 10. It will be observed that in 2002-03 prepared foodstuffs etc. (S-IV) accounted for about two-thirds of India's PE to Bangladesh. This share has been increasing between 1998-99 and 2001-02. The shares of PE of other sectors is quite marginal and do not show any positive trend.

Figures 15(a) (b) show the changing export structure with prepared foodstuffs (S-IV) replacing textiles (S-VI) as the most dominant group.

In Table 11 India's PE to Maldives by sectors has been presented. It is clear that the different sectors account for only a very small share of India's total exports to Maldives. In 2002-03 products of chemical and allied industries (S-VI) together with miscellaneous manufactured articles (S-XX) accounted for 70 percent of India's PE to Maldives. No increasing share in any of the sectors is apparent. Figure 16 (a) (b) shows the changing composition of India's PE. A marginal increase in the share of chemicals (S-VI) is to be seen.

India's PE to Pakistan has been presented in Table 12. It will be seen that in 2002-03 products of plastics, rubber etc. (S-VII), together with mineral products (S-V), products of chemical and allied industries (S-VI) and prepared foodstuffs etc. (S-IV) together accounted for 86 percent of India's total PE to Pakistan. The share of mineral products has been increasing steadily since 1990-2000. Similarly the share of plastic and rubber products increased steadily up to 1998-99, declining marginally in 2002-03. The shares of prepared foodstuffs (S-IV) and chemicals and allied industries (S-IV) appear to be declining since 1998-99. Figures 17(a) (b) shows a comparison of the export composition over

Table 9: India's Preferential Imports from Sri Lanka by HS Sections/Chapters as Percent of Total Bilateral Imports: 1996-97 to 2002-03

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total Bilateral*	15209.06	11220.3	15850.32	19166.62	20560.65	32134.15	33675.01
Section	Chapter						
All Sections		2.21	3.45	2.03	1.84	3.31	2.24
II	14-Jun	1.26	1.83	0.76	0.77	1.01	0.77
IV	16-24	0.02	0.07	0.05	0	0	0.01
V	25-27	0.64	0.28	0.05	0	0.03	0.01
VI	28-38	0.18	1.09	0.29	0.33	0.44	0.34
VII	39-40	0.02	0	0.05	0.13	0.03	0.07
VIII	41-43	0	0.01	0	0	0.01	0.12
IX	44-47	0	0	0.07	0.02	0	0
X	47-49	0.09	0.02	0.06	0.1	0.03	0.01
XI	50-63	0	0	0.48	0.03	0	0
XII	64-67	0	0.16	0.09	0.15	0.03	0.03
XIII	68-70	0	0	0.08	0.26	1.6	0.87
XV	72-83	0	0	0.02	0.03	0.11	0
XVI	84-85	0	0	0.05	0	0	0
XVIII	90-92	0	0	0	0	0	0
XX	94-96	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.03	0

Note: * denotes value in Rs. Lacs

Source: Data Compiled from Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Ministry of Commerce Database Government of India.

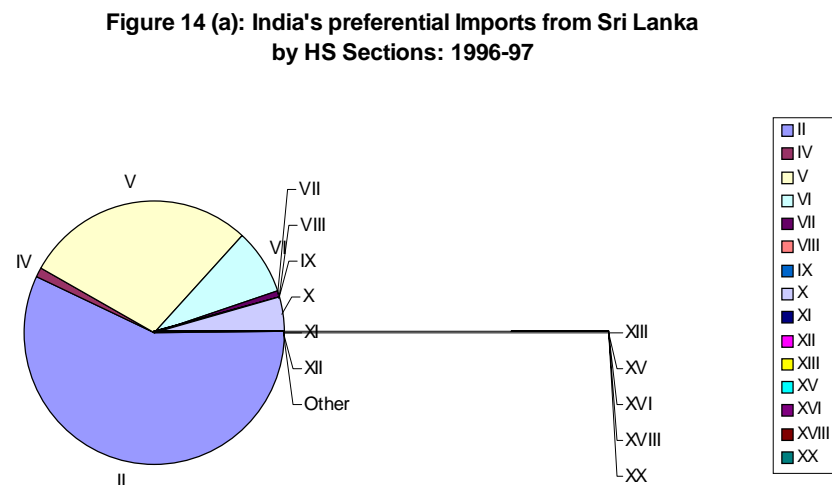


Figure 14 (b): India's Preferential Imports from Sri Lanka 2002-03

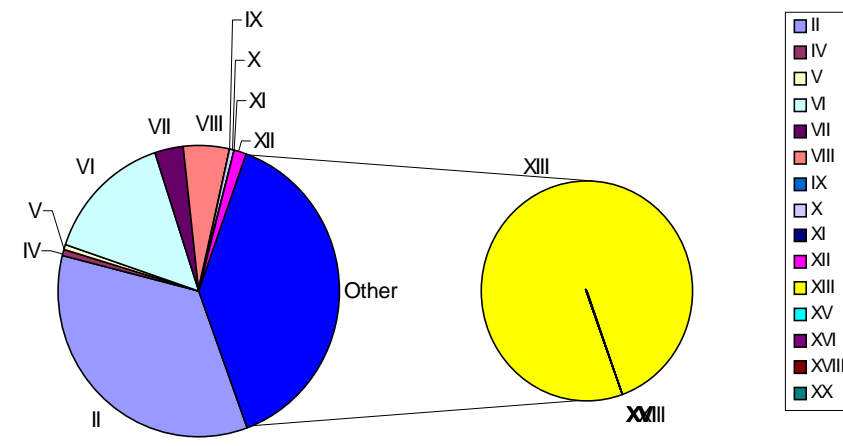


Table 11: India's Preferential Exports to Maldives by HS Sections/Chapters as Percent of Total Bilateral Exports:1996-97 to 2002-03

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total Bilateral*	3625.27	3246.49	3524.19	3163.67	11243.47	12817.56	15285.94
Section	Chapter						
All Sections		0.65	0.66	2.00	0.97	1.23	0.97
III	15	0	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.08
IV	16-24	0	0.03	0	0.06	0.01	0.05
VI	28-38	0.17	0.04	0.22	0.28	0.58	0.34
VII	39-40	0.02	0	0	0.10	0.09	0.05
VIII	41-43	0	0	0	0.00	0.03	0
IX	44-47	0	0.09	0.26	0.23	0.03	0.03
XI	50-63	0	0.00	0.15	0	0	0.01
XII	64-67	0	0	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.03
XIV	71	0	0	0	0.01	0.03	0.03
XX	94-96	0.69	0.39	1.18	0.26	0.41	0.34

Note : * denotes value in Rs. Laacs

Source: Data Compiled from Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Ministry of Commerce Database Government of India.

Figure 16(a) India's Preferential Exports to Maldives by HS Sections: 1996-97

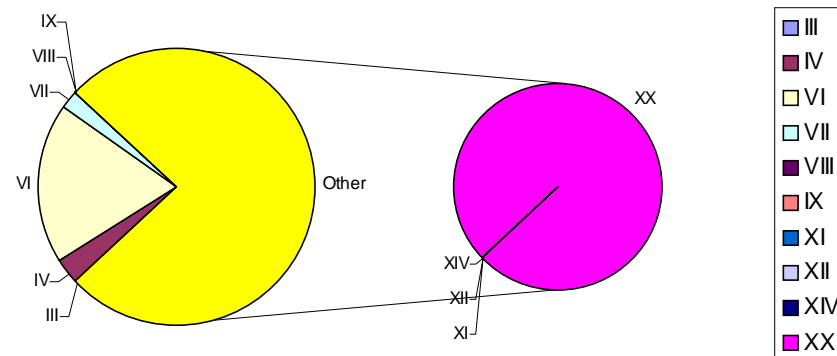


Figure 16(b) India's Preferential Exports to Maldives by HS Sections: 2002-03

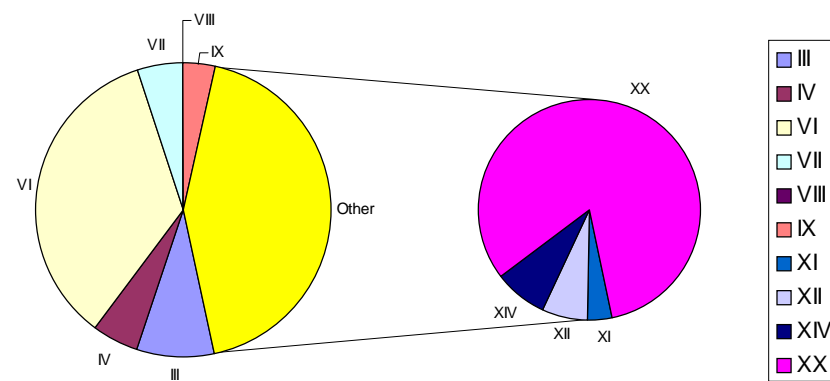


Table 12 : India's Preferential Exports to Pakistan by HS Sections/Chapters as Percent of Total Bilateral Exports:1996-97 to 2002-03

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2000-02	2002-03
Total Bilateral*	55796.63	53201.76	44638.06	40277.12	85354.05	68679.30	99773.18
Section	Chapter						
All Sections		30.59	37.37	44.87	27.99	28.62	31.74
II	6-14	2.39	2.41	4.21	2.01	1.77	1.82
III	15	0	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
IV	16-24	11.69	13.22	21.28	9.77	3.06	3.53
V	25-27	2.29	6.24	0.75	2.24	3.28	7.92
VI	28-38	7.86	9.06	11.52	5.09	5.64	4.93
VIII	39-40	0.06	1.18	1.96	6.79	13.83	10.81
IX	44-47	0.02	0.01	0	0	0.01	0.01
X	47-49	0.02	0	0	0	0	0
XI	50-63	0.08	0.16	0.29	0.14	0.07	0.04
XIII	68-70	0.28	0.12	0.02	0.22	0.08	0.46
XIV	71	0.00	0	0	0.05	0.01	0
XV	72-83	0.88	0.60	3.41	1.27	0.82	2.19
XVI	84-85	0.13	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.02
XVIII	90-92	4.88	4.32	1.33	0.36	0.03	0.01

Note: * denotes value in Rs. Lacs

Source: Data Compiled from Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Ministry of Commerce Database Government of India.

Figure 17(a) India's Preferential Exports to Pakistan by HS Sections: 1996-97

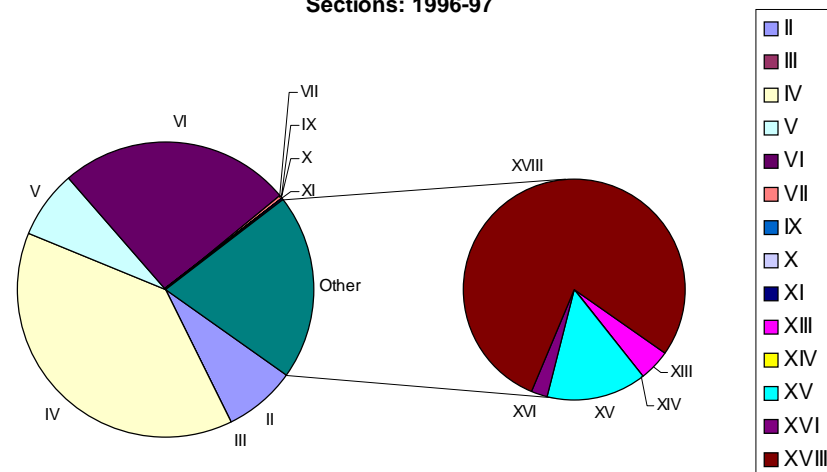


Figure 17(b) India's Preferential Exports to Pakistan by HS Sections; 2002-03

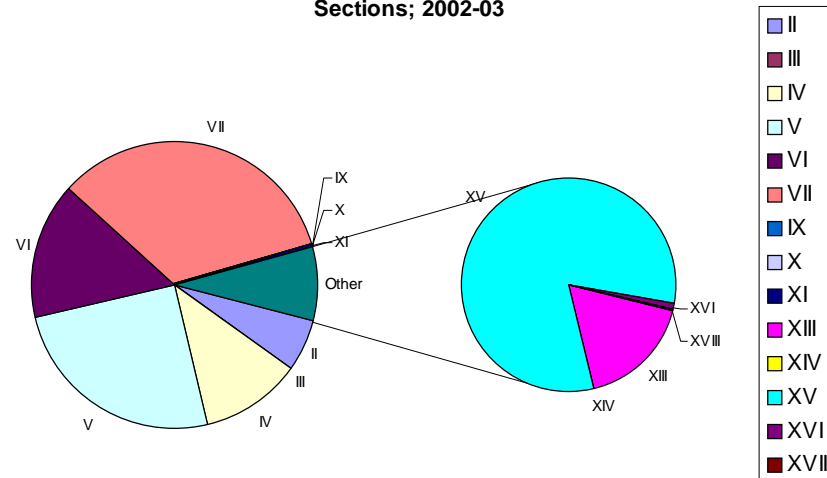


Table 13: India's Preferential Exports to Sri Lanka by HS Sections/Chapters as Percent of Total Bilateral Exports; 1996-97 to 2002-03

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total Bilateral*	169346.97	181820.10	183901.48	216298.03	292446.20	300884.76	445711.70
Section	Chapter						
All Sections		11.21	13.83	10.15	11.07	10.73	3.65
VI	28-38	2.25	2.17	2.09	1.70	1.72	1.30
VII	39-40	0.83	1.00	0.40	0.04	0.10	0.01
XI	50-63	1.90	2.72	1.67	1.33	1.74	0.69
XIII	68-70	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
XIV	71	1.96	4.86	4.35	5.68	3.71	1.55
XV	72-83	3.77	2.74	1.19	1.68	3.15	1.19
XVI	84-85	0.33	0.26	0.35	0.61	0.30	0.31
XVIII	86-89	0.15	0.08	0.09	0.04	0.01	0.02

Note: * denotes value in Rs. Lacs

Source: Data Compiled from Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Ministry of Commerce Database Government of India.

Figure 18(a) India's Preferential Exports to Sri Lanka by HS Sections: 1996-97

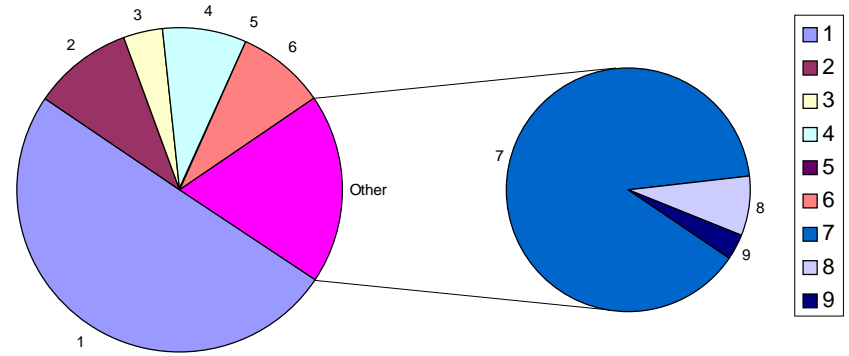
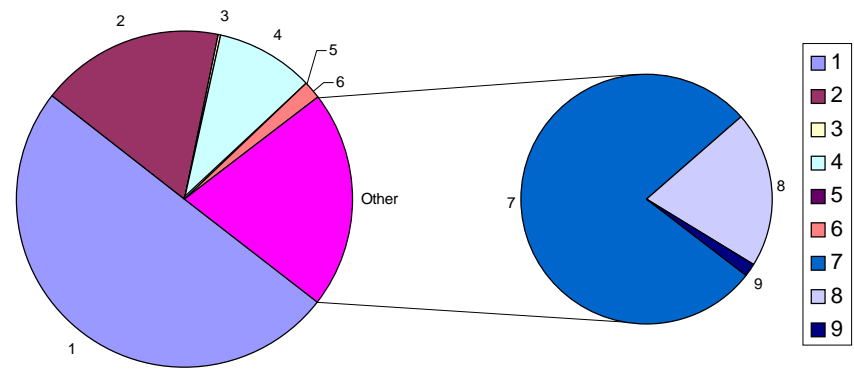


Figure 18(b) India's Preferential Exports to Sri Lanka by HS Sections: 2002-03



the years 1996-97 and 2002-03. They reveal the increasing share of plastics (S-VII) and declining share of prepared foodstuffs (S-IV).

India's PE to Sri Lanka has been presented in Table 13. In 2002-03 products of chemical and allied industries (S-VI) and products of base metals (S-XV) accounted for 68 percent of India's total PE to Sri Lanka. None of the sectors show any increasing share. Figures 18(a) (b) do not reveal significant change in the export composition.

8. Micro Impact Assessment by Products

8.1 Preferential Import

In micro impact assessment we examine the trend in India's PI at the highest level of disaggregation viz. at 8-digit level of H.S. classification.

In this section the product groups identified in the previous section are disaggregated in terms of products and this supplements the information obtained for broad products groups or sectors (HS Sections).

In Table 6 we had identified textile and textile articles (S-XI) as the most important product group in India's PI from Bangladesh. Figure 19 presents the top 7 products in terms of their bilateral import shares from Bangladesh. The Figure establishes that the most important product in this group in 2002-03 was jute, raw or retted (HS 5303 1001) and cotton dress shirts (HS 2052001) accounting 44.79 and 1.84 percent respectively of India's bilateral imports from Bangladesh.

It will be seen that the share of jute bagging for raw cotton (HS 63051004) declined significantly during 2002-03 as compared to previous years. This is the main factor causing a decline in the share of textiles as a group. It is quite clear that India's PI from Bangladesh is dominated by only one product and except for the top two imports, all the other products have an import share of less than one percent.

The data further reveals the emergence of some new products in India's PI. If by a new product we define as one which was not being imported prior to SR-3 (1998-99) say in 1996-97 but which were being so imported in 2002-03, one notes quite a number of such products, even though their import shares are quite miniscule. However this points to some import diversification, even though quite modest. Annex 2 gives the details of top 50 products being imported by India from Bangladesh.

Figure 19: India's Top Seven Preferential Products Imported from Bangladesh

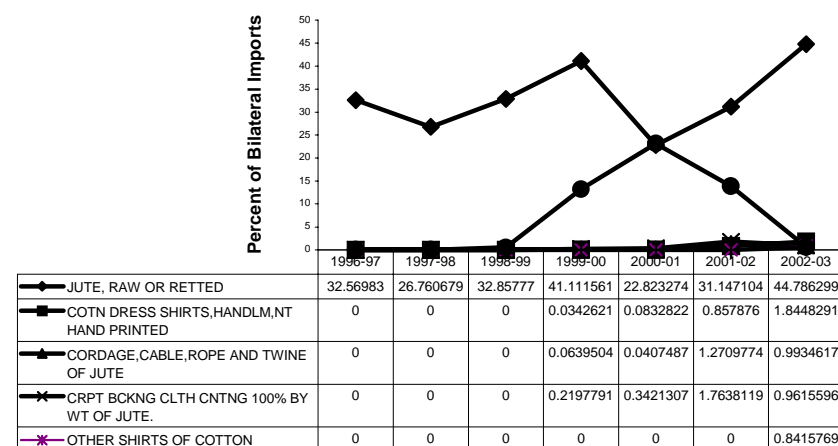


Figure 20 presents India's PI of top seven products from Maldives. It will be seen that the share of the product corals unworked simply prepared (H.S. 05080001) increased significantly since 1998-99. Next in importance was waste and scrap of papers whose share increased from 1998-99 to 2001-02, but declined the next year.

The products beams, channels, pillars & girders prepared (HS 73089001), and shirts of silk, hand printed (HS 62059001), bleached dyed and printed jute fabrics (HS 53109001) were being imported for the first time in 2002-03. The details of top 34 products being imported by India has been presented in Annex-3. The table reveals that quite a number of products began being imported in 2002-03. These were suits of other fibres, (HS 61041909), rubber thread. (HS 40169904) and a number of others. This could have contributed to import diversification, however modest. However the share of one product, namely, foreign cotton of all staple lengths (HS 5210025) declined significantly in 2002-03 as compared to 2001-02. This explains why the share of textiles as a group declined over this period.

India's top seven PI from Pakistan is presented in Figure 21. It will be seen that two products namely, phthalic anhydride (HS 509173500) and rock salt (HS 25010002) dominated India's PE from Pakistan in 2002-03. The two other

Figure 20 : India's Imports of Top Seven Products from Maldives

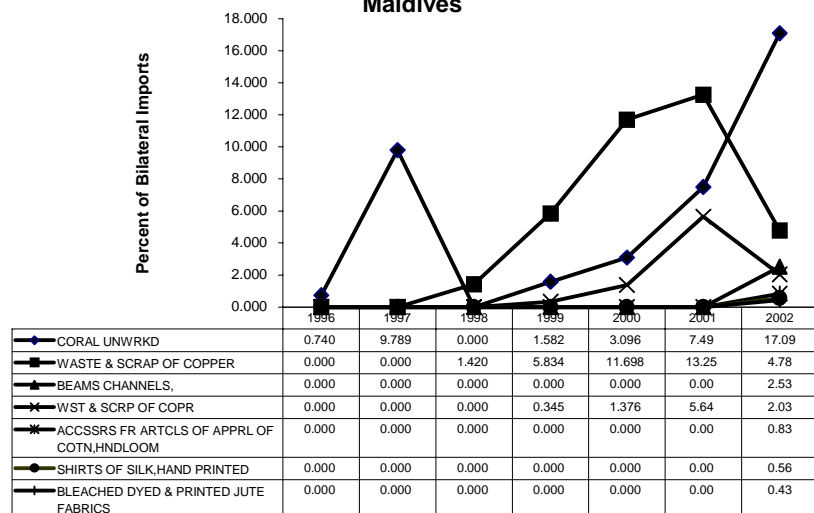


Figure 22: India's Imports of Top Seven Products from Sri Lanka

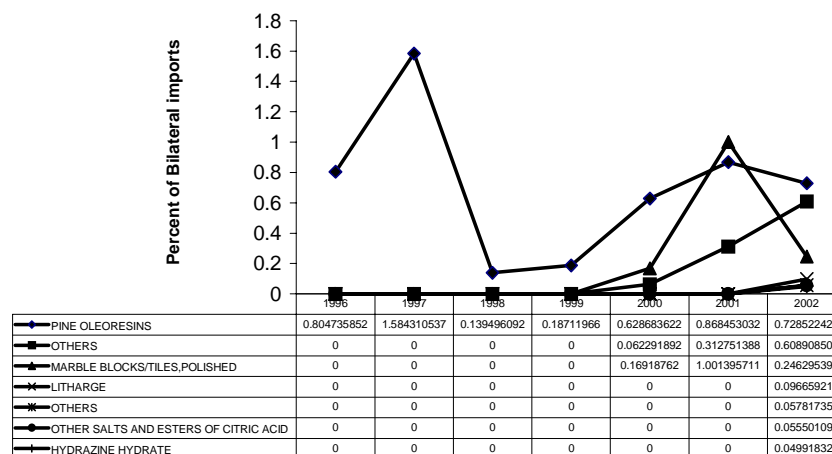
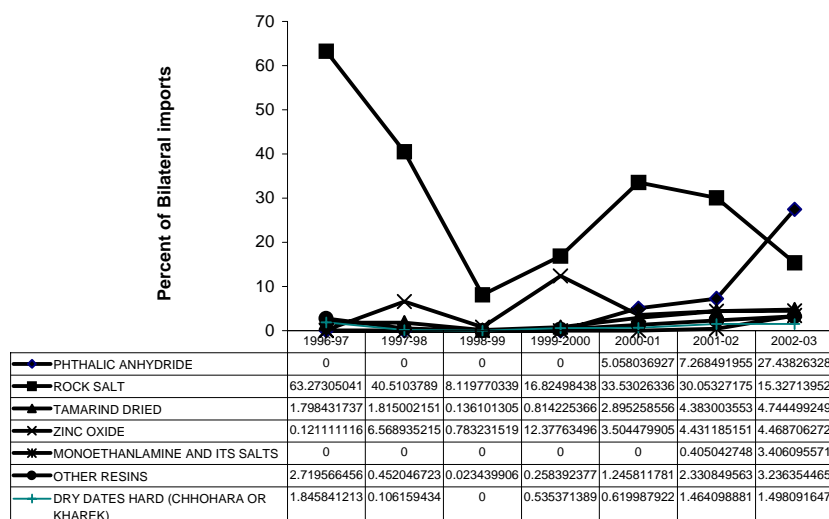


Figure 21 : India's Preferential Imports of Top Seven Products from Pakistan



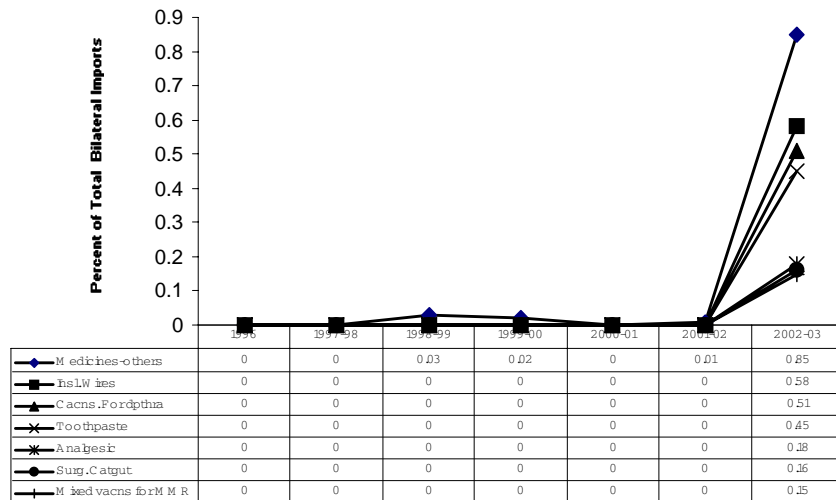
products being imported were tamarind dried (HS 08134001) zinc oxide (HS 28170001). The most important product can be considered to be a new product since it was not being imported prior to 2000-01. The detail of top 50 PI from Pakistan is presented in Annex - 4.

India's top seven PI from Sri Lanka is presented in Figure 22. It will be seen that the import shares of all products are extremely modest being less than one percent of total bilateral imports. The top two imports in 2002-03 were pine oleoresins (HS 68022100) and others (HS 0682210). The import share of marble blocks tiles polished (HS 68022109) seems to have increased since 2000-01, the first year when PI became visible. Details of India's PI of top 50 products from Sri Lanka has been presented in Annex -5.

8.2 Duty Free Imports

Since the impact on PI is most likely to be felt on duty-free or zero duty products, we have analysed the same in figure 23 below. Since India has already duty-free imports from Nepal and Bhutan and since Maldives is quite a marginal supplier to India, we have taken note of duty-free imports from Bangladesh which is likely to be the main beneficiary. It is interesting to note the marked positive impact of India's imports from Bangladesh in the last year of data examined,

Figure 23: India's Import of Top Seven Duty-Free products from Bangladesh



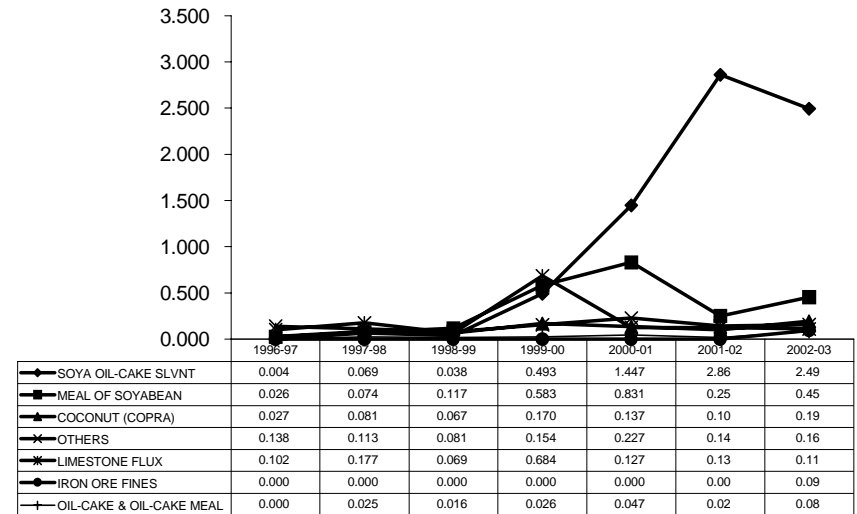
viz. 2002-03. The products whose import share increased significantly in 2002-03 were medicine-others, insulating wires, vaccines for diphtheria, toothpaste, analgesic, surgical catgut etc.

It will be noticed that many of these products are new since they were not imported prior to the application of zero duty on them. These products are also non conventional manufactured goods which have contributed to export diversification of exports of Bangladesh to India. It is also notable that the positive impact has been felt within one year of trade liberalisation. Given a longer time, one could expect the possibility of further increase in the exports of these products to India.

8.3 Preferential Exports

India's PE of top seven products to Bangladesh has been presented in Figure 24. These products together accounted for 44 percent of India's total bilateral preferential export to Bangladesh. The most important product exported was soya oil cake solvent extracted (HS 23040002). Its share increased from less than one percent prior to 2000-01 to 2.49 percent in 2002-03. No trend in visible for other products. The details of top 50 product exported by India to Bangladesh have been presented in Annex-6.

Figure 24 : India's Preferential Exports of Top Seven Products to Bangladesh



India's top seven PE to Maldives has been presented in Figure 25. It will be apparent that these exports constitute a very small share of India's total bilateral exports to Maldives. Nor is any increasing share of any product visible.

Figure 25 : India's Preferential Exports of Top Seven Products to Maldives

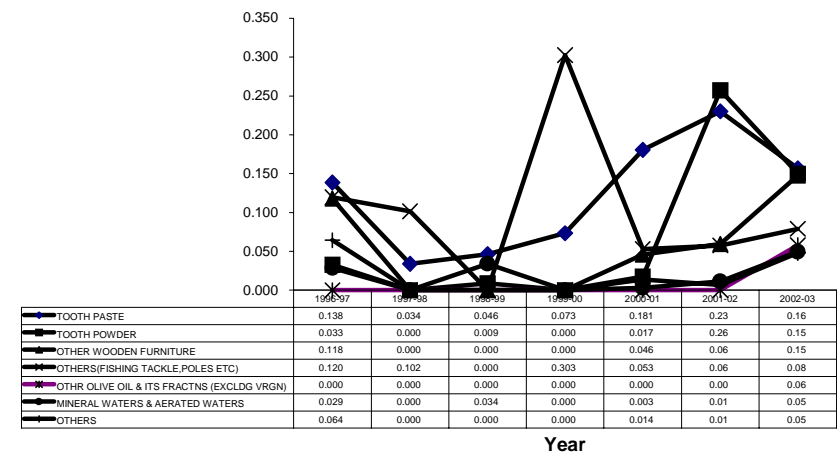
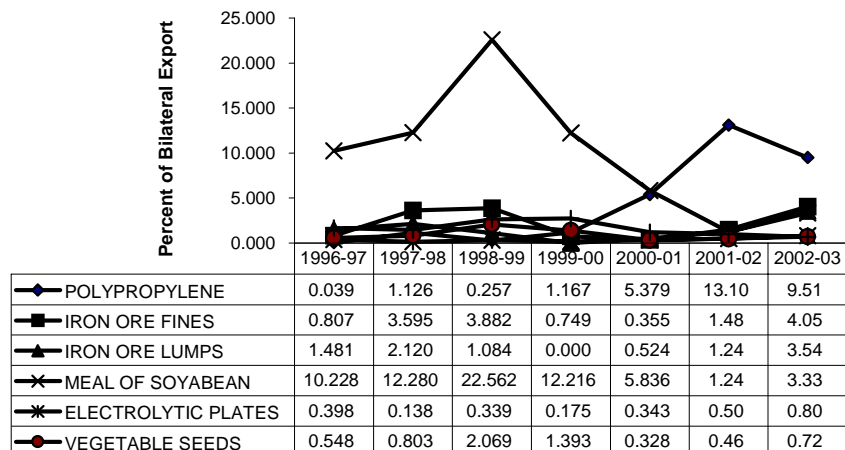


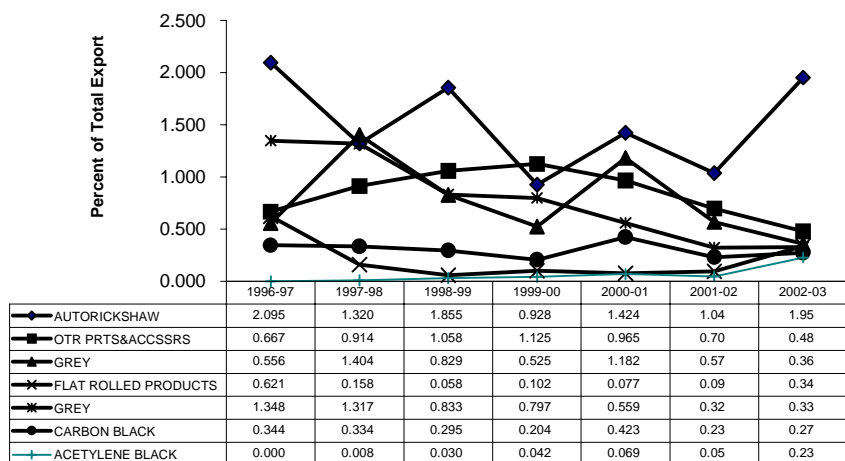
Figure 26: India's Export of Top Seven Preferential Exports to Pakistan



The details of India's PE of top 50 products of to Maldives is presented in Annex - 7.

India's PE of top seven products to Pakistan is presented in Figure 26. It will be seen that the share India's PE of polypropylene increased since 1999-

Figure 27 : India's Preferential Exports of Top Seven products to Sri Lanka



2000 to 2001-02, but declined in 2002-03. Similarly the export share of iron ore fines went up since 2000-01 to 2002-03. The share of meal of soyabean has however come down steadily since 1998-96. The details of India's top 50 exports to Pakistan have been presented in Annex 8.

India's top seven PE to Sri Lanka have been presented in Figure 27. In 2002-03 auto rickshaw accounted for nearly two percent of India's bilateral exports to Sri Lanka. The other important exports were part and accessories of vehicles, cotton-grey, flat-rolled products, carbon black and acetylene black. However except for auto rickshaw, the other products did not account even for one percent of India's total bilateral exports. None of the export shares of these products show any increasing trend. The details of the top 50 products exported preferentially to Sri Lanka have been presented in Annex 9.

9. Modalities for Regional Trade Liberalization

9.1 Positive List Approach

Under this approach trade liberalization is negotiated by CS selectively on a list of products several approaches such as product-by-product, sectoral across-the-board, or direct trade measures.

(a) Product-by-product Approach

Under this approach negotiations take place on a product-by-product basis, generally on the basis of 6-digit HS classification. The CS draw up request lists bilaterally with other CS. The CS after examining the requests made, concede the concessions if found acceptable. After negotiations among bilateral pairs of CS has been completed, the various bilateral lists are multilateralised in which a single National List of Concessions for each country is prepared by merging all offers made for common products. Those offers made only to LDCs are indicated separately. This process has the advantage of products being identified so as to meet the needs and requirements of concession requesting CS and the capacity and feasibility of concession offering countries to consider such requests. If properly targeted, on intensely traded products, it can lead to effective trade liberalization. However a product-by-product approach has a number of limitations. The approach, by its very nature, is likely to be protracted in nature and long and cumbersome, being cautious in nature. Generally negotiators follow the product coverage objective rather than trade coverage principle. The result is that quite often-long lists of products are conceded concessions with very modest trade coverage. This problem however arises due to lack of proper negotiations rather than on the approach itself.

The product-by-product approach however it subject to a number of other limitations. Firstly some products conceded concessions could be those that are being sourced entirely from the partner country that requested concessions. In such a case even though the product may be intensely traded, the scope for additional imports by the concession offering country is limited. Secondly, this approach does not take note of products that are not being traded bilaterally (and are hence not identified), but have a trade potential based on the supply and demand possibilities globally. This could happen when a specific product is being exported globally by a CS, which at the same time being imported globally by another CS, even in the absence of bilateral trade among the two. In such a situation considerable trade potential exists which given trade preferences, could lead to emergence of bilateral trade. Finally, this approach makes no distinction between possibilities of either trade creation or diversion consequent to trade liberalisation. In order to analyze the welfare implications, one needs to examine these two effects from the point of view of import competitiveness vis-à-vis the rest of the world. Finally, one limitation of this approach is the role of vested stakeholder who might lobby against specific products that are likely to affect them adversely. The first two rounds in SAPTA negotiations used this approach.

9.2 Sectoral Approach

Under this approach trade liberalization could be identified to certain sectors such as chemical, textiles or say primary agricultural products for which concessions may be offered across-the-board. The sectors are generally identified in terms of more aggregative product classification, generally under Chapters (2-digit) of the HS of classification. Since the product coverage is much larger, trade liberalization can be expedited more vigorously. However this approach, if not properly directed, could lead to problems similar to the one based on product-by-product principle. Besides countries having a narrow list of exportable products may still prefer negotiating on a product-by-product basis. The Third Round in SAPTA negotiations used this approach in combination with the previous approach.

9.3 Potential Trade Approach

Under this approach the CS are positioned as suppliers and markets. Products of CS that are being traded globally are first identified. The existing trade between the two countries (if any), is then deducted from the minimum of the two values of world exports of the supplier country and the world imports of the

market country to arrive at the potential bilateral trade (PBT). The supplying countries' revealed comparative advantage (RCA) is also available. In order to minimize the possibility of trade diversion, generally supplying countries having favorable RCA (greater than 1) should be favored with tariff concessions.

The advantage of PBT approach is that the supply/demand possibilities in the identified products as also their RCA can be ascertained. In such a method it is possible to identify even products not currently being traded among the CS, and yet having a potential⁵.

10. Intra-Industry Trade

Sustainable trade required effective linkage with investment countries in the region particularly with the least developed ones; do not have adequate supply capability to cater to the markets of other CS. Since India is one of the relatively developed countries of the region having some industrial presence through joint ventures, this section tries to identify how more such possibilities could be identified. The hypothesis is that high intra-industry trade, in terms of both value of the index as well as value of bilateral trade in similar products provides opportunity to shift from trade to investment and vice versa. In the first case India may consider investing in another CS in manufacturing a product, which it has been exporting for the domestic market of the importing country. In case it manufactures this product also for the Indian market, this investment also generates trade. Such a possibility well is higher the greater the intra-industry trade in the identified products.

Annex tables 10-15 presents India's intra-industry trade with Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka respectively. The top 100 products having highest bilateral trade in identical products have been listed. The twin characteristics of both high bilateral trade as well as high value of index of intra-industry trade should be considered to suggest Indian manufacturing industries that could possibly move to the neighboring countries either as joint ventures or as wholly owned subsidiaries. The products manufactured in these enterprises could be offered concessional or duty free access to India. This could help not only the sustain and stimulate intra-regional trade, but also help to some extent, to moderate India's excessive and growing bilateral trade imbalances with the other CS.

Taking note of the criterion mentioned above, it is possible to identify some joint ventures/wholly owned subsidiaries that India could set up in the

neighbouring countries. A look at Annex 10 suggests that in Bangladesh manufacturing units relating to shirts not hand printed (HS 62053002), tanned or crust hides-grains finished (HS 41043101), sacks and bags of other plastics (HS 39232900), other finished tanned leather (41061909) etc. could be ideal manufacturing opportunities for Indian entrepreneurs to set up in Bangladesh.

The opportunities for Indian investment in Bhutan is presented in Annex 11. It will be seen that in case Bhutan opens up the foreign direct investment, Indian manufacturers could consider investing in sweetened flavored waters (HS22029000), tubes and pipes (HS 73030009), or in sweet biscuits (HS 19053005).

Annex 12 presents information on India's intra-industry trade with Maldives. Some possibilities of Indian investment in manufacturing articles for conveyance or packing of goods of plastics (HS 39239000), air conditioning machines (HS 84151000), water pumps (HS 84130909), bone meals (HS 5069001), etc.

India's intra-industry trade with Nepal has been presented in Annex 13. A look at the data reveals possibilities for Indian joint ventures in Nepal in manufacture of toothpaste (HS 33061002), ayurvedic and unani medicines, (HS 30039001, 30049001), household and laundry soaps (HS 34011909), beer from malt (HS 22030000), and a number of other products.

Annex 14 shows the intra-industry trade of India with Pakistan. This points to the possibility of setting up Indian joint ventures in cane sugar (HS 17011109), some chemical products (such as those defined by HS 37079001, 39021000). However political constraints impede this possibility for the present.

India's intra-industry trade with Sri Lanka has been presented in Annex 15. The data reveals the possibility of Indian joint ventures in Sri Lanka for the manufacture of printing and writing paper nes. (HS 48026009), other articles of plastic goods (HS 39269009), soap cutting and moulding machinery,(HS 84798919), cartons and cases of corrugated paper hoard (HS 48191009) etc.essions from the CS if not already conceded.

11. Transiting to a Free Trade Area

As stated earlier, the Twelfth SAARC Summit held in Islamabad the CS finally signed the Agreement on South Asian Free trade Area (SAFTA). The Agreement draws up a blueprint for trade liberalization program for South Asia. The

Agreement stipulates among others, the following measures relating to trade liberalization.

- Entry into force of the Agreement on 1st January 2006 upon completion of formalities, including ratification by all CS and issuance of a notification thereof by the SAARC Secretariat. The Agreement supercedes SAPTA even though the framework of concessions under the former remains intact.
- The Agreement set out a trade liberalization programme for the CS. Under this programme the non-LDCs are required to bring down their tariffs to 0-5 percent by 2013, except Sri Lanka which is required to do so by 2014. However non-LDCs are required to bring their tariff to 0-5 percent for the products of LDCs by 2009 in respect of products of export interest to the latter.
- The LDCs are required to bring down their tariffs to 0-5 percent by 2016.
- The CSs are required to announce a Sensitive List in respect of which trade liberalization will not apply. This List will be reviewed every four years or earlier.
- The CS are to notify the SAARC Secretariat all non-tariff and para-tariff measures to their trade on an annual basis which is to be reviewed by a Committee of Experts to examine their compatibility with WTO provisions.
- Apart from greater flexibility and special regard for LDCs by non-LDCs in respect of various trade restrictive measures adopted by them, the CSs agreed to establish appropriate mechanisms to compensate the LDCs for their loss of customs revenue following trade liberalization.
- Rules of origin have to be negotiated by the CS and incorporated in the Agreement as an integral part.⁶

The above elements of the Agreement thus stipulates a number of preparatory measures before the Agreement can be operationalised. These are

- The preparation and announcement of Sensitive List in respect of which trade liberalization would not apply.
- The determination of appropriate rules of origin that is expected to be more flexible than those accepted under SAPTA.
- The announcement of non-tariff barriers on their trade by each CS to the SAARC Secretariat.
- A mechanism to provide for revenue compensation to LDCs by non-LDCs, and
- A Mechanism to provide technical assistance to LDCs.

This section throws some light on how the above measures could be operationalised.

11.1 Rules of Origin

Since the SAFTA CS have to move from PTA to FTA, the application of appropriate Rules of Origin (ROO) becomes of prime importance since SAFTA does not anticipate any movement towards a customs union. Thus appropriate designing of ROO becomes crucial to the satisfactory functioning of a PTA / FTA. The ROO should be so designed as not to become so protective as to act as a non-tariff barrier. At the same time it should ensure that it does not lead to trade deflection from non-member states and facilitates adequate value addition in originating states that contributes to an expansion of intra-regional trade. Besides, the ROO must address the different levels of development of the CS.

Table 14 below lays down the current ROO as applicable in SAPTA.

It will be observed that the existing ROO is one-dimensional, relying only on the percentage test criterion. This could encourage the substitution of more costly domestic inputs for cheaper foreign inputs. It has thus been suggested that change in tariff heading as also specific process test criterion could be supplemented in identified sectors. In the latter case the percentage test criterion could be relaxed. There is further scope for relaxation of ROO without encouraging trade deflection. This could be done by

- Encouraging greater regional input sourcing by providing more favorable regional cumulation
- Even if tariff heading change criterion is accepted, this criterion could be dispensed with when the concession receiving country is using say, less than 10 percent of inputs from non-member states or say when it is sourcing more than 80 percent of its inputs from other CSs.
- Products of regional joint ventures could be permitted more favorable ROO.⁷

11.2 Sensitive List

As stated, under the SAFTA Agreement each CS is required to prepare a Sensitive List of items on which trade liberalization will not apply. The list of such items prepared by the Ministry of commerce is presented in Annex 26. It will be observed that most of the products in India's Sensitive List are mainly primary products drawn from live animals and animal products, vegetable products, prepared foodstuffs, fats and oils, rubber products, textiles, marble and ceramics, second hand motor cars, etc. India imported Rs. 2752 million of such products in 2002 and 2003. While offering reduced tariffs these products may be phased out in the last few years.

Table 14: SAPTA Rules of Origin

	BEFORE AMENDMENT		AFTER AMENDMENT	
	For Non-LDCs	For LDCs	For Non-LDCs	For LDCs
Rule 3 (a): Not wholly produced or obtained Domestic Value Addition in an Exporting Country	50%	40%	40%	30%
Maximum Input permitted from Non-Contracting States (i.e. from Outside the SAARC region)	50%	60%	60%	70%
Rule 4: Cumulative Rules of Origin				
Aggregate Domestic Value Addition in an Exporting Country including inputs sourced from within the SAARC region.	60%	50%	50%	40%
Maximum Input permitted from outside the SAARC Region.	40%	50%	50%	60

Source: SAARC Secretariat Homepage

11.3 Phasing out Non-Tariff Barriers

The World Bank has identified some of the NTBs in an overview of Trade Policies in South Asia to include:

- Bangladesh's list of banned and restricted products, and the institutional holdovers from its old general import licensing system
- Other QRs e.g. Sri Lanka's bans on imports of tea and spices, Nepal's ban on imports of machine made woolen yarns.
- TRIMS regulations, especially Pakistan's TRIMS applied to its auto industry.
- Pakistan positive list for imports from India. This should be revisited, and when politically feasible, expanded or abolished, preferably in conjunction with the relaxation of travel, communication and other barriers to business relations by both countries.
- Regulations, which prevent or restrict imports of second hand goods, especially in India and Pakistan.
- India's parastatal import monopolies of rice, wheat and other agricultural commodities, and its agricultural TRQs. These are linked, however, to a broader set of agricultural/food security policies, and removing or phasing out the import barriers would need to be part of broader reforms of these policies.
- State trading import monopolies of petroleum products, fertilizers, and others.
- The use of sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) rules and technical regulations to limit imports and protect domestic producers. Under the WTO SPS and TBT agreements, these rules are supposed to not discriminate between imports and domestic products. It would be in the economic interests of South Asian countries to modify rules that are in fact discriminating (e.g. the Indian BIS rules for imported steel) and to ensure that new rules are framed and actually applied in a neutral manner. Pro-active domestic initiatives to do this would be far preferable to allowing protective SPS and TBT rules to function in the expectation that an exporting country will perhaps eventually object at the WTO.⁸

Given the nature of non-tariff barriers mentioned above, the CS need to identify these at the earliest with a view to relaxing them or at least ensuring that these do not unnecessarily act as hindrance to trade flows between the member states. It is unfortunate that the SAFTA agreement does not set any time limit to the phasing out of these barriers.

12. Impact of Trade Liberalization

Various scholarly studies have been done to estimate or simulate the possible expansion in regional trade following trade liberalization.

Jayaraman (1978) looked at the static effects of a hypothetical customs union in South Asia. The study suggests that a customs union becomes effective when the post-union common external tariff consists of the lowest pre-union rate. The gains are however of a small magnitude.⁹

Another study on the static welfare effects of a South Asian customs union, computed the common external tariff by taking the weighted average rates of all country averages showed that the expected welfare gain for the region as a whole is likely to be quite modest, not exceeding 0.07 percent of the region's total regional product.(Rahman et al, 1981)

Mukherji¹⁰(1998), on the basis of 1994-95 data and assumed price import demand elasticity, estimated that in case of free trade imports would increase by 26 percent from South Asian Countries, but only by 15 percent in case of 50 percent reduction in tariffs. Empirical research by Srinivasan and Canonero, using gravity model suggest that although potential gains from preferential liberalization are less than those from unilateral liberalization, they are substantial, and the smaller countries are likely to gain more than larger countries from regional integration. Their simulation shows that the effect of removing all tariffs would be to increase total trade between 3 percent of GDP for India and 59 percent of GDP for Nepal and in between for other countries.

The empirical studies thus give a mixed picture with widely varying results. Generally gravity models present an overtly positive scenario while those based in on price elasticity present quite modest results.

The current study does not offer any promising picture of the impact of tariff concessions. Thus the more modest results are perhaps more grounded in reality than those that point to the sky.

However none of the studies are able to factor in the prevalence of non-tariff barriers that characterize this region. Unless these are factored in, it will be difficult to make quantitative estimates that are close to the reality in this region.

13. Concluding Observations

This paper has attempted to track the impact of SAPTA on bilateral preferential trade flows on conceded products both from the point of view of India's imports as well as exports since SAPTA negotiations were implemented by the end of 1995. The analysis has been done both at the macro level and micro product levels. In terms of the number of products conceded concessions, regional trade liberalization was quite modest to start with, but was accelerated during the Second and Third Rounds of SAPTA.

It may be recalled that while SAPTA First Round negotiations were implemented since 7 December 1995, the Second Round got implemented between end February 1997 and mid June 1997. All CS implemented the Third Round only by end October 1999. Our data covers the period 1996-97 to 2002-03, which is not adequate to analyse the full impact of all concessions exchanged, particularly those during the Third Round. A limited number of observations have this precluded rigorous time series statistical analysis to bring out robust results. The analysis is thus based on intuitive observation of the trade flow data proceeding and subsequent to trade liberalization.

The study is initiated at the macro level and then proceeds to the sectoral level and finally to the micro level of products classified at the highest available level of disaggregation, viz. 8-digit HS level. The period of trade flows covers broadly the period prior to exchange of concessions and the period following it.

The positive outcomes are fragmented and far separated. Only a few illustrations of a positive nature can be offered. We have noted that India offered the largest number of concessions both in terms of numbers as well as in terms of the depth of tariff cuts, particularly to LDCs. In view of this Bangladesh and Maldives were expected to benefit the most from exports to India.

Aggregative data in fact shows that India's preferential imports (PI) from Bangladesh after increasing quite rapidly from 1998-97 to 2001-02, declined in 2002-03. The import share increased between 1996-97 to 1998-99 but has been declining since then even though the number of concessions offered and the value of PI by India from Bangladesh was the highest in the Third Round.

One interesting finding of this study is the continuing increasing share in India's PI from Pakistan since 1998-99. This has been so in spite of a substantial decline in India's bilateral as well as PI from Pakistan in 2002-03. This points to the better performance of Pakistan's PE to India, particularly in respect of products that were exchanged during SR-2 as compared to its total bilateral exports. With respect to the other two CS, India's PI show fluctuations.

The value of India's PE to S-4 has been increasing but not so much in relation to total bilateral exports. The only exceptions are a modest increase in shares of PE to Bangladesh from 1998-99 to 2001-02 and to Pakistan from 2000-01 to 2002-03. In case of both the cases India's PE share increased during SR-2. Thus both India and Pakistan were able to improve their preferential trade shares for products exchanged concessions during SR-2. It is unfortunate that these two countries could not accelerate their negotiations during SR-3 to gain even more from their preferential trading.

With respect to sectoral patterns in preferential trading, one notices some very modest export diversification of products exported to India by Bangladesh, Pakistan and Maldives, facilitated by the emergence of new products entering the Indian market.

At the micro-product level one notable finding of this study is the positive impact on preferential imports from Bangladesh in respect of duty-free products. These are non-traditional products such as chemicals and medical appliances. Since this has been realized within a few months of trade liberalization, a continuing trend is expected as information on such products as also the benefits realized are felt. Owing to limited weight of these products in India's total PI from Bangladesh, its rising share could not be observed in our macro analysis. If India were to offer similar duty-free imports on other products as requested by Bangladesh, perhaps it would lead to similar increase in imports and help Bangladesh further diversify its exports to India. It appears that whereas India would like to make such a move under a free trade agreement with Bangladesh, the latter is perhaps more inclined to a regional approach.

In case of other products, only a handful of them show positive increasing share in India's PI. Otherwise the import shares are characterized by large fluctuations. The products reflecting increasing PI shares are raw jute imports

from Bangladesh (since 2000-01), coral un-worked from Maldives (since 1998-99), phthlic anhydride from Pakistan (a new product whose share increased from 2000-01, and marble, travertine-others from Sri Lanka since 2000-01)

India's PE whose share increased included soya oilcake to Bangladesh, toothpowder and wooden furniture to Maldives, and polypropylene and iron ore lumps to Pakistan.

The study has taken the view that bilateral trade can be self-sustaining when backed by investment linkages. In this context it has identified a large number of products in respect of which India has intra-industry trade. It has suggested that India could set up manufacturing units in the neighboring countries in respect of some products having high intra-industry trade and also having high intra-industry trade index. Such industries, when set up in neighboring countries, could meet not only the needs of the host countries, but also some of the requirements of the Indian market. This could in turn, moderate to some extent, the trade imbalances.

The study has pointed to very limited success of SAPTA in enhancing intra-regional trade, which continues to remain at around 4-5 percent of intra-regional trade of the CS. The major constraints to expansion of intra-regional trade have been inadequate and poor targeting of products offered concessions, lack of any initiative to deal with non-tariff barriers, and to deal with a number of trade facilitation measures.

The transition to SAFTA based on Negative List approach from January 1, 2006 will no doubt simplify the modalities for future trade negotiations. Unfortunately the time phase for moving to a free trade area clearly demonstrates the lack of political will to pursue fast track regional trade liberalization. SAFTA's Trade Liberalisation Programme if implemented, will lead to a free trade area in the region only in 2016. During this period faster trade liberalization both at the multilateral as well as competing regional levels could make SAFTA largely irrelevant. Thus SAFTA has to offer much more than what other competing regional arrangements are offering. This is best illustrated by the lackluster preferential trading between India and Sri Lanka under SAPTA in the context of more comprehensive and outward oriented ILFTA.

This paper has highlighted some possibilities and modalities by which of SAPTA could transform swiftly to SAFTA. The Trade Liberalization Programme

that will be launched thereafter must however take a much more holistic approach by bringing under its timetable the removal of a variety of non-tariff barriers, and setting well defined time bound plan to promote a number of trade facilitation measures. The SAFTA CS could also decide to accelerate the trade liberalization programme by opting to reduce the phasing out period as provided under the Framework Agreement.

Endnotes

- ¹ Information obtained from Ministry of Commerce Government of India on 5 December 2001.
- ² Bilaterally the largest number of non-reciprocal concessions were offered in favor of Bangladesh (later multilateralised in favor of all LDCs).
- ³ While India provides duty-free access to Nepalese imports from Nepal, the latter country provides only 10-20% preference to Indian imports.
- ⁴ Granting of preferences to competing products imported by India from other South Asian countries could of course reduce the relative competitiveness of imports from Nepal or Bhutan just in the same way as India's competitiveness to these two countries could be eroded by former two countries' grant of concessions on products competing with Indian exports to them. But this has not been attempted in this study.
- ⁵ For an illustration of implications of different approaches to Positive List trade liberalization see Mukherji I.N., "Charting a Free Trade Area in South Asia: Instruments and Modalities" in Srinivasan T.N., Trade, Finance and Investment in South Asia, Social Science Press, New Delhi, 2001, pp. 78-121.
- ⁶ SAARC Secretariat, Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area.
- ⁷ For an exhaustive discussion on the rationale of different criteria on rules of origin see Panchmukhi V.R. and Ram Upendra Das, "Conceptual and Policy Issues in Rules of Origin: Implications for SAPTA and SAFTA", South Asia Journal. Vol.2., No.2, 2001.
- ⁸ World Bank, Workshop on Regional Trade Policies in South Asia, Colombo, October 2-3, 2003.
- ⁹ Jayaraman, T.K., Economic Cooperation in the Indian Subcontinent, A Customs union Approach", New Delhi; Orient Longman.
- ¹⁰ Mukherji I.N.,(1978), "The South Asian Preferential Trading Arrangement: Identifying Products in India's Regional Trade", Asia Pacific Development Journal, Vol.5. No.1, June 1998.

Annex 1: Description of Sections under the Harmonised System

Sections	Description	Chapters
I-XXI	Total	
I	Live Animals, Animal Products	01-05
II	Vegetable Products	06-14
III	Fats or Oils & Cleavage products; Prepared Edible Fats; Waxes	15
IV	Prepared Foodstuffs; Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar; Tobacco & Manuf. Substitutes	16-24
V	Mineral Products	25-27
VI	Products of Chemical & Allied Industries	28-38
VII	Plastics, Rubber & Articles Thereof	39-40
VIII	Raw Hides, Skins, Leather, Fur & Articles Of Animal Gut (Excl. Silkworm), Travel Goods, Handbags & Similar Containers	41-43
IX	Wood, Cork, Wood Charcoal & Articles Thereof; Basketware & Wickerwork, Straw	44-47
X	Wood Pulp or other Cellulose Material, Wastes/Scrap Of Paper or Paperboards	47-49
XI	Textiles & Textile Articles	50-63
XII	Footwear, Headgear, Umbrella, Walking Sticks, Prepared Feathers, Artificial Flowers	64-67
XIII	Articles of Stones, Plaster Cement, asbestos, Mica, ceramic Etc.; Glass & Glassware	68-70
XIV	Pearls; Precious Stones, Metals; Semi-Precious stones, Imitation Jewellery	71
XV	Base metals & Articles of Base Metals	72-83
XVI	Machinery & Mechanical Appliances; Elec. Equip, Sound & Television Image recorders & Reproducers & Parts & Accessories Thereof	84-85
XVII	Vehicles, Aircraft, Vessels & Associated Transport Equipment	86-89
XVIII	Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring, Checking Precision Medical or Surgical Equip, Clocks Watches, Musical Instruments, Parts & Accessories Thereof	90-92
XIX	Arms Ammunitions, Parts & accessories Thereof	93
XX	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	94-96
XXI	Works of Art, Collector Pieces & Antiques	97-99

Annex 2: India's Preferential Imports of Top Fifty Products as Percentage of Total Bilateral Imports from Bangladesh 1996-97 to 2002-03

HSCODE	DESCRIPTION	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
53031001	JUTE, RAW OR RETTED	32.57	26.76	32.86	41.11	22.82	31.15	44.79
62052001	COTN DRESS SHIRTS, HANDL.M.NT.HAND PRINTED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.86	1.84
56071001	CORDAGE,CABLE,ROPE AND TWINE OF JUTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.04	1.27	0.99
53101001	CRPT BCKNG CLTH CNTNG 100% BY WT OF JUTE.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.34	1.76	0.96
61051009	OTHER SHIRTS OF COTTON	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84
63051004	JUTE SACKING BAGS	0.00	0.00	0.51	13.23	23.19	13.89	0.57
62113900	OTHER GRMNTS OF OTHR TXTL MTRLS FRMNS/BOYS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53
53101003	HESSIAN CLOTH CNTNG 100% BY WT OF JUTE.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.28	0.48
3061301	SHRIMP(SCAMP) MACROBACTIUM FROZEN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44
53101002	SACKING CLTH CNTNG 100% BY WT OF JUTE.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.41
41041001	BUFFALO CALF SKINS CHROME TANNED (UNFINISHED)	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.16	0.06	0.38
52094902	WOVEN FABRICS OF COTTON OF YARNS OF DIFF. COLR.-OTHERS	0.06	0.12	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.37
53101011	WOVEN FABRICS OF COTTON —PLAIN WEAVE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.33
63051001	JUTE BAGGING FOR RAW COTTON	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.20	0.19	0.31
62059019	SHIRTS OF OTHER FIBRES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.16	0.83	0.28
53071001	YARN OF JUTE, SINGLE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.97	0.27
20098009	OTHER FRUIT JUICES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.25
3055909	OTHER DRIED N.E.S.NT SMKD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.22
49011001	PRINTED BOOKS	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.15
3062301	SHRIMPS & PRAWNS POWDERED NOT FROZEN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
52084903	WOVEN FABRICS OF CTN (85% OR MR CTN BY WT);-OTHER FABRICS	1.53	15.08	22.11	0.59	0.24	0.28	0.12
52052201	GREY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
62053001	SHIRTS, HAND PRINTED OF MANMADE FIBRES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	1.01	0.12
53072000	MULTIPLE FOLDED OR CABLED YARN OF JUTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.11
29054501	GLYCEROL (GLYCERIN)	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
39172909	OTHER TUBES PIPES & HOSES OF OTHR PLSTCS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
41041003	COW CALF SKINS CHROME TANNED (UNFINISHED)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.10
52051501	GREY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
41041019	OTHER DRESSED-AND FINISHED CALF SKINS	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.09

HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
3074101	CUTTLEFISH LIVE FRESH OR CHILLED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
52029901	NSOFT WASTE (E.G. DROPPINGS, FLY BONDS & OTHER WASTE) FROM THE BELOW ROOM CARDING ENGINE COMBER INTERK, SLUBBINGS & ROVING FRAMES ETC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.08
85071000	LEAD ACID ACCUMULATORS OF A KIND USED FOR STARTING PISTON ENGINES	0.00	0.10	0.16	0.71	0.25	0.80	0.06
62079929	ALL OTHER SIMILAR GARMENTS OF OTHER FIBRES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
69111001	TBLWARE/KITCHENWARE OF BONE CHINA & SOFT PRC LN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.06
85078000	OTHER ACCUMULATORS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.06
41041011	FINISHED CHROME AND SEMI-CHROME UPPER LEATHER PRODUCED FROM CALF SKINS	0.02	0.06	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
17039002	NMOLASSES (EXCLUDING CANE) IN EDIBLE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
32061101	OTHER COLURING MATRS— CONTING 80% OR MR BY WT. OF TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
20041001	CHIPS, FRIED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.05
85079009	OTHER PARTS	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.05
20098001	MANGO JUICE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04
62053002	SHIRTS, NOT HAND PRNTD OF MAN MADE FIBRES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.06	0.04
39269009	OTHERS	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.10	0.05	0.04
52051409	OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
69089002	CERAMIC MOSAIC TILES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.03
96071909	OTHERS	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03
32041101	DISPERSE YELLOW 13 (DURANOL BRIL YELLOW 6G)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
62082102	COTN NIGHT DRSS & PYJMS; MLMDE; NOT HND PRNTD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
85069000	PARS OF PRIMARY CELLS & PRIMARY BATTERIES	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.03
Top 50		34.22	42.18	56.01	56.72	48.96	54.28	56.64
Remaining 1449 Products		22.05	24.33	10.91	17.23	11.68	0.43	0.45

Annex 3: India's Preferential Imports of Top 34 Products as Percentage of Total Bilateral Imports from Maldives 1996-97 to 2002-03

HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2000-02	2002-03
5080001	CORAL UNWORKED	0.74	9.79	0.00	1.58	3.10	7.49	
74040001	WASTE & SCRAP OF COPPER	0.00	0.00	1.42	5.83	11.70	13.25	
73089001	BEAMS CHANNELS, PILLARS & GIRDERS PREPARED FOR IN S	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
74040002	BEAMS CHANNELS, PILLARS & GIRDERS PREPARED FOR IN S	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	1.38	5.64	
62171001	ACCESSRS FR ARTCLS OF APRPL OF COTN; HND LOOM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
62059001	SHIRTS OF SILK, HAND PRINTED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
53109001	BLEACHED DYED & PRINTED JUTE FABRICS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
61041909	SUITS OF OTHER FIBRES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
40169904	RUBBER THREAD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
73041001	PIPES OF IRON OR STEEL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
3055909	OTHER DRIED N.E.S; NT SMKD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
73089009	OTHER STRUCTURE & PARTS OF STRUCTURES OF IRON & S	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
39269009	OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
84139109	OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	
62079901	DRESSING GOWNS AND BATH ROBES OF SILK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
85094001	ELECTRIC COFFEE MILLS & FOOD GRINDERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
49011001	PRINTED BOOKS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
85441901	ASBESTOS COVERED WIRE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
85021200	GENRNG SETS WITH CMPRSSN IGNTN; INTRNL CMBSTN; PSTN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.02	
84131909	OTHERS PUMPS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	
84029009	PARTS OF OTHER STEAM & VAPOUR GRNTRNG BOILRS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	
73049000	NOTHR SEAMLESS TUBES/PIPES & HOLOW FORFILES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.37	
61051009	OTHER SHIRTS OF COTTON	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.71	0.00	0.00	
52091900	MOTHER COTTON FABRICS, UNBLEACHED WEIGHING MORE THA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.36	0.00	
52010025	FOREIGN COTTON OF ALL STAPLE LENGTHS	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.97	0.00	31.38	
5080005	OTHERS INCLUDING POWDER AND WASTE	0.42	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	
5080003	SHELLS OF MOLUSCS; CRSTACS; TECHINODRMS	0.00	0.00	32.96	0.00	0.00	0.54	
49019900	COWRIES	9.08	18.05	0.00	0.00	3.87	1.65	
39239000	OTHER PRINTD BOOKS ETC OF HD NO. 4901	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.02	
3042006	OTHR ARTCLS FOR THE CNVY NCE/PCKNG OF GOODS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.00	
30049099	TUNA (SKIPIACK, BIGEYE, ETC)	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	
20098009	OTHERS, PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	
20091900	OTHER FRUIT JUICES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
16041409	ORNG JUIC; NOT FROZEN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	
TOP 34	SKIPIACK & ATLANTIC BONITO WHL/PCS; NT MINCED	10.25	27.84	35.94	36.01	22.85	68.09	

Annex 4: India's Preferential Imports of Top Fifty Products as Percentage of Total Bilateral Imports from Pakistan 1996-97 to 2002-03

HSCODE	DESCRIPTION	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
29173500	PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.06	7.27	27.44
25010002	ROCK SALT	63.27	40.51	8.12	16.82	33.53	30.05	15.33
8134001	TAMARIND DRIED	1.80	1.82	0.14	0.81	2.90	4.38	4.74
28170001	ZINC OXIDE	0.12	6.57	0.78	12.38	3.50	4.43	4.47
29221109	MONOETHANL AMINE AND ITS SALTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	3.41
13019019	OTHER RESINS	2.72	0.45	0.02	0.26	1.25	2.33	3.24
8041003	DRY DATES HARD (CHHOKARA OR KHAREK)	1.85	0.11	0.00	0.54	0.62	1.46	1.50
28510009	OTHER INORGANIC COMPOUNDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	1.69	1.13
13019029	OTHER GUM RESINS	1.11	0.21	0.09	0.17	0.82	1.41	0.98
29173902	DIOCTL PHTHALATE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.18	0.77
8131000	APRICOTS, DRIED	0.16	0.42	0.04	0.46	0.38	0.37	0.70
29072200	HYDROQUINONE/QUINOL AND ITS SALTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.35
28181000	ARTIFICIAL CORUNDUM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.24
8042001	FIGS FRESH	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.15	0.05	0.35	0.20
29173909	OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.16	0.14
8062001	RAISINS	0.32	0.44	0.12	1.02	0.72	0.27	0.12
7139001	NGRAMS/EXCL. SPLIT/DRIED & SHLD	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.12
7139002	NGRAMDAL/(GRAMS, SPLH)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11
13019001	ASIAN GUM	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.23	0.22	0.26	0.08
68029100	NOTHER MARBLE TRAVERTINE & ALABASTER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
8062009	SULTANAS & OTHER DRIED GRAPES	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.02	0.05
13019059	LAC; NATURAL GUMS, RESIN, GUM-RESIN AND OLEORESINS—OTHERS	0.22	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.24	0.55	0.04
49011002	PAMPHLETS BOOKLETS BROCHURES LEAFLETS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
8071100	OTHER ARTICLES OF TIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41041059	LIQUORICE ROOTS FRSH/DRIED W/N CRSHD/PWDRD	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.67	0.00
13011003	SEED LAC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
13011019	OTHER LACS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00
13019003	ASAFOETIDA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
13019009	OTHER NATURAL GUMS	0.16	0.07	0.12	0.04	0.45	0.83	0.00

Continued Annex 4

Continued Annex 4

HSCODE	DESCRIPTION	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
13019011	COPAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13019048	PINE OLEORESINS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
13019051	LAC; NATURAL GUMS; RESIN, GUM-RESIN AND OLEORESINS—OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
13019053	LAC; NATURAL GUMS; RESIN, GUM-RESIN AND OLEORESINS—OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13019069	LAC; NATURAL GUMS; RESIN, GUM-RESIN AND OLEORESINS—OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.00
29025000	STYRENE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.09	0.00	0.00
29181102	CALCIUM LACTATE	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.16	0.27	0.00
29291009	ISOCYANATS & DIISOCYNTS OF HYDRCRBN I.E.S.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
29310009	OTHER ORGAN-INORGANIC COMPOUNDS NES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
29371001	OXYTOCIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.27	0.00
29399017	COCAINE, ECGONINE, ETC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00
29420029	OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00
29420039	DILOXANIDE FUROATE—OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
29420079	DILOXANIDE FUROATE—OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
40102901	CONVEYOR OR TRANSMISSION BELTS, OF VULCANISED RUBBER—OTHERS	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40169909	OTHERS	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41041001	BUFFALO CALF SKINS CHROME/TNND (UNFINISHED)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
41041011	FINISHED CHROME AND SEMI-CHROME UPPER LEATHER PRODUCED FROM CALF SKINS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
41041012	FNSHD CALF LETHR OF VGTBL/(CHROM)/TANNAGE	0.00	0.00	0.25	2.64	0.33	0.00	0.00
41041019	OTHER DRESSED-AND FINISHED CALF SKINS	0.02	0.25	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.00
Top 50		71.94	51.13	9.88	35.82	51.57	58.43	65.21
Remaining 33 Products		0.81	0.41	0.19	0.59	0.87	0.86	0.00

Annex 5: India's Preferential Imports of Top Fifty Products from Sri Lanka as Percentage of Total Bilateral Imports from Sri Lanka 1996-97 to 2002-03

HSCODE	DESCRIPTION	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
13019048	PINE OLEORESINS	0.80	1.58	0.14	0.19	0.63	0.87	0.73
68022109	MARBLE TRAVERTINE AND ALABASTER-OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.31	0.61
68022101	MARBLE BLOCKS/TILES,POLISHED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	1.00	0.25
28241001	LITHARGE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
41041059	OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
29181509	OTHER SALTS AND ESTERS OF CITRIC ACID	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
28251002	HYDRAZINEHYDRATE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
13019069	LAC NATURAL GUMS-OTHER	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
29181504	DISODIUM HYDROGEN CARBATE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
29181502	SODIUM CITRATE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
40169901	RUBBER COTS FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRY	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.03
40169909	TANNED OR CRUST HIDES-WET	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.03
41041012	FINISHED CATTLEHIDE OF VGTBL (CHROM) TANNAGE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
64022009	OTHER FOOTWEAR WITH UPPER STRAPS OR THONG ASSEMBLED TO SOLE BY MEANS OF PLUGS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.03
29173902	DIOCTYL PHTHALATE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
41041019	OTHER DRESSED-AND FINISHED CALF SKINS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
33019019	AQUEOUS DISTILLATES OF NATRL PRFUMES	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02
68022102	MARBLE MONUMENTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
25049002	GRAPHITE OTHER SIZES	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01
49011001	PRINTED BOOKS	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
41041001	BUFFALO CALF SKINS CHROME TANNED (UNFISHED)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
28352909	OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01
22090001	BREWED VINEGAR	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01
22090002	SYNTHETIC VINEGAR	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01
40169906	RUBBER CUSHION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33019003	ESSENTIAL OILS-OTHER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33019001	MATTERS OF ALL KINDS IN FIXED OIL BASE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8134009	OTHERS EXCEPT DRIED CITRUS FRUIT,DRIED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
33019009	OTHER CONCENTRATS OF ESSENTIAL OILS IN FATS, IN FIXED OIL/SIN WAXED OBTAINED BY CLD ABSRPTNETIC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Continued Annex 5

Continued Annex 5

HSCODE	DESCRIPTION	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
49011002	PAMPHLETS BOOKLETS BROCHURES LEAFLETS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
40102901	CONVEYOR AND TRANSMISSION BELTS-OTHER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28042909	OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
96099009	OTHER PENCILS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
96031000	BROOMS & BRUSHES, CONSISTING OF TWIGS/ OTHER VGTBL MTRLS BOUND TOGETHR, WITH/ WITHOUT HANDLS	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
94036000	OTHER WOODEN FURNITURE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
90283000	ELECTRICITY METERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
85469000	ELECTR INSULTRS OF OTHER MATRLS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
85452001	CARBON BRUSHES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
84828000	OTHER BALL OR ROLLER BEARINGS INCL CMBIND BALL/RLLR BEARNGS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
8041001	DATES FRESH (EXCLUDING WET DATES)	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
73181600	THREADED NUTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.00
72101209	OTHER PLATES, SHEETS, STRIPS	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72101201	OTS/MR TYPE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
7139009	OTHER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
7139005	URAD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00
7133100	NBEANS OF THE SPP VIGNA MUNGO, HEPPEER OR VIGNA RADIATA, WILCZEK DRIED & SHLD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
7132000	CHICKPEAS (GARBANZOS) DRIED & SHLD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.12	0.00
7131000	PEAS (PISUM SATIVUM) DRIED & SHLD	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69039009	OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
69029009	OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Top 50		0.93	1.83	1.27	0.92	1.18	2.64	2.24
Remaining 58 Products		1.28	1.62	1.20	1.11	0.66	0.67	0.00

Annex 6 : India's Preferential Exports of Top Fifty Products as Percentage of Total Bilateral Exports to Bangladesh 1996-97 to 2002-03

HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
23040002	SOYA OIL-CAKE(SLVNTEXTRCTD)(DEFAID)VARIETY	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.49	1.45	2.86	2.49
23040003	MEAL OF SOYABEAN(SLVNTEXTRCTD)(D)	0.03	0.07	0.12	0.58	0.83	0.25	0.45
15131900	COCONUT (COPRA) REFINED OIL & FRACTIONS	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.17	0.14	0.10	0.19
38081029	OTHERS	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.68	0.13	0.14	0.16
25210001	LIMESTONE FLUX; LIMESTONE AND OTHER CALCAREOUS STONES USED IN MFG. OF CEMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26011103	IRON OREFINES (62% FE & ABOVE)	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.08
23040001	OIL-CAKE & OIL-CAKE MEAL OF SOYABEAN EXPPELLER VARIETY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26060002	BAUXITE (NATURAL) CALCINED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
26210009	OTHER SLAG AND ASHES	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05
38081001	ALDRIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04
23069001	OIL-CAKE & OIL-CAKE MEAL OF MOWRA SEEDS EXPPELLER VARIETY	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.04
30061001	STERILE SURGICAL CATGUTS, MLR, MTRLS & STRLE/ TISSUE ADHSYS FOR SURGICAL WOUND CLOSURE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
51052901	WOOL TOPS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
23069002	OIL-CAKE & OIL-CAKE MEAL OF MUSTARD SEEDS EXPPELLER VARIETY	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03
28030009	CARBON BLACKNES	0.16	0.64	0.62	0.30	0.17	0.49	0.03
23099001	COMPOUNDED ANIMAL FEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
26180000	GRNULATED SLAG (SLAG SAND) FROM IRON/STEEL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
23069029	OIL-CAKE & OTHR OIL-CAKE MEAL SEEDS OLEGNS FRUITS NES(SLVNTEXTRCTD)VARTY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
26209000	OTHR ASA& RESIDUS OF MTL S/METALLIC COMPOUNDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
25210009	LIMESTONE FLUX	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.14	0.04	0.05	0.02
23069012	SLVNTEXTRCTD(DFATD)VARIETY SLVNTEXTRCTD(IDEAID)VARIETY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
51121901	MWOVEN FABRICS, HANDLOOM, COMBED WOOL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00	0.02
90183201	SUTURE NEEDLES	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02
23099009	OTHERS	0.34	1.01	0.34	0.58	0.63	0.65	0.02
28030002	CARBON BLACK FOR RUBBER INDUSTRIES	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
90189039	ANESTHETIC APPARATUS	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
23069003	OIL-CAKE & OIL-CAKE MEAL OF MUSTARD SEEDS SOLVENT EXTRACTED (DEFAITD)VARI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02

Continued Annex 6

Continued Annex 6

HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
38081024	CIPERMETHRIN TECHNICAL	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01
55033000	STAPLE FIBRS OF ACR/LC/MODAC/LC/NT CRD/CMBD	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01
23099002	CONCENTRATED FOR COMPOUND ANIMAL FEED	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.12	0.02	0.07	0.01
23069019	OIL-CAKE & OIL-CAK MEAL OF OTHR OIL SEEDS & OLEGNS FRUITS NES EXPPLLR VARTY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
23021001	MAIZE BRAN	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
23064002	OIL-CAKE & OIL-CAKE MEAL SOLVENT EXTRCTD (DEFAITD) VARIETY OF RAPE/COLZA SEE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
90189009	OTHER MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS 9 APPLIANCES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
23069013	OIL-CAKE & MEAL OF SAL-DE-OILED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
90189008	BLOOD TRANSFUSION APPARATUS INCL PLASTIC CONTAINER /BAGS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01
51071003	WORSTED WEAVING YARN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
8061000	GRAPES FRESH	0.08	0.14	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.01
23099003	PREPARATIONS OF A KIND USED IN ANIMAL FEEDING — OTHERS	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.07	0.01
23069015	OIL CAKE AND MEAL OF CASTOR SEEDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
40070000	VULCANISED RUBR THREAD AND CORD	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
51122001	WOVEN FABRICS, HANDLOOM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
11063005	FLOUR, MEAL & PWDR OF DRIED LEGUMINOUS VEG. — OF THE OTHER PRODC TOF CH 8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
11081909	STRARCHES	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
84462101	COTTON WEAVING MACHINES, AUTOMATIC	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
30011001	PANCREATIN & DRIED PWDR OF PANCREAS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.01
84481109	OTHER (E.G. CARD REDUCING, COPYING, PUNCHING OR ASSEMBLING MCHNS FR USE THEREWITH)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
51111109	WOVEN FABRICS OTHER THAN HANDLOOM	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
23050002	OIL-CAKE & OIL-CAKE MEAL OF GROUND NUT SLVNT EXTRACTED VARIETY (DEFAITD)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Top50		1.52	3.16	2.05	5.90	6.92	8.69	8.12
Remaining	270 Products	2.17	0.66	0.67	0.46	0.54	0.49	0.17

**Annex 7: India's Preferential Exports of Top Fifty Products as Percentage of Total Bilateral Exports to Maldives
1996-97 to 2002-03**

HSCODE	DESCRIPTION	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
33061002	TOOTH PASTE	0.14	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.18	0.23	0.16
33061001	TOOTH POWDER	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.26	0.15
94036000	OTHER WOODEN FURNITURE	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.15
95079009	OTHERS (FISHING TACKLE, POLES ETC)	0.12	0.10	0.00	0.30	0.05	0.06	0.08
15099000	OTHER OLIVE OIL & ITS FRACTIONS (EXCLD G VRGN)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
22011000	MINERAL WATERS & AERATED WATERS	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05
94033009	OTHERS	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05
40132000	INNER TUBES OF RUBBER USED ON BICYCLES	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.05
7134000	LENTILS (MOSUR), DRIED & SHLD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.03
44219019	ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF WOOD	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.02	0.03
33030002	ROSE WATER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02
15159013	CHILLIES OIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02
94031001	STEEL FURNITURE	0.13	0.12	0.23	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02
95072000	FISH HOOKS, W/N SNELLED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.02
57011001	MHNDMD (EXCL ARTWARE), HAND-KNITTED	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.01
64042000	FTWEAR WITH OUTR. SOLES OF LTHR/CMPS IN LTHR AND WITH UPPER OF TEXTILE MATERIALS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
66011000	GARDEN OR SIMILAR UMBRELLAS	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.01
94039000	PARTS OF FURNITURES OF HEADING 9403	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01
95066204	FOOT BALL	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.61	0.01	0.00	0.01
94038009	OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
33030001	EAL-DE-COLOGNE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
40169100	FLOOR COVERINGS AND MATS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
95069101	BOXING EQUIPMENTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
95079001	FISH LANDING AND BUTTERFLY NETS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
44219021	PARTS OF WOODEN GOARS AND PADDLES (RUDRS) FOR SHIPS BOATS AND FLOATING STRUCTURES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.00
95069903	CRICKET REQUISITES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15153000	SESAME OIL & ITS FRACTIONS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00
32082009	OTHR PAINT VARNISH BSD ON ACRYL/VNYL PLYMR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32089009	OTHR PAINTS VARNISHS (INCL ENML & LACQER)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00

Continued Annex 7

Continued Annex 7

HSCODE	DESCRIPTION	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
33030009	SPIRITUOUS TOILET PREPARATIONS NES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
95069919	LEGPADS AND BATS FOR CRICKET	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
95069902	CRICKET BATS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
95069911	BOXING EQUIPMENTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
94032009	OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
66019000	OTHER UMBRELLAS	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
15153000	CASTOR OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15131000	COCONUT (COPRA) CRUDE OIL & FRACTIONS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
94035009	OTHER WOODEN FURNITURE USED IN BEDROOM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
95066205	VOLLEY BALL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
97040000	POSTAGE/REVENUE STAMPS, STMP-POSTMARKS ETC USED OR IF UNUSED NOT OF CURRENT OR NEW ISSUE IN THE COUNTRY FOR WHICH DESTINED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
95071000	FISHING GRODS	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
95069907	SPORTS NETS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
95069904	FOOTBALL REQUISITES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
95069109	OTHER GYMNASIAC/ATHLETIC REQUISITES	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00
95066909	OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
95066904	CRICKET BALL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
94038001	FRNTR OF WICKERWORK/BAMBOO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
94037000	FURNITURE OF PLASTICS	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
94033001	CABINETWARE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
94032001	STEEL FURNITURE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
TOP 50		0.91	0.63	0.53	1.69	0.83	1.01	0.97
Remaining 14 Products		1.12	0.63	0.70	1.80	0.89	1.20	0.97
TOP 50		0.906	0.627	0.534	1.693	0.826	1.01	0.97
Remaining 14 Products		1.124	0.627	0.700	1.798	0.887	1.20	0.97

Annex 8: India's Preferential Exports of Top Fifty Products as Percentage of Total Bilateral Exports to Pakistan 1996-97 to 2002-03

HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
39021000	POLYPROPYLENE	0.04	1.13	0.26	1.17	5.38	13.10	9.51
26011103	NIRON ORE FINES (62% FE & ABOVE)	0.81	3.60	3.88	0.75	0.35	1.48	4.05
26011101	NIRON ORE LUMPS (60 PRCNT FE & ABOVE)	1.48	2.12	1.08	0.00	0.52	1.24	3.54
23040003	MEAL OF SOYABEAN SLVNT EXTRACTD (DEFAID)	10.23	12.28	22.56	12.22	5.84	1.24	3.33
76061101	ELECTROLYTIC PLATES OR SHEETS	0.40	0.14	0.34	0.18	0.34	0.50	0.80
12099109	VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR PLANTING N.E.S.	0.55	0.80	2.07	1.39	0.80	0.46	0.72
32030001	CUTCH(CATECHU)EXTRACTS	1.65	1.46	2.63	2.72	1.19	0.97	0.64
39023000	PROPYLENE COPOLYMERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61
40012100	NATRL RUBR IN SMKD SHEETS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.21	0.51	0.58
76011001	ALUMINUM INGOTS-NOT ALLOYED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.51
7031001	ONIONS FRESH OR CHILLED	0.00	0.04	1.09	0.00	0.13	0.07	0.45
72201101	NSKELP STRIPS FOR PIPES & TUBES)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.42
32041605	REACTIVE BLUES	0.53	0.55	0.53	0.42	0.21	0.41	0.38
32041601	REACTIVE YELLOWS	0.79	0.57	1.31	1.65	0.52	0.33	0.34
26011104	NIRON ORE FINES (BELOW 62 PERCENT FE)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.57	0.34
32041608	REACTIVE BLACKS	1.05	0.69	1.05	1.11	0.31	0.29	0.32
12119026	AYURVEDIC & UNIANI HERBS N.E.S.	0.20	0.23	0.19	0.93	0.60	0.38	0.28
29173909	OTHERS	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.24	0.14	0.05	0.25
12119015	PSYLLIUM HUSK (ISOBGUL HUSK)	0.02	0.31	0.18	0.69	0.18	0.41	0.22
29371001	OXYTOCIN	0.08	0.07	0.25	0.33	0.24	0.32	0.22
32041602	REACTIVE ORANGES	0.50	0.59	0.61	0.40	0.22	0.16	0.21
23040002	SOYA OIL-CAKE SLVNT EXTRACTD (DEFAID) VARIETY	0.86	0.32	0.05	1.13	1.08	0.60	0.20
32041249	OTHER ACID BLACK (NON-AZO)	0.07	0.09	0.30	0.35	0.17	0.19	0.16
32041603	REACTIVE REDS	0.48	0.42	0.58	0.33	0.08	0.18	0.16
32041201	ACID YELLOWS	0.11	0.08	0.14	0.09	0.05	0.11	0.15
8134001	TAMARIND DRIED	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.26	0.02	0.02	0.13
28311002	SODIUM SULPHOXYLATE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.14	0.13
29173904	DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	0.09	0.68	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.29	0.13
13011001	SHELLAC-HANDMADE (EXCL. BUTTON LAC)	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.10
12119049	PLANTS & PARTS OF PLANTS USD FR PERFUME-OTHERS	0.51	0.25	0.59	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.10

Continued Annex 8

Continued Annex 8

HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
32041401	DIRECT YELLOW 12 (CHRYSOFAENINE G) AZO	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.10
29181601	CALCIUM GLUCONATE	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.10
13011003	SEED LAC	0.03	0.17	0.06	0.57	0.37	0.22	0.08
72222011	BRIGHT BARS-NCKL CHROMIUM AUSTENITIC TYPE	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.08
32041319	OTHERS BASIC YELLOW (NON-AZO)	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08
12099101	CABBAGE SEEDS USED FOR SOWING	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.08
32041741	PIGMENT BLUE 15 (PATHALOCYANIN BLUE)	0.03	0.02	0.18	0.02	0.07	0.10	0.08
32041751	PIGMENT GREEN 7 (PATHALOCYANINE GREEN)	0.08	0.09	0.16	0.10	0.03	0.07	0.07
32019001	GAMBIER EXTRACTS	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.07
32041208	ACID BLACKS (AZO)	0.04	0.06	0.36	0.19	0.03	0.06	0.07
74071009	OTHER REFINED COPPER BARS & RODS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
32041311	BASIC YELLOW 2 (AURAMINE 0) NON-AZO	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.06
13011002	SHELLAC-MACHINE MADE (EXCL. GARNET LAC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
32041211	ACID YELLOWS (NON-AZO)	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.05
73110009	OTHER PRESSURE CONTAINERS FOR TRANSPORT OR STORAGE OF COMPRESSED GASES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.05
39061000	POLYMETHYL METHACRYLATE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.05
28182001	ALUMINA CALCINED	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04
32041101	DISPERSE YELLOW 13 (DURANOL-BRIL YELLOW 6G)	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.04
73110001	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG) CYLINDER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.04
13023203	GUAR GUM TREATED & PULVERISED	0.45	0.44	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04
Top50		21.43	27.67	41.05	29.08	19.74	25.39	30.26
Remaining	415 products	9.16	9.70	7.89	15.79	8.25	3.22	1.48

**Annex 9 : India's Preferential Exports of Top Fifty Products as Percentage of Total Bilateral Exports to Sri Lanka
1996-97 to 2002-03**

HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	1996-97									
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03			
87112001	AUTORICKSHAW	2.09	1.32	1.86	0.93	1.42	1.04	1.95			
87089900	OTR PRTS&ACCESSRS OF VEHCLS OF HDG 8701-8705	0.67	0.91	1.06	1.12	0.97	0.70	0.48			
52051101	GREY	0.56	1.40	0.83	0.52	1.18	0.57	0.36			
72091500	FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL— OF THICKNESS OF 3 MM OR MORE	0.62	0.16	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.34			
52052101	GREY	1.35	1.32	0.83	0.80	0.56	0.32	0.33			
28030002	CARBON BLACK FOR RUBBER INDUSTRIES	0.34	0.33	0.29	0.20	0.42	0.23	0.27			
28030001	ACETYLENE BLACK CARBON	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.23			
28151101	FLAKES OF SODIUM HYDROXIDE (NAOH), SOLID	0.28	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.10	0.03	0.20			
72189901	STAINLESS STEEL—OTHERS	0.57	0.27	0.00	0.12	0.25	0.25	0.19			
28030009	CARBON BLACK NES	0.05	0.20	0.40	0.45	0.48	0.49	0.16			
87149909	OTHERS	0.09	0.08	0.19	0.22	0.21	0.13	0.16			
71340000	LENTILS (MOSUR), DRIED & SHLD	1.96	4.86	4.35	5.68	3.71	1.55	0.12			
87112002	SCOOTERS	0.22	0.30	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.11			
30559909	OTHER DRIED N.E.S.NT SMKID	0.32	0.21	0.27	0.28	0.23	0.29	0.09			
72099900	FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL— OF THICKNESS OF 600 MM OR MORE—OTHERS	0.03	0.27	0.01	0.18	0.08	0.03	0.08			
72103000	CORRUGATED	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.08			
85030001	PARTS OF GENERATORS (AC/DC)	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.08			
72249004	STEEL BILLETS	0.84	0.25	0.00	0.12	0.09	0.02	0.08			
72091800	FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL— OF WIDTH OF 600 MM OR MORE—OF THICKNESS OF 0.5 OR MORE BUT NOT EXCEEDING 1 MM	0.02	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.26	0.05	0.06			
72281001	BRIGHT BARS	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.05			
72061009	OTHER INGOTS	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.36	0.00	0.04			
84099912	COMPONENT PRTS OF DISL ENGN, EXCL OUTBOARD	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.04			
72161000	NUJ OR H SECTIONS, HOT-ROLLED, HOT-DRAWN EXTRUDED, OF A HEIGHT OF LESS THAN 80 MM	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.03	0.04			
38123009	RUBBER CHEMICAL-N.E.S.(E.G. BLOWING AGENT)	0.11	0.21	0.22	0.17	0.08	0.06	0.04			
3037919	OTHER FROZEN FISH	0.09	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.04			
84099913	PARTS OF DIESEL ENGINES, STATIONARY	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04			

Continued Annex 9

Continued Annex 9

HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	1996-97									
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03			
38123001	ANTI-OXIDANTS (RUBBER)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03			
84099919	OTHER PARTS OF DIESEL/SEMI DIESEL ENGINES	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.03			
84099901	BEARING OTHER THAN BALL, ROLLER AND NEEDLE (INTEGRAL PARTS OF ENGINES)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03			
28362009	OTHER (E.G. SODA ASH)	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03			
73121003	STRANDED WIRE	0.02	0.07	0.14	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03			
72101109	OTHER PLATES, SHEETS AND STRIPS	0.17	0.14	0.16	0.27	0.23	0.08	0.03			
3062302	SHRIMPS & PRAWNS OTHER THN PWD RNT FROZEN	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02			
72091600	FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL— OF WIDTH OF 600 MM OR MORE—OF THICKNESS EXCEEDING 1 MM BUT LESS THAN 3 MM.	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02			
9092000	CYCLANIC, CYCLENIC/CYCLIRPENC ETHRS & THIR HALGNTD SLPHNTD NTRID/NTRSTD DRVTS	0.15	0.08	0.09	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.02			
73051101	GALVANISED PIPES	0.13	0.28	0.10	0.15	0.07	0.06	0.02			
85030003	PARTS OF ELECTRIC MOTORS (DC)	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02			
72091700	FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL— OF WIDTH OF 600 MM OR MORE—OF THICKNESS OF 0.5 MM OR MORE BUT NOT EXCEEDING 1 MM	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.02	0.02			
3062301	SHRIMPS & PRAWNS POWDERED NOT FROZEN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02			
72092800	FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL— OF WIDTH OF 600 MM OR MORE—OF THICKNESS OF LESS THAN 0.5 MM	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02			
72119004	NSKELP/STRIP FOR PIPES & TUBES)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01			
3026909	ALL OTHER FISH FRESH OR CHILLED EXCLUDING LIVERS & ROES	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01			
72111300	ROLLED ON FOUR FACES OR IN A CLOSED BOX PASS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.01			
3061301	SHRIMP (SCAMP) MACROBACTIUM FROZEN	0.47	0.15	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.01			
32041608	REACTIVE BLACKS	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01			
32041601	REACTIVE YELLOWS	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			
85030009	PARTS OF OTHER ROTATING ELECTRIC PLANTS	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01			
3074909	OTHER SQUIDS	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01			
84099908	FUEL INJECTN EQPMT EXCL INCTN PUMPS	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			
84413000	MCHNS FR MKNG CARTONS, BOXES, CASES, TUBES, DRUMS/SMLR CONTNRS, OTHER THAN BY MOULDING	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01			
Top50		11.59	13.77	11.82	12.11	12.41	6.69	6.12			
Remaining 135	Products	2.70	2.68	1.48	1.30	0.94	0.48	0.22			

Annex 10: Intra-Industry Trade Between India and Bangladesh (2000-01)

8-Digit HS	Description	Exports	Imports	Bilateral Trade	IIT-2000-01
99930009	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS N.E.S.	7.9E+08	24489071	812035261	6.03
27011901	COKE/COAL	7.3E+08	7300542	740968020	1.97
52051109	COTTON YARN-MEASURING 714.29 DECTREX-OTHERS	5.4E+08	112902	543469559	0.04
63051009	OTHER COATED OR IMPREGNATED JUTE BAGS AND SACKS EXCEPT TRAVEL GOODS	18053	339660137	339678190	0.01
30269901	HILSA EXCLD LIVRS & ROES FRSH/CHLLD	69900	238705394	238775294	0.06
49011001	PRINTED BOOKS	1.7E+08	654150	170826224	0.77
99930002	RETURNED GOODS	351684	69945236	70296920	1.00
52052209	COTTON YARN-OTHERS	7E+07	375223	70282672	1.07
30049099	OTHERS, PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	7E+07	28246	69671474	0.08
60029209	KNITTED OR CROCHETTED FABRICS-OTHERS	5.9E+07	398850	59531345	1.34
62053002	SHIRTS, NOT HAND PRNTD OF MANMADE FIBRES	4639591	35560483	40200074	23.08
8061000	GRAPES FRESH	2.5E+07	63500	25073406	0.51
41043101	SUEDES INCLUDING GRAIN FINISHED	1043901	23105023	24148924	8.65
34031909	LUBRICATING PREPARATIONS - OTHERS	2.1E+07	2845955	23738604	23.98
85071000	LEAD ACID ACCUMULATORS OF A KIND USED FOR STARTING PISTON ENGINES	1.4E+07	9064376	22771181	79.61
38231900	INDUSTRIAL MONOCARBOXYLIC FATTY ACIDS-OTHER	93000	18572450	18665450	1.00
84261900	OTHER (TRNSPRTR CRNS, GANTRY CRNS, BRDG CRNS)	5043105	11240000	16283105	61.94
39269009	OTHER ARTICLES - OTHERS	1.1E+07	3673745	14758465	49.79
3055909	OTHER DRIED N.E.S.NT SMKD	1.4E+07	522525	14335602	7.29
49029002	JOURNALS & PERIODICALS	1.2E+07	9906	12448193	0.16
41043909	TANNED OR CRUST HIDES AND HIDES - OTHERS	486294	11882449	12368743	7.86
84472019	KNITTING MACHINES N.E.S.	1.1E+07	663570	12113316	10.96
34011103	TOILET SOAPS OTHER THAN DENTAL SOAPS	1793202	10055880	11849082	30.27
99930001	SAMPLES	1.1E+07	100989	11484320	1.76
48025105	TISSUE PAPER	1.1E+07	122070	11252384	2.17
39241000	TABLEWARE & KITCHENWARE OF PLASTICS	1.1E+07	129816	11212796	2.32
84522900	OTHER SEWING MACHINES	1.1E+07	208975	11179471	3.74
39232900	SACKS & BAGS (INCL CONES) OF OTHER PLASTICS	8794924	554907	9349831	11.87
41061909	OTHER FINISHED TANNED LTHR FROM GOAT AND KID SKINS	2108668	7142815	9251483	45.59
84518039	OTHER MACHINERY-OTHERS	8355127	188963	8544090	4.42
54026904	ACRYLIC FILAMENTARY YARN	7337034	806179	8143213	19.80

Continued Annex 10

Continued Annex 10

8-Digit HS	Description	Exports	Imports	Bilateral Trade	IIT-2000-01
52085109	OTHER FABRICS, HANDLOOM	6535195	1394547	7929742	35.17
80079009	OTHER PARTS	4632114	2411010	7043124	68.46
52084909	OTHERS	4954814	318167	5272981	12.07
84281001	LIFTS FOR GOODS & PERSONS	2328752	2700000	5028752	92.62
52010015	INDIAN COTTON OF STAPLE LENGTH 34.5MM AND ABOVE (1.1252")	4767862	92406	4860268	3.80
28352500	CALCIUM HYDROGENORPHOSPHATE ("DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE")	4620410	67103	4687513	2.86
39019000	OTHER POLYMERS OF ETHYLENE IN PRIMARY FORMS	3132348	1541481	4673829	65.96
85069000	PARTS OF PRIMARY CELLS & PRIMARY BATTERIES	1127206	3025574	4152780	54.29
41061901	CHROME AND SEMI-CHROME GOAT SUEDE	548167	3483132	4031299	27.20
49019900	OTHER PRINTD BOOKS ETC OF HD NO. 4901	3444103	50197	3494300	2.87
84859000	OTHER M/CANRY PARTS OF HEADING 8485	2561747	914014	3475761	52.59
54011000	SEWING THREAD OF SYNTHETIC FILAMENTS	1019730	2174294	3194024	63.85
62052001	COTN DRESS SHIRTS, HANDMAINT HAND PRINTED	88960	3062975	3151935	5.65
85322909	ELECTRICAL CAPACITORS - OTHERS	2114624	1031006	3145630	65.55
85068009	OTHER PRIMARY CELL AND PRIMARY BATTERIES;	2554787	493236	3048023	32.36
96071901	JIP FASTENERS	2602507	397285	2999792	26.49
33059004	PREPARATIONS FOR USE IN HAIR	2838350	781381	2944938	7.24
41052009	OTHER PREPARED LTHR OF SHEEP AND LAMB SKINS	2086452	4325	2867833	54.49
49111001	TRADE ADVERTSG MATERIALS COMRCL CATALOGE & LIKE	2785259	12649	2789584	0.31
96062100	BUTTONS OF PLSTCS, NT CVRD WTH TXTL MTRL	2517808	86033	2603841	6.61
84089009	OTHER ENGINES - OTHERS	2555208	12649	2567857	0.99
20098001	MANGO JUICE	2509971	36309	2546280	2.85
19053003	SWEET BISCUITS	2198242	82183	2280425	7.21
48211009	PAPER OR PAPERBOARD-PRINTED	2168565	68939	2237504	6.16
19053009	OTHER WAFFLES & WAFERS	707377	1203650	1911027	74.03
28182001	ALUMINA CALCINED	1173171	674088	1847259	72.98
96071101	JIP FASTENERS	1789674	42207	1831881	4.61
85399009	ELECTRIC FILAMENT LAMP PARTS-OTHERS	1792782	2276	1795058	0.25
85439000	PARTS OF ARTICLES OF HEADING 8543	174271	1543164	1717435	20.29
49011002	PAMPHLETS BOOKLETS BROCHURES LEAFLETS	749859	932423	1682282	89.15
85299001	PARTS FOR MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES	1321345	229929	1551274	29.64
96071909	SLIDE FASTENERS - OTHERS	555227	913617	1468844	75.60

Continued Annex 10

8-Digit HS	Description	Exports	Imports	Bilateral Trade	IIT-2000-01
73110009	OTHER PRESSURE CONTAINERS FOR TRANSPORT OR STORAGE OF COMPRESSED GASES	1224372	58195	1282567	9.08
21050000	ICE CREAM & OTHER EDIBLE ICE W/IN CONTNG COCOA	1092580	117347	1209927	19.40
69091100	CERAMIC WARES FR LABRTRY ETC OF PORCELAIN	191381	923278	1114659	34.34
52084901	MZARIBORDERED SAREE	126803	916438	1043241	24.31
85362009	ELECTRICAL APPARATUS - AUTOMATIC CIRCUIT BREAKERS - OTHERS	591834	427288	1019122	83.85
87032103	SECOND HAND USED MOTOR CARS(INCLUDING JEEP & LAND ROVER),ASSEMBLED	733650	183437	917087	40.00
54023909	SYNTHETIC FILAMENT - OTHERS	618271	156276	774547	40.35
39269001	PVC BELT CONVEYOR	690616	71815	762431	18.84
49119909	OTHER PRINTED MATTER-OTHERS	601759	22352	624111	7.16
49029001	NEWS PAPER	531380	3193	534573	1.20
33061001	TOOTH POWDER	69148	457669	526817	26.25
85189000	PARTS OF HDNG 8518	353039	163070	516109	63.19
19053001	COMMUNION WAFERS SEALING WAFERS ETC	123467	359182	482649	51.16
49021002	JOURNALS & PERIODICALS	443579	35597	479176	14.86
61101002	SWEATERS & CARDIGNS OF WOOL/FINE ANML HAIR	423661	54422	478083	22.77
85333109	FOR A POWER HANDLING CAPACITY NOT EXCEEDING 20W/- OTHERS	431238	29698	460936	12.89
20041001	CHIPS, FRIED	278072	115567	393639	58.72
73110001	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS(L.P.G.)CYLINDER	322341	60787	383128	31.73
85369001	OTHER APPRATUS OF HEADING 8536 SPEED INCL REVRSG STRTRS AT <=60 VOLTS	357007	21042	378049	11.13
56081109	OTHERS(EXCL NYLON)	31380	285572	316952	19.80
48209000	OTHER ARTCLS OF STATIONARY OF PAPER/PAPERBOARD	48750	2500	51250	9.76
83119000	OTHER ARTCLS OF HEADING 8311 INCL PARTS	3989	4768	8757	91.10

Annex 11: Intra-Industry Trade* Between India and Bhutan (2000-01)

8-Digit HS	Description	Exports	Imports	Bilateral Trade	IIT-2000-01
22029000	OTHER SWEETND FLAVRD WATERS	4012280	7143061	11155341	71.94
73030009	TUBED PIPES-OTHERS	354090	225987	580077	77.92
22021009	OTHER THAN LEMONADE	36153	313014	349167	20.71
19053003	SWEET BISCUITS	160381	119914	280295	85.56
99930009	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS N.E.S.	178881	67329	246210	54.69

Source: Estimated from Ministry of Commerce Database, Government of India

Annex 12: Intra-Industry Trade* Between India and Maldives (2000-01)

8-Digit HS	Description	Import	Export	Bilateral Trade	IIT-2000-01
39239000	OTHER ARTCLS FOR THE CNVYNG/PCKNG OF GOODS	4519999	23568	4543567	1.04
84151000	WINDOW/WALL TYPES SELF-CONTAINED AIR CONDITIONING MACHINES	4001898	10000	4011898	0.50
52091900	OTHER COTTON FABRICS, UNBLEACHED WEIGHING MORE THAN 200 GM PER SQM	274482	204562	479044	85.40
84131909	OTHERS PUMPS	381106	15708	396814	7.92
50690001	BONE MEAL	44365	268309	312674	28.38
84099913	PARTS OF DIESEL ENGINES, STATIONARY	47424	13518	60942	44.36

Source: Estimated from Ministry of Commerce Database, Government of India

Annex 13: Intra-Industry Trade Between India and Nepal (2000-01)

8-Digit HS	Description	Exports	Imports	Bilateral Trade	III- 2000-01
15180009	OTHER VEGETABLE OILS & FATS	50250	2216000000	2216050250	0.01
33061002	TOOTH PASTE	24238133	932738841	956976974	5.07
33061001	TOOTH POWDER	896974	611391409	612288383	0.29
34011103	TOILET SOAPS OTHER THAN DENTAL SOAPS	4626641	492770059	497396700	1.86
30039001	AYURVEDIC & UNANIMEDICINES	23867799	379339350	403207149	11.84
74081109	OTHER COPPER WIRE WITH MAX CRS-SEC DIAMTR<=6MM	13124701	360187347	373312048	7.03
30049001	AYURVEDIC & UNANIMEDICNS	184269373	35674649	219944022	32.44
34060000	CANDLES TAPERS AND THE LIKE	610576	187696461	188307037	0.65
34011909	HOUSEHOLD & LAUNDRY SOAPS N.E.(E.G.LQD)	10291624	161704909	171996533	11.97
22030000	BEER MADE FROM MALT	108817307	42267722	151085029	55.95
74081101	CU WLD WIRE WITH MAX CRS-SEC DIAMTR<=6MM	24787938	125189197	149977135	33.06
24011009	OTHER TOBACCO NT STEMMD/STRIPPD	136327871	10652427	146980298	14.50
39232900	SACKS & BAGS (INCL CONES) OF OTHER PLASTICS	34699873	105808610	140508483	49.39
15162009	OTHER VEG FATS & OILS & THEIR FRACTIONS	24402744	106730101	131132845	37.22
28170001	ZINC OXIDE	106265106	15739045	122004151	25.80
74031100	CATHODES & SECTIONS OF CATHODES OF REFINED COP	745870	115496489	116242359	1.28
56071001	CORDAGE,CABLE,ROPE AND TWINE OF JUTE	21537744	87033495	108571239	39.68
39269009	OTHERS	13993540	83572282	97565822	28.69
33059001	HAIR OIL	4145015	91274682	95419697	8.69
63051004	JUTE SACKING BAGS	25680521	67474242	93154763	55.14
73069009	OTHERS	7908138	84019163	91927301	17.21
73061001	GALVANISED PIPES	8951406	72423570	81374976	22.00
99930009	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS N.E.S.	77433938	3264274	80698212	8.09
32030001	CLUTCH(CATECHU)EXTRACTS	157402	79301123	79458525	0.40
39239000	OTHER ARTICLES FOR THE CONVEYANCE/PCKNG OF GOODS	10895226	65929193	76824419	28.36
73051902	NNON-GALVANISED BLACK PIPES	2624537	71653647	74278184	7.07
55093200	MULTIPLE(FOLDED)/CABLED YRN CNTNG<=85% OF ACRYLIC/MODACRYLIC STAPLE FIBRES	72539392	881104	73420496	2.40
85441101	WINDING WIRE OF ENAMELLED COPPER	384570	70442075	70826645	1.09
55093100	SINGLE YRN CNTNG 85% OR MORE BY WT OF ACRYLIC/MODACRYLIC STAPLE FIBRES	19647439	51164728	70812167	55.49

Continued Annex 13

Continued Annex 13

8-Digit HS	Description	Exports	Imports	Bilateral Trade	III- 2000-01
39232100	SACKS & BAGS OF POLYETHYLENE (INCL CONES)	5697094	61441395	67138489	16.97
52051101	GREY	19938875	45590285	65529160	60.86
12119026	AYURVEDIC & UNANI HERBS N.E.S.	390380	61390597	61780977	1.26
19021900	OTHER UNCOOKED NOTS/DOTHERWISE PRDPSTA	5024538	56155302	61179840	16.43
73041002	NBLANKS FOR TUBES,PIPES OF IRON OR STEEL	48977	61029777	61078754	0.16
72101109	OTHER PLATES,SHEETS AND STRIPS	11872916	49082227	60955143	38.96
62142001	SHAWLS OF WOOL	119650	60664613	60784263	0.39
87112003	MOTOR-CYCLES	58350995	104912	58455907	0.36
23099009	OTHERS	233720	57636305	57870025	0.81
48026009	PRINTING/WRITING PAPER N.E.S.	15358986	41187569	56546555	54.32
9101001	GINGER FRESH	149618	55579099	55728717	0.54
4090000	NATURAL HONEY	977372	52198639	53176011	3.68
74081901	COPPER WELD WIRE WITH CROSS SECTION<=6MM	173680	50294612	50468292	0.69
53031001	JUTE,RAW OR RETTED	46742489	1382903	48125392	5.75
55092200	MULTIPLE(FOLDED)/CABLED YRN CNTNG 85% OR MORE BY WT OF POLYESTR STAPLE FIBRES	32658179	14705453	47363632	62.10
84798919	OTHERS	44481834	1672000	46153834	7.25
54024200	YARN OF POLYESTER,PRITLY OR NTD,UNTW STD OR WITH A TWIST <= 50 TURNS PER MTR, SINGLE	327834	42631872	42959706	1.53
44109001	PLASTIC LAMINATED SHEETS	240779	39924374	40165153	1.20
54078119	OTHERS	725811	35868061	36593872	3.97
76012001	ALUMINIUM INGOTS-ALLOYED	19697252	15040277	34737529	86.59
76042909	OTHER PROFILES ALUMINIUM ALLOYS	46175	33046680	33092855	0.28
50072019	OTHER FABRICS	18645661	13010031	31655692	82.20
20098001	MANGO JUICE	2008363	28937607	30945970	12.98
54024300	YARN OF OTHER POLYESTER, SINGLE UNTWSTD/A TWIST <=50 TURNS PER MTR	3036877	27677111	30713988	19.78
19053009	OTHER WAFLES & WAFERS	685709	29405048	30090757	4.56
53101003	NHESSIAN CLOTH CNTNG 100% BY WT OF JUTE.	11568709	17759837	29328546	78.89
84799009	PRTS OF OTHER MCHNRY & MCHNCL APPLNCS,HVNG INDVLD FUNCTNS	27109036	237630	27346666	1.74
17011109	NOTHER CANE SUGAR	15751697	10975450	26272147	82.13
50072029	WOVEN FABRICS OF SILK OTHER FABRICS	19493721	7199432	26693153	53.94
30033900	OTHER MEDICAMENTS	176115	26177240	26353355	1.34

Continued Annex 13

8-Digit HS	Description	Exports	Imports	Bilateral Trade	III-2000-01
54023300	TEXTURED YARN OF POLYESTERS	15484480	10382283	25866763	80.28
15131900	COCONUT (COPRA) REFINED OIL & FRACTIONS	643493	25104808	24748301	5.00
85441909	INSULATED WIRES N.E.S.	3165131	21617225	24782356	25.54
20099000	MIXTURES OF JUICES UNREFINED NOT CONTAINING SPIRIT	179145	23680716	23859861	1.50
73051101	NON-GALVANISED PIPES	4847221	16412948	21260169	45.60
73030009	OTHERS	795877	20204382	21000259	7.58
54022001	POLYESTER (TERYLENE DACRON)	2973780	17673209	20646989	28.81
39012000	POLYETHYLENE HVNG A.S.P.C.F. GRVTY 0.94 MORE	46225	20434385	20480610	0.45
17019909	NOTHER REPNF SUGAR INCLUDNG CENTRIFUGAL SUOR	18354969	1261175	19616144	12.86
17019902	CANE SUGAR REFINED	11865750	7272124	19137874	76.00
19053003	SWEET BISCUITS	4667750	14088832	18756582	49.77
33049909	OTHERS	3101684	15180048	18281732	33.93
64041109	OTHERS	187077	17730951	17918028	2.09
54071039	OTHER POLYESTER FABRICS	2793946	14887796	17681742	31.60
54079402	MOTHER SYNTHIC WOVN FABRICS, NOT HAND PRINTED	5466600	12047022	17513622	62.43
98010009	OTHER PROJECTS	17147111	365760	17512871	4.18
99930001	SAMPLES	17258424	103789	17362213	1.20
29420079	OTHERS	16905521	393002	17298523	4.54
55094109	OTHER SPUN YARN	14265638	2820809	17086447	33.02
73061002	NON-GALVANISED PIPES	1614744	14479512	16094256	20.07
76041000	BARNS-RODS ETC OF ALUMINIUM-NOT ALLOYED	4630651	11189362	15820013	58.54
73110009	OTHER PRESSURE CONTAINERS FOR TRANSPORT OR STORAGE OF COMPRESSED GASES	845267	14880823	15726090	10.75
62141001	SCARVES OF SILK MEASURING 60CM OR LESS OTHER THAN HAND PRINTED	201972	14918897	15120869	2.67
73110001	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (L.P.G.) CYLINDER	6341185	8286355	14627540	86.70
20098009	OTHER FRUIT JUICES	441749	13800782	14242531	6.20
11010000	NWHEAT OR MESLIN FLOUR	3212276	11025900	14238176	45.12
17024002	GLUCOSE SOLID	2664905	11434700	14099605	37.80
39172909	OTHER TUBES PIPES & HOSES OF OTHER PLSTCS	373713	13717414	14091127	5.30
7019000	POTATOES FRESH OR CHILLED OTHER THAN SEEDS	13966272	46875	14013147	0.67

Continued Annex 13

8-Digit HS	Description	Exports	Imports	Bilateral Trade	III-2000-01
72101209	OTHER PLATES, SHEETS, STRIPS	7417555	6385188	13802743	92.52
54021009	YARN OF OTHER POLYAMIDES (EXCL NYLON)	2541155	11076871	13618026	37.32
55092100	SINGLE YRN CNTNG 85% OR MORE BY WT OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRES	1712077	11174453	12886530	26.57
74081902	WELDING WIRE OF COPR WITH CROSS SECTION <=6MM	3919555	8857907	12777462	61.35
9093001	CUMIN BLACK (KALJIR)	12645431	3112	12648543	0.05
33051001	HAIR SHAMPOOS (SPIRITUOUS)	1937056	10526449	12463505	31.08
34011903	TABLETS AND CAKES	169766	11770105	11939871	2.84
99930002	RETURNED GOODS	2121932	9801984	11923916	35.59
40011001	NATRL RUBR LATEX NOT PREVULCANISED	10234341	1579500	11813841	26.74
20095000	TOMATO JUICE	7805	11640260	11648065	0.13
32151909	OTHER PRINTING INK & PRINTING COLOURS	5723408	5471178	11194586	97.75
76169909	EXPANDED METAL OF ALUMINIUM AND ALUMINIUM ALLOYS	9331448	1825529	11156977	32.72

Annex 14: Intra-Industry trade between India and Pakistan

8-Digit HS	Description	Exports	Imports	Bilateral Trade	IIT-2000-01
17011109	OTHR CANE SUGAR	770869745	242564056	1013433801	47.87
37079001	CHEMCL PRDCTS/MXD/COMPND FR PHOT USES (FR EXMPL DVLP S & FIXERS) W/IN BULK	795025419	928885585	887911004	20.92
39021000	POLYPROPYLENE	498093384	36625725	534719109	13.70
99930001	SAMPLES	459133760	281707	459415467	0.12
90330009	OTHERS	141991	142722795	142864786	0.20
49021001	NEWS PAPER	101979231	3479028	105458259	6.60
87089900	OTR PRTS & ACCSSRS OF VHCLS OF HDG 8701-8705	92636878	880230	93517108	1.88
12119049	OTHERS	59966678	23840080	83806758	56.89
14039009	OTHER LABELS	51638604	17786722	69425326	51.24
49019900	OTHR PRINTD BOOKS ETC OF HD NO. 4901	44496058	2349987	46846045	10.03
53081002	COIR YARN, NON BALED	39173595	1685778	40859373	8.25
32071001	PREPARD ORGANIC DYES TUFFICMENTS DRY	36294032	1037345	37331377	5.56
83030000	ARMORD/REINFRCD SAFES STRONG BOXS & DOORS & SAFE DPOST LCKRS FR STRNG ROOMS CSH/DEED BOXS ETC OF BASE METAL	27997741	7055258	35052999	40.26
39079900	OTHER POLYESTERS (SATURATED)	31290727	329698	31620425	2.09
58079000	OTHR LABELS BADGES & SMLR ARTCLS OF TXTL MATRLS (EXCL WOVEN)	29584184	1923232	31507416	12.21
35079001	INDUSTRIAL ENZYMS (TEXTILE ASSISTANT)	25183830	526231	25710061	4.09
52051101	GREY	2542144	17890024	20432168	24.88
12119026	AYURVEDIC & UNIANI HERBS N.E.S.	17950184	548314	18498498	5.93
39039000	OTHR POLYMRS OF STYRENE	12014806	4861660	16876466	57.62
39203000	PLTES SHTS ETC. OF POLYMRS OF STYRENE	15195462	1012223	16207685	12.49
32041601	REACTIVE YELLOW S	14959699	848563	15808262	10.74
99919029	OTHER AS ARTWARE	11387595	1992900	13380495	29.79
52051109	OTHERS	10427	12496388	12506815	0.17
12119015	PSYLLIUM HUSK (SOBGUL HUSK)	10887820	319406	11207226	5.70
73269019	ALL OTHR ARTCLS OF IRN OR STL (INCL RUDRS & OTHERS STEERING OR RUDDER EQUIPMENT FOR SHIPS AND BOATS, N.E.S.	7399623	3071036	10470659	58.66
38123009	RUBBER CHEMICAL-N.E.S. (E.G. BLOWING AGENT)	9393367	114565	9507932	2.41
		763628	8035397	8799025	17.36

Continued Annex 14

Continued Annex 14

8-Digit HS	Description	Exports	Imports	Bilateral Trade	IIT-2000-01
28181000	ARTIFICIAL CORUNDUM	6803828	1786460	8590288	41.59
99914009	OTHERS	7892	8036434	8044326	0.20
13019069	OTHERS	2052598	5843814	7896412	51.99
23040003	NMEAL OF SOYABEAN SILVNTXTRCTD (DEFAID)	5657449	1746244	7403693	47.17
48211009	PARTS & ACCESSORIES OF HDG 9011	6842368	366000	7208368	10.16
32082009	OTHR PAINT VRNHSB DON ACRYL CVNYL PLYMR	5803877	882954	6686831	26.41
90620000	CINNAMON & ITS TREE FLWRS CRSHD OR GRND	3269762	2418583	5688345	85.04
8029001	BETEL NUT, WHOLE	2575611	2258903	4834514	93.45
90920000	OTHERS	1916206	2667984	4584190	83.60
7139005	URAD	1942215	1876363	3818578	98.28
54023300	TEXTURED YARN OF POLYESTERS	89396	3713718	3803114	4.70
32049000	OTHR SYNTHETIC ORGANIC COLORNG MATTER	3143102	528015	3671117	28.77
39269009	OTHERS	171922	3143640	3315562	10.37
49011001	PRINTED BOOKS	142642	2976651	3119293	9.15
32030001	CUTCH (CATECHU) EXTRACTS	508938	2561145	3070083	33.16
32041129	OTHER DISPERSERED	2389069	457695	2846764	32.16
99930009	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS N.E.S.	583100	2259276	2842376	41.03
7139009	OTHER	2804002	1000	2805002	0.07
9042002	CHILLY POWDER	1430484	1342475	2772959	96.83
12119025	UNAB (INDIAN JUUBE OR CHINESE DATES)	1163564	1439426	2602990	89.40
91029004	AIWAN SEED	718678	1768078	2486756	57.80
90690009	OTHER INSTRUMENTS & APPARATUS FOR MEASURING OR CHECKING OF PRESSURE	731482	1571898	2203380	63.51
12112009	OTHER GINSENG ROOTS	485228	2570	2301056	58.97
73110009	OTHER PRESSURE CONTAINERS FOR TRANSPORT OR STORAGE OF COMPRESSED GASES	1433850	18236	1452086	2.51
13011003	SEEDLAC	1046818	369600	1416418	52.19
84821001	ADAPTER BALL BEARINGS (RADIAL TYPE) <= 50MM OR 2 INCHES BORE DIAMETER	12466	378006	1249184	1.90
12099109	VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR PLANTING N.E.S.	871178	177722	1180103	30.12
32041139	OTHER DISPENSE VIOLET	1002381	138600	1049794	26.41
32159001	FOUNTAIN PEN INK	911194	449064	8944478	99.59
7134000	LENTILS (MOSUR), DRIED & SHLD	445414			

Continued Annex 14

8-Digit HS	Description	Exports	Imports	Bilateral Trade	IIT-2000-01
32021000	SYNTHETIC ORGANIC TANNING SUBSTANCES	690311	138321	828632	33.39
91033004	FRESH	306574	476993	783567	78.25
17031000	CANE MOLASSES	168812	541990	710802	47.50
72024100	FERRO-CHROMIUM CARBON CONTNG<4% BY WT	683701	13605	697306	3.90
38101009	PICKLING PREPARATION AND OTHER SOLDERING, BRAZING OR WELDING PWD/PASTE ETC.	549388	57645	607033	18.99
71390002	GRAMIDAL (GRAMS,SPLIT)	297520	291531	589051	98.98
9081001	NUTMEG IN SHELL	223437	308876	532313	83.95
30042039	COIR YARN, NONBALED	419976	101529	521505	38.94
12099108	TAMARIND SEEDS	353337	163847	517184	63.36
27079901	NAPHTHA, SOLVENT CRUDE	88954	326564	415518	42.82
84139109	OTHERS	331020	3379	334399	2.02
9042001	CHILLY	142851	125090	267941	93.37
14049005	BETELLEAVES	167055	53005	220060	48.17
37071000	SENSITISED EMULSIONS	23450	176062	199512	23.51
30066000	CHEMCL CONTRACEPTIVE PRPNS BASED ON HORMONES/SPERMICIDES	145695	31682	177377	35.72
73110001	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (L.P.G.) CYLINDER	2746	142875	145621	3.77
9093001	CUMIN BLACK (KALJIR)	54694	81098	135792	80.56
90119000	PARTS & ACCESSORIES OF HDG 9011	123242	1010	124252	1.63
38099109	OTHER TEXTILE ASSISTANTS	11710	102565	114275	20.49
14041049	MYROBALANS OTHER (WHOLE OR CUT) USED IN TANNING	71200	22841	94041	48.58
49029001	NEWS PAPER	62029	1989	64018	6.21
30049099	OTHERS PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	27359	6219	33578	37.04
49021001	NEWS PAPER	800	23950	24750	6.47
29173500	PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE	19118	5000	24118	41.46

Annex 15: Intra-Industry Trade Between India and Sri Lanka (2000-01)

HS Code	Description	Exports-SI	Imports-SI	Bilateral Trade	IIT-2000-01
15200000		4032	99870566	99874598	0.01
84799009	PRTS OF OTHR MCHNRY & MCHNCL APPLNCS, HVNG INDVLD FUNCTNS	8809354	1175043	9984397	23.54
40169301	PATCHES FR PUNCTURE REPAIR OF SELF-VULCNNG RUBR/A RUBR LACKING	927452	68493	995945	13.75
17049009	OTHERS EXCLDING SWEETMEAT	398479	592861	991340	80.39
96031000	BROOMS & BRUSHES, CONSTNG OF TWIGS/OTHER VGTBL	758766	217014	975780	44.48
	MTRLS BOUND TOGTHR, WTH WHT HNDLS				
40169909	OTHERS ARTICLES	8007762	1542573	9550335	32.30
52085909	OTHERS	9219289	291647	9510936	6.13
41042909	WASTE, PARINGS AND SCRAP-OTHER	655730	283026	938756	60.30
61034909	TROUSERS, BIB, SHORTS ETC OF OTHER FIBRES	932045	3000	935045	0.64
56031100	WELGHNG NOT MORE THAN 25 G/M2	168912	765173	934085	36.17
94052001	TABLE LAMPS, COMPLETE FITTINGS	492955	436470	929425	93.92
85249909	RECORDS, - OTHERS	679561	248159	927720	53.50
84717009	STORAGE UNITS	104592	820909	925501	22.60
40112000	NEW PNMTC TYRES USED ON BUSES/LORRIES	92194560	50000	92244560	0.11
39031909	POLY STYRENE IN PRIMARY FORMS NES	8939423	259100	9198523	5.63
48194000	OTHER SACKS & BAGS INCLUDING CONES	88656	823397	912053	19.44
84834000	GEARS & GEARNG EXCL TOOTHD WHEELS, TRNSMSN ELMNTS PRSNTD SEPRPLY;	5751	9048723	9054474	0.13
	BALL SCRW; GEAR BOXS & SPEED CHNGRS, INCL TORQUE CNVTRRS				
85021100	GENTRNG SETS WTH CMPRSSN GNTN INTRNL CMBSTN/PSITN ENGS	207491	690734	898225	46.20
	(DIESEL/SEMI-DIESEL ENGS) OF AN OUTPUT NT EXCDNG 75 KVA				
62041100	SUITS OF WOOL OR FINE ANIMAL HAIR	796265	96741	893006	21.67
25041001	GRAPHITE CRYSTALLINE (FLAKES)	27930	853614	881544	6.34
99930002	RETURNED GOODS	6881530	1933424	8814954	43.87
39262001	APPRONS	150715	8648745	8799460	3.43
73101009	OF A CAPACITY OF 50 L OR MORE-OTHERS	795435	82822	878257	18.86
84709001	POSTAGE-FRANKING, TICKET ISSUING & SMRLR MACHINES-ELECTRICALLY OPERATED	23915	845963	869878	5.50
54024200	YARN OF POLYESTER, PRPLY ORN'D, UN TWISTD OR WTHA TWIST	7305572	1361081	8666653	31.41
	<= 50 TURNS PER MTR, SINGLE				
62034300	TROUSERS, BIB & BRACE, OVERALLS, BREECHES & SHORTS OF SYNTHETIC FIBRS, MEN'S OR BOYS'	8641879	1200	8643079	0.028

HS Code	Description	Exports-SI	Imports-SI	Bilateral Trade	IIT-2000-01
48211001	PAPER OR PAPERBOARD-PRINTED	4200220	4412481	8612701	97.54
48191001	BOXES OF CORRUGATED PAPER & PAPER BOARD	4747422	3857433	8604855	89.64
19053009	OTHER WAFLES & WAFERS	6474017	2106272	8580289	49.10
55151900	MFABRICS OF POLYESTR STPL FBRS MIXD MAINLY OR SOLELY WITH OTHER FBRS	8523276	3622	8526898	0.085
33059001	HAIR OIL	8507303	9517	8516820	0.22
39269009	OTHER ARTICLES OF PLASTIC-OTHERS	44520969	40357228	84878197	95.10
17041000	CHEWING GUM W/ N SUGAR COATED	4822248	365141	847389	86.18
90301000	INSTRUMENT AND APPARATUS FOR MEASURING OR DETECTING IONISING RADIATION	118126	725297	843423	28.01
90411103	BLACK PEPPER GARBLED	3288854	80743028	84031882	7.83
19053003	SWEET BISCUITS	7990927	395723	8386650	9.44
99930009	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS I.E.S.	82850915	385477	83236392	0.93
84731009	PARTS OF OTHER MCHNS OF HDG NO.8469	308542	7869947	8178489	7.55
55032000	STAPLE FIBRES OF POLYESTER NT CRD/CMBD	6191389	1952309	8143698	47.95
84733002	PARTS	847324	7145472	7992796	21.20
60023000	OTHER KNITD/CRCHTD FBRS OF A WIDTH >= 30CM CNTNG BY WT >= 5% ELASTOMERCYRN/RUBR THRED	551960	7434555	7986515	13.82
40151100	SURGICAL GLOVES	2079823	5885322	7965145	52.22
73089009	NOTHER STRUCTURE & PARTS OF STRUCTURES OF IRON & STEEL (EXCL FLOATING STRUCTURES)	7872007	5544	7877551	0.14
34011103	TOILET SOAPS OTHER THAN DENTAL SOAPS	7609302	263754	7873056	6.70
69029001	NHRE CLAY BRICKS AND SHAPES	783184	2911	786095	0.74
84807900	OTHER MOULDS FOR RUBBER/PLASTICS	93627	692193	785820	23.83
61083102	NIGHTDRESSES ETC. EXCPT HAND CROCHETED; CTN	9445	767593	777038	2.43
52122500	MOTHR PRINTED WOVEN FBRS WGHNG > 200G/M2	6484123	1280648	7764771	32.99
84807100	INJCTN/CMPRSN TYPE MOULDS FR RUBBR/PLSTCS	8974	7636327	7645301	0.23
39231001	BOXES OF CORRUGATED PAPER & PAPER BOARD	7641100	2267	7643367	0.06
85049002	PRTS OF OTHER ELECTRIC PWR MCHNRY OF HDG 8504 POWER MACHINERY OF HDG 8504	671379	88811	760190	23.37
90241000	MACHINES & APPLIANCES FOR TESTING METALS	151796	607115	758911	40.00
84713009	PORTABLE DIGITAL AUTOMATIC DATA	140226	609853	750079	37.39
87089900	OTR PRTS & ACCSSRS OF VHCLS OF HDG 8701-8705	51656	74697390	74749046	0.14
85441101	WINDING WIRE OF ENAMELLED COPPER	955664	72591337	73547001	2.60

Continued Annex 15

HS Code	Description	Exports-SI	Imports-SI	Bilateral Trade	IIT-2000-01
84804900	OTHER MOULDS FR METAL/METAL CARBIDES	10164	7319939	7330103	0.28
84482000	PRTS & ACCSSRS OF MCHNS OF HDG NO.8444/OF THEIR AUXILRY MCHNRY	7284612	3414	7288026	0.09
84701000	ELECTRONIC CALCULATORS CAPABLE OF OPERATN WITHOUT AN EXTERNAL SOURCE OF POWER	425312	300014	725326	82.73
68022101	MARBLE BLOCKS/TILES,POLISHED	3743486	3478608	7222094	96.33
49019900	OTHER PRINTD BOOKS ETC OF HDG NO. 4901	5142518	1820384	6962902	52.29
96062100	BUTTONS OF PLSTCS,NT CVRD W/HTXL MTRL	6351346	578139	6929485	16.69
94034000	WOODEN FRNTR OF A KIND USED IN THE KITCHEN	503165	184933	688098	53.75
55051109	OTHER RAW COCONUT FIBRE	640359	44780	685139	13.07
39269003	COUPLERS/PACKING RINGS/O-RINGS,ETC.	506950	177527	684477	51.87
40082100	PLTS SHTS STRPS OF NON-CELLULAR RUBR	4619502	2188166	6807668	64.29
85322200	OTHER FXD CAPACTORS,ALMNM ELECTRLYTC	285906	377438	663344	86.20
84692009	OTHER TYPEWRITERS, ELECTRIC	288605	6270210	6558815	8.80
73182900	OTHER NON-THREADED ARTICLES	6128837	296185	6425022	9.22
94032009	OTHERS METAL FURNITURE	195158	447257	642415	60.76
39011001	POLYETHYLENE HAVING A SPECIFIC	5136321	1260842	6397163	39.42
48195000	OTHER PACKNG CONTNRS INCLDNG RECRD SLEEVES	5954585	421322	6375907	13.22
39211900	OTHER PLTES SHTS ETC OF OTHER PLSTCS CELLULR	6255659	60208	6315867	1.91
95021000	ACTIVATED CARBON	5790234	510174	6300408	16.19
38069109	OTHER GYMNASTIC/ATHLETIC REQUISITES	606581	23269	629850	7.39
9023001	BLACK TEA IN PACKTS NOT EXCDNG 25 GM	439500	5844908	6284408	13.99
58063909	OF OTHERS TEXTILE MATERIALS	1621593	4661002	6282595	51.62
40012100	NATRL RUBR IN SMKD SHEETS	3030700	3207189	6237889	97.17
87141900	OTHER PRTS & ACCSSRS OF MOTR CYCLCS (INCL MPD	4832	61725104	61729936	0.016
33012900	CINNAMON BARK OIL	26303	35263	61566	85.45
40011001	MATTARS OF ALL KINDS IN FIXED OIL BASE	571454	38045	609499	12.48
35019001	NATRL RUBR LATEX NOT PREVULCANISED	2974837	3110230	6085067	97.77
29021900	OTHER CYCLANES,CYCLENES & CYCLOTERPENES	359171	239503	598674	80.01
40095019	TUBES-OTHERS	500169	98100	598269	32.79
62029919	OTHER SIMILAR GARMENTS, OF OTHER FIBRES	358680	237104	595784	79.59
12119049	PLANTS AND PARTS OF PLANTS-OTHERS	3905191	2043452	5948643	68.70

Continued Annex 15

HS Code	Description	Exports-SI	Imports-SI	Bilateral Trade	IIT-2000-01
11063009	FLOUR,MEAL & POWDER OF OTHER FRUITS FALLING UNDER THE CHAPTER 8 N.E.S.	2595622	3273751	5869373	88.45
39199009	SELF-ADHESIVE PLATES,-OTHERS	67993	509981	577974	23.53
84825003	RADIAL TYPE ROLLER BEARINGS,EXCL TAPERED,> 100 MM OR 4 INCHES BORE DIAMETER	1410022	4244055	5654077	49.88
49011002	PAMPHLETS BOOKLETS BROCHURES LEAFLETS	450088	109875	559963	39.24
70109400	NOTE EXCEEDING 0.15 LITRE	5514934	3000	5517934	0.11
15210000	GLYCEROL (GLYCERINE)/CRUDE GLYCEROL WATER & GLYCEROLLYES	54476245	13915	54490160	0.05
84719007	AUTOMATIC DATA-OTHERS	15611	521800	537411	5.81
9021001	TEA GREEN IN PACKETS N'T EXCDNG 25 GRAMS	1850892	3375159	5226051	70.83
62082202	NIGHTDRESSES & PYJAMAS,EXCPT HND PRNTD OF MANMADE FIBRES	297106	215938	513044	84.18
84483909	AUXILIARY MACHINERY,-OTHERS	4999889	75000	5074889	2.96
84691200	AUTOMATIC TYPEWRITERS	3511409	1557848	5069257	61.46
73192000	SAFETY PINS	494453	5498	499951	2.20
84733009	PARTS AND ACCESSORIES,-OTHERS	30064239	19901593	49965832	79.66
85369001	OTHER APPRATUS OF HEADING 8536 SPEED INCL REVRNSG STRIKRS AT <=60 VOLTS	48528	705	49233	2.86
41043901	CHROME TANNED SPLITS	49296	441916	491212	20.07
84661009	TOOL HOLDERS-OTHERS	4902233	5557	4907790	0.23

Annex 16: India's Sensitive List of Imports from South Asia:(Rs. Lacs)

HS Code	Commodity	Apr-Mar 2002	Apr-Mar 2003(P)	% Growth
4022903	MILK FOR BABIES		0.16	
4022909	OTHERS (E.G.MILK CREAM)		0.35	
4029903	CONDENSED MILK	3.35		
4029909	OTHERS	15.43		
8013101	CASHEW NUTS, RAW	10.38		
8021100	ALMONDS FRSH OR DRIED IN SHELL	656.24	586.38	-10.65
8021200	SHELLED ALMONDS FRSH OR DRIED	2,108.60	2,278.05	8.04
8025000	PISTACHIOS FRESH OR DRIED	916.96	1,152.77	25.72
8029001	BETEL NUT, WHOLE	225.58	333.39	47.79
8029002	BETEL NUT, SPLIT GROUND	14.7	238.86	1,525.38
8029003	NUTS, ARECA	18.86	476.36	2,426.21
8029009	OTHERS	15.83	2.35	-85.16
8051000	ORANGES FRESH OR DRIED		0.5	
8061000	GRAPES FRESH	63.55	1.25	-98.03
8062001	RAISINS	1,997.75	1,674.15	-16.2
8062009	SULTANAS & OTHER DRIED GRAPES	1,094.58	944.32	-13.73
8081000	APPLES FRSH	4.82		
8082000	PEARS & QUINCES FRSH		2.39	
8101000	STRAWBERRIES FRESH		0.03	
8109001	POMEGRANATES FRESH	30.24	41.83	38.32
8109002	TAMARIND FRESH	23.89		
8109004	SITAFAL	0.15		
8109007	LICHI		2.18	
8109009	OTHERS FRESH	45.42	0.41	-99.1
9022002	TEA GREN IN BULK	6.34	20.25	219.26
9024002	TEA BLACK, LEAF IN BULK	61.02	97.22	59.33
9024003	TEA BLACK, DUST IN BULK	41.36	285.53	590.36
9024004	TEA BAGS		11.38	
9024005	TEA BLACK (E.G BALL, BRICKS, TBLTS, ETC)	51.17	556.45	987.43
9024006	TEA BLACK WASTE		80.52	
9030000	MATE	23.96	55.86	133.1
9041101	PEPPER LONG	179.81	650.04	261.52
9041102	LIGHT BLACK PEPPER	618.46	1,334.23	115.73
9041103	BLACK PEPPER GARBLED	783.52	3,272.13	317.62
9041104	BLACK PEPPER UNGARBLED	23.71	365.97	1,443.84
9041119	OTHER PEPPER		106.59	
9061003	CINNAMON TREE FLOWERS	2.05	1.04	-49.29
9070001	CLOVES EXTRACTED	5,692.65	4,978.30	-12.55
9070002	CLOVE, NOT EXTRACTED (OTHER THAN STEM)	4,174.16	891.18	-78.65
9070003	CLOVES STEMS	258.1	614.06	137.92
9083001	CARDAMOMS LARGE (AMOMUM)	4,303.84	4,108.89	-4.53
9083009	OTHERS (INCL. LARGE SEEDS)	3.37	153.02	4,442.41
9101001	GINGER FRESH	753.9	948.71	25.84
9101009	GINGER, NES INCL DRIED	1.33	68.43	5,062.44
9104001	TEJIPAT (LEAVES OF CASSIA LIGNEA)	13.06	5.8	-55.6
10019002	WHEAT (NOT SEED) FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION	33.65	1.88	-94.43
10059000	OTHER MAIZE (CORN)	34.37		
10063001	RICE PARBOILED		2.16	
10063009	RICE EXCPTG PARBOILED (EXCL BASMATI RICE)		77.15	
11010000	WHEAT OR MESLIN FLOUR	121.13	4.64	-96.17
15111000	CRUDE PALM OIL & ITS FRACTNS	5.8	157.64	2,617.58

HS Code	Commodity	Apr-Mar 2002	Apr-Mar 2003(P)	% Growth
15131100	COCONUT (COPRA) CRUDE OIL & FRACTIONS	20.74		
15131900	COCONUT (COPRA) REFINED OIL & FRACTIONS	101.34	23.53	-76.78
15132100	CRUDE PALM KERNEL/BABASU OIL & ITS FRACTNS	125.75	27.94	-77.78
15132900	REFND PALM KERNEL/BABASU OIL & ITS FRACTNS		24.97	
22083000	WHISKIES	1.78	1.25	-29.39
22084001	RUM	4.72		
25010001	COMMON SALT(INCL. IODISED SALT)		3.28	
25010002	ROCK SALT	452.16	239.44	-47.05
40011001	NATRL RUBR LATEX NOT PREVULCANISED	57.42	45.35	-21.02
40012100	NATRL RUBR IN SMKD SHEETS	15.07	5.8	-61.51
40012201	OIL EXTENDED NATURAL RUBBER		8.07	
40012209	OTHR TECHNICALLY SPECIFIED NATURL RUBBER	28.42		
40012901	HEVEA	27.4	23.98	-12.48
40012902	CREPE RUBBER FROM LATEX-PALE LATEX CREPE		6.38	
40012909	OTHER NATRL RUBBR NON-LATEX	100.53	90.12	-10.36
50020001	MULBERRY RAW SILK	188.39		
50020002	NON-MULBERRY SILK	8.03		
50050003	YARN SPUN FROM MULBERRY SILK WASTE OTHER THAN NOIL	36		
52010025	FOREIGN COTTON OF ALL STAPLE LENGTHS	1,626.28	1.94	-99.88
52030000	COTTON CARDED OR COMBED	85.18	2.03	-97.62
66011000	GARDEN OR SIMILAR UMBRELLAS	0.22		
66019900	OTHER UMBRELLAS	0.22		
68022101	MARBLE BLOCKS/TILES,POLISHED	321.79	89.72	-72.12
68022109	OTHERS	109.41	198.66	81.57
68029100	OTHER MARBLE TRAVERTINE & ALABASTER	91.1		
68029900	OTHER STONE	3.27		
69081001	CERAMIC MOSAIC CUBES	10.39	3.53	-66.02
69081002	CERAMIC MOSAIC TILES	4.33	16.38	278.54
69081009	OTHERS		4.07	
69089001	CERAMIC MOSAIC CUBES		2.67	
69089002	CERAMIC MOSAIC TILES	10.97	62.76	471.91
69089009	OTHERS	8.81	40	353.89
70132900	OTHER DRINKING GLASSES		4.03	
83012000	LOCKS OF A KIND USED FOR MOTOR VEHICLES		0.13	
83013000	LOCKS OF A KIND USED FOR FURNITURE		1.48	
83015000	CLASPS & FRAMES WTH CLASPS, INCRPRTING LCKS		0.02	
87032103	SECOND HAND/USED MOTOR CARS(INCLUDING JEEP & LAND ROVER), ASSEMBLED		0.37	
87032303	SECOND HAND OR USED MOTOR CARS INCL JEEP & LAND ROVER, ASSEMBLED	3.16	1.81	-42.52
87033303	SECOND HND/USD MOTR CARS, JEEP ETC, ASSMBLD	2.31		
95010001	WHEELED TOYS DESIGNED TO BE RIDDEN, ETC	0.25		
95021003	DOLLS OF PLASTIC		1.75	
95032000	REDUCD SIZE("SCALE") MODL ASSMBLY KITS, W/N WRKNG MODLS, EXCL THOSE OF SBHDG NO.950310	0.77	0.02	-97.46
95034100	STIFFD TOYS RPRSNTNG ANMLS/NON-HUMAN CREATR	7.09	5.3	-25.24
96081000	BALL POINT PENS		3.48	
96082000	FELT-TTPD & OTHR POROUS-TIPD PENS & MRKRS		0.8	
	Total	27,886.37	27,525.87	-1.29

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