

APPENDIX TABLES

Table AI.1
Balance of payments, 2000-05
(US\$ million)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Current account	-2,666	3,400	6,345	14,083	-2,470
(Per cent of GDP)	(-0.6)	(0.7)	(1.2)	(2.3)	(-0.4)
Goods and services balance	-10,768	-8,250	-7,047	-3,574	-18,276
Goods balance	-12,460	-11,574	-10,690	-13,718	-33,702
Exports (f.o.b.)	45,452	44,703	53,774	66,285	85,206
Imports (c.i.f.)	57,912	56,277	64,464	80,003	118,908
Services balance	1,692	3,324	3,643	10,144	15,426
Receipts	16,268	17,140	20,763	26,868	43,249
Travel	3,497	3,137	3,312	5,037	6,666
Transportation	2,046	2,161	2,536	3,207	4,683
Insurance	270	288	369	419	870
Software services	6,341	7,556	9,600	12,800	17,700
Other	4,114	3,998	4,946	5,405	13,330
Payments	14,576	13,816	17,120	16,724	27,823
Travel	2,804	3,014	3,341	3,602	5,249
Transportation	3,558	3,467	3,272	2,328	4,539
Insurance	223	280	350	363	722
Software services	591	672	737	476	800
Other	7,400	6,383	9,420	9,955	16,513
Income	-5,004	-4,206	-3,446	-4,505	-4,979
Credit	2,682	3,379	3,522	3,904	4,593
Investment income	2,554	3,254	3,405	3,774	4,124
Compensation of employees	128	125	117	130	469
Debit	7,686	7,585	6,968	8,409	9,572
Investment income	7,218	7,098	6,949	7,531	8,219
Compensation of employees	468	487	19	878	1,353
Current transfers (net)	13,106	15,856	16,838	22,162	20,785
Credit	13,317	16,218	17,640	22,736	21,691
Official	252	458	451	554	616
Private	13,065	15,760	17,189	22,182	21,075
Debit	211	362	802	574	906
Official	0	0	0	0	356
Private	211	362	802	574	550
Capital account	8,840	8,551	10,840	16,736	28,022
(Per cent of GDP)	(1.9)	(1.8)	(2.1)	(2.8)	(4.0)
Direct investment	3,272	4,734	3,217	2,388	3,713
In India	4,031	6,125	5,036	4,322	5,987
Abroad	-759	-1,391	-1,819	-1,934	-2,274
Portfolio investment	2,590	1,952	944	11,356	9,287
Assets	2,760	2,021	979	11,356	9,311
Liabilities	-170	-69	-35	0	-24
Loans	5,264	-1,261	-3,850	-4,364	10,909
External assistance	410	1,117	-3,128	-2,858	1,923
Commercial borrowing, net	4,303	-1,585	-1,692	-2,925	5,194
Short-term credit, net	551	-793	970	1,419	3,792
Banking capital	-1,961	2,864	10,425	6,033	3,874
Commercial banks	-1,882	2,660	10,135	6,501	3,979
Assets	-4,174	-444	5,113	789	-47

Table AI.1 (cont'd)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Liabilities	2,292	3,104	5,022	5,712	4,026
NRI deposits, net ^a	2,316	2,754	2,978	3,642	-964
Other	-79	204	290	-468	-105
Rupee debt service, net	-617	-519	-474	-376	-417
Other capital net	292	781	578	1,699	656
Net errors and omission	-305	-194	-200	602	607
Overall balance of payments	5,868	11,757	16,985	31,421	26,159
Foreign exchange reserves (US\$ billion, end-period)	42.3	54.1	76.1	113.0	141.5
in months of imports	8.8	11.5	14.2	16.9	14.3

a NRI = Non-resident Indians.

Source: Reserve Bank of India, *RBI Bulletin* (various issues).

Table AI.2
Merchandise imports by group of products, 2000-06
 (US\$ million and per cent)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Total imports (US\$ million)	51,377.3	51,908.5	61,118.1	77,202.4	108,248.0	149,750.0
	<i>(Per cent)</i>					
Total primary products	47.0	45.1	44.6	41.2	42.4	43.3
Agriculture	7.6	9.3	8.3	8.3	6.4	4.9
Food	4.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	4.0	3.1
4222 Palm oil, fractions	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.3	1.6	0.7
4211 Soya bean oil, fractions	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
Agricultural raw material	3.2	3.8	2.9	3.0	2.4	1.9
2475 Wood, non-coniferous, in the rough, or roughly squared	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6
Mining	39.4	35.8	36.3	32.9	36.0	38.4
Ores and other minerals	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.7	3.1
2831 Copper ores and concentrates	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8
2823 Other ferrous waste and scrap	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
Non-ferrous metals	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6
Fuels	34.7	30.7	32.0	29.0	31.6	33.7
3330 Crude oils of petroleum and bituminous minerals	28.6	25.1	26.2	24.1	24.2	26.1
3212 Other coal, whether or pulverized, not agglomerated	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.2
3425 Butanes, liquefied	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7
Manufactures	42.9	45.5	48.0	49.7	48.8	48.4
Iron and steel	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.4	3.0
Chemicals	9.0	10.1	9.2	9.5	10.0	9.3
5223 Inorganic acid and oxides	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8
5112 Cyclic hydrocarbons	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6
Other semi-manufactures	12.1	11.7	12.3	11.8	11.3	8.4
6672 Diamonds (excl. industrial, sorted) not mounted/set	9.3	8.8	9.7	9.0	8.5	6.0
Machinery and transport equipment	15.1	16.2	18.9	20.9	20.1	22.8
Power generating machines	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Other non-electrical machinery	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.5	6.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Office machines & telecommunication equipment	5.3	5.4	7.1	7.8	7.4	7.3
7643 Radio or television transmission apparatus	0.4	0.6	1.4	2.4	2.3	2.5
7599 Parts and accessories of 751.1, 751.2, 751.9 and 752	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9
7641 Electrical apparatus for line telephony/telegraphy	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7
7649 Parts and accessories for apparatus of division 76	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
Other electrical machines	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0
Automotive products	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8

Table AI.2 (cont'd)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Other transport equipment	1.6	2.0	2.9	3.7	3.4	5.6
7923 Aeroplanes and other aircraft, mechanically-propelled (other than helicopters), of an unladen weight exceeding 2,000 kg but not exceeding 15,000 kg	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	2.9
7932 Ships, boats, etc. (excl. pleasure craft, tugs, etc.)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.0
Textiles	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
Clothing	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other consumer goods	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.6
8987 Records and other recorded media (not magnetic tapes) for sound or similar recorded phenomena (including matrices and masters for the production of records, but excluding products of groups 882 and 883)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6
Other	10.1	9.4	7.4	9.1	10.4	8.2
9310 Special transactions and commodities not classified by type	1.8	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.9
Gold	8.3	8.1	6.3	8.3	9.5	7.3
9710 Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	8.3	8.1	6.3	8.3	9.5	7.3

Source: UNSD, Comtrade database (SITC Rev.3).

Table AI.3
Merchandise exports by group of products, 2000-06
 (US\$ million and per cent)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Total exports (US\$ million)	45,249.6	44,306.5	52,471.4	63,035.5	79,834.1	103,404.2
	<i>(Per cent)</i>					
Total primary products	21.3	22.3	22.8	22.7	31.4	29.2
Agriculture	14.1	14.1	13.4	12.6	14.0	10.4
Food	12.9	13.1	12.3	11.3	12.9	8.9
0423 Rice, milled, semi-milled	1.4	1.5	2.3	1.4	0.0	1.4
0813 Oil-cake, oilseed residues	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.1
0361 Crustaceans, frozen	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.9
Agricultural raw material	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.5
Mining	7.2	8.2	9.5	10.2	17.4	18.7
Ores and other minerals	2.0	2.2	3.2	3.0	5.6	5.4
2815 Iron ores and concentrates, not agglomerated	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.6	3.4	3.4
Non-ferrous metals	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8
6821 Copper anodes; alloys; unwrought	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7
Fuels	4.3	5.0	5.1	5.8	10.3	11.5
Manufactures	76.5	74.7	74.8	76.1	76.0	69.8
Iron and steel	2.9	2.6	4.1	4.5	6.0	4.8
6741 Flat-rolled products, iron/steel, zinc plated	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.5	1.1
Chemicals	10.5	10.8	11.2	11.6	12.9	11.6
5169 Organic chemicals, n.e.s.	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.6
5429 Medicaments, n.e.s.	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6
5112 Cyclic hydrocarbons	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8
Other semi-manufactures	21.1	20.8	21.2	20.2	19.4	17.5
6672 Diamonds (excl. industrial, sorted) not mounted/set	13.9	13.5	14.1	13.0	12.9	11.3
Machinery and transport equipment	7.9	8.6	8.4	9.7	10.8	10.9
Power generating machines	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4
Other non-electrical machinery	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Office machines and telecommunication equipment	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0
Other electrical machines	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7
Automotive products	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.6
7843 Other motor vehicle parts and accessories of 722, 781 to 783	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1
7812 Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, n.e.s.	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other transport equipment	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.0
Textiles	13.3	12.1	11.5	10.9	8.8	8.2
6513 Cotton yarn, excluding thread	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.4
6585 Curtains and other textile furnishing, n.e.s.	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Clothing	13.7	12.4	11.5	10.5	8.3	8.9
8427 Blouses/shirts, women's/girls', not knitted/crocheted	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.3

Table AI.3 (cont'd)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
8454 T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.1
8425 Skirts and divided skirts, women's/girls', not knitted/crocheted	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8
8415 Shirts	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8
Other consumer goods	7.2	7.4	6.9	8.7	9.8	7.9
8973 Jewellery of gold, silver or platinum metals (except watches)	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.8	3.4
Other	2.2	2.9	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.0

Source: UNSD, Comtrade database (SITC Rev.3).

Table AI.4
Merchandise exports by destination, 2000-06
 (US\$ million and per cent)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Total exports (US\$ million)	45,249.6	44,306.5	52,471.4	63,035.5	79,834.1	103,404.2
	<i>(Per cent)</i>					
America	24.7	23.1	24.6	21.0	20.1	20.8
United States	20.9	19.4	20.7	18.0	16.5	16.9
Other America	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.0	3.6	3.9
Brazil	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.1
Europe	25.9	24.8	24.2	24.6	23.4	24.2
EC(25)	24.0	23.2	22.5	22.7	21.5	22.5
United Kingdom	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.9
Germany	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.3	3.5
Belgium	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.8
Italy	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.4
The Netherlands	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.4
France	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Spain	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
EFTA	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6
Other Europe	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) ^a	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2
Africa	5.3	6.6	5.9	6.0	6.7	6.8
South Africa	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.5
Middle East	11.3	11.5	13.0	14.7	15.5	14.6
United Arab Emirates	5.8	5.7	6.3	8.0	8.8	8.3
Saudi Arabia	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
Israel	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
Iran Islamic Rep.	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2
Asia	26.2	27.0	30.2	31.7	32.5	32.2
China	1.9	2.2	3.7	4.6	6.6	6.6
Japan	4.0	3.4	3.5	2.7	2.5	2.4
Six East Asian Traders	12.3	12.7	12.7	13.2	13.7	14.2
Singapore	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.3	4.8	5.3
Hong Kong, China	5.9	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.5	4.3
Korea, Rep. of	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8
Malaysia	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1
Other Asia	7.9	8.7	10.1	11.2	9.7	9.1
Sri Lanka	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.0
Bangladesh	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.0	1.6
Indonesia	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.3
Other	4.1	4.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2
<i>Memorandum:</i>						
APEC	46.3	45.2	48.3	45.4	45.5	45.8
ASEAN	6.6	7.9	8.8	9.1	10.1	10.1
EC(15)	23.4	22.5	21.9	21.8	20.9	21.8

^a Commonwealth of Independent States comprises Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

Source: UNSD, Comtrade database (SITC Rev.3).

Table AI.5
Merchandise imports by origin, 2000-06
(US\$ million and per cent)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Total imports (US\$ million)	51,377.3	51,908.5	61,118.1	77,202.4	108,248.0	149,750.0
	<i>(Per cent)</i>					
America	8.2	9.1	9.9	8.9	8.8	8.8
United States	6.0	6.1	7.3	6.4	6.3	6.3
Other America	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4
Europe	27.6	26.6	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.2
EC(25)	21.1	20.6	20.8	19.2	17.1	17.2
Germany	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	4.0
Belgium	5.7	5.4	6.0	5.1	4.2	3.2
France	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.7	2.8
United Kingdom	6.3	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.2	2.6
Italy	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
Sweden	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
EFTA	6.3	5.7	4.0	4.6	5.5	4.6
Switzerland	6.3	5.6	3.8	4.2	5.3	4.4
Other Europe	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) ^a	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0
Russian Federation	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.4
Africa	4.1	5.1	5.6	4.1	3.5	3.3
South Africa	2.0	2.8	3.4	2.4	2.0	1.7
Middle East	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.7	7.9	6.7
United Arab Emirates	1.3	1.8	1.6	2.6	4.2	2.9
Saudi Arabia	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1
Asia	22.6	25.3	24.3	29.1	27.3	27.4
China	3.0	4.0	4.5	5.2	6.2	7.3
Japan	3.6	4.2	3.0	3.4	2.9	2.7
Six East Asian Traders	10.4	10.3	10.5	12.6	10.9	10.1
Korea, Rep. of	1.8	2.2	2.5	3.6	3.1	3.1
Singapore	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.2
Malaysia	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.6
Hong Kong, China	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.5
Chinese Taipei	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Thailand	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other Asia	5.7	6.8	6.3	7.9	7.3	7.3
Australia	2.1	2.5	2.2	3.4	3.3	3.3
Indonesia	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.0
Other	31.0	27.4	29.0	26.6	27.8	29.7
Memorandum:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
APEC	29.2	31.9	32.4	36.5	34.5	34.6
ASEAN	8.2	8.5	8.4	9.5	8.1	7.3
EC(15)	20.8	20.3	20.4	18.8	16.8	16.9

^a Commonwealth of Independent States comprises Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

Source: UNSD, Comtrade database (SITC Rev.3).

Table AI.6
Foreign direct investment inflows/outflows by economic activity, 2000-06
 (US\$ million)

Economic activity	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06 ^a
Total inflows (US\$ million)	4,031.0	6,130.0	5,095.0 (3,134)	4,322.0 (2,634)	6,052.0 (3,755)	7,722.0 (5,546)
Electronics and electrical equipment	(644)	(532)	(721)	(1,451)
Services	(326)	(269)	(469)	(581)
Telecommunication	(223)	(116)	(129)	(680)
Transportation industry	(455)	(308)	(179)	(222)
Fuels (Power and oil refinery)	(118)	(113)	(166)	(94)
Chemicals (other than fertilizers)	(129)	(20)	(198)	(447)
Food processing industry	(37)	(111)	(38)	(42)
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	(40)	(109)	(292)	(172)
Cement and gypsum products	(21)	(10)	(0)	(452)
Metallurgical industries	(47)	(32)	(192)	(153)
Other	(1,094)	(1,014)	(1,370)	(1,257)
Total outflows (US\$ million)	999.0	1,559.0	1,927.0	2,076.0	2,333.0	3,150.0

.. Not available.

a Provisional.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey 2006/07; data in brackets were provided by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and are based only on equity capital components.

Table AI.7
Foreign direct investment inflows/outflows by country, 2000-06
(US\$ million)

Economic activity	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05 ^a	2005/06 ^a
Total inflows	4,031.0	6,130.0	5,095.0 (3,134)	4,322.0 (2,634)	6,052.0 (3,755)	7,722.0 (5,546)
Mauritius	(788)	(567)	(1,129)	(2,570)
United States	(319)	(360)	(669)	(502)
Japan	(412)	(78)	(126)	(208)
Netherlands	(176)	(489)	(267)	(76)
United Kingdom	(340)	(167)	(101)	(266)
Germany	(144)	(81)	(145)	(303)
Singapore	(38)	(37)	(184)	(275)
France	(112)	(38)	(117)	(18)
Korea, Rep. of	(39)	(24)	(35)	(60)
Switzerland	(93)	(45)	(77)	(96)
Other	(673)	(748)	(904)	(1,172)
Total outflows (US\$ million)	999.0	1,559.0	1,927.0	2,076.0	2,333.0	3,150.0

.. Not available.

a Provisional.

Source: Ministry of Finance (2007b), *Economic Survey 2006/07*; data in brackets were provided by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and are based only on equity capital components.

Table AII.1
Status of notifications to the WTO, January 2002 to 18 January 2007

WTO Agreement	Description of requirement	Periodicity	Document symbol of most recent notification or number of notifications
Agreement on Implementation of Article VI (Anti-dumping)			
Article 18.5	Laws and regulations	Once by March 1995, then changes	G/ADP/N/1/IND/2/Suppl.4, 3 November 2006
Article 16.4	Anti-dumping actions taken	Semi-annual	G/ADP/N/145/IND, 27 November 2006 and Corr.1, 18 December 2006
Article 16.5	Notification of domestic procedures and authorities competent to initiate and conduct investigations	Once, then changes	G/ADP/N/1/IND/2/Suppl.4, 3 November 2006
Agreement on Agriculture			
Articles 10 and 18.2	Export subsidies (ES:2)	Annual	G/AG/N/IND/3, 1 March 2002
Articles 10 and 18.2	Export Subsidies (ES:1)	Annual	G/AG/N/IND/3, 1 March 2002
Article 18.2	Domestic support	Annual	G/AG/N/IND/2, 11 June 2002
Article 18.2	Information on tariff quotas administration (MA:1)	Once, then changes	None
Article 18.2	Volume of imports under tariff quotas (MA:2)	Annual	None
GATT 1994			
Customs valuation			
Article VII	Laws and regulations	Once, then changes	G/VAL/N/1/IND/3, 15 July 2002
Article VII	Checklist of issues		G/VAL/N/2/IND/1, 15 July 2002 G/VAL/N/2/IND/1/Corr.1, 22 July 2002
State trading			
Article XVII:4(a)	Notification of products traded by state enterprises	Once, then changes	G/STR/N/7/IND, 8 October 2001
Free-trade agreements			
Article XXIV:7(a)	Free Trade Agreements		WT/COMTD/N/16, 27 June 2002
Market access			
Article XXVIII:5	Modification of Schedule under the provisions of Art XXVIII		G/MA/166, 2 November 2005
Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures			
Articles 1.4(a) and 8.2(b)	Laws and regulations relevant to import licensing	Once, then changes	G/LIC/N/1/IND/7, 11 November 2004
Articles 1.4 and 5.1	Notification of licensing procedures and changes	Within 60 days of the publication of changes	G/LIC/N/1/IND/9, G/LIC/N/2/IND/8, 25 September 2006
Article 7.3	Questionnaire; rules and information concerning procedures for the submission of applications	Annual for questionnaire; rules and information, once then changes	G/LIC/N/3/IND/8, 22 September 2006
Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures			
Article 32.6	Laws and regulations	Once by March 1995, then changes	G/SCM/N/1/IND/2/Suppl.4, 3 November 2006
Article 25.11	Countervailing duty actions taken	Semi-annual and when measure taken	G/SCM/N/138/Add.1/Rev.1, 18 October 2006
Article 27.13	Privatization programmes	Ad hoc	None
Article 25.1	Subsidies programmes	Annual	G/SCM/N/71/IND, 19 October 2001
Article 25.12	Notification of domestic procedures and authorities competent to initiate and conduct investigations	Once, then changes	G/SCM/N/1/IND/2/Suppl.4, 3 November 2006

Table AII.1 (cont'd)

WTO Agreement	Description of requirement	Periodicity	Document symbol of most recent notification or number of notifications
Agreement on Safeguards			
Article 12.6	Laws and regulations	Once by March 1995, then changes	G/SG/N/1/IND/2/Suppl.1, 20 August 1999
Article 12.1(a)	Initiation of investigation relating to serious injury or threat thereof	Ad hoc	G/SG/N/6/IND/16, 4 August 2004; and G/SG/N/6/IND/16/Corr.1, 6 December 2004
Article 12.1(b)	Finding of serious injury or threat thereof caused by increased imports	Ad hoc	G/SG/N/8/IND/14, 1 March 2005
	Notification of termination of safeguard investigation	Ad hoc	G/SG/N/9/IND/1, 21 October 1998
Article 12.1(c)	Decision to apply or extend a safeguard measure	Ad hoc	G/SG/N/10/IND/8, 18 December 2002
Article 12.4	Notification of provisional safeguard measures	Ad hoc	None
Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures			
Article 6, Annex B	Notification of emergency measures	Ad hoc	G/SPS/N/IND/46, 11 August 2006
Article 7, Annex B	Notification of changes in sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Ad hoc	2007 – 2 (G/SPS/N/IND/50-51) 2006 – 16 (G/SPS/N/IND/33-45, 47-49) 2005 – 15 (G/SPS/N/IND/17-30 and 32) 2004 – 8 (G/SPS/N/IND/12-16) 2003 – 0 2002 – 3 (G/SPS/N/IND/9-11)
Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade			
Article 15.2	Laws and regulations	Once, then change	None
Article 10.6	Information about Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment Procedures	Ad hoc	2006 – 11 (G/TBT/IND/12-22) 2005 – 2 (G/TBT/IND/10-11) 2004 – 0 2003 – 0 2002 – 9 (G/TBT/IND/1-9)
Agreement on Textiles and Clothing			
Articles 2.8 and 2:11	Notification of programmes of integration	12 months before their coming into effect	G/TMB/N/468, 12 March 2004
Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)			
Article 6.2	Publications in which TRIMs may be found	Once, then changes	G/TRIMS/N/2/Rev.14, 22 September 2005
Article 5.1	Investment Measures	Once by March 1995, then changes	G/TRIMS/N/1/IND/1/Add.2, 8 May 1996
Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)			
Article 63.2	Laws and regulations	Once, then changes	IP/N/1/IND/P/2, IP/N/1/IND/P/3, and IP/N/1/IND/P/4, 10 June 2005
Article 69	Contact points	Once, then changes	IP/N/3/Rev.9, 8 November 2005
Article 4(d)	Notification of international agreements related to the protection of intellectual property and which entered into force prior to the entry into force of the WTO agreement	Ad hoc	None
GATS			
Article III:3	Changes to laws and regulations affecting services	Ad hoc	None
Article VIII:4	Monopolies and exclusive providers of services	Ad hoc	None

Source: WTO Central Registry of Notifications.

Table AII.2
Disputes in the WTO involving India, 2002-06

Complaint by/Issue under dispute	Consultations/Panel	Appeals/Implementation
Complaints against India		
DS146–European Communities (Measures Affecting the Automotive Sector)	6 October 1998: Consultations requested 12 October 2000: Panel requested 17 November 2000: Panel established (also relating to WT/DS175) 21 December 2001: Panel report circulated concluding that India had acted inconsistently with its obligations under Article III:4 and Article XI of the GATT 1994. The Panel recommended that the DSB request India to bring its measures into conformity with its WTO obligations	31 January 2002: India appealed decision but withdrew its appeal on 14 March 2002 19 March 2002: Report of the Appellate Body circulated 5 April 2002: DSB adopted the Appellate Body Report 24 July 2002: Reasonable period of time to implement the recommendations and rulings of the DSB agreed as five months (from 5 April 2002 to 5 September 2002) 6 November 2002: India notified the WTO that it had fully complied with the DSB's rulings and recommendations
DS279–European Communities (Import Restrictions maintained under the Export and Import Policy 2002-2007)	23 December 2002: Consultations requested 17 January 2003: request to join consultations by the United States 6 February 2003: India accepted that the United States join consultations	
DS304–European Communities (Anti-dumping Measures on Imports of Certain Products from the European Communities and/or Member States) ^a	8 December 2003: Consultations requested 19 December 2003: request to join the consultations by Turkey 19 December 2003: request to join the consultations by Chinese Taipei 22 January 2004: India accepted the requests by Turkey and Chinese Taipei	
DS306–Bangladesh (Anti-Dumping Measures on Batteries from Bangladesh)	28 January 2004: Request for consultations 11 February 2004: Request to join consultations by the European Communities 20 February 2006: A mutually satisfactory solution to the dispute notified by Bangladesh and India	
DS318–Chinese Taipei (Anti-dumping measures on certain products from the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu)	28 October 2004: Request for consultations	
Cases brought by India		
DS141–European Communities (Anti-dumping duties on imports of cotton-type bed linen from India)	3 August 1998: Request for consultations 7 September 1999: Panel requested 27 October 1999: Panel established 30 October 2000: Panel report circulated concluding that the EC did not act inconsistently with its obligations under Articles 2.2., 2.2.2., 3.1., 3.4., 3.5., 5.3, 5.4 and 12.2.2 of the AD Agreement but that it did act inconsistently with its obligations under Articles 2.4.2, 3.4 and 15	1 December 2000: EC notified intention to appeal 1 March 2001: Appellate Body report circulated upholding some of the Panel's findings and reversing others 12 March 2001: DSB adopted Appellate Body Report 5 April 2001: EC announced intention to implement DSB recommendations 26 April 2001: the parties notified the DSB that the reasonable period of time would be from 12 March 2001 to 14 August 2001 13 September 2001: India and the EC reached agreement regarding procedures under Articles 21 and 22 of the DSU

Table AII.2 (cont'd)

Complaint by/Issue under dispute	Consultations/Panel	Appeals/Implementation
DS141 (cont'd)		<p>8 March 2002: India requested consultations under Article 21.5 of the DSU</p> <p>4 April 2002: India requested establishment of a panel (request revised on 7 May 2002)</p> <p>22 May 2002: Panel established</p> <p>8 January 2003: India appealed the panel report</p> <p>8 April 2003: Appellate Body report issued upholding some of the conclusions of the panel but reversing others</p> <p>24 April 2003: Appellate Body Report adopted by the DSB</p>
DS206–United States (Anti-dumping and countervailing measures on steel plate from India)	<p>4 October 2000: Consultations requested</p> <p>7 June 2001: Panel requested</p> <p>24 July 2001: Panel established</p> <p>28 June 2002: Panel report circulated finding, <i>inter alia</i>, that the United States acted inconsistently with Article 6 and Paragraph 3 of Annex II of the Agreement</p>	<p>29 July 2002: DSB adopted the Panel Report</p> <p>27 August 2002: United States notified its intention to implement the panel's rulings</p> <p>1 October 2002: Reasonable period of time for implementing Panel's findings notified by both parties</p> <p>17 January 2003: Notification of modification of reasonable period of time by both parties (to expire on 31 January 2003)</p> <p>14 February 2003: Notification of procedures to be followed in implementing the DSB decision</p>
DS217–United States (Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000)	<p>21 December 2000: Consultations requested</p> <p>23 August 2001: Panel established</p> <p>16 September 2002: Report circulated concluding that the Act was inconsistent with AD Articles 5.4, 18.1 and 18.4, SCM Articles 11.4, 32.1 and 32.5, Articles VI:2 and VI:3 of the GATT 1994 and Article XVI:4 of the WTO Agreement but was consistent with AD Articles 8.3, and 15, SCM Articles 4.10, 7.9 and 18.3 and Article X:3(a) of the GATT 1994</p>	<p>18 October 2002: Panel decision appealed</p> <p>16 January 2003: Appellate Body report, <i>inter alia</i>, agreed with the Panel's findings that the Act was contrary to Article 18.1 of the AD Agreement and Article 32.1 of the SCM Agreement, that the United States had failed to comply with Article 18.4 of the AD Agreement, Article 32.5 of the SCM Agreement and Article XVI:4 of the WTO Agreement but reversed the findings of inconsistency with Article 5.4 of the AD Agreement and Article 11.4 of the SCM Agreement</p> <p>27 January 2003: Arbitration requested</p> <p>13 June 2003: Reasonable period of time set at 11 months (expiring 27 December 2003)</p> <p>15 January 2004: India notified recourse to Article 22.2 of the DSU</p> <p>23 January 2004: United States requested arbitration</p> <p>10 November 2004: India requested DSB considered recourse to Article 22.7 of the DSU</p> <p>31 August 2004: Decision by arbitrator allowed India to suspend concessions or other obligations in the form of an additional import duty above bound customs duties on a list of products from the United States</p>
DS243–United States (Rules of origin for textiles and apparel products)	<p>11 January 2002: Consultations requested</p> <p>7 May 2002: Panel requested</p> <p>24 June 2002: Panel established</p> <p>20 June 2003: Panel report issued finding against India</p>	

Table AII.2 (cont'd)

Complaint by/Issue under dispute	Consultations/Panel	Appeals/Implementation
DS246–European Communities (Conditions for the Granting of Tariff Preferences to Developing Countries)	5 March 2002: Consultations requested 6 December 2002: Panel requested 27 January 2003: Panel established	1 December 2003: Panel report concluded that, <i>inter alia</i> , the EC's arrangements were inconsistent with Article I:1 of GATT 1994 and that the EC had failed to justify these measures under the enabling clause or under Article XX(b) of GATT 1994 8 January 2004: the EC appealed the decision 7 April 2004: Appellate Body report issued upholding, <i>inter alia</i> , some of the Panel's conclusions on Article 1.1 of the GATT but finding against the Panel's decisions on the terms "discriminatory" and "developing countries". The APB report also upheld the Panel's conclusion that the EC failed to justify the arrangements under Paragraph 2(a) of the Enabling Clause 16 July 2004: India requested arbitration 20 September 2004: Arbitrator sets expiry of reasonable period of time at 1 July 2005 7 July 2005: EC notifies adoption of new GSP Regulation by the European Council (no. 980/2005 of 27 June 2005)
DS345–United States (Customs Bond Directive for Merchandise Subject to Anti-Dumping/ Countervailing Duties)	6 June 2006: Consultations requested 13 October 2006: Panel requested	

a Title amended to "India–Anti-dumping measures on imports of certain products from the European Communities" on 23 December 2003 (WTO document WT/DS304/1/Corr.1, 23 December 2003).

Source: WTO documents.

Table AII.3
Foreign investment requirements, December 2006

Sector	Equity	Approval process
Agriculture (including plantations except tea plantation)	Prohibited	
Floriculture, horticulture, seed development, animal husbandry, pisciculture and cultivation of vegetables under controlled conditions and services related to agri and allied sectors	100%	Automatic
Tea (including plantations)	100%, subject to certain conditions ^a	FIPB
Processing and warehousing of coffee and rubber	100%	Automatic (Press note 4, 2006)
Mining		
Coal and lignite mining for captive consumption by power projects, and iron & steel, cement production and other eligible activities permitted under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973	100%	Automatic
Exploration and mining of diamonds and precious stones, gold, silver, and minerals	100%	Automatic (Press note 4, 2006)
Petroleum & natural gas		
Other than refining	100%	Automatic subject to sectoral regulations; and in the case of actual trading and marketing of petroleum products, divestment of 26% equity in favour of Indian partner/public within five years
Refining	26% for PSUs and 100% for private companies	FIPB approval in case of PSUs Automatic in case of private companies
Power		
Electricity generation (except atomic energy), transmission and distribution	100%	Automatic subject to compliance with regulations under the Electricity Act (Press note 4, 2006)
Power trading		
Atomic energy		
Atomic minerals	Prohibited	
Mining and mineral separation, value addition and integrated activities	74%, subject to Department of Atomic Energy guidelines	FIPB
Others	Prohibited	
Manufacturing		
Cigars and cigarettes of tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	100%	Subject to industrial licensing
Distillation and brewing of alcoholic drinks	100%	Automatic (Press note 4, 2006) subject to license by Appropriate Authority
Small-scale industry	24% in a small-scale unit. FDI above 24% is subject to industrial licence with a mandatory export obligation of 50% of annual production and the manufacturer losing small scale status	Automatic up to 24%; otherwise through the FIPB
Drugs/pharmaceuticals	100%	Automatic
Manufacturing of telecommunication equipment	100%	Automatic
Pollution control equipment	100%	Automatic
Defence production	26%	FIPB subject to guidelines issued Press note 2 (2002) and industrial licensing

Table AII.3 (cont'd)

Sector	Equity	Approval process
Industrial explosives including detonating fuses, safety fuses, gun powder, nitrocellulose and matches	100%	Automatic (Press note 4, 2006) subject to industrial licensing and regulations under Explosives Act
Hazardous chemicals	100%	Automatic (Press note 4, 2006) subject to industrial licensing and other sectoral regulations
Services		
Financial services		
Banking	74% (FDI plus FII)	Subject to Reserve Bank of India guidelines
Non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) ^b	100% under minimum capitalization norms ^c	Subject to Reserve Bank of India guidelines
Insurance	26% (FDI plus FII)	Automatic subject to obtaining a licence from the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority
Telecommunications		
Basic, cellular, value added services and global mobile personal communications by satellite	74% (FDI plus FII etc.)	Automatic up to 49% FIPB beyond 49% Subject to licensing and security requirements as notified in Press note 5, 2005
ISPs with gateways, radio-paging and end-to-end bandwidth	74%	Automatic up to 49% FIPB beyond 49% Subject to licensing and security requirements as notified in Press note 5, 2005
ISPs not providing gateways (for satellite and submarine cables), infrastructure providers providing dark fibre (IP Category I), electronic mail and voice mail	100% subject to certain conditions ^a	FIPB for investment above 49% and subject to licensing and security requirements
Satellites		
Establishment and operation of satellite	74%	FIPB, subject to sectoral guidelines issued by Department of Space/ISRO
Courier services for carrying packages, parcels and other items which do not come within the ambit of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898	100%	FIPB, subject to existing laws and exclusion of activity relating to distribution of letters which is exclusively reserved for the State
Transport		
Air transport services	49% (100% by non-resident Indians)	Automatic, subject to no direct or indirect equity participation by foreign airlines
Airports	100%	74% automatic; above 74% requiring government approval
Greenfield airports	100%	Automatic (Press note 4, 2006)
Construction and maintenance of ports and harbours, roads and highways	100%	Automatic
Mass rapid metro transit system	100%	Automatic
Railways- passenger transportation	Prohibited	
Maritime transport services ^d	100%	Automatic
Inland waterways transport services ^d	100%	Automatic
Trading		
Retail trade of "single brand" products	51% (Press note 3, 2006)	Requires government approval (Press note 4, 2006)
Cash and carry wholesale trading and export trading	100%	Automatic
Housing/real estate^e	100% only by non-resident Indians	Automatic

Table AII.3 (cont'd)

Sector	Equity	Approval process
Construction development projects	100%	Automatic subject to conditions (Press note 2, 2005)
Broadcasting	49% (FDI plus FII) for hardware facilities such as up-linking, HUB, etc. and cable network; 49% (FDI plus FII) for DTH (direct to home) with FDI not exceeding 20%	Subject to government approval
FM broadcasting	FDI plus FII up to 20%	Subject to government approval
Films	100% subject to certain conditions	Automatic
Print media	100% in publishing/printing scientific and technical magazines, periodicals and journals; 26% in publishing newspapers and periodicals dealing in news and current affairs	FIPB, subject to guidelines issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Advertising	100%	Automatic
Hotel and tourism/restaurants	100%	Automatic
Professional services - other than legal services, accounting/auditing & book keeping and taxation service	100%	Automatic
Health services	100%	Automatic
Education services	100%	Automatic
Lottery business, gambling and betting	Prohibited	

- a Compulsory divestment of 26% of equity in favour of Indian partner/Indian public within five years; and prior state government approval required for any future land use change.
- b Merchant banking, underwriting, portfolio management services, investment advisory services, financial consultancy, stock broking, asset management, venture capital, custodial services, factoring, credit reference agencies, credit rating agencies, leasing and finance, housing finance, foreign exchange broking, credit card business, money changing business, micro credit, and rural credit.
- c For fund-based NBFCs: for FDI up to 51% US\$0.5 million must be brought upfront; for FDI above 51% and up to 75%, US\$5 million to be brought upfront; for FDI above 75%, US\$50 million, of which US\$7.5 million to be brought upfront and the balance in 24 months. For non-fund-based activities minimum capitalization of US\$0.5 million for all permitted activities. Foreign investors may set up wholly owned subsidiaries without being required to disinvest a minimum of 25% of equity to Indian entities subject to bringing in US\$50 million (US\$7.5 million upfront and balance in 24 months); joint ventures operating NBFCs with 75% or less of foreign equity are also subject to these conditions.
- d Includes passenger transportation, freight transportation, rental of vessels with crew, maintenance and repair of vessels, pushing and towing services, and supporting services for maritime transport.
- e Development of serviced plots and construction of built-up residential premises; investment in real estate covering construction of residential and commercial premises including business centres and offices; development of townships; city and regional level urban infrastructure facilities, including roads and bridges; investment in manufacture of building materials (also open to FDI); investment in participatory ventures in the above activities; and investment in housing finance institutions (also open to FDI as an NBFC).

Note: FIPB = Foreign Investment Promotion Board.

Source: Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce (2005), *Investing in India: A Comprehensive Manual for Foreign Direct Investment-Policy and Procedures*, November; and Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Press Notes, various years.

Table AIII.1
Agricultural products with a higher standard rate in 2006/07 than in 2001/02

HS 6-digit code	Description	Standard rate 2001/02 (%)	Standard rate 2006/07 (%)
040520	Dairy spreads	35	40
040590	Other fats and oils derived from milk excluding butter	35	40
040900	Natural honey	35	60
060310	Cut flowers and flower buds, fresh	35	60
060390	Cut flowers and flower buds, other than fresh	35	60
070320	Garlic	35	100
090111	Coffee, not roasted, not decaffeinated	70	100
090112	Coffee, not roasted, decaffeinated	70	100
090121	Coffee roasted, not decaffeinated	70	100
090122	Coffee roasted, decaffeinated	70	100
090190	Other coffee	70	100
090210	Green tea (not fermented) in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 3kg.	70	100
090220	Other green tea (not fermented)	70	100
090230	Black tea (fermented) and partly fermented tea, in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 3kg.	70	100
090240	Other black tea (fermented) and other partly fermented tea	70	100
090411	Pepper, neither crushed nor ground	35	70
090412	Pepper, crushed or ground	35	70
090420	Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, dried or crushed or ground	35	70
090830	Cardamom	35	70
110812	Maize (corn) starch	35	50 (30)
110814	Manioc (cassava) starch	35	50 (30)
110819	Other starches	35	50 (30)
120791	Poppy seeds	35	70
170111	Raw cane sugar not containing added flavouring or colouring matter	60	100 (60)
170112	Raw beet sugar not containing added flavouring or colouring matter	60	100 (60)
170191	Other cane and beet sugar containing added flavouring or colouring matter	60	100 (60)
170199	Other cane and beet sugar not containing added flavouring or colouring matter	60	100 (60)

Note: Data in brackets indicate tariff rates including exemptions.

Source: Data provided by the authorities of India.

Table AIII.2
Tariff-rate quotas issued, 2002/03-2006/07
(Per cent and tonnes)

Product	In/out quota rate (%)	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Milk powder 0402.10 0402.21	15/60	0	10,000	0	0	0
Maize 1005.90	15/50	0	1,649	1,302	1,784	2,581
Sunflower seed or safflower oil 1512.11	50/75	67,600	150,000	150,000	111,000	150,000
Rape colza or mustard oil 1514.19 1514.99	45/75	0	0	0	0	0

Note: The 50% out-of-quota rate for maize is the effective rate of duty, whereas the standards rate is 60%; the 75% out-of-quota rate applied to sunflower seed or safflower oil is the effective rate of duty, whereas the standard rate is 100%.

Source: Data provided by the authorities.

Table AIII.3
Indian standards and harmonization with ISO/IEC, 2002-06

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Total number of Indian standards in force	17,830	17,928	18,114	18,219
Total number of corresponding ISO/IEC standards ^a	5,166	5,417	5,606	5,821
- per cent equivalent to ISO/IEC standards harmonized (year end)	70	71	72	73
New and revised standards having corresponding ISO/IEC standards (during the year)	243	251	189	215
- per cent equivalent to ISO/IEC standards harmonized (during the year)	90	91	96	91
- per cent equivalent to ISO standards (during the year)	88	89	97	89
- per cent equivalent to IEC standards (during the year)	97	100	92	100

a ISO/IEC standards do not exist on the remainder of Indian standards.

Source: Data provided by the authorities.

Table AIII.4
Export incentives and performance requirements, 2005/06

Scheme/eligibility	Concessions	Performance requirements
Export promotion capital goods (EPCG) Manufacturers-exporters with or without supporting manufacturers/vendors; merchant exporters tied to supporting manufacturers and service providers	5% duty on imports of capital goods including spares, tools, jigs, fixtures, dies and moulds (as well as CKD/SKD and computer software systems) and on imports of spares (including refurbished/reconditioned spares) tools, spare refractories, catalysts and consumables for existing plant and machinery imported/to be imported under the scheme	Export obligation of eight times the duty saved on capital goods imported under the EPCG scheme to be met over eight years from the date of issuance of authorization (six times over 12 years for agri units, and six times over eight years for SSI units provided that, for SSIs, the c.i.f. value of the imported goods does not exceed Rs 2.5 million and the total investment in plants and machinery does not exceed the SSI limit) ^a . The export obligation is above the average level of exports in the preceding three licensing years for the same and similar products. (In case of exports of goods relating to handicrafts, handlooms, cottage, tiny-sector, agriculture, aqua-culture, animal husbandry, floriculture, pisciculture, viticulture, poultry, sericulture and services, annual average need not be maintained.)
Duty exemption schemes - Advance authorization (previously advance licence) Manufacturer exporter or merchant exporter tied up with the manufacturer for the import of inputs used in the manufacture of exports. The imported items or the authorization are subject to actual user condition even after fulfillment of export obligation. - Duty-free import authorization (DFIA) (as of 1 May 2006) Manufacturer exporter or merchant exporter tied up with a manufacturer for the import of inputs used in the manufacture of exports. The imported items or the authorization are subject to actual user condition until export obligation is fulfilled.	Zero duty on imports of inputs including fuel, oil, energy, catalysts, etc. used in the course of production for export. Duty-free import of spare parts required for the manufacture of the finished product may also be permitted up to 10% of the c.i.f. value of the authorization. Zero duty on imports of inputs including fuel, energy, etc. that are consumed or utilized in the course of production of exports. Duty-free imports of mandatory spares (up to a maximum of 10% of import value), which must be exported with the manufactured product.	Export obligation of positive value addition (except for certain products such as gems and jewellery, tea, etc.) and export of goods within 24 months from the date of issuance of the authorization Export obligation with minimum value addition of 20% (except for certain items such as gems and jewellery, tea, etc.) and export of goods within 24 months from the date of issuance of the authorization
Duty remission schemes - Duty Free Replenishment Certificate (DFRC) - Duty entitlement passbook scheme (DEPB) Merchant exporter or manufacturer exporter entitled to duty-free import (basic customs duty component only) of inputs used in the manufacture of goods. This is a post-export scheme and the certificate is freely transferable	Scheme phased out from 1 May 2006 Neutralization of the incidence of basic customs duty on the import content of the export product by way of grant of duty credit against the export product. This is a post-export scheme and is freely transferable.	Duty reimbursed as a percentage of exports as notified separately for different products in the DEPB Schedule
Gems and jewellery - Replenishment authorization	Post-export authorization for duty-free import of inputs such as precious stones, semi-precious and synthetic, and pearls as well as empty jewellery boxes up to 5% of the overall import value authorized	Quantity of duty-free inputs allowed as per the entitlement and value addition notified in the Handbook

Table AIII.4 (cont'd)

Scheme/eligibility	Concessions	Performance requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exporters of gems and jewellery - Schemes for duty-free procurement of precious metal, etc. 	Duty-free purchase of precious metal inputs from nominated agencies (primarily banks) authorized by the Reserve Bank of India, MMTC Ltd., STC Ltd, Handicraft and Handloom Export Corporation, PEC. Certain categories of exporters are also allowed to import directly.	Export obligation subject to minimum value added ranging from 2% to 6.5% depending on the products and the wastage norms as notified in the Handbook
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advance Authorization for import/procurement of precious metal, mountings, etc. Manufacturers of jewellery for export; inputs are based on the actual user conditions 	Duty-free import of gold of fineness of not less than 0.995 and mountings, sockets, frames, and findings of 8 carats and above; silver of fineness not less than 0.995 and mountings, sockets, frames, and findings containing over 50% silver by weight; and platinum of fineness not less than 0.900 and mountings, sockets, frames, and findings containing more than 50% platinum by weight	All products using duty-free inputs to be exported subject to minimum value added ranging from 2% to 6.5%, depending on the products and the wastage norms as notified in the Handbook
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diamond Imprest Authorization <p>Exporters of cut and polished diamonds who hold a Status Certificate (issued in recognition of the performance of the exporters under paragraph 3.5.2 of the Foreign Trade Policy)</p>	Duty-free import of cut and polished diamonds including semi-processed diamonds, and cut and broken diamonds. The entitlement is 5% of the export performance of the preceding year of cut and polished diamonds.	The imported inputs must be exported within six months of import with minimum value added of 10%.
<p>Export-oriented units (EOUs), electronics hardware technology parks (EHTPs), software technology parks (STPs) and biotechnology parks (BTPs)</p> <p>EOUs, or units set up in the EHTPs, STPs or BTPs that undertake to export their entire production of goods and services (except permissible sales in domestic tariff area (DTA)). Trading units are not covered.</p>	Duty-free imports of all types of goods, including new and second-hand capital goods, provided these are not prohibited for import including from the DTA or bonded warehouses.	All products and services to be exported, with some exceptions ^b
<p>Special economic zones (SEZs)</p> <p>Units based in the special economic zones</p>	Duty-free imports of all types of goods. Imports from DTA treated as deemed exports (see below). These units also benefit from tax holidays under the Income Tax Act.	Units based in SEZs have to be net foreign exchange earners, failing which punitive action can be taken. Performance is also evaluated on the basis of additional employment, investment, and infrastructure generation.
<p>Free-trade and warehousing zones (Introduced in 2004)</p>	Same as above	Same as above
<p>Deemed exports</p> <p>Goods manufactured in India and supplied: against Advance Authorization/DFIA to EOUs, STPs, EHTPs or BTPs; EPCG licence holders; projects financed by multilateral or bilateral agencies; projects notified by the Ministry of Finance; power projects and refineries; projects funded by UN agencies; nuclear power projects through competitive bidding; and the supply of marine freight containers by 100% EOUs provided they are exported within six months or a period permitted by Customs</p>	<p>Pre-export Duty Neutralization Schemes – Duty Free import of Inputs under Advance Authorization Scheme. In addition, exemptions from excise duty by way of Central Excise exemption notification.</p> <p>Post Export Duty Neutralization Schemes – Customs/Excise duty neutralization by way of refund under deemed export drawback scheme, Terminal Excise Duty Refund Scheme, etc.</p>	Export obligation in terms of quantity and specified value added required. For post-export neutralization scheme, the duty component refunded is as per the actual exports and/or the rate schedule notified for the purpose.
<p>Agricultural export zones (AEZs)</p> <p>Exporters of products in the agriculture and allied sectors that are based in the AEZs</p>	As for EPCG (above)	

Table AIII.4 (cont'd)

Scheme/eligibility	Concessions	Performance requirements
<p>Served from India (Introduced in 2004)</p> <p>All service providers listed in Appendix 10 of the Handbook of Procedures with total foreign exchange earnings of at least Rs 1 million in the previous or current financial year</p> <p>Special Agriculture and Village Industry Scheme (Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana)</p> <p>Exporters of fruit, vegetables, flowers, minor forest products, dairy, poultry and their value added products and Gram Udyog products^c</p> <p>Focus Market and Focus Product Schemes</p> <p>Exports to notified countries under the Focus Market scheme and notified products to all countries under the Focus Product scheme</p> <p>Star export houses</p> <p>Merchant and manufacturer exporters, service providers, EOUs, units located in SEZs, AEZs, EHTPs, STPs, and BTPs that meet certain prescribed export and foreign exchange earnings</p>	<p>Duty-free imports of all goods including capital goods, office equipment, and consumables (except motor vehicles) up to 10% of the value of foreign exchange earnings of the previous financial year (up to 5% for hotels of one star and above).</p> <p>Duty-free imports equivalent to 5% of the f.o.b. value of exports (3.5% if the exporter has benefited from duty-free imports of agriculture under any other concessional entry scheme).</p> <p>Additional customs duty equivalent to excise duty to be adjusted as CENVAT credit or duty drawback according to Department of Revenue rules.</p> <p>Duty-free imports of up to 2.5% of the f.o.b. value of exports for each licensing year, beginning 1 April 2006. For the Focus Product Scheme, only 50% of export turnover counted for benefits.</p> <p>Authorization for customs clearance for imports and exports on a self-declaration basis; priority fixation of input-output norms within sixty days; exemption from compulsory negotiation of documents through banks; 100% retention of foreign exchange in EEFC account; extension of normal repatriation period from 180 to 360 days; exemption from requirement to furnish bank guarantee; and establishment of export warehouses permitted subject to guidelines by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, for Export Houses with two stars and above.</p>	<p>Prescribed export and foreign exchange earnings during the current and previous three years, ranging from Rs 150 million for one star to Rs 50 billion for five stars^d.</p>

- a 50% of the export obligation must be met within the first six years. If the duty saved is Rs 1 billion or more, the export obligation may be fulfilled over a 12-year period with the first 50% to be met within ten years.
- b The exceptions are: units (other than for gems and jewellery) may sell goods and services to the DTA at concessional rates of duty, of up to 50% of the f.o.b. value of exports subject to positive net foreign exchange earnings. Concessional duties are not available for DTA sales of motor cars, alcoholic liquors, books, tea (except instant tea), pepper and pepper products, marble and other items as notified or for units engaged in packaging, labelling, segregation, refrigeration, compacting, micronization, pulverization, granulation, conversion of monohydrate form of chemicals to anhydrous forms or vice versa. Gems and jewellery units may sell up to 10% of the f.o.b. value of exports of the preceding year to the DTA at concessional rates of duty (except for studded jewellery, which must pay the standard rate of duty) subject to positive net foreign exchange earnings. Unless specifically prohibited, rejects within a limit of 50% may be sold in the DTA on payment of duties. Scrap and waste may also be sold to the DTA subject to the published standard input-output norms under the Duty Exemption Scheme on payment of concessional duties (Chapter 6.8 of the Foreign Trade Policy).
- c Products notified as Gram Udyog products include bamboo and furniture made out of bamboo, tableware, handmade paper and paperboards, palm leaf and fibre items, traditional medicines including based on ayurvedic, unani, siddha, and homeopathic systems, produced by KVIC/KVIB registered units.
- d Exporters in the SSI/tiny sector/cottage sector, units registered with KVICs/KVIBs, units located in the north eastern states, Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir states, units exporting handlooms/handicrafts/hand-knotted or silk carpets, exports to Latin America/CIS/sub-Saharan Africa as listed in Appendix 9 of the Foreign Trade Policy, units having ISO9000/ISO14000/WHOGMP/HAACP/SEI CMM level-II status and above granted by agencies listed in Appendix 6 of the Foreign Trade Policy, exports of services and agri products, are entitled to double weightage (exporters of the above categories are eligible for Export House status if they achieve half the required export performance) on exports made for grant of Star Export House status. The Double Weightage is applicable to merchant and manufacturer exporters but only once in any of these categories.

Note: The Duty Free Replenishment Certificate (DFRC) Scheme was phased out on 1 May 2006.

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry (2006), *Foreign Trade Policy 2004-09*; and *Handbook of Procedures Vol. 1*, Department of Commerce.

Table AIII.5
Assistance to micro and small enterprises (MSEs), 2006

Scheme/goal	Eligibility	Description
Fiscal incentives/subsidies		
Central excise duty exemption to make MSE products price competitive	All MSEs (manufacturing), including khadi and village industry units	Exemption up to Rs 10 million from excise duty, if total annual clearances or sales do not exceed Rs 40 million (Rs 30 million prior to the 2005-06 Budget)
Credit (grants and loans)		
Priority-sector lending to facilitate lending to MSEs, which are otherwise unable to raise loans in competition with other segments of the economy	All MSEs	10% of all net bank credit by foreign banks to go to the MSE sector; no specific sub-target for domestic banks, which have to provide 40% of net bank credit to the priority sector as a whole (18% for agriculture, 10% for weaker sections and the rest for MSEs and other categories in priority sector) ^a
Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for Technology Upgradation	All (manufacturing) MSEs, including khadi and village industry units	Subsidy of 15% (12% prior to 29 September 2005) of capital acquired for upgrading technology or techniques for subsectors/products approved under the scheme up to a limit of Rs 10 million (Rs 4 million prior to 29 September 2005)
Credit Guarantee Scheme, to banks lending to MSEs	All (manufacturing) MSEs, including khadi and village industry units	Guarantee of 75% for loans of up to Rs 2.5 million extended by member lending institutions of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust, lending to MSEs, guarantee fee being borne by the borrower
Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana for employment generation	Educated (VIII standard pass) unemployed youth with family income up to Rs 40,000/per annum	Loans of up to Rs 200,000 for self-employment projects each case (Rs 100, 000 for business/service activities) (subsidy is released as a grant by the Government, through the RBI, to the participating banks for crediting to the account of beneficiary, and adjusted against the repayment of last instalment of loan by the beneficiary. This subsidy is kept in the bank as a fixed deposit but bears no interest. The bank charges interest on the loan amount minus subsidy). The subsidy is 15% of the project cost or Rs 7,500/per entrepreneur, whichever is less. The Bank charges interest at normal rate (not exceeding its prime lending rate).
ISO 9000/ISO 14001 Certification Fee Reimbursement Scheme for improving quality and business processes	Individual MSEs, including those engaged in business/service	Reimbursement of expenses incurred in acquiring Quality Management System ISO 9000 certification/environment management ISO 14001 certification, at 75% of the cost or Rs 75,000, whichever is less, per beneficiary
Participation in international fairs for export promotion	Individual MSEs	Subsidy for renting space and partial reimbursement of air fare
Other schemes		
Reservation of products for exclusive manufacture by MSEs	All MSEs	326 items at present
Purchase and price preference in government procurement to help improve marketing of MSE products, without any concession in quality, supply terms, etc.	Individual MSEs registered with NSIC	358 items are currently reserved for exclusive purchase by the Central Government and its PSUs from the MSEs. 15% price preference for Central Government purchases, i.e. a micro/small enterprise quoting up to 15% above the quote of a non-MSE bidder would be eligible to get the order, other conditions of quality, terms of supply being met. Tender documents is also provided free of charge and exemption from earnest money/security deposits.

Table AIII.5 (cont'd)

Scheme/goal	Eligibility	Description
Small Industry Cluster Development Programme (SICDP, renamed as Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme) to enhance the productivity, and competitiveness, as well as capacity building of micro and small enterprises and their collectives	Micro and small (MSE) clusters	Implemented in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, Government of India assistance varies from 30% to 80% of the project cost depending on the average investment in plant and machinery, location of the cluster, level of commercial self sufficiency, etc.
Integrated Infrastructure Development (IID) Scheme, to facilitate provision of built-up infrastructure with necessary facilities for manufacturing and related service enterprises, with reservation of 50% for rural areas	State governments, industry associations and NGOs for development/disposal of plots/sheds on commercial basis	Central Government grants assistance of up to Rs 20 million or 40% of the project cost, whichever is less, for setting up new industrial estates for MSEs (up to 80% or Rs 40 million for the north-eastern region, including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir & Uttaranchal); also available for improvements in existing estates
Mini Tool Rooms, to improve availability of quality equipment, machines and tooling facilities, necessary for manufacturing by MSEs, on payment of user charges	State governments/state government agencies	Assistance up to 90% of the cost of plant and machinery or Rs 90 million, whichever is less, for setting up new mini tool rooms (75% of the cost of plant and machinery or Rs 75 million for upgrading existing tool rooms)
Testing centres to improve availability of quality test equipment, machines and other facilities, necessary for testing of raw material, intermediates, and finished products of MSEs, on payment of user charges	Industry associations	Assistance up to 50% of the cost of testing equipment and machinery or Rs 5 million, whichever is less, for setting up testing centres
Sub-Contracting Exchanges to assist Associations of MSEs track bulk orders/tenders for bulk supplies by large industries to enable member MSEs to bid for parts of these orders in collaboration with large bidders or by themselves	Industry associations	One time grant up to Rs 0.4 million for procurement of hardware such as plain paper copier, telex, fax machine, computer, furniture, and binding and cutting machine. Grant paid on reimbursement basis and provides a matching grant on a tapering basis at 50%, 30%, and 10% for running expenses, not exceeding Rs 125,000, Rs 75,000 and Rs 25,000, respectively, during the first three years, subject to a ceiling of Rs 157,000 per exchange
SSI Market Development Assistance for export promotion	MSEs and their associations	Partial subsidization of costs of air fare, space rental, publicity, etc. to MSEs at varying rates, with preferential terms to the micro-enterprises, partial financial assistance to contest anti-dumping cases, undertaking market studies, etc. Provision for reimbursement of 75% of one-time registration fee or Rs 15,000, whichever is less, paid to GS1 India by MSE for adoption of bar coding
Assistance to Entrepreneurship Development Institutes to strengthen of training infrastructure of existing and new institutions	State/UT governments and other agencies involved in entrepreneurship development	Financial assistance in the form of non-recurring grant for strengthening infrastructure like building, training aids/equipment, and other support services on matching (50:50 basis) of the cost or Rs 10 million, whichever is less
Micro Finance Programme	Micro finance institutions (MFIs)	Portfolio Risk Fund provided to SIDBI for security deposit requirements of the loan amount from the MFIs

a Definition of priority sector in Chapter IV(5)(iii)(a).

Source: SIDO online information. Viewed at: <http://www.smallindustry.india.com> [4 July 2006]; Reserve Bank of India online information. Viewed at: <http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/FAQView.aspx?Id=8>; and Ministry of Finance (2006), *Economic Survey 2005/06*.

Table AIV.1
Additional capacity granted during bilateral air transport talks, January 2003 to December 2006

S. No.	Country	Date of bilateral talks	Additional capacity per week	Additional points of call
1.	Republic of Korea	15/17.01.2003	800 seats	
2.	Malaysia	22/23.01.2003	3,100 seats	
3.	Turkey	30/01.01.2003	1,500 seats	
4.	Italy	03/04.02.2003	4,000 seats	
5.	Gulf States	09/10.04.2003	607 seats	Cochin
6.	Thailand	11/12.06.2003	5,795 seats	Chennai, Mumbai
7.	Slovakia	25.07.2003	750 seats	Delhi
8.	Poland	29/30.09.2003	800 seats	Mumbai
9.	Ethiopia	29.01.2004	7,400 seats	
10.	Tanzania	14.02.2004	5,600 seats	Delhi, Mumbai
11.	UAE	20.04.2004	3,620 seats	
12.	Brazil	05.05.2004	1,600 seats	Two points in India
13.	Australia	09.09.2004	4,500 (from 09.09.2004) 5,500 (from October 2005) 6,500 (from October 2006)	Hyderabad, Bangalore
14.	United Kingdom	17.09.2004	2,800 seats from winter 2004 5,600 seats from summer 2005 8,400 seats from winter 2005	
15.	USA	15.01.2005	Unlimited	Any points
16.	France	22/23.02.2005	8,400 seats	Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad
17.	Mauritius	28.03.2005	4,000 seats	
18.	United Kingdom	13.04.2005	56 services on B747 aircraft from winter 2006	
19.	Oman	27.04.2005	1,575 seats	Delhi, Hyderabad
20.	Qatar	12.05.2005	2,500 seats + 7 frequencies to Nagpur	Delhi, Nagpur
21.	Netherlands	17.05.2005	2,800 seats from winter 2005 2,800 seats from summer 2006	Hyderabad, Chennai
22.	Belgium	18.05.2005	8,400 seats	Mumbai and Chennai instead of Mumbai or Chennai
23.	Germany	25.05.2005	8,400 seats	Hyderabad, Goa and Cochin without 5 th freedom rights
24.	Canada	03.06.2005	35 services on B747 aircraft	Bangalore, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad
25.	Bhutan	06.07.2005	37 frequencies	Chennai, Mumbai, Guwahati
26.	Philippines	21.07.2005	2,800 seats	Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata
27.	Singapore	24.08.2005	3.7 B747 units to Bangalore; 1.6 to Hyderabad; and 1.6 to Kolkata	
28.	New Zealand	19.10.2005	7 services	Mumbai
29.	UAE (Dubai)	07.12.2005	3,900 seats from 07.12.2005 2,000 seats from summer 2006 2,100 seats from winter 2006	Trivandrum (eff. 07-12-2005) Bangalore (eff. Winter 2006)
30.	Thailand	10.02.2006	8,606 seats until summer 2006 9,216 seats from summer 2006 11,046 seats from winter 2006 13,136 seats from summer 2007 14,186 seats from winter 2007 15,486 seats from summer 2008	
31.	Italy	15.02.2006	7 frequencies	Kolkata
32.	Russia	21.02.2006	29 frequencies	Amritsar, Ahmedabad, Goa

Table AIV.1 (cont'd)

S. No.	Country	Date of bilateral talks	Additional capacity per week	Additional points of call
33.	UAE (Sharjah)	04.04.2006	7 services/1,134 seats, each to Mumbai, Nagpur, Cochin and Jaipur	Cochin, Jaipur
34.	Tanzania	25.04.2006	14 services per week in each direction, subject to a maximum of 7 services per week to/through available points of call in India	New Delhi
35.	Kenya	27.04.2006	Up to 7 services per week in each direction to/through Mumbai and Delhi.	
36.	Kuwait	19.07.2006	2,800 seats	
37.	UAE (Sharjah)	04.10.2006	3,402 seats	Chennai, Trivandrum, Ahmedabad
38.	Sri Lanka	09.10.2006	7 services per week each to Mumbai, Bangalore, Coimbatore and Pune.	Coimbatore, Pune
39.	Spain	08.11.2006	18 services per week	Delhi, Bangalore
40.	Oman	16.11.2006	1,884 seats, 462 seats from June 2007	
41.	Scandinavian countries	30.11.2006	21 services per week	One more point out of Kolkata, Chennai and Hyderabad.
42.	Qatar	20.12.2006	5,386 seats per week	Chennai and Hyderabad

Note: In addition, the ASEAN countries have been permitted to operate unlimited capacity to 18 destinations of tourist interest in India.

Source: Information provided by the authorities.