

Strategic Trade and protectionism - Theories and Empirics
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Lecture – 39
India and WTO

So, welcome friends once again to the NPTEL module on Strategic Trade and protectionism Theories and Empirics. We are at the verge of the finishing you know lectures of the you know couple of lectures are left to finish the module. So, this is the lecture number 39, we are supposed to have 40 lectures, so only one more is left. So, we will you know complete on time and on its detailed discussions are made.

So, here after completing functions and structures of WTO, we must understand where India stands. So, India stands in WTO and India is positioning in WTO must have been discussed in order to have a better clarity on you know India's strategies on WTO platform. So, therefore, this lecture is meant for clarifying India's position. In order to begin with India's position in strategic trade and protectionism let us have a clear cut case a recent you know case of disputes pertaining to goods and services and certain intellectual property contents of a particular dispute. Now you can refer this case from the WTO website, the link is given here. And the case is let me give you the background to it. The case is actually pertaining to a film in India released with you know music director of that film called Murder. Murder film was very famous in India. So, I am coming to this part. Lets open it and there are lots of confusions relating to the song.

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Rock 'n Roll in Bangladesh: Protecting Intellectual Property Rights in Music

I. The Problems:

A CASE

- “It’s daylight robbery in Murder,” screamed a cult Bangladeshi rock band, and its plea has been heard’, writes the Telegraph of Calcutta in its front-page story on ‘tune-lift’ in the Hindi movie Murder. (Telegraph, 20 May 2004). Miles, a very popular Bangladeshi music band has accused music director Anu Malik, a music-mogul of the Mumbai movie world, of committing pure piracy of one of its original compositions.
- On receiving messages from fans in the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia and India that their song ‘Phiriye Dao Amar Prem’ (Give me back my love) had been copied in the soundtrack of Murder, Manam, Hamin and other members of Miles collected a copy of the movie and sat down to watch it themselves.
- When the song ‘Jana Jane Jana’ was being played, the band members could hardly believe their ears. Only the language was different — Hindi. Otherwise, ‘the lyrics are a shadow of ours, the tune is the same.
- Even the beat break-ups, the use of guitar and filler notes are the same. How could Anu do such thing?’ wondered Hamin, one of the guitarists and vocalists of Miles.
- ‘Even when a musician is inspired by a song, he can only copy eight measures. But this is a complete copy of Phiriye Dao,’ added Hamin (Bombay Times, 18 July 2004).

https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/casestudies_e/case3_e.htm

Now, Bangladesh actually complained in the WTO you know platform against India that Indian, India has actually copied a song from Bangladesh movie. So, the problem here is at the title as given in the case is Rock ‘n Roll in Bangladesh: Protecting Intellectual Property Rights in Music. So, therefore, it is the case for IPR or Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights; specially in music.

Now, let me mention it very clearly that one of the newspaper of India the Telegraph of Calcutta edition on its very front page in 2004 20 May 2004 mentioned that “It’s a daylight robbery in Murder”. So, daylight robbery in Murder has screamed in that paper, screamed by the Bangladeshi rock band. And against the very popular you know music director Anu Malik for his movie and his contributions to the movie called Murder especially for a you know for a composition of a song.

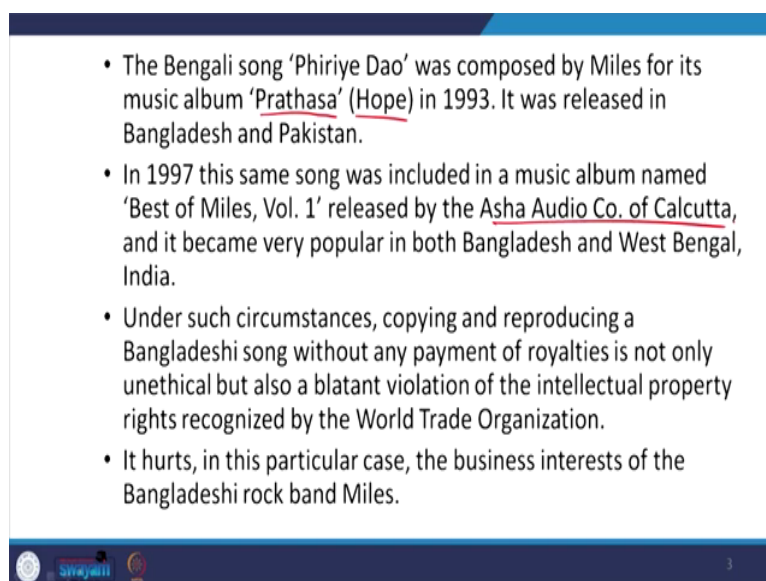
And they complained I mean the complaint were actually raised by a famous music band called Miles, Miles of Bangladesh. And in the front page they wrote that 'tune lift' in the Hindi movie Murder, with the title "It's daylight robbery in Murder". They accused the music director Anu Malik and they called a music mogul of Mumbai movie world for committing piracy of its original you know, compositions.

So, on receiving this particular messages fans from United States, UK, Australia as well as in India that their song of Bangladeshi you know music band called you know Miles of their song called the 'Phiriye Dao Amar Amar Prem', 'Phiriye Dao Amar Prem' was the song, in English it is called give me back my love had been copied in the soundtrack of Murder and especially mentioned by the members of that leading you know music band by Manam, Hamin and other members of the Miles who collectively complained to these I mean piracy.

And they all sat down again towards this movie again and try to capture the beats copied in that particular song. So, when the song you know 'Jana Jane Jana' was being played in the movie you know Murder, the band members could hardly believe their ears and only the language was different in that particular song 'Jana Jane Jana' a song of Murder was in Hindi. The lyrics are a shadow of ours, the tune is the same.

So, even the beat breaks up, the rule use of guitar and fillers notes are the same. How could Anu Malik such a you know finest music director could do these, could not able to believe is wondered by Hanim, Hamin. And Hamin is the guitarist and vocalist of the Miles. And you know even when a musician you know inspired by a song he can only copy at maximum 8 measures, copy at maximum 8 measures, but this is a complete copy of Phiriye Dao Amar Prem as mentioned by you know Hamin and also explain, I mean mentioned in the Bombay Times 18 July 2004.

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- The Bengali song 'Phiriye Dao' was composed by Miles for its music album 'Prathasa' (Hope) in 1993. It was released in Bangladesh and Pakistan.
- In 1997 this same song was included in a music album named 'Best of Miles, Vol. 1' released by the Asha Audio Co. of Calcutta, and it became very popular in both Bangladesh and West Bengal, India.
- Under such circumstances, copying and reproducing a Bangladeshi song without any payment of royalties is not only unethical but also a blatant violation of the intellectual property rights recognized by the World Trade Organization.
- It hurts, in this particular case, the business interests of the Bangladeshi rock band Miles.

So, the Bengali song 'Phiriye Dao' was actually composed by Miles as I mentioned you know for its music album called 'Prathasa'. So, 'Prathasa' in English it is called Hope which was released in 1993 and it was also released in Bangladesh and Pakistan.

So, in 1997 the same song was also named as 'Best Miles volume number 1' released by Asha Audio Company of Calcutta, it became very popular in Bangladesh as well as in West Bengal of India. Under such circumstances copying and producing a Bangladeshi song without the right permission right payment of royal, I mean royalties or sorry payment of royalties is not only on ethical but also blatant violation of its intellectual property rights as mentioned and highlighted time to time in WTO negotiations. So, therefore, it has the particular case and business interests of Bangladesh rock band Miles. And so therefore, who are the players involved here?

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– II. The players involved

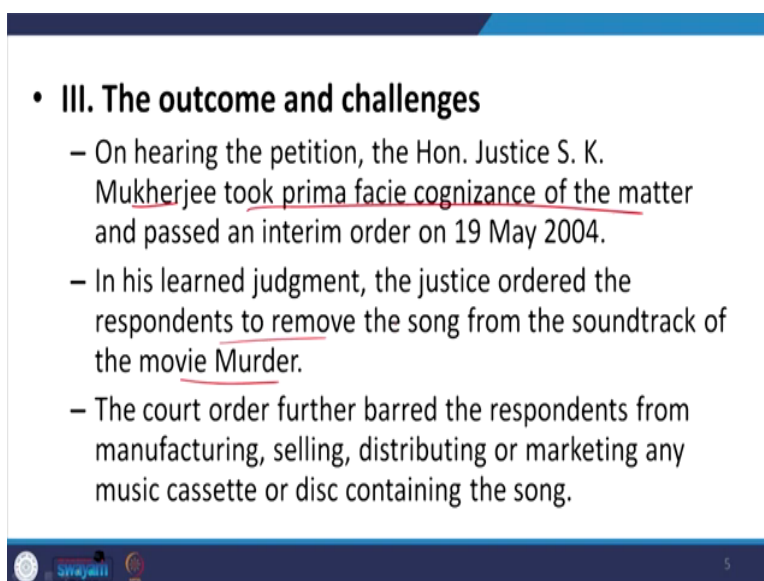
- By approaching some individuals well-versed in WTO matters, the band members learned that they can claim protection for their work under the copyright and related rights provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).
- The main provisions on copyright and related rights in the TRIPS Agreement are contained in the Berne and Rome Conventions. In addition, the TRIPS Agreement contains provisions related to
 - computer programs and databases;
 - rental rights to computer programs, sound recordings and films;
 - rights of performers and producers of phonograms; and
 - rights of broadcasting organizations.

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So, by I mean after approaching to the WTO members, the band members learned that they can claim protection for their work under the copyright. And related rights provision of you know agreements under TRIPS; Trade Related Property Rights you know segment.

See the main provision on copyright related rights of the TRIPS are contained in the Berne and Rome Convention of WTO. In addition to that these TRIPS agreement actually contains some related issues like computer programs and databases; rental rights to computer programs, sound recording and films; also part of the TRIPS. Rights of performers, producers of you know phonograms, rights of broadcasting organizations. So, those are also part of the TRIPS agreement.

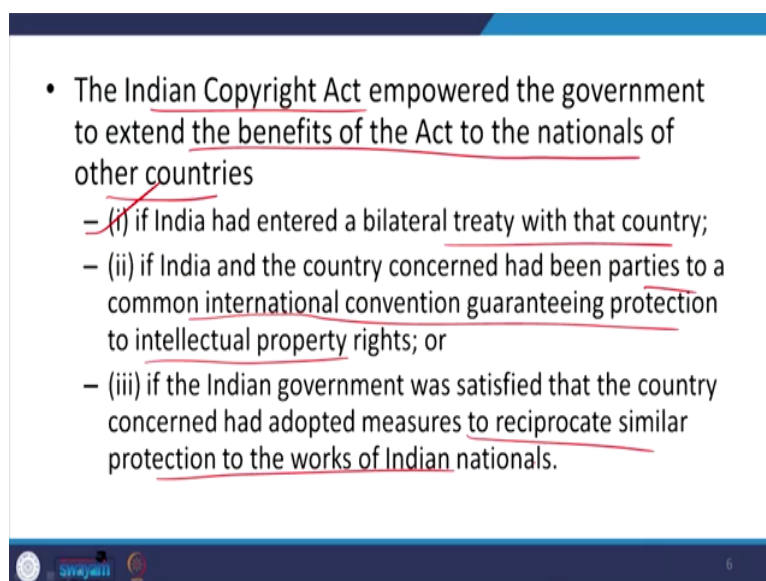
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- **III. The outcome and challenges**
 - On hearing the petition, the Hon. Justice S. K. Mukherjee took prima facie cognizance of the matter and passed an interim order on 19 May 2004.
 - In his learned judgment, the justice ordered the respondents to remove the song from the soundtrack of the movie Murder.
 - The court order further barred the respondents from manufacturing, selling, distributing or marketing any music cassette or disc containing the song.

So, what are the outcome and the challenges on the hearing of the petitions raised by the Miles? Honourable Justice S. K. Mukherjee took prima facie cognizance of the matter and passed an interim order on 19 May 2004 on his learned judgement. So, there I mean it was order to the respondent to remove the song from the soundtrack of the movie Murder. The court order barred the respondents from manufacturing, selling, distributing and marketing of any music cassette or disc containing the same song.

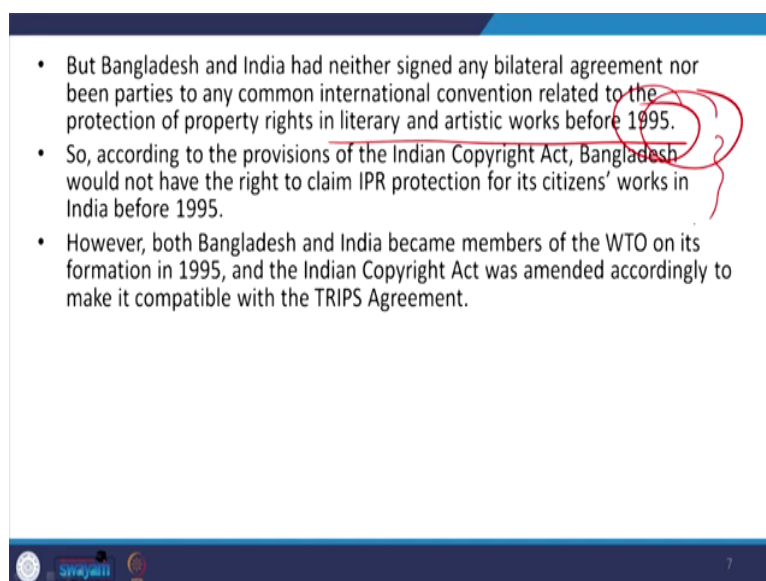
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- The Indian Copyright Act empowered the government to extend the benefits of the Act to the nationals of other countries
 - (i) if India had entered a bilateral treaty with that country;
 - (ii) if India and the country concerned had been parties to a common international convention guaranteeing protection to intellectual property rights; or
 - (iii) if the Indian government was satisfied that the country concerned had adopted measures to reciprocate similar protection to the works of Indian nationals.

So, Indian Copyright Act empowered the government to extend the benefit to the of the Act to the nationals of other countries as well. So, far as the Indian Copyright Act is concerned. I mean it extends further if India had entered a bilateral treaty with that particular country; this is the first condition. If India and the country concern had been parties to the common you know international convention guaranteeing protection of IPR and if the Indian government was all satisfied that the country concern had adopted measures to reciprocate similar protection of the workers of the Indian national. Then only these kind of you know copying or these kind of matters would be discussed and quid pro quo actions would take would be taken.

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- But Bangladesh and India had neither signed any bilateral agreement nor been parties to any common international convention related to the protection of property rights in literary and artistic works before 1995.
- So, according to the provisions of the Indian Copyright Act, Bangladesh would not have the right to claim IPR protection for its citizens' works in India before 1995.
- However, both Bangladesh and India became members of the WTO on its formation in 1995, and the Indian Copyright Act was amended accordingly to make it compatible with the TRIPS Agreement.

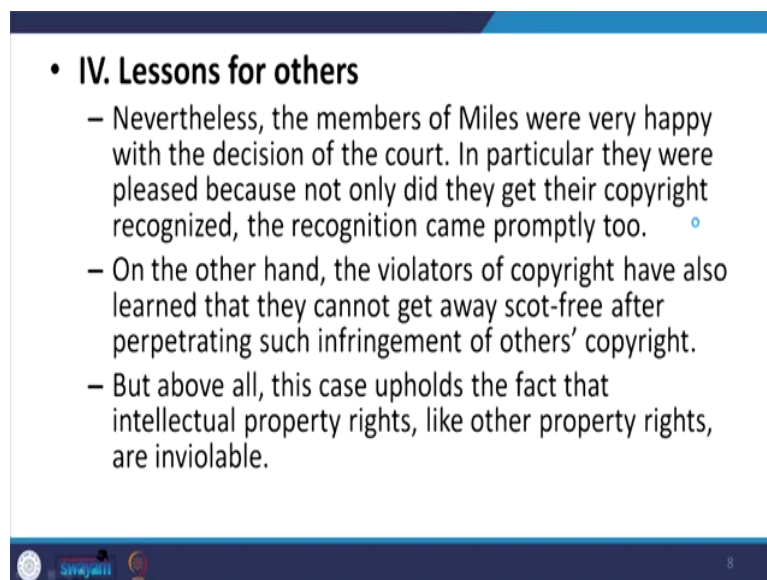
So, but Bangladesh and India never signed actually any bilateral agreement on this issue and you know been party to any common international convention related to the protection of property rights specially in literary and artistic works before 1995. Before 1995 this was not actually have been the case for India and Bangladesh. So, Bangladesh never or India had never been in bilateral treaties, but since 1995 under the ages of WTO, the provisions of IPR under WTO so and India.

So, according to that provisions Bangladesh will not have the right to claim IPR protection of its citizens, right. I mean basically here we are saying that before 1995, since no such platform no such bilateral treaty was made. So, Bangladesh did not have any right to claim for its property rights especially, related to this complain. But since both are the member countries of

WTO since its formation of 1995, Indian Copyright Act was amended accordingly to make it compatible to the compatible to the TRIPS agreement.

So but by availing themselves of the benefit of the provision laid down under WTO rules which involves cost and challenges to the copyright owners of the Bangladesh. These were in terms of money, time, the cost are actually in terms of money, time, lack of information, uncertainty, about the outcome, compensation and amount thereof. So, therefore, you know the WTO norm actually protects these cases.

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- **IV. Lessons for others**
 - Nevertheless, the members of Miles were very happy with the decision of the court. In particular they were pleased because not only did they get their copyright recognized, the recognition came promptly too. ◦
 - On the other hand, the violators of copyright have also learned that they cannot get away scot-free after perpetrating such infringement of others' copyright.
 - But above all, this case upholds the fact that intellectual property rights, like other property rights, are inviolable.

So, then what are the outcome and what kind of lessons were actually learned? Special the Miles groups were the members are very happy with the decision of the court and in particular they were pleased not just because they get their copyright. And they are also recognized and the recognitions were are also promptly made. On the other hand violators of the copyright

have also learned that they cannot get away scot free after perpetrating such infringement of others copyright. So, therefore, it is also an learning to others. So, above all these case of law upholds the fact that intellectual property rights and other property rights are inviolable, so has to be maintained.

So, in short what we wanted to say the Mile the complaint made by the Miles on the issue of you know of a song which is replaced by you know by another song in the movie Murder, the music composer Anu Malik had got a bigger lesson of or not copying more than 8 you know channels there are you know many more channels by which things have been I mean the tracks have been copied. So, therefore, the case was considered and many decisions are considered and taken.

So, therefore, the music composer had to give huge penalty for that copyright. So, this is a good case so far as India's stand is concerned and so far as dispute settlement is concerned. Now there are many other cases could have been discussed, but in short let me mention the United States appeal appeals panel report regarding renewable energy measures; renewable energy measures also there is a complaint made in 15th August.

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The slide is titled "Recent Cases" in a blue header. It contains three main bullet points, each with a sub-bullet. The first bullet point is "United States appeals panel report regarding renewable energy measures", with a sub-bullet stating that the US filed an appeal on 15 August concerning a WTO panel report from India in the case "United States — Certain Measures Relating to the Renewable Energy Sector" (DS510), which was circulated to WTO members on 27 June 2019. The second bullet point is "Members consider requests for panels to review US safeguard on solar cells, Indian sugar sector", with sub-bullets mentioning a request from China on 22 July and requests from Brazil, Australia, and Guatemala. The third bullet point is "United States initiates WTO dispute against Indian duties on US imports", with a sub-bullet stating that the US requested WTO dispute consultations with India on 4 July regarding additional duties on US goods. The slide footer includes logos for WU, WUWU, and WUWU.

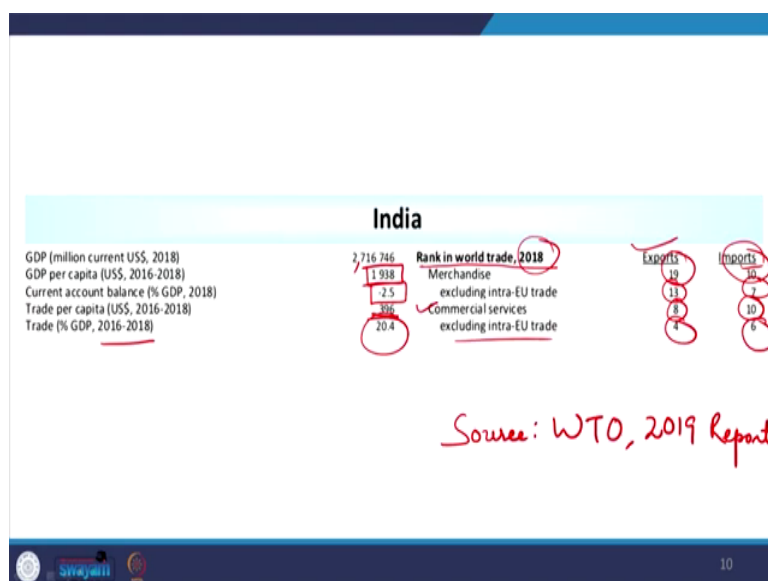
Recent Cases

- **United States appeals panel report regarding renewable energy measures**
 - The United States filed an appeal on 15 August concerning the WTO panel report in the case brought by India in “United States — Certain Measures Relating to the Renewable Energy Sector” (DS510). The panel report was circulated to WTO members on 27 June 2019.
- **Members consider requests for panels to review US safeguard on solar cells, Indian sugar sector**
 - At a meeting of the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) on 22 July, WTO members considered a request from China for a dispute panel to review a US safeguard measure on imports of crystalline silicon photovoltaic products.
 - Members also considered three separate requests from Brazil, Australia and Guatemala for panels to review India’s support measures for the sugar sector.
- **United States initiates WTO dispute against Indian duties on US imports**
 - The United States has requested WTO dispute consultations with India concerning additional duties applied by India on certain imports of US goods. The request was circulated to WTO members on 4 July.

So, concerning WTO panel report in the case which was brought by India in United States - Certain Measures Relating to the Renewable Energy Sector with the you know code number DS510. The panel report was circulated to WTO members on 27 June 2019, which is a very recent case. Similarly another case is on members consider request for panels to review US safe guard on solar cells, and Indian sugar sector. Another one is on United States initiates WTO disputes against Indian duties on US imports.

On a United States has requested WTO dispute consultations with India concerning additional duties implied applied by India on certain imports of US goods, the request was circulated to WTO members on July 4 2019. Now, let us understand certain facts you know India where India posed with the fonts are very large because of less space.

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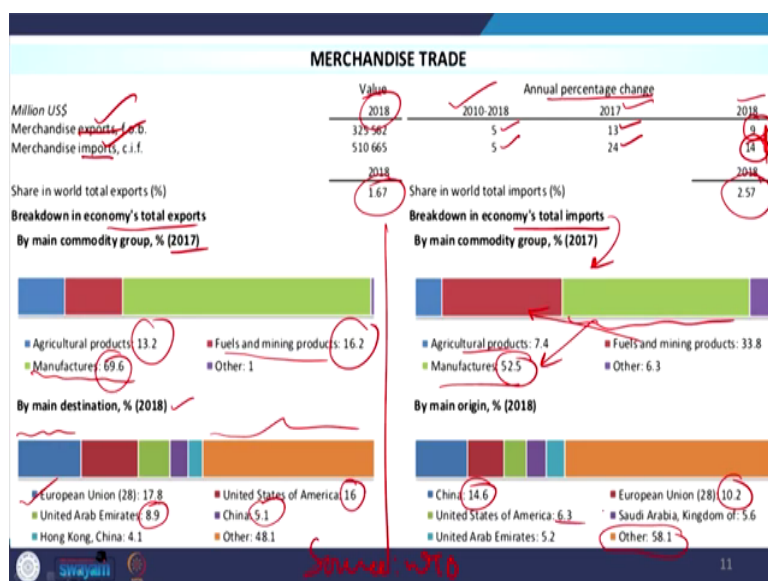


So, I will mention some of the fact here. So, far as ranks in world trade as far the 2018 data is concerned, merchandise exports and imports rank of India is 19 in exports; whereas, imports rank for merchandise you know trade is 10 and this I mean while we exclude the merchandise states exclude India EU trade. If you exclude the rank actually is 13 for exports and 7 for imports.

Specially for commercial services, rank is 8 for exports and 10 for imports. And similarly for excluding India EU European Union trade especially for commercial services. India's rank is 4 in exports and in imports it is 6. Now looking at the GDP in US dollar it is your you know 2 million shows, so, 716746 US dollar and so, GDP per capita in US dollar is 1938 from 1906 I mean 2016 to 2018.

So, current account balance, so current account balance in percentage of GDP is minus 2.5. Trade per capita from 2016 to 2018 is 396 only. Trade is a percentage of GDP, trade which counts for export and import in these durations is 2016; 2016 to 2018 is only 20 percent of GDP which could have been even much higher. This is India's stand these are the sources taken from WTO.

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So, source here is WTO, 2018 report; 2019 report. Now looking at the merchandise trade where we have said India's position for merchandise trade is 19 for exports and imports are 10. What it composed of by value in 2018? Merchandise exports and merchandise imports the values are given here the annual percentage change is given under this head 2017 2018 and 2010 to 18.

So, annual percentage change only 5 here for exports and 5 also for imports. For 2017 it is 13 for exports and 24; here it is imports here it is exports. First one is exports second one is imports. So, similarly 2018 exports merchandise trade is 9 annual percentage changes and here it is import is higher. So, far the share in world total exports is concerned by percentage it is 2.57 and by value it is you know to 1.67.

Now, looking at the break off breakdown in economy's total exports by main commodity group in 2017 and here it is total imports, here it is total exports. So, breakdowns are in terms of agricultural products, manufacturing, fuel and mining and others. The highest here is manufacturing of you know so far as total exports are concerned it is 69.6 percent merchandise trade.

And whereas in imports also manufacturing compose of the highest it is again 52.5 percent and followed by exports its fuel and mining products of 16.2, agricultural products only 13.2. Whereas, now I mean here it is given this is the highest it is given, fuel and mining it is of 33.8 those are imported and we are discussing imports.

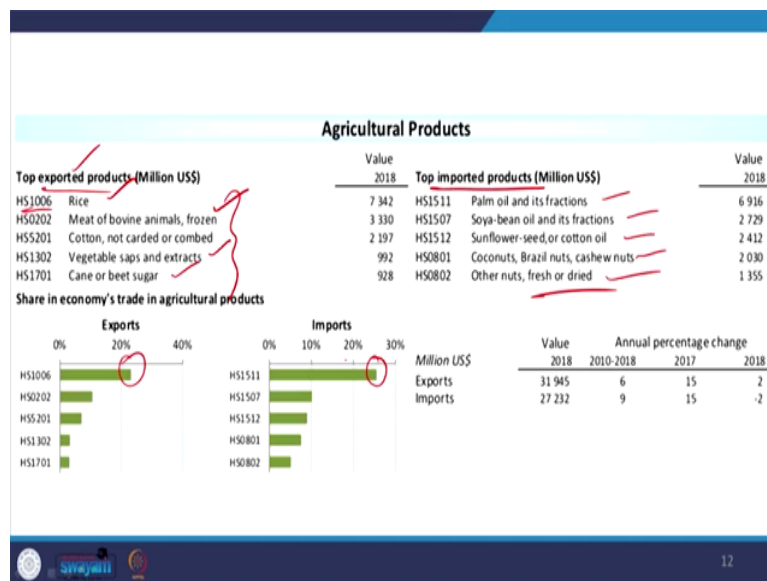
Now, agriculture product import is 7.4 percent. Looking at the merchandise trades by main destination in 2018, these are the very latest information of content in WTO reports; this is also two authentic to follow. Now in main destination 2018 it is highlighted here by others there are so many countries then followed by second highest exports, we are discussing exports here in the left panel.

So, second highest is actually with European Union, EU is here given which is of 17.8 percent of that out of the 100. Followed by United States of America, 16 percent exports from India of merchandise trade. Then next best is UAE United Arab Emirates of 18.9 percent and followed by China is of 5.1 percent. Hong Kong if we add China and Hong Kong it is even third highest 5.1 plus 4.1 percent.

So, this is the part for exports and the right panel is for imports. Here we are discussing sources again WTO reports 2019, now by a main origin of imports by main origin where it

starts highest this again of 58 percent from many other countries. Now the second highest by single individual country is here mentioned it is China. So, so far as imports are concerned we are taking highest amount from China followed by European Union of 10.2 percent. So, far as you know merchandise trade is concerned and so, the other countries accordingly follow the third highest is of the United States.

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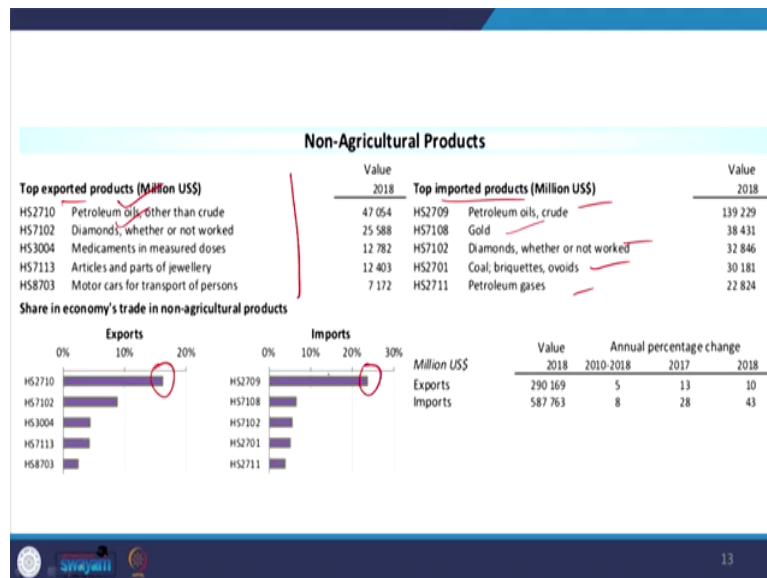
Looking at the agricultural product components under WTO and where you know India stands on a WTO, here are the components exports and imports. Now, left panel we are exporting you know explaining exported products, here we are explaining top imported products.

So, top exported products are rice, meat of bovine animals, frozen animals, meat, cotton, not carded or come you know combed, vegetable saps, extracts, cane or beet sugar. These are the

you know 5 most important component of our exported products under agriculture head. And all those products are written in certain HS codes HS standards. Rice HS standard is HS1006. So, therefore, certain HS classification have already made and have been synchronized, harmonization standard code have been made to each of the products under WTO. So, there has been less confusion on those products.

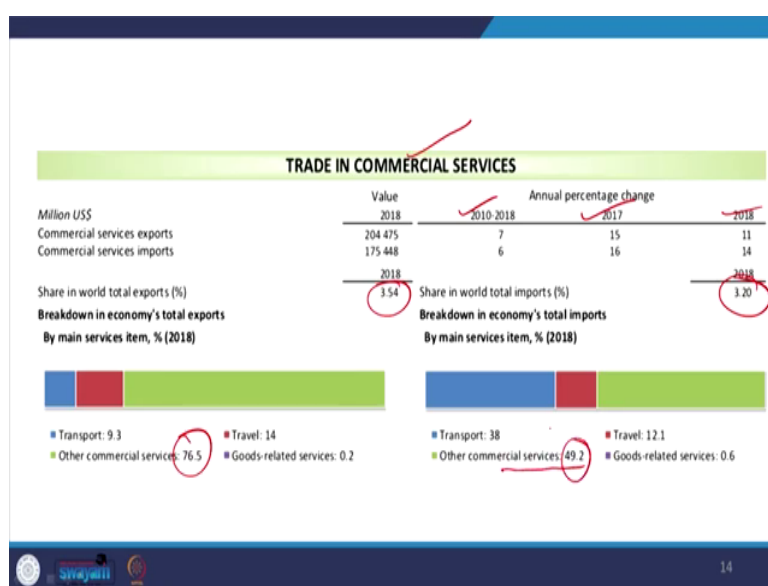
Similarly top imports are palm oil and its fractions, soya bean oil, sunflower related oil related fat as we already mentioned, coconut other nuts are from Arabic countries specially top related imports. Now so far as share in economy's trade in agriculture products and its export of agriculture products is concerned, it is around you know 22 percent or 20 percent of world India's you know total trade economy's trade and imports consisting of around 25 percent of the total. And accordingly others can be followed.

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So, far as the non agriculture products are concerned here again exports and imports are given. Exportable products are petroleum oil; we have already discussed diamond, gems and jewellery. And importable products are petroleum oil, crudes, gold diamonds, coal, petroleum gases etcetera and out of that economy's trade non agriculture trade consisting of around 16 to 17 percent, where the imports consisting of you know 24 23 to 24 percent of the total trade of India.

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Now, looking at the trade in commercial services we have you know commercial service exports imports again with the same time periods are given. In the share of world total imports it is of 3.2 percent and the share of world exports it is of 3.5 percent in 2018, so, far as commercial services is concerned. Now there are breakdown of economy's or totally exports in commercial services.

So, high services is other commercial services of 17.6 percent, but better to actually count it for its other head. Other head are actually like you know highest is your travel is of 14 percent of the total. And followed by transport is of 9.3 services and lowest is goods and related services which is of 0.2 goods related services is only 0.2 out of the total commercial services. So, the imports of services are concerned, now highest is of course, all other commercial services there are different heads if you go through the data of WTO you will find those details.

Now, the highest component is transport is of 38 percent in as far the individual heads are concerned. Followed by travel imports and goods related is very goods related service are very less.

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Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since		1995
Simple average final bound	✓	50.8	113.1	36.0	Binding coverage:		Total 74.3
Simple average MFN applied	✓ 2018	17.1	38.8	13.6			Non-Ag 70.1
Trade weighted average	✓ 2017	11.7	63.0	8.2	Ag. Tariff quotas (in %)		0.9
Imports in billion US\$	2017	433.3	27.7	405.7	Ag. Special safeguards (in %)		0

Frequency distribution		Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV in %
Agricultural products										
Final bound	✓	0	0	1.3	0.3	2.0	6.9	55.5	34.1	0.3
MFN applied	2018	3.1	0	1.5	1.1	2.1	78.1	11.8	2.3	0.3
Imports	2017	0.7	0	3.1	0.4	4.6	46.3	43.3	1.6	2.9
Non-agricultural products										
Final bound	✓	2.6	0.5	0.0	0	15.6	50.1	0.3	1.0	5.7
MFN applied	2018	1.8	4.9	60.6	9.2	16.2	6.6	0.2	0.3	5.5
Imports	2017	10.4	27.3	48.5	9.3	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3

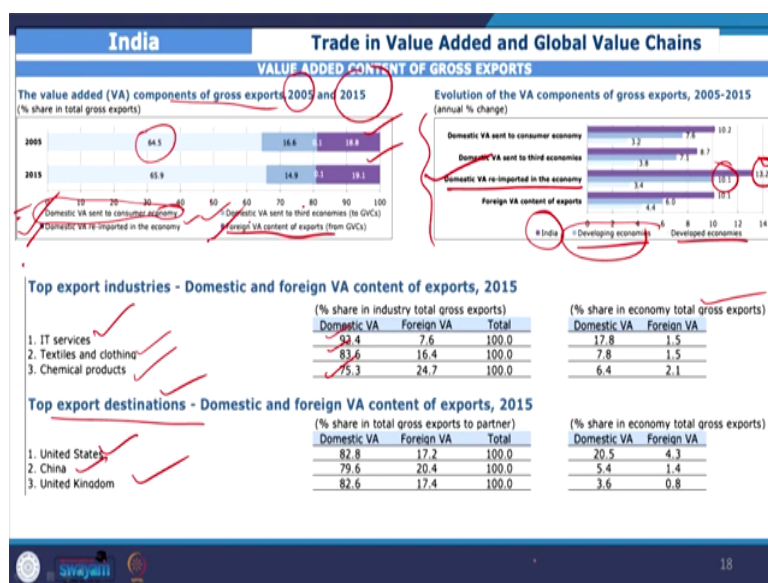
Here is the chart for tariffs and imports and these are discussed for different MFN boundaries for 2018 2017 trade weighted average simple average final bound different rates are given. And similarly looking at agriculture product, I mean certain composition related products are also given, for your interest you may follow for better clarity.

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Part A2 Tariffs and imports by product groups									
Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	104.5	0	150	100	32.5	0	100	0.0	0
Dairy products	63.8	0	150	100	34.8	0	60	0.0	0
Fruit, vegetables, plants	101.1	0	150	100	32.4	0	105	1.8	0
Coffee, tea	133.1	0	150	100	56.3	0	100	0.1	0
Cereals & preparations	114.1	0	150	100	37.1	13.2	150	0.4	3.7
Oilseeds, fats & oils	165.1	0	300	100	54.1	1.2	100	2.9	0.6
Sugars and confectionery	126.2	0	150	100	51.5	0	100	0.3	0
Beverages & tobacco	120.4	0	150	100	74.7	0.3	150	0.2	0
Cotton	110.0	0	150	100	26.0	0	30	0.2	0
Other agricultural products	105.6	0	150	100	29.0	7.4	70	0.5	2.3
Fish & fish products	135.7	0	150	24.6	30.0	0	30	0.0	0
Minerals & metals	38.3	0.4	55	61.5	11.0	0.2	40	33.9	13.2
Petroleum	-	-	-	0	9.2	0	10	19.8	0
Chemicals	39.6	0.1	150	88.9	10.1	0.2	100	10.6	0.5
Wood, paper, etc.	36.4	0	47	64.4	10.0	2.5	20	2.0	0.4
Textiles	27.1	0	88	70.3	20.7	0	88	1.2	0
Clothing	37.7	0	70	58.7	20.5	0	70	0.2	0
Leather, footwear, etc.	34.6	0	40	51.6	12.1	0	70	1.0	0
Non-electrical machinery	28.6	6.3	40	95.4	7.8	3.7	15	8.3	20.8
Electrical machinery	27.8	24.6	40	93.5	8.8	15.2	20	10.4	27.2
Transport equipment	35.7	0	40	70.6	31.1	0	125	3.3	0
Manufactures, n.e.s.	33.5	14.5	40	43.5	11.1	4.1	25	2.9	22.6

Here is the source for tariff and imports by product groups you know any different product groups are given as far the HS classification were given, you can find for your better clarity of understanding. We are not explaining these details because of paucity of time, and you know if any confusion we may carry it forward later.

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Now, let us come to the discussion on trade in Value Added and Global Value Chain; GVC. Trade in value added how much component in which year, here is the data for 2005 and 2015. The title here is the value added components of gross exports. So, value added component of gross exports on a different shares are given. The highest here is by this colour foreign value added content of exports is the highest, 19.1 into 2015 and 18.8 in 2005.

Followed by domestic value added imported in the economy which is of you know. So, here it is 19.1 is a foreign value added as far the individual content is concerned. Domestic value added sent to consumer economy; domestic value added sent to consumer economy is of 69.5 percent in 2015 whereas, 2005 is also it is the highest.

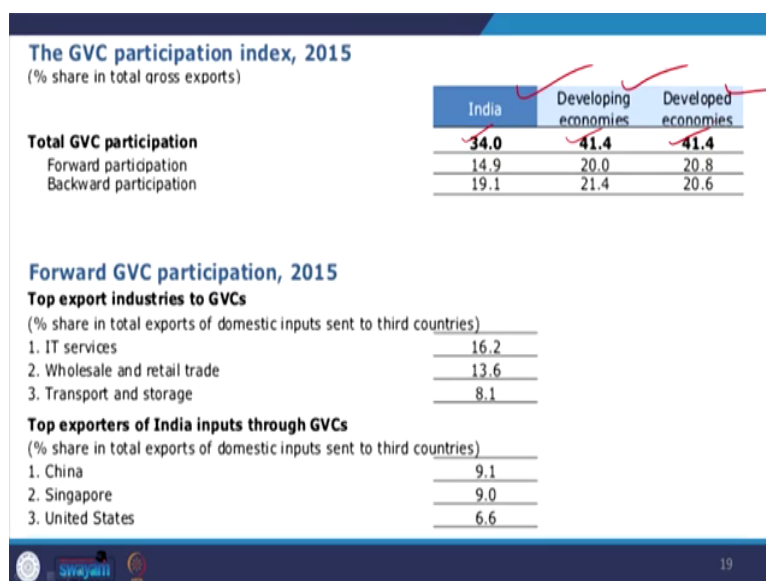
And the lowest actually component is of domestic value added reexported in the economy in both the figure. And so far as the evolution of value added components of gross exports from

2005 and 2015 is concerned though the font is low I am reading out. Domestic evolution of value added, domestic value added re imported in the economy it is of 13.2 percent in the gross exports. And is compared to I mean this is in India and as compared to developing countries India is the highest as compared to all other economist developed as well as developing.

So, this is followed by developing economy's is of 10.1 percent. So, if we have a comparison of all those 4 heads; here we have 4 head 1 2 3 4 heads; 1 2 3 4 heads, out of that domestic though this component in the total export is very less out of the total. So, by comparison among the India with other developing and developed economies, this component is the highest; domestic value added re at imported in the economy.

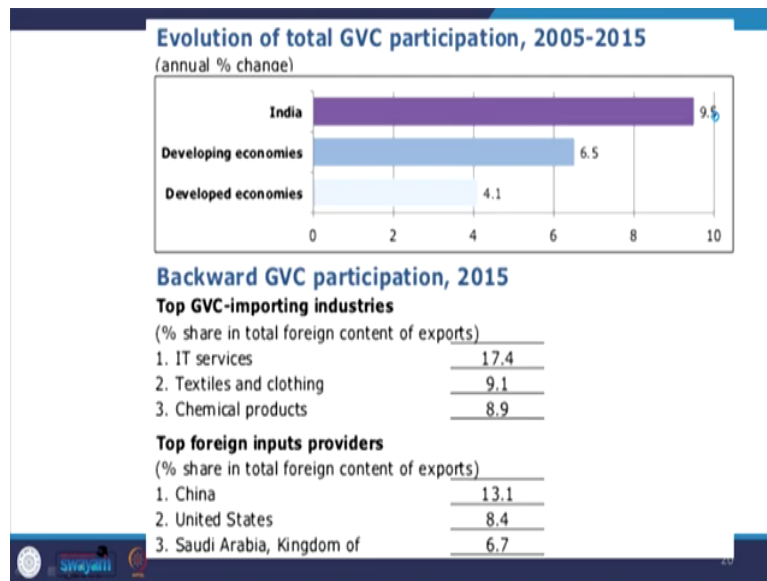
Now looking at the total export industries export industries domestic and foreign value added content of exports in 2015. IT services followed by textile, clothing and chemical products compose is highest. So, similarly share in say gross value gross exports can be also determined and total export destinations are United States top export destinations are United States, China and UK in value added.

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Global value chain, so forward and backward participation for India, developing economy and developed economy is presented here. As you can infer from the diagram that 34, total global value chain participation is 34 in India whereas developing economy is 41.4 and 41.4 for developed economies. So, under accordingly you can find out forward GVC participation 2015 and top exports of Indian imports of GVC can be followed.

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India's RTAs	
RTAs in force	Accessions
ASEAN - India	Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) - Accession of China
Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA)	South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) - Accession of Afghanistan
Chile - India	
Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP)	RTAs for which an early announcement has been made
India - Afghanistan	Bay of Bengal Initiative on Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)
India - Bhutan	EFTA - India
India - Japan	EU - India
India - Malaysia	India - SACU
India - Nepal	
India - Singapore	GROUPS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS
India - Sri Lanka	Asian developing members
India - Thailand	G-20
Korea, Republic of - India	G-33
South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA)	WMA-11
South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement (SAPTA)	"WS2" sponsors
Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) - India	

So, similarly you can follow other figures, since we do not have more time to spare for this, we are not emphasizing in detail. Now, in order to understand India's position in the you know global trade under WTO there are various negotiations made various you know various forms of groups are made. Some of are in force and some of are in accession and some of are in early announcement stage and some of are in some of are in negotiation stage.

Specially, you can look at 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16; these 16s RTAs Regional Trading Agreements with India are in force. And another 2, 16 plus 2 are in accession. So, like an APTA and SAFTA you can follow it SAFTA is South Asian Free Trade Agreement, APTA Asia Pacific Trade Agreements, other details are given in this figure.

So, and then RTA as for which an early announcement has been made on 1 2 3, 1 2 3 4. So, this is BIMSTEC; Bay of Bengal Initiative on Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic

Cooperation. Then EFTA India, then EU India, India SACU these are different groups. In addition to that India is in groups with various famous groups under WTO are G 20 nations, G 33, NAMA; Non Agricultural Market Access you know 11 countries are there. W52 sponsor, Asian developing member countries these are various groups in enforce which since we have we are not emphasizing each of the groups this will be a separate you know module.

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India's Current Engagements in RTAs

1. Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and India Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations
2. India-Sri Lanka Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) negotiations
3. India-Thailand Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) negotiations
4. Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations

The slide features a blue header with the title 'India's Current Engagements in RTAs'. Below the header is a white box containing a numbered list of four trade agreements. At the bottom of the slide, there are three small logos: the Indian government emblem, the Swajati logo, and the BIMSTEC logo.

And so therefore, we are not emphasizing, you have already received certain notion on India's current engagement or RTAs. Let you can follow it off from my slides for ASEAN and its FTA, CEPA, CECA negotiations, BIMSTEC, FTA, similarly GCC India Gulf Cooperation Council.

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Then CECPA was especially for India Mauritius CECPA then a PTA, on India SACU Preferential Trade Agreements then Singapore Comprehensive you know Economic Cooperation Agreement also. And in addition they are MERCOSUR Pakistan agreement, EU all agreement you can follow it from the slides.

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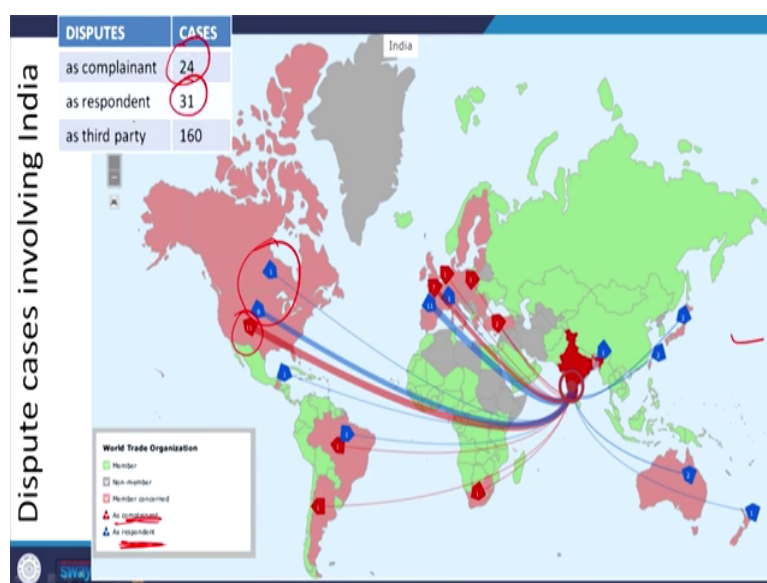
10. India-MERCOSUR Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) Negotiations
11. India-Pakistan Trading Arrangement
12. India-EU Board Based Trade and Investment Agreement negotiations
13. India European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Negotiations on broad based Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement
14. Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) o

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In total those agreements are highlighted here are 19, there are some of are in the you know accession stage, some of are in the negotiation stage. Last one to be emphasized here is to dispute cases involving India.

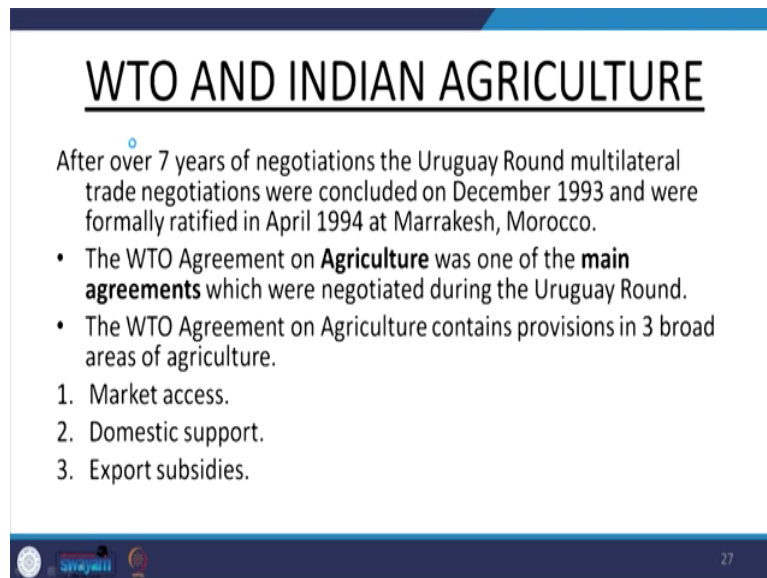
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Now, look at so far as United States is concerned India has raised 11 dispute cases against United States. Now this is as a complaint from India and this is as a respondent. Now India is responding on the complaints of United States and similarly you can follow it all other possible disputes with other countries. Similarly, for other countries can be easily mapped from the diagram and detail diagram and it is you know detailed clarification can be followed from WTO website.

As a complainant there are 24 cases as a respondent there are 34 31 cases as a third party respondent it is 160 cases under WTO.


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WTO AND INDIAN AGRICULTURE

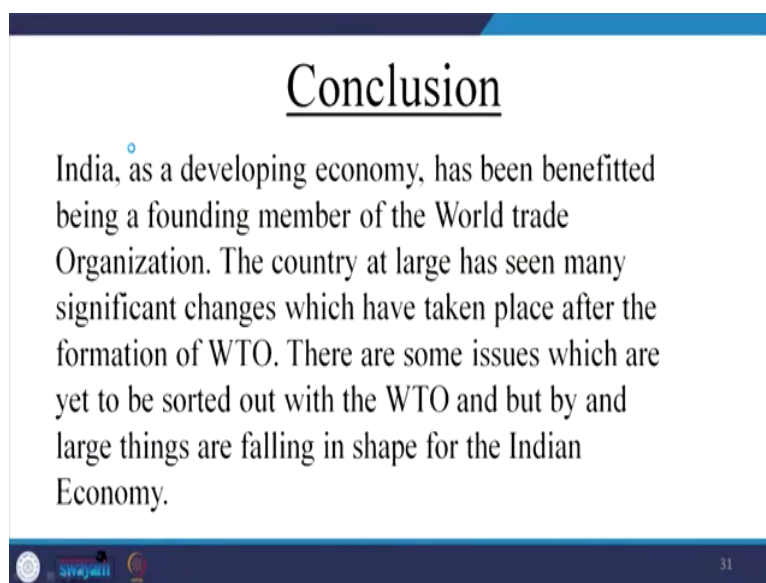
After over 7 years of negotiations the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations were concluded on December 1993 and were formally ratified in April 1994 at Marrakesh, Morocco.

- The WTO Agreement on **Agriculture** was one of the **main agreements** which were negotiated during the Uruguay Round.
- The WTO Agreement on Agriculture contains provisions in 3 broad areas of agriculture.
 1. Market access.
 2. Domestic support.
 3. Export subsidies.

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There are other aspects of WTO and in India case in on agriculture, specially on market access domestic support, export subsidies some of our the discussion we already made I am not discussing in detail. So, therefore, in conclusion what is important? India stand is very important in different discussions for disputes for settling related to you know its provisions. Especially you know India has been you know benefited largely from WTO negotiation, there are many potential challenges where India used to you know harness its benefits.

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Conclusion

India, as a developing economy, has been benefitted being a founding member of the World trade Organization. The country at large has seen many significant changes which have taken place after the formation of WTO. There are some issues which are yet to be sorted out with the WTO and but by and large things are falling in shape for the Indian Economy.

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So, therefore, India must be very careful enough in putting its issues before the WTO negotiation specially its informal sector and protect it agriculture and SME sector at large are in trouble they must be given due importance. And so in detail we have discussed various aspects India's positions and a case study specially Bangladesh and in India you know on a music track, which has been copied we have discuss in detail. I think you guys must have understood you know India's position on WTO. With this I should stop here.

Thank you.