

ASEAN – India FTA : Emerging Issues for Trade in Agriculture

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I. Introduction

The ASEAN-India cooperation covers a wide area which includes Trade in goods, Trade & Investment, Science & Technology, Tourism, Human Resource Development, Transport & Infrastructure and Health & Pharmaceuticals. The negotiation also covered Rules of Origin; treatment of out-of-quota rates; modifications to be taken up as per WTO Agreements and NTBs. The Framework Agreement for trade in goods, which was the basis of trade negotiations, envisaged a substantial reduction in applied tariff rates and non-tariff barriers.

Broadly, the approach to tariff reduction has been to categorise the products into five groups:

1. Normal Track

- i) *Normal Track 1* : Tariffs to be eliminated in a phased manner by 2013 for Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore & Thailand and India. For Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam, tariffs to be eliminated by 2018. The schedule for tariff reduction for Philippines and India is 2018.
- ii) *Normal Track 2*: Tariffs to be eliminated in a phased manner by 2016 for Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore & Thailand and India. For Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam, tariffs to be eliminated by 2021. The schedule for tariff reduction for Philippines and India is 2019.

2. Sensitive Track

- i) Tariffs to be brought down to 5 percent by 2016 for Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore & Thailand and India. For Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam it is 2021. The schedule of tariff reduction for Philippines and India is 2019.

¹ This is a revised version of the paper presented at the Seminar on “ASEAN India FTA and Way Forward”, February 5-6, 2010, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram.

- ii) Applied MFN of 5 percent to be maintained for upto 50 tariff lines.
- iii) Applied MFN applied rates on 4 percent of tariff lines to be eliminated by 2019 for Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore & Thailand and India; 2024 for Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam; and 2022 for Philippines and India.

3. Special Products

- i) Special products are India's Crude and Refined Palm oil, Coffee, Black Tea and Pepper.
- ii) MFN rates for these products to be reduced in a phased manner and the preferential tariffs in December 2019 would be : Crude Palm oil: 37.5; Refined palm oil : 45; Coffee: 45; Tea: 45 and Pepper: 50

4. Highly Sensitive Products

- i) Category 1: Applied MFN to be reduced to 50 percent.
- ii) Category 2 : Applied MFN to be reduced by 50 percent
- iii) Category 3 : Applied MFN to be reduced by 25 percent.
- iv) The time frame for this reduction schedule is December 2019 for Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand; 2022 for Philippines and 2024 for Cambodia and Vietnam.

5. Exclusion List

There would be no reduction or elimination of tariffs for products listed under the Exclusion list. In India's offering, there are 489 tariff lines listed under Negative List, the details of which are as follows: Agriculture: 302; Textile: 81; Machinery & Auto: 32; Chemicals & Plastics: 22. These products will be subject to annual tariff review.

The above efforts to enhance economic cooperation between India and ASEAN, while providing potential export opportunities² also entail severe import threat to specific

² ASEAN's per capita income at current prices is at US\$ 1230 which is nearly two and a half times that of India. Moreover, ASEAN countries are more integrated with the world economy than India.

domestic industries in India. Based on the stakeholder consultations, the sensitive industries identified by India were: Spices, Plantation crops, Vegetable oils, Rice, Fish, Textiles, Chemicals & Plastics, Electronics, Machinery, Auto components & Footwear. These sensitivities to import threat have been reflected in the selection of products under *Sensitive* and *Exclusion list*.

II. Structure of Agricultural Trade

The agricultural trade flows between India and ASEAN increased from US \$19.8 billion in 2000 to US \$75.5 billion in 2008. Bilaterally, there was more than two fold trade expansion for both India and ASEAN between 2000 and 2008. Even though ASEAN has maintained a trade surplus with India until 2006, the same has turned negative in 2008. The trade balance which was 4.6 US billion in 2000 decreased to 1.5 billion in 2006. At the same time, India's trade deficit with ASEAN also reduced during this period (*see Table 1*). Thus, the terms of trade improved for India as is reflected in the export/import ratio. In terms of bilateral trade flows of ASEAN member countries, the countries that have trade surplus with India are: Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. And, countries that have a trade deficit with India are: Vietnam, Philippines and Thailand.

Table 1 : ASEAN -India Agricultural Trade Characteristics

(US Mil \$)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade (Export+ Import)	Trade Balance	Export/Import Ratio
1. India's Trade with ASEAN					
2000	880.00	1101.10	1981.10	-221.10	0.80
2003	1208.60	2264.90	3473.50	-1056.30	0.53
2006	1853.70	2040.57	3894.30	-186.90	0.91
2008	3811.09	3740.00	7552.00	71	1.02
2.ASEAN's Trade with India					
2000	1296.60	832.15	2128.75	464.45	1.56
2003	1852.00	1049.35	2901.39	802.69	1.76
2006	1769.80	1623.38	3393.19	146.42	1.09
2008	1135.45	2056.14	3191.59	-920.69	0.55

Source : WITS Comtrade Database

Note : *Agricultural products includes HS chapter 1-24, 40 and 52*

The structure of trade and, therefore, the relative position of ASEAN (in India's agricultural trade flow) and India (in ASEAN's agricultural trade flows) differs significantly. **Table 2** highlights the shifts in relative position of India in ASEAN's total agricultural trade and ASEAN in India's total agricultural trade. As a share of India's total agricultural exports, ASEAN which accounted for 9.7 percent in 2000 increased to 15.2 percent in 2008. Similarly, ASEAN's share has also been rising in India's agricultural imports – from 11.2 percent in 2000 to 37.9 percent in 2008. Thus, ASEAN has emerged as an important trading partner for India in agricultural products. But from ASEAN's perspective, India is not an important export market. India's share in ASEAN's agricultural exports and imports was about 5 percent in 2008.

Table 2: India –ASEAN: Relative Position in Agricultural Trade

	(US Mil \$)		
	2000	2004	2008
I. India's Export to ASEAN			
	880 (9.68)	1106 (9.99)	3811 (15.20)
II. India's Import from ASEAN			
	1101 (11.15)	2274 (41.06)	3740 (37.87)
III. ASEAN Export to India			
	1297 (3.41)	1952 (3.38)	1135.45 (5.21)
IV. ASEAN's Import from India			
	832 (3.56)	1541 (4.79)	2056.14 (4.93)

Source: WITS Comtrade Database

Note: *Figs are in Mil \$ and figs in the brackets are shares in total agricultural export/ import*

2.1 Structure of Exports by Product Group

The important product groups that account for over 10 percent of the share in India's total agricultural exports to ASEAN are: Edible meat (02), Oilseeds (12), Food residue (23), Cotton (52). In 2006, these products accounted for 67 percent of India's

agricultural exports to ASEAN. Amongst these important product groups, there are some products that have registered an increase in exports (both in absolute and relative share) and some that have registered a decrease, the details of which are provided in **Tables 3 & 4**. Between 2000 and 2006, the exports of product groups which have registered a significant increase (both in absolute value & relative share) are: Dairy Products, Edible Vegetables, Coffee & Tea, Oilseeds, Vegetable Planting material, Edible preparations and Tobacco (see *Table 3*). Against this, the product groups for which exports have registered a significant decrease are: Edible Meat, Products of Animal Origin, Cut flowers, Products of Milling industry, Meat, Fish preparations (*Table 4*). Together these trends imply structural shifts taking place in India's agricultural export basket to ASEAN, where there is a slow but definite trend towards diversification of exports.

India's major agricultural export to ASEAN is also analyzed at a disaggregated level and presented in *Table 5*. A total of 45 HS 6 digit tariff lines have been identified³ on the basis of export trends during the years 2003 to 2006. The selected tariff lines account for about 82.3 percent of the total agricultural exports of India to ASEAN in 2006. Broadly, India's major exports fall under these product groups: Meat Products (3 tariff lines), Oil seeds (3 tariff lines), Food Residues (4 tariff lines) and Cotton (15 tariff lines) and Tea & Spices (6 tariff lines). Between 2003 and 2006, high to moderate export growth took place for all the identified product groups except for Fish and Sugar products which have registered a fall in exports.

ASEAN also offers potential export opportunities to India. Broadly, potential exports are defined as those products (tariff lines) in which India have a declining or insignificant share whereas ASEAN's imports from the world have been rising. On this basis, 29 six digit tariff lines have been identified which are detailed in *Table 6*. The broad product groups under which these identified tariff lines fall are: Fish products (4 tariff lines),

³ The methodology for identifying the six digit tariff lines is as given below:

At the 2 digits level we have taken 1-24, 40 and 52 of HS chapters to represent agricultural products. The average export value of all 2 digit product chapters for the years 2000 to 2007 was taken to even out the yearly variations. This average export value for the above 26 product chapters was aggregated and divided by the number of 2 digit product chapters to arrive at the composite average, which was used as a benchmark for selecting the 2 digit product chapters. All the two digit product chapters whose average export value was higher than the composite average were selected for further analysis. The same procedure was used for selecting the 4 digit tariff lines and also 6 digit tariff lines.

Edible vegetables (2 tariff lines), Spices (2 tariff lines), Cereals (4 tariff lines), Sugar (3 tariff lines), Food Residues (2 tariff lines) and Cotton Products (12 tariff lines).

A comparison of the potential exports with that of the major exports at HS six digit level shows that the identified major exports coincide with the potential exports in the following product groups: Fish products, Edible Vegetables, Cereals, Sugar Products and Food Residues. This would imply that the opportunities for expanding exports of these tariff lines are very high. In the case of Cotton, the major exports do not coincide with the potential thereby indicating limited opportunities for expanding exports.

2.2 Import Structure by Products

India's main agricultural imports from ASEAN are given in *Table 7*. The important product groups that dominate India's import basket from ASEAN are: Edible Vegetables (07), Edible fruits (08), Coffee tea and spices (09), Cereals (10), Oil seeds (12), Vegetable oil (15), Cereal preparations (19), Food residues (23), and Natural Rubber (40). Together these product groups account for 88.67 percent of total agricultural imports from ASEAN. Amongst these, 16 product groups have shown an increasing import trend between 1996 and 2006.

At a disaggregated level (the HS six digit level tariff lines) major imports from ASEAN have been identified and are presented in *Table 8*. A total of 85 tariff lines have been identified as major importables from ASEAN. Of these, imports are significant for Raw cashew nuts, Pulses (Chickpeas, dried beans), Spices (Pepper, Cloves, Nutmeg, Mace, Turmeric), Fish products (Shrimps, Prawns, Cut fish, Lobsters), Vegetable saps, Vegetable fats, Food residues and Natural Rubber products. Amongst these, 49 tariff lines have been identified as potential imports⁴ and are given in *Table 9*. The identified tariff lines whose import share has increased during 2003 and 2006 are Chickpeas, beans, coffee, black tea, pepper, cloves, nutmeg, turmeric, vegetable saps, food residues and natural rubber.

While Cashew nuts, Vegetable Fats (15), Chickpeas, Natural Rubber, are imported to meet the demand deficit in the country, products like Tea, Pepper, Turmeric and Tobacco are exported from India. Therefore, rising imports of these products raises concerns about the sustainability of the domestic industry. Also, the imports of

⁴Refer to footnote 2.

produced cereal and vegetable products have increased during the reference period. There is, thus, a need to examine the implications of these trends on the domestic industry.

III. Duty Structure and Concessions

AIFTA proposes to eliminate duties for about 4000 products, of which the duties for 3200 products will be eliminated by December 2013 and for the remaining 800 products by December 2016. A total of 590 tariff lines are placed under Sensitive list where the tariffs will be reduced to 5 percent and 489 tariff lines have been placed under Negative list which largely cover agricultural products.⁵

Table 10: Relative Importance of Duty Categories of Agricultural Products for ASEAN (2004-2008)

	('000 \$)				
	Normal Track 1	Normal Track 2	Sensitive List	Exclusion Lists	Total
Indonesia	61173 (24.6)	8942 (3.6)	11171 (4.5)	167859 (67.4)	249145
Philippines	1154 (74.5)	394 (25.5)	-	-	1548
Vietnam	12751 (53.3)	1518 (6.3)	-	9648 (40.3)	23917
Malaysia	25046 (32.3)	3946 (5.1)	7989 (10.3)	40671 (52.4)	77652

⁵ The implementation of the tariff concessions under different categories is as follows:

- (a) **Normal Track 1=71% of Tariff lines (TL) and 71.71% of Total Value(TV):** Elimination by 31 December 2012 for ASEAN 5 and India; 31 December 2017 for the Philippines and India; and 31 December 2017 for CLMV
- (b) **Normal Track 2=9% of TL and 3.37% of TV:** Elimination by 31 December 2015 for ASEAN 5 and India; 31 December 2018 for the Philippines and India; and 31 December for CLMV
- (c) **Sensitive Track=20% TL and 25% TV**
 - Reduction of tariffs to 5%: ASEAN 5 and India by 31 December 2015; Philippines and India by 31 December 2018; CLMV by 31 December 2020.
 - Elimination of tariffs: ASEAN 5 and India by 31 December 2018; Philippines and India by 31 December 2021; CLMV by 31 December 2023
 - Standstill: 50 TL at MFN 5% will be standstill; remaining TL will be reduced to 4.5% upon EIF; subsequent reduction to 4% by 31 December 2015 for ASEAN 6 and India.
- (d) **Highly Sensitive List:** reduction of tariffs under 3 categories
 - Reduction to 50%
 - Reduction by 50%
 - Reduction by 25%

End date: 31 December 2018 for ASEAN 5; 31 December for Philippines; 31 December 2023 for CLMV

- (e) **Exclusion list: 489 TL and 5% TV**

Thailand	101786 (50.0)	11353 (5.6)	15787 (7.8)	74633 (36.7)	203559
Singapore	-	1354 (5.8)	11958 (51.2)	10038 (42.9)	23350
Total (ASEAN)	201910 (6.5)	27507 (0.89)	46905 (1.51)	305377 (52.5)	581699

Source: Calculation based on WITS Database.

Note: Figures in brackets are share of total.

Table 10 summarizes the duty structure for India's agricultural products from ASEAN member countries. The agricultural imports from ASEAN member countries during 2004-2008 have been categorized into NT1, NT2, Sensitive list and Exclusion list to broadly assess the significance of these concessions. From the table, the following is evident:

- For ASEAN as a whole, 52.5 percent of imports are under Exclusion list.
- Across member countries, *Exclusion list* tariff lines account for 62 percent of imports for Philippines, 67 percent for Indonesia, 52 percent for Malaysia, and between 35-40 percent for Thailand, Singapore and Vietnam.
- *Sensitive list* products account for the highest share for Singapore at 51 percent and for the remaining countries these products account for below 12 percent. For ASEAN as a whole, the share of these products is only 1.5 percent.
- *Normal Track 1* products account for the highest share in Vietnam (53 percent), followed by Thailand (50 percent), Malaysia (32 percent) and Indonesia (24 percent).

The significance of the duty preferences across product groups/tariff lines is summarized in **Table 11**. Broadly, there are three product groups where the number of tariff lines under *Exclusion and Sensitive list* is more than those offered under the *Normal Track* concessions. For example, in the case of *Coffee, Tea & Spices*, out of 8 tariff lines that are being imported, 15 have been put under Exclusion and Sensitive list implying limited reduction in tariff from the existing levels. Similar is the case with Vegetable fats and Natural Rubber. In the remaining product groups, the tariff lines under Normal Track 1 are more than those under Exclusion/Sensitive list implying reduction in tariff from the existing levels. This is particularly the case with Fish products, Cut flowers and Edible vegetables.

Further, it is interesting to note that the coverage of tariff lines included in the different duty categories is more than what is being currently imported from ASEAN and World.

This has different implications for *Exclusion/Sensitive list* products and *Normal Track* products. When the number of products under Exclusion/Sensitive list are more than the tariff lines that are currently being imported from world (or ASEAN), then there is an implicit protection against future engagement or expansion in imports. For example, in the case of vegetable fats, 31 tariff lines are being imported from world out of which 10 are from ASEAN. However, in the Exclusion list 29 tariff lines are included, of which, only 11 are currently being imported (See *Table 11*). Thus, for the remaining 18 tariff lines, potential imports are restricted. Similar is the case with Fish products, Dairy products, Edible fruits & nuts, Vegetable preparations, and Natural Rubber.

In the case of Normal Track (NT) products, when the number of products listed under this category are higher than the tariff lines that are currently being imported from the world (or ASEAN), then there is an implicit disprotection for future expansion in imports. For example, in the case of Meat Products, 44 tariff lines are listed under NT1. Out of this, only 13 tariff lines are being currently imported from world. Thus, for the remaining 31 tariff lines, the proposed duty reductions imply potential disprotection. The same is the case with Meat preparations, Edible vegetables, Cereal preparations, Vegetable preparations, Food residues and Natural rubber (see *Table 11*).

IV. Analysis of Import Trends and Duty Concessions

The import trends between 2000 and 2008 have been summarized under two time periods: 2000-04 and 2004-08 and growth rates for the same have been calculated across duty categories. It is interesting to note that for ASEAN as a whole, the growth in Exclusion and Sensitive list products is at 153 percent as compared to 178 percent of Normal Track Products (Normal Track 1 and Normal Track 2). This would imply that most of the high growth and sensitive importables have been listed under either the Exclusion or Sensitive list. The same is evident for ASEAN member countries as well. The growth in import of Sensitive or Exclusion list product is higher than Normal Track imports for Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia. For Vietnam, Indonesia and Philippines, the growth in Normal Track imports is higher.

In view of these apparent differences in the duty preferences across ASEAN member countries, further analysis on the possible trade effects of the tariff preferences is analyzed

by comparing the import trends of ASEAN member countries and that of World during 2000 to 2008. The analysis is done separately for products listed under Normal Track and Exclusion/Sensitive list. If the growth in world imports of Normal Track products is higher than the imports from the ASEAN member countries, it is possible to argue that there is an implicit import threat of reducing tariffs. Similarly, if the growth in imports from world of Exclusion/Sensitive Products is higher than that of the ASEAN member countries, then there is an implicit import protection. From this, broad product groups that are susceptible to potential import threat as against those that are provided protection are identified.

Table 12: Duty Categories: Import Trends of the Listed Products (2000-2008)
(000' \$)

	Normal Track 1		Normal Track 2		Sensitive List		Exclusion Lists		Total	
	2000-04	2004-08	2000-04	2004-08	2000-04	2004-08	2000-04	2004-08	2000-04	2004-08
Indonesia	10954 (13.72)	61173 (24.55)	7398 (9.27)	8942 (3.59)	8330 (10.4)	11171 (4.48)	53144 (66.57)	167859 (67.37)	79826	249145
Philippines	171 (12.6)	1154 (28.3)	114 (8.4)	394 (9.6)	-	-	1072 (79)	2528 (62)	1357	4076
Vietnam	3752 (40.34)	12751 (53.31)	2122 (22.81)	1518 (6.35)	-	-	3428 (36.8)	9648 (40.3)	9302	23917
Malaysia	20475 (35.4)	25046 (32.25)	2057 (3.56)	3946 (5.08)	4856 (8.3)	7989 (10.28)	30458 (52.6)	40671 (52.3)	57846	77652
Thailand	29783 (50.9)	101786 (50)	4043 (6.91)	11353 (5.58)	4371 (7.4)	15787 (7.7)	20301 (34.7)	74633 (36.7)	58498	203559
Singapore	0 (0)	0 (0)	1775 (11.36)	1354 (5.8)	7086 (46.4)	11958 (51.21)	6398 (41.9)	10038 (42.9)	15259	23350
Total (ASEAN)	65135 (5.03)	201910 (6.5)	17509 (1.35)	27507 (0.89)	24643 (1.9)	46905 (1.51)	114801 (52)	305377 (52.5)	222088	581699

Source: UNCTAD Comtrade Database

Note: Figures in brackets are % share to the total imports

In view of these apparent differences in the duty preferences across ASEAN member countries, further analysis on the possible trade effects of the tariff preferences is analyzed by comparing the import trends of ASEAN member countries and that of World during 2000 to 2008. The analysis is done separately for products listed under Normal Track and Exclusion/Sensitive list. If the growth in world imports of Normal Track products is higher than the imports from the ASEAN member countries, it is possible to argue that

there is an implicit import threat of reducing tariffs. Similarly, if the growth in imports from world of Exclusion/Sensitive Products is higher than that of the ASEAN member countries, then there is an implicit import protection. From this, broad product groups that are susceptible to potential import threat as against those that are provided protection are identified.

Table 13 summarises the trends in the imports of NT and Exclusion list products as compared to the world imports. As a share of world imports, imports from Malaysia and Singapore under both NT and Exclusion lists have registered a decline between 2000-04 and 2004-08. This would imply that the world imports are rising faster than the imports from these countries. Thus, with proposed tariff reduction on NT1 and NT2, the imports from Malaysia can increase relative to world.

In the case of other member countries, the share of imports increased for both NT and Exclusion products during the reference period. For countries like Indonesia and Vietnam, the share of imports of NT products is low and therefore, the tariff concessions under NT may induce higher level of imports from these countries. With respect to potential protection accorded by the Exclusion list, the imports from Indonesia receive the highest protection followed by Thailand and Vietnam.

Table 13: Duty Categories: A Comparison of NT & Exclusion Products of ASEAN Member Countries with that of the World Imports

		(% share)			
		Normal Track 1 & 2		Exclusion (+ Sensitive)	
		2000-04	2004-08	2000-04	2004-08
1	Indonesia	2.78	2.96	5.09	5.69
2	Vietnam	1.16	1.06	0.36	0.56
3	Malaysia	2.1	1.23	2.9	1.77
4	Thailand	3.2	4.78	2.08	3.3
5	Singapore	1.85	0.89	1.1	0.94
	Total ASEAN (US Mill. \$)	93313 (2.47)	227869 (2.6)	138372 (2.4)	349754 (2.7)

Source: UNCTAD Comtrade Database

Note: Figures in brackets are share in world imports

These broad trends on implicit import threat (or protection) are further analysed by comparing the product-wise imports (at HS 2 digit and 6 digit level) of ASEAN member countries with that of the world. If the imports of the product groups (at two digit HS level) under NT1 and NT2 are rising relative to that of the world during the reference period, i.e., 2000-04 and 2004-08, then this has been broadly defined as an implicit import threat. Against this, if the imports under Sensitive and Exclusion list have risen relative to that of world imports then there is an implicit protection accorded to the products. The analysis of product chapters at HS 2 digit level is summarized in **Table 14**. Across the member countries, the potential import threat is evident in the following products chapters. **Indonesia** (Fish, Edible vegetables, Oilseeds, Natural Rubber, Vegetable saps), **Philippines** (Edible vegetables, Vegetable saps, Natural rubber and Beverages & spirits), **Vietnam** (Coffee, Tea, Spices; Food residues; Natural Rubber), **Malaysia** (Edible vegetables, sugar & confectionary, Edible preparations, Natural Rubber, Cocoa and Beverages & Spirits), and **Thailand** (Edible vegetables, Edible fruits, Sugar & Confectionary, Edible preparations, Food residues, Natural rubber, Oil seeds, Flowers, Vegetable saps). In this context, it is important to underline that the import threat would be significant only if the base applied rate tariff is high. The average applied rate tariff for NT1 and NT2 across product chapters is summarised in *Tables 15 & 16*. From this it is evident that the reduction in applied tariff for NT1 products would be high only for Tea, coffee, spices, oilseeds and food residues. For NT2 products, the reduction in import tariffs is high for Vegetable saps. Amongst these, Tea, coffee, Pepper and Natural Rubber are placed under Special Products where the tariff reduction is lower than that of NT1.

With regard to import protection, product and county-wise details are as follows: **Indonesia** (Tea & Spices, Natural rubber, Edible fruit, and Food residue), **Vietnam** (Coffee, Tea & Spices, Edible fruits and Natural Rubber), **Malaysia** (Natural Rubber, Food residues, vegetable fats, and Tobacco and Cocoa products), **Thailand** (Food residues, Natural Rubber, Flowers, Edible preparations)

At a disaggregated level (HS 6 digit products), it would be interesting to compare import potential products, identified earlier (*see Table 9*), with the products listed under NT and Exclusion & Sensitive products. This analysis is summarized in *Table 17*. EL and SL

account for 88 percent of the import value for Natural Rubber, 34 percent for Food residues and 36 percent for Cocoa products. For Vegetable fats, 93 percent of imports are placed under Special Products. In the case of Coffee, Tea and Spices and Lac & Gum, this share is about 43 percent. About 99 percent imports of Edible Vegetables and Edible Fruits are accounted by NT1 and NT2 products. Thus, it is evident that the sensitive agricultural imports from ASEAN member countries have been placed under Exclusion/Sensitive/Special products.

V. Summary and Conclusions

The bilateral trade flows between India & ASEAN have expanded by five fold during 2000 and 2008. The proposed India-ASEAN FTA has aimed at enhancing these trade gains and provides potential trade opportunities for both India and ASEAN. With respect to agricultural trade balance, ASEAN has maintained a trade surplus (i.e., exports > imports), which has increased until 2006 and then declined over the last few years. India's concern, in this regard, would be to examine if this trend entails a severe import threat under a lower tariff regime.

The structure of agricultural trade between India and ASEAN is skewed. ASEAN has emerged as an important trading partner for India in agricultural products. But, the same is not true for ASEAN. India's share in ASEAN's agricultural imports and exports is about 5 percent in 2008. Thus, for ASEAN, the threat perception from India may not be high, while the same is not true from India's perspective, at least for agricultural products.

To examine the threat perception, major imports from ASEAN were analyzed. A detailed analysis of important and potential imports of agricultural products from ASEAN member countries were analysed within the framework of duty preferences under AIFTA. From the analysis, it was evident that imports of select agricultural products have been rising even under pre-FTA tariff regime. For most of these products, the analysis has shown that the duty concessions do not seem to have any significant impact on import trends as they have been placed under Exclusion list or under Special Products. In the case of Tea, Pepper and Natural rubber, the average imports from ASEAN as also from the World have increased. The primary reason has been the access to duty free channel imports for value-added exports. This would mean that these products are being imported

(from ASEAN and other countries) under duty free channel for exporting value-added products in the pre-FTA years and are likely to continue in the post-FTA period.

There are, however, commodity specific issues that have been adequately addressed in the duty structure under AIFTA. For example, imports of *Black Tea* from ASEAN are mainly orthodox tea which is more for exports rather than for domestic consumption. As such, these imports do not directly compete with the domestic production. As there are conscious efforts to increase the domestic production of orthodox tea and to export branded and packet tea, bulk imports have been put under NT1. In the case of *Pepper*, imports of dried pepper are already under the Advance License scheme wherein duty free imports are allowed for exporting value-added pepper products. The data also shows that the exports of pepper powder and value-added products have increased significantly. These considerations are reflected in the duty structure under the FTA as dried pepper has been categorized as special product with a nominal reduction and crushed pepper has been placed under EL. In the case of *Cashew nut*, raw nuts have a zero duty and imports of cashew kernels have been put under EL. This, in a way, maintains the tariff protection, as the imports of cashew kernels have been increasing from Vietnam.

With regard to Natural rubber, which is an important industrial raw material, the import liberalization from early 2000 has already provided various options for duty free imports to take place. The duty structure under ASEAN FTA does not deviate from this trend. Similar is the case with Palm oil where there is a high demand-supply deficit. In this regard, it is important to underline that even while the overall approach has been to meet the domestic requirement, there is a need to take a comprehensive view of edible imports under other FTAs, particularly that of ISLFTA.

At the same time, it is also important to recognize the potential export opportunities to ASEAN member countries. As the base applied tariff rate is already low in these countries, harnessing these opportunities would require a significant improvement in India's export competitiveness.

Table 3 : India's Export to ASEAN having Increasing Shares**(US Mill. \$)**

Code	India's Export to ASEAN		India's Export to World	
	2000	2006	2000	2006
Dairy Products (04)	2.49 (5.39)	14.89 (8.36)	46.27	178.11
Edible Vegetables (07)	29.65 (11.02)	80.34 (12.91)	269.09	622.35
Edible fruit (08)	8.91 (1.46)	21.08 (2.40)	608.54	878.45
Tea, spices and coffee(09)	23.26 (2.67)	138.61 (11.64)	870.84	1190.98
Oilseed (12)	82.60 (24.40)	176.35 (33.14)	338.58	532.20
Vegetable preparations (14)	0.25 (1.35)	1.32 (5.02)	18.66	26.30
Cereal preparations(19)	3.10 (7.80)	12.22 (9.22)	39.78	132.47
Edible Preparations(21)	6.09 (4.84)	12.94 (6.60)	125.89	195.96
Tobacco(24)	10.93 (5.65)	56.20 (15.12)	193.60	371.74
Natural Rubber (40)	41.8 (11.33)	115.7 (9.72)	368.7	1190
Cotton (52)	130.05 (5.2)	287 (7.8)	2445.50	3916.82

Source : WITS Database

Note : Figures in the brackets are ASEAN's share in India's export to the World

Table 4 : India's Export to ASEAN having Decreasing Share**(US Mill. \$)**

Code	India's Export to ASEAN		India's Export to World	
	2000	2006	2000	2006
Live animals (01)	0.36 (21.06)	0.20 (2.16)	1.70	9.47
Meat Products (02)	126.77 (39.15)	197.25 (27.12)	323.83	727.45
Fish Products (03)	77.27 (5.53)	85.04 (5.45)	1397.65	1561.33
Animal Products (05)	3.54 (8.13)	0.26 (0.70)	43.49	37.84
Live trees (06)	0.65 (2.21)	1.36 (0.95)	29.51	143.98
Cereals (10)	25.92 (3.43)	56.07 (3.31)	755.18	1692.09
Milling products(11)	7.00 (17.54)	4.07 (10.56)	39.89	38.60
Lac and gum (13)	11.95 (5.00)	12.88 (3.33)	238.93	386.85
Animal fats (15)	17.44 (7.40)	23.38 (7.25)	235.52	322.66
Meat preparation(16)	0.38 (8.19)	8.31 (4.19)	4.63	198.39
Sugars (17)	10.40 (8.58)	51.09 (6.73)	121.22	759.24
Cocoa (18)	0.08 (2.47)	0.09 (0.97)	3.04	8.85
Vegetable preparation (20)	17.37 (25.25)	11.57 (5.97)	68.79	193.77
Beverages (22)	2.98 (7.89)	3.30 (5.40)	37.70	61.06

Source : UNCTAD Comtrade Database

Note : Figures in the brackets are ASEAN's share in India's export to the World

Table 5: India's Major Export to ASEAN

Product Categories	Product Codes	Product Description	India's Export to ASEAN (Million \$)	
			2003	2006
Meat Products (02)	20210, 20220, 20230	Carcasses, Bovine Animals, Fresh Or Chilled, and Others	134.95	194.74
Fish Products (03)	30374, 30379, 30613, 30614, 30624	Flat Fishes, Tunas, Livers, Mussels, Not Frozen and Others	75.02	59.56
Edible vegetables (07)	70310, 70320	Chickpeas, Beans, Cassava and Sweet Potatoes	37.89	73.68
Coffee and Tea Products (09)	90411, 90412, 90420, 90920, 90930, 90950	Tea, Spices, Coffee Roasted	19.21	107.22
Cereals (10)	100510, 100590, 100610, 100630	Maize seed, Rice in the husk, milled rice	38.39	55.43
Oil Seeds (12)	120210, 120220, 120740	Lin Seed, Palm Nuts, Mustard, Castor Oil, Seaweeds and Others	76.14	161.06
Sugar Products (17)	170111, 170191, 170199	Raw Sugar and Others	74.94	45.31
Residues and waste from the food industries (23)	230400, 230630, 230640, 230670	Of Maize, Wheat, Oil Seeds, Cotton Seeds, Sunflower Seeds	306.92	560.96
Cotton (52)	520100, 520511, 520521, 520522, 520523, 520524, 520541, 520548, 520710, 520790, 20811, 520821, 520831, 520911, 520942	Dyed Cotton, Bleached Cotton, Unbleached Cotton, Fabrics	110.91	267.11

Source- UNCTAD Comtrade Database

Table 6 : India's Potential Export to ASEAN⁶

(US Mil. \$)

Product Group	Product Code (6 Digit)	Product Description	ASEAN Import from World	
			2003	2006
Fish Products (03)	030374, 030379, 030613, 030624	Frozen Fish, Crabs, Frozen Mackerel, Anchovies	613.3 (11.8)	806.3 (7.6)
Edible vegetables (07)	070310, 070320	Onions and Shallots, Fresh or Chilled Garlic	195.3 (21.6)	401.1 (16.5)
Coffee, tea and spice products (09)	090411, 090920	Dried Pepper, Seeds Of Coriander	73.6 (10.1)	70.1 (13.6)
Cereals (10)	100510, 100590, 100610, 100630	Maize Seed, Rice in The Husk, Milled Rice	1060.1 (2.6)	1831.6 (2.3)
Sugars Products (17)	170111, 170191, 170199	Raw Cane Sugar, Cane Or Beet Sugar	590.6 (3.0)	1214.2 (1.7)
Residues and waste from the food industries (23)	230400, 230670	Soya-Bean and Maize Residue.	1449.3 (11.3)	1924.0 (25.0)
Cotton Products (52)	520100, 520522, 520524, 520811, 520812, 520819, 520832, 520839, 520852, 520859, 520911, 520920	Carded or Combed Cotton, Single Yarn, Plain Wave, Other Fabrics	1711.4 (0.9)	2048.4 (7.5)

Source : UNCTAD Comtrade Database

Note : Figures in brackets represent India's share in total import of ASEAN

⁶ The potential exports are based on two criteria. (a) We selected those products under 6 digit for which ASEAN import from the world is rising during 2000-06 and (b) its share in India's export to ASEAN is either declining or low during the reference period.

Table 7: Structure of India's Agricultural Imports from ASEAN Product Group wise ('000 \$)

Product Code	1996	2000	2003	2006
Meat and edible meat(02)	3.80 (6.2)	17.43 (20.8)	4.85 (12.2)	109.46 (20.4)
Fish & crustacean(03)	9.92 (0.02)	415.80 (12.02)	2466.52 (18.01)	1613.01 (5.5)
Dairy products(04)	37.80	312.70	129.13	211.86
Products of animal origin(05)	205.02 (3.5)	2439.13 (21.5)	1294.07 (12.0)	366.05 (1.2)
Live tree & other plant(06)	362.98 (3.7)	8.86 (3.7)	382.97 (18.8)	591.87 (10.3)
Edible vegetables(07)	137973.58 (52.0)	34581.91 (41.9)	215540.89 (40.9)	457358.33 (49.4)
Edible fruit (08)	55212.11 (17.1)	37652.76 (7.0)	42446.48 (9.3)	54699.16 (7.3)
Coffee, tea, spices.(09)	7248.46 (29.3)	18806.87 (37.5)	34954.26 (40.7)	80247.39 (42.6)
Cereals (10)	1.23	2.23	51.91	7.71
Produce of Milling Industry (11)	52.28 (4.0)	399.20 (3.7)	1650.36 (27.8)	2414.47 (20.0)
Oil seed, oleagi fruits (12)	852.94 (6.7)	2283.00 (9.2)	5746.77 (14.2)	7877.89 (8.9)
Lac; gums (13)	3471.78 (12.1)	6512.00 (26.3)	6416.41 (20.4)	22499.60 (29.3)
Vegetable plaiting materials (14)	440.79 (35.5)	662.32 (39.9)	726.09 (49.8)	2497.74 (51.7)
Animal/veg fats & oils(15)	647544.21 (74.9)	908665.17 (64.2)	1741246.95 (73.7)	1251242.96 (57.4)
Prep of meat (16)	3.38 (6.6)	23.70 (22.2)	166.52 (32.1)	150.94 (2.8)
Sugars and sugar confectionery (17).	287.60 (4.2)	1911.12 (10.7)	867.94 (2.7)	1196.13 (4.6)
Cocoa and cocoa preparations.(18)	7426.01 (70)	4570.64 (44.5)	9518.97 (61.1)	6628.58 (25)
Prep.of cereal, flour(19)	43.64	765.01	1204.99	3531.76
Prep of vegetable, fruit(20)	5.98 (1.3)	954.81 (11.3)	1330.83 (8.5)	2718.13 (9.3)
Miscellaneous edible preparations.(21)	314.01 (0.6)	1375.11 (3.1)	923.27 (7.2)	4788.54 (20)
Beverages, spirits and vinegar.(22)	313.71 (3.8)	469.11 (5)	470.43 (1.8)	2230.92 (2)
Residues & waste (23)	18133.31 (55.6)	7306.90 (29.2)	18575.80 (27.3)	28947.60 (33.5)
Tobacco and manufactured tobacco(24)	216.34 (3.5)	18.56 (2.5)	2019.45 (18.5)	4261.19 (21.6)
Natural Rubber (40)	31036.02	31953.30	75043.64	159892.66

	(11)	(12.1)	(17.4)	(20.8)
Cotton (52)	1003.98 (2.8)	17229.28 (4.1)	8995.97 (1.7)	16352.34 (3.2)

Source : UNCTAD Comtrade Database

Note : Figures in the brackets are ASEANS's share in India's import from the World

Table 8: India's Major Import from ASEAN

Product Categories	Product Codes	Product Description	India's Import from ASEAN (000' \$)	
			2003	2006
Fish Products (03)	30379, 30612, 30613, 30741, 30749	Shrimps , prawns, cut fish, Lobsters and other frozen fish	1,865.554	964.514
Products of animal origin (05)	50800, 51199	Coral and similar materials	1,291.584	186.905
Edible vegetables (07)	71310, 71320, 71331, 71332, 71333, 71339, 71390	Chickpeas, Beans and other beans	215279	456735
Edible Fruit (08)	080131	Cashew nuts :-- In shell	37009	35151
Coffee and Tea Products (09)	90111,90240, 90411, 90610 90700,90810, 90820, 90910, 91030	Coffee, not roasted, Other black tea, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmeg, Mace, Turmeric	43,705.014	74,089.184
Milling Products (11)	110812, 110814, 110819	Starches, Maize, Manioc, other starches	1,558.573	2,817.059
Oil Seeds (12)	120890, 120930, 120991, 121190	Seeds of herbaceous, Vegetable seeds, other	6,050.213	8,082.133
Lac and Gum (13)	130110, 130190, 130232	Lac , Vegetable saps, other	6164	22107
Vegetable Fats (15)	150710, 150790, 151110, 151190,151211, 151319, 151321, 151329, 151620, 152000	Crude oil, Sunflower-seed, Coconut oil, Palm kernel, Vegetable fats, Glycerol	1740406	1249590
Cocoa (18)	180100, 180400, 180500,180620, 180690	Cocoa beans, Cocoa powder, Other preparations in blocks, Cocoa butter	9366	6378
Cereal Preparation (19)	190110, 190300, 190530, 190590	Preparations for infant use, Tapioca, Sweet biscuits	1,029.530	3,275.702
Vegetable Preparation (20)	200410, 200799, 200919, 200940	Potatoes, Orange juice, Pineapple juice, Extracts	1,077.862	1,787.708
Miscellaneous Preparation (21)	210111, 210390, 210690	Extracts, and others	940.217	4,605.822
Residues and waste from the food industries (23)	230120, 230650, 230660, 230890	Flours, coconut or copra, Other, palm nuts	11096	17851
Tobacco (24)	240120, 240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco, Tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed	2,135.277	4,716.975
Natural Rubber (40)	400121, 400122, 400129, 400219, 400220,400299,400700,400811 400910, 401029, 401110	Natural Rubber, Styrene, Transmission belts, rubber used on aircraft, Gaskets, washers, Vulcanized rubber, rubber	51584	116684

		thread		
Cotton (52)	520100 , 520299, 520829, 520833 520839, 520859, 520942, 521031	Bleached, Plain weave, yarns of different colors, Printed, Unbleached	5,871.528	7,165.482

Source: UNCTAD Comtrade Database

Table 9: India's Potential Import from ASEAN

Product Categories	Product Codes	Product Description	India's Import from ASEAN (000' \$)	
			2003	2006
Edible vegetables (07)	71310, 71320, 71331, 71332, 71333, 71339, 71390	Chickpeas, Beans and other beans	215279 (38)	456735 (54)
Edible Fruit (08)	080131	Cashew nuts :- In shell	37009 (13)	35151 (9)
Coffee and Tea Products (09)	90111, 90240, 90411, 90610, 90700, 90810, 90820, 90910, 91030	Coffee, not roasted, Other black tea, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmeg, Mace, Turmeric	31838 (43)	74759 (52)
Lac and Gum (13)	130110, 130190, 130232	Lac , Vegetable saps, other	6164 (34)	22107 (52)
Animal Products (15)	150710, 150790, 151110, 151190, 151211, 151319, 151321, 151329, 151620, 152000	Crude oil, Sunflower-seed, Coconut oil, Palm kernel, Vegetable fats, Glycerol	1740406 (71)	1249590 (55)
Cocoa (18)	180100, 180400, 180500, 180620, 180690	Cocoa beans, Cocoa powder, Other preparations in blocks, Cocoa butter	9366 (61)	6378 (23)
Residues and waste from the food industries (23)	230120, 230650, 230660, 230890	Flours, coconut or copra, Other, palm nuts	11096 (26)	17851 (57)
Natural Rubber (40)	400121, 400122, 400129, 400219, 400220, 400299, 400700, 400811	Natural Rubber, Styrene, Transmission belts, rubber used on aircraft, Gaskets, washers,	51584 (38)	116684 (34)

	400910, 401029, 401110	Vulcanized rubber, rubber thread		
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Source : UNCTAD Comtrade Database

Table 11: India -ASEAN FTA Duty Preferences for Agricultural Products to ASEAN

Commodity description/code	No of Tariff Lines India Import from world	No of Tariff Lines India Imports from ASEAN	Sensitive List Tariff Line	NT 1 Products	NT2 Products	Exclusion List Tariff Line
01 Live Animals	7	0	1 (1)	17 (4)	0 (0)	4 (2)
02 Meat & Edible Meat	16	0	0 (0)	44 (13)	0 (0)	4 (1)
03 Fish & Crustaceans	26	5	3 (0)	21 (15)	0 (0)	12 (6)
04 Dairy Products	19	2	5 (0)	9 (6)	0 (0)	12 (8)
05 Products of Animal Origin	11	2	0 (0)	15 (11)	0 (0)	0 (0)
06 Live Trees & Other Plants	10	3	0 (0)	5 (5)	1 (0)	10 (7)
07 Edible Vegetables	35	7	0 (0)	37 (23)	0	20 (16)
08 Edible Fruits & Nuts	43	2	0 (0)	27 (13)	1 (0)	26 (17)
09 Coffee, Tea, Mate & Spices	28	8	0 (0)	15 (9)	0 (0)	17 (11)
10 Cereals	9	0	0 (0)	4 (1)	0 (0)	9 (3)
11 Products of Milling Industry	21	2	0 (0)	12 (7)	0 (0)	16 (11)
12 Oil Seed & Bleagimus	26	4	0 (0)	14 (8)	5 (3)	15 (6)
13 Lac, Gum & Resum	9	3	0 (0)	8 (5)	1 (0)	1 (1)
14 Vegetable Products	4	3	0 (0)	2 (0)	1 (1)	2 (2)
15 Animal or Vegetable Fats	31	10	0 (0)	11 (4)	1 (1)	29 (11)
16 Preparation of Meat, Fish	21	0	2 (0)	13 (5)	4 (1)	7 (3)
17 Sugar & Sugar Confectionary	15	0	0 (0)	9 (5)	3 (1)	4 (0)
18 Cocoa & Cocoa	7	5	0 (0)	7 (2)	3 (1)	3 (1)
19 Preparation of Cereal	18	3	0 (0)	17 (7)	4 (1)	2 (0)
20 Prep. of Vegetables, Fruits	47	5	0 (0)	27 (8)	1 (0)	22 (13)
21 Miscellaneous Edible Products	15	4	0 (0)	11 (4)	1 (0)	5 (2)
22 Beverage, Spirits	20	2	0 (0)	7 (2)	2 (0)	14 (8)
23 Residues & Waste	16	5	0 (0)	13 (5)	0 (0)	8 (2)

from Food						
24 Tobacco & Products	9	1	0 (0)	1(0)	0 (0)	8 (0)
40 Rubber & Articles thereof	57	11	24(0)	46 (18)	6 (2)	3 0 (0)

Source: : India-ASEAN FTA Document

Note: Figures in brackets are the tariff lines are traded with ASEAN

Table 14: Product-wise Potential Imports under Various Duty Categories

	Country	Potential Imports under NT1	Potential Imports under NT2	Potential import protection under Sensitive List	Potential import protection under Exclusion List
1	Indonesia	Fish, Edible vegetables, Natural Rubber	Oilseeds, Lac & Gum	Tea & Spices, Natural Rubber	Edible fruits, Tea & Spices, Vegetable fats, Food residues, Natural Rubber
2	Philippines	Edible vegetables, lac & gum, and Natural Rubber	Lac & Gum, Beverages & Spirits	-	-
3	Vietnam	Coffee, Tea & Spices, Beverage spirits, Food Residue & Natural Rubber	-	-	Coffee, Tea & Spices, Edible fruits, Natural Rubber
4	Malaysia	Edible Vegetables, Sugar & Confectionary, Edible Preparation, Natural Rubber	Cocoa products, Beverages & spirits	Natural Rubber, Food Residues	Dairy Products, Vegetable Fats, Cocoa Products, Food Residues, Tobacco, Natural Rubber
5	Thailand	Edible Vegetables, Edible Fruit, Sugar & Confectionary, Edible Preparation, Food Residue	Flowers, Oilseeds, Lac & Gum, Sugar & Confectionary, Cereal Preparation, Beverages & Spirits	Food Residues, Natural Rubber	Flowers, Milling industry, Edible preparations, Natural Rubber
6	Singapore	-	Cereal preparation Beverages & Spirits	Natural Rubber	Vegetable fats, coca products, Beverages & spirits, Tobacco, Natural Rubber

Source- Authors own calculations

Table 15: Average Applied Tariff of India for NT 1 Products

Products	2009	2010	2012
Live animals (01)	30	25	8
Meat and edible meat(02)	25	20	10
Fish & crustacean(03)	25	20	10
Dairy products(04)	25	20	10
Products of animal origin(05)	25	20	10
Live tree & other plant(06)	4	3	2
Edible vegetables(07)	20	15	7
Edible fruit (08)	25	20	10
Coffee, tea, spices.(09)	80	75	70
Cereals (10)	0	0	0
Produce of Milling Industry (11)	0	0	0
Oil seed, oleagi fruits (12)	30	25	20
Lac; gums (13)	12	10	7
Vegetable plaiting materials (14)	25	20	10
Animal/veg fats & oils(15)	25	20	10
Prep of meat(16)	25	20	15
Sugars and sugar confectionery(17).	20	15	10
Cocoa and cocoa preparations.(18)	25	20	10
Prep.of cereal, flour(19)	25	20	10
Prep of vegetable, fruit(20)	25	20	10
Miscellaneous edible preparations.(21)	25	20	10
Beverages, spirits and vinegar.(22)	25	20	10
Residues & waste (23)	25	20	10
Tobacco and manufactured tobacco(24)	9	8	7
Natural Rubber (40)	8	7	5

Source: Calculations based on AIFTA Document

* Figs are in %

Table: 16 Average Applied Tariff of India for NT 2 Products

Products	2009	2010	2012
Fish Products (3)	25	20	15
Live Trees (6)	4	4	3
Edible fruit (08)	25	20	15
Coffee, tea, spices.(09)	12.5	10	7.5
Lac; gums (13)	20	15	15
Animal/veg fats & oils(15)	25	20	15
Prep of meat(16)	25	20	15
Sugars (17).	25	20	15
Prep.of cereal, flour(19)	20	15	13
Beverages,(22)	13	12	10
Natural Rubber (40)	3.5	2.5	1.5

Source: Calculations based on AIFTA Document

Note: In some HS Chapters, tariff lines fall in all Categories. e.g. in Chapter 09 some tariff line fall under Special Products and Some fall under NT1 , some under NT2 , EL.

*Figs are in %

Table 17: India's Potential Import from ASEAN

Product Categories	Product Codes	Product Description	Share of India's Import from ASEAN between 2006-2008 (%)		
			NT1 and NT 2	EL and SL	Special
Edible vegetables (07)	71310,71320,71331,71332, 71333, 71339,71390	Chickpeas, Beans and other beans	99.94	0.06	-
Edible Fruit (08)	080131	Cashew nuts :-- In shell	100	-	-
Coffee and Tea Products (09)	90111,90240, 90411, 90610 90700,90810, 90820, 90910, 91030	Coffee, not roasted, Other black tea, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmeg, Mace, Turmeric	51	7	42
Lac and Gum (13)	130110, 130190, 130232	Lac , Vegetable saps, other	57	0	43
Animal Products (15)	150710, 150790, 151110, 151190 ,151211, 151319, 151321, 151329, 151620, 152000	Crude oil, Sunflower-seed, Coconut oil, Palm kernel, Vegetable fats, Glycerol	-	7	93
Cocoa (18)	180100, 180400, 180500,180620, 180690	Cocoa beans, Cocoa powder, Other preparations in blocks, Cocoa butter	64	36	-
Residues and waste from the food industries (23)	230120, 230650, 230660, 230890	Flours, coconut or copra, Other, palm nuts	66	34	-

Natural Rubber (40)	400121, 400122, 400129 , 400219, 400220,400299,400700, 400811 400910, <i>401029</i> , 401110	Natural Rubber, Styrene, Transmission belts, rubber used on aircraft, Gaskets, washers, Vulcanized rubber, rubber thread	12	88	-
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Source: - Calculation based UNCTAD Comtrade Database

Note- figures in the brackets are ASEAN's share in India's Import from the world. Products code in Bold are Sensitive and Exclusion listed, in normal are NT1 and NT2, and Italic are other products.

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