

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4018

ANSWERED ON:30.04.2012

FTA WITH JAPAN

Anandan Shri K.Murugesan;Patel Shri Devji;Rane Dr. Nilesh Narayan

**Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:**

- (a) the details of countries with which India has entered into Free Trade Agreement (FTA) including Japan;
- (b) whether the Government proposed to enter into FTA with some more countries in the current financial year;
- (c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the priority areas identified in this regard;
- (d) whether any assessment has been made regarding the impact of these FTAs on the domestic industries and farmers; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA)

(a) The details of countries with which India has entered into Free Trade Agreement (FTA), including Japan, are given below:

S.No. Name of the Date of Signing Date of Implementation  
Agreement and  
the participating  
countries

1. India-Bhutan 17.01.1972 29.07.2006  
Agreement on Trade, (revised on 28.7.2006) (Agreement is renewed, from time to  
Commerce and Transit time, by mutual consent to such  
changes and modifications as may  
be agreed upon between the two countries)

2. Revised Indo-Nepal 06.12.1991 27.10.2009  
Treaty of Trade (Revised on 27.10.2009) (The Treaty is amended/ modified by  
mutual consent of the Contracting Parties)

3. India-Sri Lanka FTA 28.12.1998 March,2000

4. Agreement on South 04.01. 2004 01.01.2006  
Asian Free Trade Area (Tariff concessions implemented  
(SAFTA) (India, from 01.07. 2006)  
Pakistan, Nepal,  
Sri Lanka, Bangladesh,  
Bhutan and the Maldives)

5. India-Thailand FTA- 01.09.2004 01.09.2004  
Early Harvest Scheme  
(EHS)

6. India-Singapore 29.06.2005 01.08.2005  
Comprehensive Economic  
Cooperation Agreement  
(CECA)

7. India-ASEAN Trade in 13.08.2009 1st January 2010 in respect of  
Goods Agreement India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand.  
(Brunei, Cambodia,  
Indonesia, Laos, 1st June 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam.  
Malaysia, Myanmar,  
Philippines, 1st September 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar.  
Singapore, Thailand  
and Vietnam) 1st October 2010 in respect of India  
and Indonesia.  
1st November in respect of India and Brunei.  
24 January 2011 in respect of India and Laos.  
1st June 2011 in respect of India and the Philippines.  
1st August, 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia.

8. India-South Korea 07.08. 2009 01.01.2010  
Comprehensive  
Economic Partnership  
Agreement (CEPA)

9. India-Japan 16.02.2011 01.08.2011  
Comprehensive  
Economic Partnership  
Agreement

10. India-Malaysia 18.02.2011 01.07. 2011  
Comprehensive  
Economic Cooperation  
Agreement

**In addition to above-mentioned FTAs, the Government has signed Preferential Trade Agreement with the following countries:-**

S.No. Name of the Agreement Date of Signing Date of Implementation  
and the participating  
countries

1 Asia Pacific Trade Agreement July, 1975 01.11.1976  
(APTA) (Bangladesh, China, (revised Agreement  
India, Republic of Korea, signed on 02.11.2005  
Sri Lanka)

2 Global System of Trade April, 1988 April,1989  
Preferences (G S T P) (Algeria,  
Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin,  
Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon,  
Chile, Colombia, Cuba,  
Democratic People's Republic  
of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt,  
Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India,  
Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Libya,  
Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco,  
Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua,  
Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru,  
Philippines, Republic of  
Korea, Romania, Singapore,  
Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand,  
Trinidad and Tobago,  
Tunisia, Tanzania, Venezuela,  
Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe)

3 India-Afghanistan 06.03.2003 May, 2003

4 India-MERCOSUR 25.01.2004 01.06.2009

(b)&(c) The Government is negotiating FTAs / expansion of existing FTAs with the countries listed below. Negotiations would continue during the current financial year and it is difficult to predict a time-line for conclusion. The priority areas for India's FTAs are seeking market access through negotiations in Goods, Services and Investments.

S. No. Name of the Agreement and Partner Countries

1. India - EU BTIA (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom)
2. India - ASEAN CECA- Services and Investment Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)
3. India - Sri Lanka CEPA
4. India - Thailand CECA
5. India - Mauritius CECPA
6. India - EFTA BTIA (Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland)
7. India - New Zealand FTA/CECA
8. India - Israel FTA
9. India - Singapore CECA (Review)
10. India - Southern African Customs Union (SACU) Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) (South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia)
11. Indian - MERCOSUR PTA (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)
12. India - Chile PTA
13. BIMSTEC CECA (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal)
14. India - Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Framework Agreement (Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Yemen.)
15. India - Canada CEPA
16. India - Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
17. India-Australia CECA

(d)&(e) Evaluation of the impact of FTAs is a continuous process which starts even before FTA negotiations are entered into. Before entering into negotiations with its trading partners, studies are undertaken internally, as well as through the Joint Study Group (JSG) to study the feasibility of the proposed FTAs, including their impact on the domestic industries and agricultural sector. The JSG report, on the basis of which FTA negotiations are launched, is made available on the Departments of Commerce website (<http://commerce.gov.in>). Consultations are also held with the domestic stakeholders including the Apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Industry Associations as well as the Administrative Ministries and Departments. In order to protect the interest of the domestic industries and agricultural sector, these agreements provide for maintaining sensitive/negative lists of items on which limited or no tariff concessions are granted under the FTA. In addition, in case of a surge in imports and injury to the domestic industry, a country is allowed to take recourse to measures such as anti-dumping and safeguards. Every FTA has a Joint Review Mechanism to monitor the implementation of the FTA. India's trade and economic relations with all its FTA partners have increased substantially.