

## Appendix 2A

### List of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) / Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) signed by India

#### (i) FTAs already signed and operational

S. No.	Name of the Agreement and the participating countries	Date of Signing	Date of Implementation	Details
1.	India - Bhutan Agreement on Trade, Commerce and Transit	17.01.1972 (revised on 28.07.2006)	29.07.2006	Under this Agreement, India also provides transit facilities to landlocked Bhutan to facilitate its trade with third countries. It is valid for a period of 10 years.
2.	Revised Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade	06.12.1991 (Revised on 27.10.2009) (The present Treaty is valid till 26.10.2016)	27.10.2009	The Treaty aims at improving bilateral trade between the two countries by increasing the mutually agreed points of trade, expansion in the list of items included for preferential trade, simplification of trade procedures, improving Nepalese supply capacities, provision of two level institutional mechanisms for problem resolution etc.
3.	India- Sri Lanka FTA (ISLFTA)	28.12.1998	01.03.2000	Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between India and Sri Lanka was signed on 20.12.1998 and was operationalised in March, 2000 following notification of required Customs tariff concessions by Government of Sri Lanka and India.  Procedure for import of certain listed items under ISLFTA is at

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4.	Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan Maldives and Afghanistan)	04.01. 2004	01.01.2006	Afghanistan became Eighth Member of SAARC from April, 2007 and the provisions of Trade Liberalization Programme (TLP) are applicable to Afghanistan w.e.f. 07.08.2011).
5.	India - Thailand FTA - Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)	9.10.2003	01.09.2004	India and Thailand have signed protocol to implement Early Harvest Scheme under India-Thailand Free Trade Agreement on 01.09.2004. Tariff preferences for imports on items of Early Harvest Scheme would be available only to those products, which satisfy Rules of Origin Criteria, notified by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, vide notification No.101/2004-Customs dated 31.08.2004.
6.	India - Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)	29.06.2005	01.08.2005	India-Singapore CECA was the first comprehensive FTA India signed with any country.
7.	India - South Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)	07.08. 2009	01.01.2010	
8.	India – ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	13.08.2009	1st January 2010 in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand.  1 <sup>st</sup> June 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam. 1 <sup>st</sup> September 2010 in respect	

			<p>of India and Myanmar. 1<sup>st</sup> October 2010 in respect of India and Indonesia.</p> <p>1<sup>st</sup> November in respect of India and Brunei.</p> <p>24 January 2011 in respect of India and Laos.</p> <p>1<sup>st</sup> June 2011 in respect of India and the Philippines.</p> <p>1<sup>st</sup> August, 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia.</p>	
9.	India - Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement	16.02.2011	01.08.2011	
10.	India - Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement	18.02.2011	01.07. 2011	Under the CECA, India and Malaysia have offered commitments over and above the commitments offered by them under ASEAN - India Trade in Goods Agreement. Key items on which Malaysia has offered market access to India are basmati rice, mangoes, eggs, trucks, motorcycles and cotton garments which are all items of considerable export interest to India.
11.	India - Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement	22.02.2021	01.04.2021	Under the CECPA, India and Mauritius provide for an institutional mechanism to encourage and improve trade between the two countries. Export items

	(CECPA)			for India, include food stuff and beverages, agricultural products, textile and textile articles, base metals and articles thereof, electrical and electronic item, plastics and chemicals, wood and articles thereof, and others while Mauritius gets preferential market access into India for frozen fish, speciality sugar, biscuits, fresh fruits, juices, mineral water, beer, alcoholic drinks, soaps, bags, medical and surgical equipment, and apparel.
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**(ii) Preferential Trade Agreements(PTAs) already signed and operational**

S. No.	Name of the Agreement and the participating countries	Date of Signing	Date of Implementation	Details
1	Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) (Bangladesh, China, India, Lao PDR, Republic of Korea, and Sri Lanka)	July, 1975 (revised Agreement signed on 02.11.2005)	01.11.1976	APTA is a preferential trading arrangement designed to liberalise and expand trade in goods progressively in Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) region through liberalization of tariff and nontariff barriers. At present, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, South Korea, India and China are exchanging tariff concessions under APTA. The 43 <sup>rd</sup> Standing Session in

				May, 2014 saw the accession of Mongolia into APTA.
2	Global System of Trade 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)	April, 1988	April, 1989	Under agreement establishing GSTP, tariff concessions are exchanged among developing countries, who have signed agreement. Presently, 46 countries are members of GSTP and India has exchanged tariff concessions with 12 countries on a limited number of products. EIC is sole agency authorised to issue CoO under GSTP. The Sao Paulo Round of the GSTP was concluded among 8 countries but only Cuba, India and Malaysia have ratified the Protocol as of October, 2014.
3	India - Afghanistan	06.03.2003	May, 2003	A Preferential Trade Agreement between Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan and Republic of India was signed on 6.3.2003 and was operationalised with issuance of Customs Notification No 76/2003 dated 13.5.2003. EIC is sole agency to issue CoO under India Afghanistan Preferential Trade Agreement.
4	India - MERCOSUR	25.01.2004	01.06.2009	Through this PTA, India and MERCOSUR have agreed to give tariff concessions, ranging from 10% to 100% to each other on 450 and 452 tariff lines respectively.
5	India - Chile	08.03. 2006	August, 2007	Under this PTA , India has offered tariff

				<p>preferences on 202 tariff lines (as per 2007 HS ) at the 8 digit level to Chile with the margin of preference (MoP) ranging from 10%- 50% and Chile has offered tariff preferences on 296 tariff lines to India at the 8 digit level with MoP ranging from 10%-100%.</p>
6	<p>SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement or SAPTA (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan and the Maldives)</p>	1993	1995	<p>SAPTA was signed by seven SAARC members namely India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Maldives in 1993 and came into operation in 1995. Four rounds of trade negotiations have been completed and more than 3000 tariff lines are under tariff concessions among SAARC countries.</p>

**Procedure for import of items as in the Para 2.107 of the Handbook of Procedure (2015-20).**

Sl. No.	ITC (HS) Code	Description of goods	Country	Total aggregate quantity that is available for import during 2015-16
1.	1516,1517 or 1518 (other than 15161000, 15171010, 15179030 & 15180040 which are prohibited for import)	Vanaspati, bakery shortening and margarine	Sri Lanka	2,50,000MT
2.	0904	Pepper	Sri Lanka	2500MT
3.	08011100	Desiccated Coconut	Sri Lanka	500MT
4.	1507 10 00	Crude Soya oil from Paraguay	Paraguay	30,000 MT

The imports procedure for the items will be permitted subject to the following arrangements/ procedure:-

- The import would be subject to Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 29/2007-Customs dated 30<sup>th</sup> May 2009 (as amended from time to time) relating to Indo- Mercosur Trade Agreement.
- All applications must accompany a pre-purchase agreement from one of the eligible exporter of Crude Soya Oil in Paraguay. The pre-purchase agreement must indicate the quantity and the duration of fulfillment of the contract. The list of eligible exporting entities of the item from Paraguay shall be decided by the Govt. of Paraguay
- At the time of clearance of the import consignment, the importer in India must produce a Certificate of Origin issued by concerned authorities in Paraguay.
- The year in respect of these imports will be the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> March, i.e. financial year in India.
- All applications for grant of import authorisation shall be sent only through e-mail at [import-dgft@nic.in](mailto:import-dgft@nic.in) in the prescribed format as given below:

Sl. No.	Name and Registered office address of the applicant	IEC No.	Item sought to be imported	ITC (HS) Code	Qty. applied for (MTs)	CIF value (Rs.) & Fee	Date of submission of the application	Name of Regional Authority through which license would be obtained
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- (f) Allocation will be made equally among the eligible applicant subject to quantity applied. The application in ANF 2M and ANF1 along with the requisite fee is required to be filed online as per the procedure laid down in Trade Notice No. 49 dated 15.03.2019. The application should be sent by 28<sup>th</sup> February of the financial year.



**Procedure for import of Crude Soya Oil (HS Code: 15071000) under India-Mercosur Trade Agreement.**

- i. The total quantum of import of Crude Soya Oil that can be imported under India-Mercosur Preferential Trade Agreement shall be as under:

Sl. No.	ITC (HS) Code	Description of goods	Total aggregate quantity that is available for import under India-Mercosur Preferential Trade Agreement
1.	1507 10 00	Crude Soy Oil from Paraguay	30,000 MT

- ii. These imports will be permitted subject to the following arrangements/procedure:-

- Import would be subject to Government of India, Ministry of Finance (department of Revenue) Notification No. 29/2007-Customs dated 30<sup>th</sup> May 2009 (as amended from time to time) relating to India-Mercosur Preferential Trade Agreement.
- All applications must accompany a pre-purchase agreement from one of the eligible exporters of crude Soya Oil in Paraguay. The pre-purchase agreement must indicate the quantity and the duration of fulfilment of the contract. The list of eligible exporting entities of the item from Paraguay shall be decided by the Government of Paraguay
- At the time of clearance of the import consignment, the importer in India must produce a Certificate of Origin issued by concerned authorities in Paraguay.
- The year in respect of these imports will be the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> March, i.e. financial year in India.
- All applications for grant of import authorization shall be sent only through e-mail at [import-dgft@nic.in](mailto:import-dgft@nic.in) in the prescribed format as given below:

Sl. No.	Name and Registered office address of the applicant	IEC No.	Item sought to be imported	ITC (HS) Code	Qty. applied for (MTs)	CIF value (Rs.) & Fee	Date of submission of the application	Name of Regional Authority through which license would be obtained

- Allocation will be made equally among the eligible applicant subject to quantity applied. The application in ANF 2M and ANF1 along with the requisite fee is required to be filed online as per the procedure laid down in Trade Notice No. 49 dated 15.03.2019. the application should be sent by 28<sup>th</sup> February of the financial year, for allocation in the next financial year.

## Imports of Items under the TRQ of the India- Mauritius CECPA

(i) The total quantum of items that can be imported under India- Mauritius CECPA shall be as follows:

S.No	ITC(HS) Code	Description	Tariff Rate Quota Quantity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	06031900	Fresh : -- Other	15 tons
2.	08043000	Pineapples	1000 tons
3.	08109060	Lichi	250 tons
4.	09051000	Vanilla : Neither crushed nor ground	15 tons
5.	09052000	Vanilla : Crushed or ground	1 ton
6.	16041410	Tunas	7000 tons combined for all goods
7.	16041490	Other	
8.	16042000	Other prepared or preserved fish	
9.	17011490	Specialty Sugar	15000 tons
10.	22030000	Beer made from malt.	2,000,000 litres
11.	22060000	Fruit Wine: Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry, mead, sake); mixtures of fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages and non-alcoholic beverages, not elsewhere specified or included.	5000 litres
12.	22084011	In containers holding 2 l or less: ----Rum	1.50 million litres combined for all goods
13.	22084012	In containers holding 2 l or less: ----Other	
14.	22084091	Other: ---- Rum	
15.	22084092	Other: ---- other	
16	6102; 6103; 6104; 6105; 6106; 6109;6110; 6111; 6112 and 6203; 6304	Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories.*	7.5 million pieces**

\*Details of the HS Codes as in Table 3 of the Customs Notification mentioned above

\*\* Out of total quota of 7.5 million pieces, at least 5 million pieces of aggregate of all such items should have been manufactured from yarn/fabric sourced from India.

- ii. These imports will be permitted subject to the following arrangements/ procedure:-
- a. Import would be subject to Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 25/2021-Customs dated the 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 (as amended from time to time) relating to India-Mauritius CECPA.
  - b. All applications must accompany a pre-purchase agreement from one of the eligible exporters of specified items in Mauritius. The pre-purchase agreement must indicate the quantity and the duration of fulfilment of the contract. The list of eligible exporting entities of the item from Mauritius shall be decided by the Government of Mauritius.
  - c. At the time of clearance of the import consignment, the importer in India must produce a Certificate of Origin issued by concerned authorities in Mauritius.
  - d. The year in respect of these imports will be the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> March, i.e. financial year in India.
  - e. All applications for grant of TRQ authorizations shall be submitted online through the DGFT website ([www.dgft.gov.in](http://www.dgft.gov.in)). No physical copies of the application are required to be submitted.
  - f. Allocation will be made equally among the eligible applicant subject to quantity applied. The application in ANF 2M and ANF1 along with the requisite fee is required to be filed online. The application should be sent by 28<sup>th</sup> February of the financial year, for allocation in the next financial year. **However, for the current FY 2021-22, applications are invited by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021 vide Public Notice no. 31/2015-2020 dated 28.10.2021 with other modalities remaining the same.**
  - g. The TRQ authorisation shall contain the name and address of the importer, Importer - Exporter Code (IEC), Customs notification number, tariff item as applicable, quantity and validity period of the certificate.
  - h. The TRQ authorisation shall be issued electronically by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade and transmitted to Indian Customs EDI System (ICES).
  - i. Imports made against the TRQ shall be allowed only upon debiting electronically in the ICES system.

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