

(c) The manufacturing industry groups which experienced a negative growth during for first and second quarters of 2011-12 (at 2-digit level of National Industrial Classification, NIC 2004) over the corresponding period of the previous year are as given in the table below:—

NIC code	Industry group	2011-12	
		Q1	Q2
16	Tobacco products	4.1	-5.9
17	Textiles	-2.3	-1.8
18	Wearing apparel	-4.9	-7.2
20	Wood and wood products	-8.1	1.3
24	Chemical and chemical products	3.5	-4.5
25	Rubber and plastic products	-2.5	0.0
26	Other non-metallic mineral products	-0.5	5.4
29	Machinery and equipment n.e.c*.	-1.7	-2.5
31	Electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c*.	25.5	-27.6
32	Radio, TV and communication equipment	-6.7	16.4
33	Medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	-2.2	-3.2
36	Furniture and other manufacturing n.e.c*	-0.1	0.3

\*n.e.c.: not elsewhere classified.

#### **Delay in conclusion of Doha Round Talks**

178. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) what is India's Doha Agenda;
- (b) details of clashing points between India and other countries in Doha Round of WTO talks;
- (c) in the light of the standstill position, how India and other countries would think that the Doha Round of Talks would be concluded by 2011; and
- (d) what are the reasons that developed countries are refraining from reducing farms subsidies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The principal aim of India's negotiating strategy in

the Doha Round of trade negotiations in the World Trade Organization (WTO) is to protect the interests of its farmers and sensitive industrial sectors from the impact of tariff reductions or bindings. The Doha Round provides a historic opportunity to correct distortions in global trade and to improve and strengthen the rules to enable developing countries to play a greater role in world trade. On conclusion of the Round, India expects to get greater market access for the products of interest to India and other developing countries in the developed country markets while having the flexibility to take care of sensitive tariff lines and sectors; obtain a clearer understanding of rules relating to non-tariff barriers in sectors of importance to India and reductions in these barriers; and market openings in services sectors of export interest to developing countries.

(b) The draft proposals being negotiated in the WTO for agricultural trade liberalisation include several special provisions for developing countries such as lower tariff cuts than those to be undertaken by developed countries, self-designation of Special Products that would take lower or no tariff cuts and a Special Safeguard Mechanism that would allow imposition of an additional duty in the event of a surge in import volumes or a fall in prices. The draft terms or modalities for reducing or eliminating customs tariffs and non-tariff barriers on trade in industrial products also include flexibilities for protecting the sensitive industrial sectors of the developing countries. However, some of the developed and developing countries have proposed more stringent conditions on the special provisions for developing countries in the agriculture negotiations. In the negotiations on industrial goods, developed countries have sought deeper tariff cuts or elimination of tariffs in several sectors, like electronics and electrical products, chemicals, and industrial machinery. India has strong reservations on such sectoral proposals as they may have an adverse effect on sensitive sectors, lead to inversion of the duty structure, loss of customs revenue and distortion of the tariff structure, India has consistently maintained that sectoral initiatives must be non-mandatory and on a good faith basis without pre-judging the outcome.

(c) The WTO is a 153 member organization in which all decisions are taken by consensus. India has been working closely with like-minded countries in various coalition groups in the WTO for a balanced and development oriented outcome and early conclusion of the Doha Round.

(d) On conclusion of the Doha Round, developed countries would be required to reduce their farm subsidies. However, some developed countries are seeking carve-outs or exceptions as they want to retain higher entitlements to provide subsidies on some agricultural products.

#### **Status of MFN by Pakistan**

179. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state: