

[Home](#) > [International Trade and International Finance](#) > Chapter

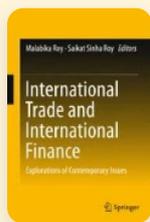
Deal Breaker or the Protector of Interests of Developing Countries? India's Negotiating Stance in WTO

| Chapter | First Online: 27 May 2016

| pp 159–177 | [Cite this chapter](#)

 [Save chapter](#)

[View saved research](#) >



[International Trade and International Finance](#)

[Parthapratim Pal](#) 

 2556 Accesses

Abstract

The initial years of WTO promised that India would be a net gainer since the benefits accruing to them from the liberalisation of the three key sectors, namely, agriculture, textiles and services would more than offset the expected losses from removal of quantitative restrictions and imposition of a stricter intellectual property rights regime. However, the implementation experience of the WTO has been less than satisfactory for developing and least developed countries. So, when the Doha Development Round was launched, it was emphasised that the new

round would take into account the development needs of poorer countries and would address the implementation issues of the Uruguay Round agreement. This chapter will analyse India's engagement in the Doha Round of trade talks in the light of its experience with the WTO regime. It will also look into the changing global economic landscape including the proliferation of the regional trade agreements and a regime of increasing commodity prices to analyse India's evolving negotiating position in the Doha Round.

 This is a preview of subscription content, [log in via an institution](#)  to check access.

Access this chapter

[Log in via an institution](#) →

Subscribe and save

Springer+

from €37.37 /Month

- Starting from 10 chapters or articles per month
- Access and download chapters and articles from more than 300k books and 2,500 journals
- Cancel anytime

[View plans](#) →

Buy Now

^ **Chapter**

EUR 29.95

Price includes VAT (Poland)

- Available as PDF
- Read on any device
- Instant download
- Own it forever

[Buy Chapter](#) →

^ **eBook**

EUR 117.69

Price includes VAT (Poland)

- Available as EPUB and PDF
- Read on any device
- Instant download
- Own it forever

[Buy eBook](#) →

^ **Softcover Book** **EUR 160.49**
Price includes VAT (Poland)

- Compact, lightweight edition
- Dispatched in 3 to 5 business days
- Free shipping worldwide - [see info](#)

[Buy Softcover Book](#) →

^ **Hardcover Book** **EUR 160.49**
Price includes VAT (Poland)

- Durable hardcover edition
- Dispatched in 3 to 5 business days
- Free shipping worldwide - [see info](#)

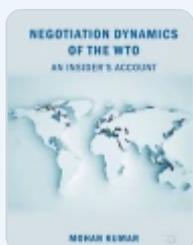
[Buy Hardcover Book](#) →

Tax calculation will be finalised at checkout

Purchases are for personal use only

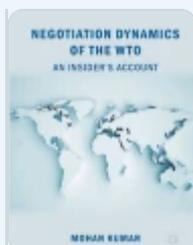
[Institutional subscriptions](#) →

Similar content being viewed by others



The Development Round

Chapter | © 2018



Conclusion

Chapter | © 2018



The Doha Round and Services Trade

Chapter | © 2022

Explore related subjects

Discover the latest articles, books and news in related subjects, suggested using machine learning.

[Development Aid](#)

[Development Economics](#)

[Development Policy](#)

[Diplomacy](#)

[International Relations](#)

[International Trade](#)

[Global Trade Governance and Political Economy](#)

Notes

1. During the Great Depression of 1930s, between 1929 and 1933 global trade shrank 65 % in dollar value and 25 % in unit volume.
2. Available at:
https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/min01_e/mindecl_e.htm.
3. Available at:
https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news15_e/hod_01jun15_e.htm.
4. For example, see 'Doha: India accuses US of sacrificing world's poor at trade talks', The Guardian, July 31, 2008. Available at:
<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2008/jul/31/wto.india>.
5. The Cairns Group is a group of countries which negotiated for a more open agricultural trade regime since the Uruguay Round of trade talks. Members of the Cairns Group are: Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, South Africa, Thailand and Uruguay. Hungary (now part of the European Community) and Fiji were founding members of the Cairns Group, but have since withdrawn.
6. Members of this group are: Bahrain, Kingdom of, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong, China, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Korea, Republic of, Kuwait, the State of, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Macao, China, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam.
7. G-20 is a coalition of developing countries in WTO that are negotiating for

ambitious reforms of agriculture in developed countries with some flexibility for developing countries. This group is not to be confused with the G-20 group of finance ministers and central bank governors. Members of this group are: Argentina, Bolivia, Plurinational State of, Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of, Zimbabwe.

8. Members of this group are: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Plurinational State of, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, China, Congo, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Korea, Republic of, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
9. Members are: Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Namibia, Philippines, South Africa, Tunisia, Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of.
10. However, in 1999 India increased its bound rates through Article XXVIII tariff negotiations on some agricultural commodities, mostly cereals, including rice and wheat.
11. These are agricultural products that have implications for food security, livelihood security and rural development. These products will attract a lower tariff cut than other products. This is an S&D measure since only developing countries can designate Special Products.
12. WTO divides agricultural subsidies into three categories. Domestic subsidies for agriculture that are considered to distort trade are called Amber Box subsidies. These subsidies are subject to reduction commitments. Amber Box

is calculated as Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS). Farm subsidies that are decoupled from production or are not production-enhancing are called Blue Box subsidies. Currently, there is no limit on Blue Box subsidies. Green Box subsidies are domestic support for agriculture that do not distort trade or at most cause minimal distortion. These subsidies are allowed without limit.

13. Special and Differential Treatment refers to provisions within the WTO that give developing and least developed countries (LDCs) special rights and allow developed countries to treat developing countries and LDCs more favourably than other WTO members. These special provisions include, for example, longer periods for implementing agreements and commitments, or measures to increase developing countries' trading opportunities.

14. For example, see Hermann ([2009](#)), FAO ([2011](#)).

15. A Swiss Formula for tariff reductions is given by the equation:

$$Z = \frac{CX}{C + X}$$

where

X : initial tariff rate

C : coefficient

Z : resulting lower tariff rate (end of period).

16. Report by the Director-General on his Consultations on NAMA Sectoral Negotiations, WTO document number TN/C/14 dated April 21, 2011.

17. India's position against the misuse of AD is somewhat weak since India is a major user of AD measures.

18. Although the WTO has the provision of a 'one-country one vote' system in its constitution, so far voting has not been used in the WTO.
19. Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is a proposed free trade agreement (FTA) between the ten member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) (Brunei, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam) and the six states with which ASEAN has existing FTAs (Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand).
20. The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) is a proposed regional regulatory and investment treaty. As of 2014, twelve countries throughout the Asia Pacific region have participated in negotiations on the TPP: Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States, and Vietnam.
21. 'A Setback for Free Trade: Strangled at Birth', The Economist, August 1, 2014; 'World Trade: The Indian Problem', The Economist, November 21, 2013.
22. Available at: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=101827>.
23. Available at: https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/spra_e/spra46_e.htm.

References

Baldwin R (2011a) 21st century regionalism: filling the gap between 21st century trade and 20th century trade rules. CEPR Policy Insight No. 56

Baldwin R (2011b) Global manufacturing value chains and trade rules. In: The shifting geography of global value chains: implications for developing countries

and trade policy. s.l.: World Economic Forum, pp 16-17

Baldwin R, Evenett S, Low P (2007) Beyond tariffs: multilaterising deeper RTA commitments.

http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/region_e/con_sep07_e/baldwin_evenett_low_e.pdf. Accessed 11 Dec 2012

Borchert I, Gootiiz B, Mattoo A (2011) Services in Doha: what's on the table? In: Martin W, Mattoo A (eds) Unfinished Business? The WTO's Doha Agenda. CEPR and World Bank, London, pp 115-143

FAO (2011) The State of Food Insecurity in the World: how does international price volatility affect domestic economies and food security? Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations, Rome, 2011

Hermann M (2009) Food security and agricultural development in times of high commodity prices. Discussion paper no. No. 196, November 2009, UNCTAD, United Nations

Hoda A (2012) Global developments: a plurilateral services agreement? in trade policy and WTO Newsletter.

http://www.icrier.org/pdf/april2012_wto_Newsletter.pdf

Hoda A, Gulati A (2007) WTO negotiations on agriculture and developing countries. Oxford University Press, New Delhi

Rodrik D (2008) Don't cry for Doha.

http://rodrik.typepad.com/dani_rodriks_weblog/2008/07/dont-cry-for-doha.html.

Accessed 10 Nov 2012

Author information

Authors and Affiliations

Economics Group, Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, Kolkata, India

Parthapratim Pal

Corresponding author

Correspondence to [Parthapratim Pal](#).

Editor information

Editors and Affiliations

Department of Economics, Jadavpur University, Jadavpur, Kolkata, India

Malabika Roy

Department of Economics, Jadavpur University, Jadavpur, Kolkata, West Bengal, India

Saikat Sinha Roy

Rights and permissions

[Reprints and permissions](#)

Copyright information

© 2016 Springer India

About this chapter

Cite this chapter

Pal, P. (2016). Deal Breaker or the Protector of Interests of Developing Countries? India's Negotiating Stance in WTO. In: Roy, M., Sinha Roy, S. (eds) International Trade and International Finance. Springer,

[.RIS](#) [.ENW](#) [.BIB](#)

DOI	Published	Publisher Name
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-81-322-2797-7_8	27 May 2016	Springer, New Delhi
Print ISBN	Online ISBN	eBook Packages
978-81-322-2795-3	978-81-322-2797-7	Economics and Finance
		Economics and Finance (R0)

Keywords

[World Trade Organization](#)

[Uruguay Round](#)

[Export Subsidy](#)

[Trade Talk](#)

[Regional Trade Agreement](#)

These keywords were added by machine and not by the authors. This process is experimental and the keywords may be updated as the learning algorithm improves.

Publish with us

[Policies and ethics](#) 

Search

Search by keyword or author



Navigation

Find a journal

Publish with us

Track your research

