

## **Trade Agreement**

September 24, 1971

### **TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ**

#### **New Delhi**

The Government of the Republic of INDIA, and

The Government of the Republic of IRAQ,

BEING desirous of promote trade relations between their two countries and to further friendship and mutual understanding between their people,,

HAVE resolved to conclude the following Agreement :

#### **Article I**

The Two Contracting Parties agree to establish economic and trade relations between their two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

#### **Article II**

The two Contracting Parties agree to use all possible means to achieve balanced trade between the two countries.

#### **Article III**

Subject to their respective laws and regulations, the two Contracting Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote and facilitate trade between the two countries in all possible ways, in particular with regard to the items listed in Schedules A and B annexed to this Agreement.

Noting in this Agreement shall preclude trade in goods and commodities not mentioned in the said Schedules.

#### **Article IV**

The two Contracting Parties agree to grant each other the most favoured nation treatment in all matters relating to trade between their two countries.

1. Privileges and advantages which are currently being accorded or which may be granted in future by the Government of Republic of Iraq to Arab countries or to neighbouring or contiguous countries, as well as favours arising out of any Customs Union or multilateral economic agreement, which is currently in existence or which may in the future be concluded by the Republic of Iraq;
2. Privileges and advantages which are currently being accorded or which may be granted in the future by the Government of Republic of India to neighbouring or contiguous countries as well as favours arising out of any Customs Union or multilateral economic agreement which is currently in existence or which may in the future be concluded by the Republic of India.
3. Privileges and advantages, favours or immunities accorded by India to any country existing on the date of this Agreement or in replacement of such privileges or advantages that existed prior to the 15th August 1947.

#### **Article V**

The exchange of goods between the Republic of Iraq and the Republic of India shall be effected through contracts to be concluded between the Iraqi and Indian physical and juridical persons in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in both countries. The two Parties have the right to demand a certificate of origin issued by the authorised bodies in the country of origin.

#### **Article VI**

The settlement of payments and other charges relating to import and exports of goods and commodities shall be effected in any convertible currency agreed upon by both Parties.

#### **Article VII**

The merchant ships and sailing vessels belonging to either of the two Contracting Parties, together with their cargoes, shall enjoy, in respect of all matters relating to navigation, free entry into the ports open to foreign trade, use of ports and harbour facilities, loading and unloading dues, taxes and other facilities, a treatment in no way less favourable than the treatment accorded to ships of any other foreign country, except that any concessions accorded to ships engaged in the coastal trade of either Party shall not be available under this Article to the other Party.

#### **Article VIII**

The two Contracting Parties agree to set up a Joint Committee that shall meet once a year before the end of the Trade Plan period, to review the implementation of this Agreement as well as the Trade Plan for that year and to suggest the Trade Plan for the following year.

#### **Article IX**

Subject to the laws and regulations in force in the two countries, the two Contracting Parties agree to accord to each other the necessary facilities for holding permanent and temporary fairs with a view to displaying their products as well as establishing trade centres for each of the two countries in the other country.

#### **Article X**

The two Contracting Parties agree that goods imported by either country from the other shall not be re-exported to a third country without prior approval of the country of origin of the goods.

#### **Article XI**

The Agreement shall replace the Trade Agreement signed on December 13, 1962.

#### **Article XII**

The Agreement shall enter into force as from the date of exchange of the Instruments of Ratification executed in accordance with the constitutional procedure of the two Contracting Parties. It shall remain valid for three years, after which the Agreement shall be considered automatically renewed for similar periods thereafter, unless a notice of termination or amendment in writing is given by either of the two Contracting Parties three months prior to the period of its validity.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the representatives duly authorised by their respective Governments have signed this Agreement.

DONE at New Delhi on the twenty fourth day of September one thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy one in two original copies in the English Language, both texts being equally authentic.

**For the Government of the Republic of India**

**Sd/-**

**L N MISHRA**

**Minister of Foreign Trade**

**Government of India**

**For the Government of Republic of Iraq**

**Sd/-**

**DR. FAKHRI KADDOURI**

**Leader of the Iraqi Trade Delegation**

## **SCHEDULE 'A'**

### **GOODS FOR EXPORTABLE GOODS FROM INDIA**

#### **1. Animal and Marine Products**

I. Leather manufactures

II. Finished leather

III. Animal casings

#### **2. Agricultural Products**

.Cigars and Cigarettes

I. Hemp

II. Palmyra fibre

III. Tapioca flour (Maniocmeal)

IV. Sago

V. Fresh fruits including bananas

VI. Fruit products

VII. Cotton seed oil

VIII. Plywood (Commercial and tes-chests)

IX. Henna powder

X. Cashew nuts and other dry fruit-almond, walnuts, raisins, figs, pistachio nuts, etc.

XI. dry ginger and apricots

XII. Coir and coir products

XIII. Tobacco

XIV. Tamarind

XV. Turmeric

XVI. Castor oil

XVII. Groundnut oil

XVIII.Linseed oil

XIX.Salad oil

XX.Vanaspati

XXI.Cotton and seed cake

XXII.De-oiled cake (Rice bran)

3. Drugs, Pharmaceuticals, Chemicals and Allied Products

.Calcined Magnesite

I.Bichromates

II.Alumina Ferric

III.Ferro Manganese

IV.Pigments, Paints and Varnishes

V.Printing Inks other than black

VI.Fountain pen ink

VII.Myrabolan and extract

VIII.Nux Vomica Alkaloids and preparations

IX.Soaps, toiletries, Hair Oil and Perfumes

X.Glycerine

XI.Hydraulic Brake Fluid

XII.Pharmaceuticals, drugs, medicines, vaccines, serums etc.

XIII.Safety matches and fireworks

XIV.Fire extinguishers

XV.Crockery

XVI.Magnesium chloride

XVII.Ethyl Alcohol and industrial alcohol

XVIII.Rubber products including bicycle tyres and tubes other than those types of tyres and tubes export of which is banned

XIX.Asbestos products

XX.Liquid Glucose

XXI.Benzene

XXII.Surgical Cotton

XXIII.Strychine

XXIV.Morphine

XXV.Bromides (Sodium and Potassium and Calcium)

XXVI.Liquid Bromine

XXVII.All antibiotics

XXVIII.Synthetic Hormones

XXIX.Aspirin

XXX.Calcium gluconate and other calcium salts

XXXI.Ferro gluconate

XXXII.Nikethamide

XXXIII.Insecticides, pesticides, fungicides (formulation only)

XXXIV.Dentifrices

XXXV.PVC/leather cloth.

4. Engineering Products

All light, medium and heavy engineering goods including complete plants and projects.

5. Mining Products

.Mica brics

I.Micenite

II.Ground Mica

III.Sillimanite

IV.Ilmenite

V.Magnesite

VI.Iron ore

VII.Manganese ore

6. Plastics and Spots Goods

.Spectacle frames

I.Fountain pens

II.Plastic and moulded goods including umbrella handles

III.Linoleum

IV.Leather cloth

V.Bangles

VI.Decorative lemima

## VII.Sports goods

7. Textiles, Cotton and Woollen, such as

8. Cotton piece goods

.Cotton dhoties and sarees

I.Hosiery and knitted garments cotton and rayon

II.Silk, art silk and rayon fabrics

III.Cotton twist and yarn other than cotton, woollen and silk manufactures

IV.Jute manufactures

V.Handloom fabrics

9. Food

.Tea

I.Coffee

II.Spices including pepper

III.Fish prawns - dried

IV.Preserved fruits and vegetable products

V.Cane Jaggery

VI.Cane jaggery powder (Indian gur)

VII.Processed Food

VIII.Sugar

10. Others

.Biscuits

I.Confectionery and chocolates

II.Potable spirits and beer

III.Red Earthen tiles

IV.Agarbatties

V.Pencils

VI.Carbon paper and typewriter ribbons

VII.Books (Printed and others)

VIII.Brass artware and other handicrafts

IX.Bees wax

X.Paraffin wax

- XI.Opium, raw
- XII.Exposed cinematographic films
- XIII.Records
- XIV.Clocks and watches
- XV.Umbrellas and umbrella parts
- XVI.Handicrafts and cottage industry products
- XVII.Artificial dentures
- XVIII.Stationery articles
- XIX.Ball point pencils
- XX.Sandalwood chips
- XXI.Cigarettes paper
- XXII.Cycle rims
- XXIII.Printing inks
- XXIV.Guar gum.

#### **SCHEDULE B**

#### **IRAQI EXPORTABLE GOODS TO INDIA**

1. Crude Oil
2. Oil products
3. Dates
4. Dates Syrup
5. Tobacco
6. Food Grains
7. Sulphur
8. Other mineral products
9. Chemical fertilizers.