

LEVERAGING
INDIA UAE CEPA
FOR EXPORT GROWTH

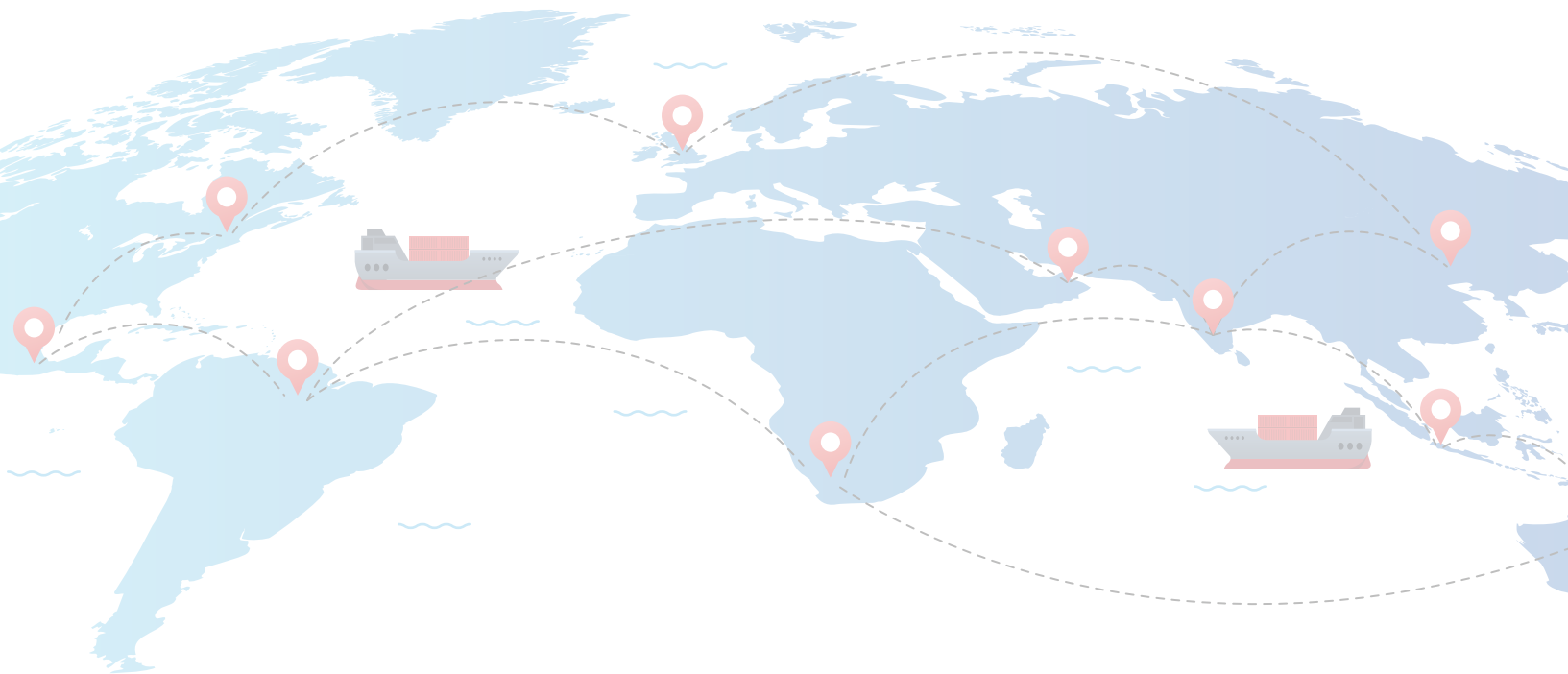


GJEPC

Research & Analysis January 2024



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MESSAGES

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The enforcement of the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between India and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) on 1st May 2022, the Indian gem and jewellery industry has seen significant growth and expansion in the UAE market. With cheaper gold, reduced costs, and increased competitiveness, Indian jewellers are reaping the benefits of the CEPA, leading to a surge in exports and retail sales. We are hopeful that by the collaborative efforts towards developing manufacturing capacities and enhancing investments bilateral trade can be increased to US\$30 billion in the next 5 years.

Shri Vipul Shah
Chairman
GJEPC

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The CEPA agreement between India and the UAE has undoubtedly been a game-changer for the Indian gem and jewellery industry. To encourage more trade, it is imperative to enhance the ease of doing business for the exporters of both the countries. Extending CEPA duty benefits to exports on consignment and exhibition and considering IJEX Dubai as a Designated Zone are the required moves for taking the trade partnership to the next level.

Shri Kirit Bhansali
Vice Chairman
GJEPC

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Leveraging the complementarity between the two countries, India can look at jewellers from UAE for setting up their manufacturing facilities in India, while Indian retailers could consider setting up their shops in Dubai. In this manner, Manufacturing- Retail model of Hong Kong and Mainland China after the signing of CEPA in 2006 can be replicated for India and UAE to leverage the benefit of the India-UAE CEPA in a transformational manner.

Shri Sabyasachi Ray
Executive Director
GJEPC

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Executive Summary

The signing of the Comprehensive Economic Agreement (CEPA) between India and the UAE marked a decisive moment in the economic relations between the two nations. The India-UAE CEPA was signed on February 18, 2022 & implemented on May 1, 2022, and laid the groundwork for enhanced economic collaboration between the two countries.

CEPA has ushered in new business opportunities for Indian jewellers, providing them with a distinct competitive advantage. This advantage stems from the preferential terms embedded in the agreement, facilitating smoother trade relations.

The gem and jewellery exports to UAE rose substantially by around 21% to US\$ 4 billion April-Oct 2023 and imports from UAE have grown significantly by 17.54% to US\$10.02 billion. Overall, India-UAE bilateral trade rose by around 19% to around US\$ 14.06 billion during April-Oct 2023. In this manner, India UAE CEPA has not only helped the countries in reviving their G&J bilateral trade rapidly but also to scale up their trade to the new heights. The noteworthy rise in India UAE gem and jewellery trade stand as a testament to the positive impact of the India-UAE CEPA and indicates that there is a vast potential for both the countries to further enhance its bilateral trade and investment by combining their strengths and resources. Few indicated ways to leverage export growth are as follows:

Replicating manufacturing- retail model of China and Hong Kong after the signing of CEPA in 2006 - Owing to the existing complementarity between the two countries India can become a strong manufacturing base of UAE and UAE can become a retail and distribution centre of India for supplying polished diamonds, jewellery products and coloured gemstones etc. to the different parts of the World especially to Middle East region.

Developing and enhancing the manufacturing capacities of Indian jewellery manufacturing sector with the collaboration of UAE - UAE can partner Indian G&J sector by investing in its various ongoing and new infrastructure projects, technology, innovation and skilling initiatives viz. Jewellery Park, Gem Bourse, Mega CFCs etc. In the light of the rising business opportunities in UAE market, it is highly opportune time for Indian manufacturers and traders also to invest in UAE wholesale/retail sector while taking the advantage of India UAE CEPA. This would be helpful to leverage India's export growth in the Emirates and as UAE has been making efforts for economic diversification i.e. diversifying its economy away from oil, this can also be an apt way to strengthen its retail sector by capitalizing India-UAE trade pact .

Consider IJEX Dubai as a Designated Zone - GJEPC has launched a first-of-its-kind India Jewellery Exposition Centre (IJEX) in the UAE in May 2023 in Dubai. It is a B2B initiative in Dubai that gives GJEPC members a platform to display their goods and book orders in UAE from overseas buyers throughout the year. This facilitates member exporters specially the MSMEs to showcase their products to the buyers in the regions and gives ample opportunities to the small exporters to display and sell their products to the GCC clientele. With an objective to encourage more exports & to facilitate the entities which are not registered in UAE and cannot take the benefit of goods brought under Temporary Admission/Consignment basis into the UAE under India UAE CEPA, the Industry has also requested both the Government of India & UAE to consider IJEX Dubai as a Designated Zone to facilitate imports for non-registered importers under Temporary Admission/Consignment basis.

Enhancing Ease of Doing Business - In line with the government's endeavors to empower Indian exporters and importers to capitalize on the India-UAE CEPA, the GJEPC has played a proactive role in terms of supporting trade in resolving issues related to the Certificate of Origin and Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQ). However, Indian exporters are still facing certain issues related to Export and import of Diamond, Gemstone & Jewellery on consignment basis and Export through Exhibitions/Export Promotion Tours/ Export of Branded Jewellery. So, in order to leverage the benefits of India UAE CEPA this is imperative to resolve various EODB issues mutually by the government of both the countries.

We are hopeful that by collaborative efforts, India UAE bilateral trade can be increased to US\$30 billion in the next 5 years.

01. INDIA - UAE Bilateral Trade Relations



01. India - UAE Bilateral Trade Relations

1.1 India - UAE bilateral relations: Beginning of a new partnership in 2015

India and UAE share a robust and longstanding association based on their age-old cultural, religious, and economic ties. The relationship between both the nations has been upgraded to a strategic partnership since the establishment of India-UAE diplomatic relations in 1972¹. Eventually, the scope of bilateral relations widened, and the level of engagement between the two countries has also increased significantly. Indian community has played a key role in the economic development of the UAE as over 34,25,144² Indians are living in the country and providing services in different sectors viz. construction, retail, financial, healthcare, manufacturing etc.

The historic visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi after 34 years to UAE on 16-17 August 2015 marked the beginning of a new, comprehensive and strategic partnership. The momentum was reinforced by the visit to New Delhi by Crown Prince Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayad Al Nahyan on the occasion of the 68th Republic Day Celebration. During his visit, a wide range of discussions were held pertaining to various areas of mutual interests and MoUs/agreements signed related to (i) Facilitation of Institutional investors in infrastructure, (ii) Cooperation in Renewable energy, (iii) Cooperation in combating cyber-crimes, (iv) Cultural exchange, (v) Space, (vi) Skill Development, (vii) Insurance and (viii) Currency swaps³.

1.2 India UAE bilateral trade - US\$ 84.84 billion, up 16.4% in FY2023

UAE is India's one of the largest trading partners with a bilateral trade of around US\$84.84 billion as of FY 2022-23, accounting for 7.28% share in India's total trade of US\$1167 billion. India's total merchandise exports to UAE were registered at US\$31.61 billion in FY2023 accounting for 7% share in India's total exports and India's Imports from UAE were recorded at US\$ 53.23 billion constituting 7.45 % share in India's total imports in FY2023. In total, India-UAE bilateral trade stood at US\$84.84 billion in FY2023 with a share of 7.28% in India's total trade.

India's exports, imports and total trade with UAE had noted to be risen during the FY2023 by 12.71%, 18.73% and 16.4% respectively clearly indicating towards the positive impact of India UAE-CEPA implemented w.e.f 1st May 2022.

India's key export commodities to UAE are mineral fuels, gem and jewellery, iron and steel, electrical machinery, nuclear reactors among others. While India's major imports from the country are mineral fuels, plastic and articles, fertilisers and gem and jewellery products (**Refer Table 1**).

Table 1 - India- UAE Total Trade – FY2022 and FY2023

Particulars	FY2021-2022 US\$bil- lion/%share	FY2022-2023 US\$bil- lion/%share	% growth y-o-y
India's total merchandise exports to UAE	US\$28.04 billion	US\$31.61 billion	12.71%
UAE's % share in India's merchandise exports	6.65%	7%	
India's imports from UAE	US\$44.83 billion	US\$53.23 billion	18.73%
UAE's % share in India's imports	7.31%	7.45%	
India-UAE – Total Trade	US\$72.87 billion	US\$84.84 billion	16.4%
UAE's % share in India's trade	7.04%	7.28%	
India's key export commodities to UAE	Mineral fuels, Gems and Jewellery, Iron & Steel, Electrical machinery, Nuclear Reactors		
India's import commodities from UAE	Mineral fuels, Plastic and articles, Electrical machinery, Fertilisers and Gem and Jewellery products		

Source: GJEPC Research Division analysis based on DGCIS data

¹ [uae_december_2018.pdf \(mea.gov.in\)](#)

² [NRIs-and-PIOs_1.pdf \(mea.gov.in\)](#)

³ [Bilateral_Brief_for_US_DD_new.pdf \(mea.gov.in\)](#)

1.3 India UAE Bilateral Gem and Jewellery Trade : US\$20.56 billion

- India's G&J exports to UAE - US\$5.77 billion
- India's G&J imports from UAE - US\$14.78 billion

India and UAE bilateral trade w.r.t gem and jewellery products has always been robust. Going by the data, with US\$5.77 billion of gem and jewellery exports to UAE, the segment accounts for 18.26% share in India's total exports of around US\$32 billion to UAE in FY2023.

Similarly, India's gem and jewellery imports of US\$14.78 billion comprise of 27.78% share in India's total imports of US\$53.23 billion from UAE in FY2022-2023. With this, gem and jewellery total trade stood at US\$20.56 billion constitutes for 24.23% share in India's total trade with UAE **(Refer Table- 2)**.

Table 2 - India- UAE Bilateral Trade w.r.t Gem and Jewellery

Particulars	2021-2022 Amount in US\$ million/ % share	2022-2023 Amount in US\$ million/ % share
India's G&J exports to UAE	4953.11	5,772.47
India's total exports to UAE	28044.88	31,608.79
GJ Exports to UAE % share in India's total exports to UAE	17.66%	18.26%
India's G&J Imports from UAE	15,925.43	14,788.15
India's total imports from UAE	44,833.48	53,231.66
GJ Imports from UAE % share in India's total imports from UAE	35.52%	27.78%
India-UAE G&J Trade	20878.54	20,560.62
India -UAE total trade	72878.36	84840.45
% share of India's G&J trade in India's total trade with UAE	28.64%	24.23%

Source : GJEPC Research Division analysis based on DGCIS data

1.4 UAE is among top 3 key destinations of India's exports of gem & jewellery

With more than US\$5 billion of gem and jewellery exports to UAE market , the country accounts for 15.15 % share in India's total gem and jewellery exports of US\$38.11 billion and the 3rd largest export partner for varied gem and jewellery products according to the FY 2022-2023 data of the DGCIS **(Refer table 3)**.

Table 3– India's top 10 export markets for gem and jewellery commodities

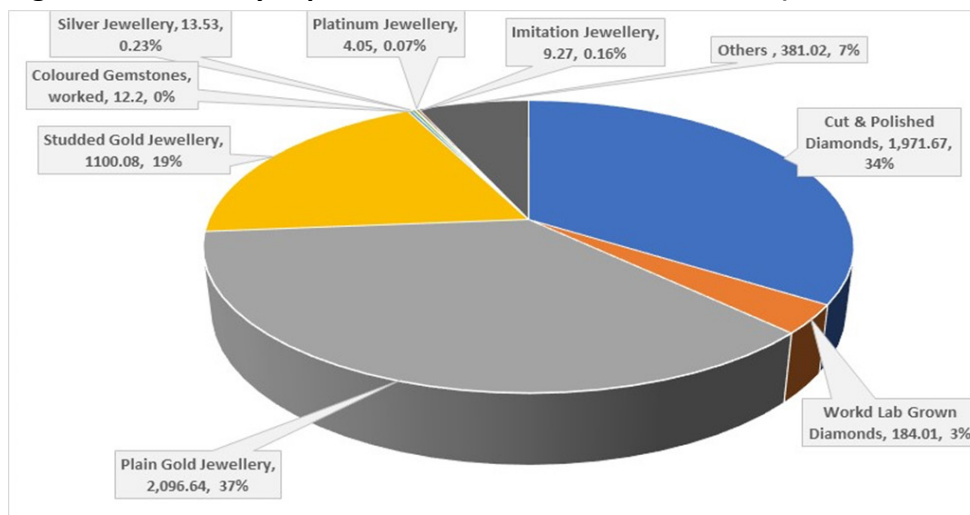
Rank	Countries	2021-2022	2022-2023	% share in India's exports
1	U.S. A	14,599.94	12,586.25	33.02
2	Hongkong	9,370.89	8736.38	22.92
3	U.A. E	5,725.62	5772.47	15.15
4	Belgium	1,851.62	2696.17	7.07
5	Israel	1,477.26	1279.76	3.36
6	Thailand	1,160.57	1074.54	2.82
7	Singapore	801.53	1317.15	3.46
8	UK	699.42	684.48	1.80
9	Netherland	695.49	42.01	0.11
10	Japan	362.99	351.29	0.92
11	Others	2,781.82	3,571.81	9.37
Total		39,527.15	38,112.31	100.00

Source : GJEPC Research Division analysis based on DGCIS data

1.5 India's key gem & jewellery export commodities to UAE – Gold jewellery and Cut and polished diamonds

India's key gem and jewellery export commodities to UAE are gold jewellery and cut and polished diamonds. According to the data of the FY 2022-23 exports of gold jewellery amounting to US\$3.2 billion (Plain gold jewellery – US\$2.09 bn and studded gold jewellery – US\$1.10 bn) and exports of cut and polished diamonds amounting to US\$1.97 billion were recorded from India to UAE. With this, gold jewellery products accounted for 56% share (plain gold jewellery -37% and studded gold jewellery - 19%) and cut and polished diamonds accounted for 34% share in India's total gems and jewellery exports of US\$5.77 billion to UAE (Refer Figure -1).

Figure 1: India's key export commodities to UAE 2022-23 (US\$million and % share)

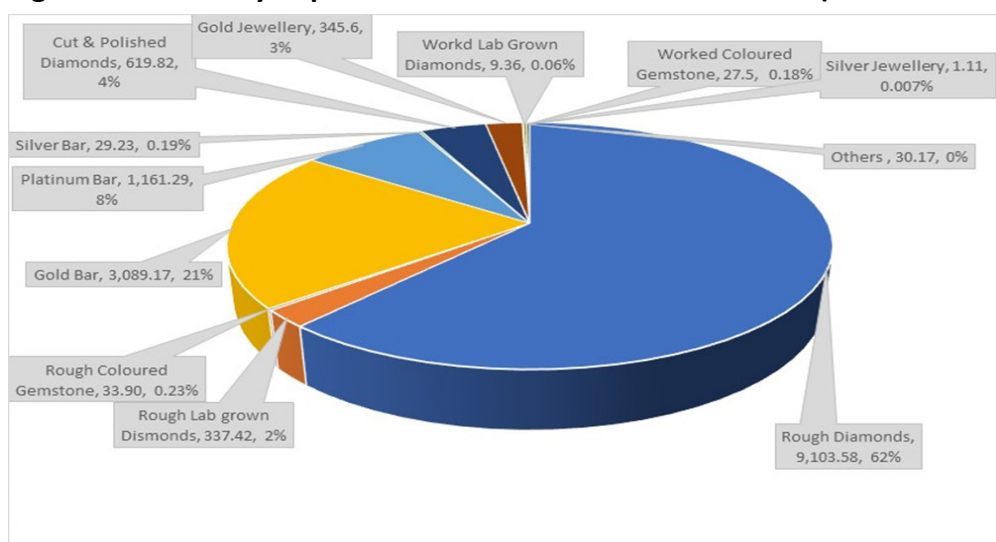


Source : GJEPC Research Division analysis based on DGCIS data

1.6 India's key import gem & jewellery commodities from UAE – Rough diamonds & Gold bar

The main import commodities from the UAE are rough diamonds and gold bars. According to the data of the FY 2022-2023, rough diamonds amounting to US\$9.10 billion and gold bars amounting to US\$3.09 billion were Imported from UAE to India. With this, rough diamonds accounted for 62% share and gold bar comprises of 20% share in India's total imports of US\$14.79 billion from UAE (Refer Figure -2).

Figure 2: India's key import commodities from UAE 2022-23 (US\$million and % share)



Source : GJEPC Research Division analysis based on DGCIS data

In this manner, export complementarity exists between both the countries in terms India is exporting finished jewellery products and polished diamonds to UAE and importing rough materials i.e. gold bars and rough diamonds from UAE.

02. India - UAE CEPA

A landmark trade pact



02. India - UAE CEPA A landmark trade pact

2.1 India- UAE CEPA – A landmark trade pact signed on 18th February 2022

The India-UAE comprehensive strategic partnership initiated during the visit of the Prime Minister of India to UAE on 16th -17th August 2015, is the cornerstone of multi-faceted bilateral relations between the two countries. This relationship took new heights when India and UAE signed the historic **Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)** on 18th February 2022, aimed at boosting the merchandise trade between the two countries to US\$ 100 billion over next five years. The deal was signed during the virtual summit meeting between Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi and H.E. Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi.



Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry, Consumer Affairs & Food & Public Distribution and Textiles, Govt. of India. Mr. Abdulla bin Touq Al Marri, Minister of Economy (UAE)

2.2 India-UAE CEPA came into force From 1st May 2022: Flags off the first consignment of Gems & Jewellery from New Delhi To Dubai

The landmark agreement has come into force by flagging off the first three consignments of Jewellery from New Delhi to Dubai which would be getting zero duty market access. The flagging off ceremony of India-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) was held on 1st May 2022 at Customs House/Cargo Complex, New Delhi International Airport. The flagging off ceremony was presided by Commerce Secretary Shri. B.V.R. Subrahmanyam in the presence of Director General of Foreign Trade, Shri Santosh Kumar Sarangi, Shri Vipul Bansal, Joint Secretary, DoC and other senior officials from the Department of Commerce. Shri B.V.R Subrahmanyam expressed that the India-UAE CEPA is the first comprehensive bilateral trade agreement in a decade and it will increase the flow of goods, services, investments, technology & work opportunities for our people, bringing strong multiplier benefits across sectors such as gems & jewellery, leather, pharmaceuticals and agriculture.



Objectives of the Agreement⁴

- i. To strengthen and enhance trade and economic cooperation in the various agreed fields between the two nations
- ii. To liberalise and facilitate trade in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement.
- iii. To enhance investment facilitation and cooperation in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement
- iv. To improve the efficiency and competitiveness of manufacturing and services sector
- v. To facilitate and enhance regional economic cooperation and integration; and
- vi. To build upon the Parties' commitments at the WTO.

Salient Features

- i. The India-UAE CEPA is the first deep and full free trade agreement which was signed by India with any country in the past decade.
- ii. The negotiations for India-UAE CEPA were concluded in a record span of 88 days. The Agreement has entered into force on 01st May 2022.
- iii. The Agreement has eighteen (18) Chapters which majorly pertain to Trade in Goods, Rules of Origin, Trade in Services, Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures, Dispute Settlement, Movement of Natural Persons, Telecom, Customs Procedures, Pharmaceutical products, Government Procurement, IPR(Intellectual property Rights), Investment, Digital Trade and Cooperation in other Areas.
- iv. The CEPA between India and the UAE covers almost all the tariff lines dealt in by India (11,908 tariff lines) and the UAE (7581 tariff lines) respectively. India will benefit from preferential market access provided by the UAE on over 97 % of its tariff lines which account for 99% of Indian exports to the UAE in value terms, especially for all labour-intensive sectors such as gems and jewellery, textiles, leather, footwear, sports goods, plastics, furniture, agricultural and wood products, engineering products, medical devices, and Automobiles. India will also be offering preferential access to the UAE on over 90% of its tariff lines, including lines of export interest to the UAE.

2.3 GJEPC– Recommendations for India UAE CEPA deal

The council remained supportive in terms of providing recommendations during the time when several rounds of negotiations were going on between the two countries for the finalising of the framework of the trade agreement. Based on the trade consultation, the GJEPC strongly recommended to the Govt. to seek abolition of import duty of 5% (MFN) in UAE on the exports of gold jewellery, silver jewellery, and platinum jewellery from India and in return recommended to offer partial access of gold bars and gold jewellery (with certain restrictions) in India. These recommendations were made in the light of the existence of the export complementarity between both the countries as India is exporting finished jewellery products and polished diamonds to UAE and importing rough materials i.e., gold bars and rough diamonds from UAE.

2.4 . India UAE CEPA – Terminology and Modalities

In order to understand the concessions provided by India and UAE pertaining to various goods including the gem and jewellery it is important to know the basic terminology and modalities of the CEPA agreement. Chapter 2 of the India-UAE CEPA agreement pertains to the Trade in Goods and encapsulates the scope and coverage of the agreement. The Chapter states that upon the entry into force of this Agreement:

- India shall eliminate its customs duties applied on goods originating from the UAE in accordance with **Annex 2A (Schedule of Specific Tariff Commitments of India)** and
- UAE shall eliminate its customs duties on goods from India in accordance with **Annex 2B (Schedule of Specific Tariff Commitments of the UAE)**.

Annex 2A pertains to Schedule of Specific Tariff Commitments of India on Trade in Goods includes concessions provided by India to UAE. Legends used are:

- TEI - Tariff Elimination Immediate,
- TEP - Tariff Elimination Phased,
- TR - Tariff Reduction,
- EXC - Exclusion List,
- TRQ - Tariff Rate Quota.
- Unit used for TRQ is Metric Tonne (MT). 1 MT = 1000 Kgs

Annex 2B pertains to Schedule of Specific Tariff Commitments of UAE on Trade in Goods; includes concessions provided by UAE to India. Legends explanation :

- A - Day 1 access
- C -Access at Year 5
- D -Access at Year 7
- E -Access at Year 10
- TR -Tariff Reduction
- F -Excluded
- G -Prohibited Products
- H -Special Good

2.5 Origin Criterion /Product Specific Rules (PSR)

In order to have preferential access by Indian exporters in UAE market or UAE exporters in Indian market, it is mandatory that the product to be exported:

(a) is wholly obtained or produced in the territory (Wholly Obtained or Produced Product);

or

(b) has undergone sufficient working or production as per the Product specific Rules (PSR) i.e. value addition must have taken place in the party's country.

How much value addition to be achieved to have the preferential access in party's country i.e. Product Specific Rules (PSRs) have been defined in Chapter 3 of India-UAE agreement.

2.6 Key terms used in PSR norms

The key terms which have been used in product specific rules (PSR) norms of the India -UAE agreement (mentioned in Chapter 3.1.3 of the CEPA Agreement) are explained below :-

Table 5 - PSR norms: Key terms

Key terms	Explanation
WO	wholly obtained
CC	change to this chapter from any other chapter
CTH	change to this heading from any other heading
CTSH	change to this subheading from any other subheading
SO	specific operations;
VA	Value Addition
Chapter	chapter of the Harmonised System
Heading	The first four digits in the tariff classification number under the HS
Sub-heading	the first six digits in the tariff classification number under the HS.
Ex	Excluding

Source: <https://commerce.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Chapter-3-Annex-3B.pdf>, Annex 3B – Product Specific Rules

2,7 PSR norms pertaining to Chapter – 71 are appended here below in table -6.

Table 6 - Product Specific Rules (Chapter 3: Annexure 3B)

HS Code	Description of product	Product-specific rules (PSR)
Ex Chapter 71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	CTSH + VA 40%
7102	Diamonds	CTSH+VA 6%
7106	Silver unwrought, semi manufactured,powder	Certified UAE/India good delivery silver bars in different denominations
710691	Unwrought silver	CTSH + 3% VA
710692	Semi manufactured silver	CTSH + 3%VA
710812	Other unwrought forms of gold	Certified UAE/ India good delivery gold bars in different denomination
711011	Unwrought or powder form of platinum	CTSH + 3% VA
711019	Platinum in other forms	CTSH +3%VA
Ex 711311	Silver Filigree work (plain)	CTSH + 3.5% VA
Ex 711311	Silver Jewellery set with gems (studded)	CTSH + 6%VA
Ex 711311	Other articles of silver jewellery (plain)	CTSH +6% VA
Ex 711311	Parts of plain silver jewellery	CTSH + 3.5%VA
Ex 711319	Jewellery of gold unset	CTSH + 3.5% VA
Ex 711319	Jewellery of gold set with pearls	CTSH +6% VA
Ex 711319	Jewellery of gold set with diamonds	CTSH +7% VA
Ex 711319	Jewellery of gold set with precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds	CTSH + 6% VA
Ex 711319	Jewellery of platinum unset	CTSH + 3.5% VA
Ex 711319	Parts of plain gold jewellery	CTSH +3.5%VA
Ex 711319	Articles of other precious metal	CTSH + 3.5%VA

Source: <https://commerce.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Chapter-3-Annex-3B.pdf>

Both Parties agree to review the PSRs within two (2) years of entry into force of this Agreement.

2.8 Methods to Determine Value Addition:

The producer or manufacturer has the option to use either of the following two methods of computing the value addition criteria in the PSR namely –

- a) Build up method and
- b) Build down method

Build-up Method -

Cost of originating material+ direct labour cost+ direct overhead cost

FOB value or Ex Works price

Build Down Method -

(FOB value or Ex Works price) - (Value of non -originating material)

FOB value or Ex Works price

Whereby **non-originating material (NOM)** means any materials whose country of origin is a country other than the Parties (imported non-originating), any materials whose origin cannot be determined (undetermined origin) or a material that does not qualify as originating under this Chapter.

Originating material means materials that qualify as originating under this Chapter.

2.8 Tariff Modalities offered by India to UAE – w.r.t Gem and Jewellery Products

India has provided the preferential rates of tariff to UAE on several gems and jewellery commodities which are mentioned here below in Table -7.

Table 7 - Tariffs Modalities offered by India to UAE on key G&J commodities – A synopsis

Commodity	Tariff Modalities offered
Pearls	TEI
Cut and Polished Diamond	TEP over 10 years
Rough coloured gemstones	TEI
Polished coloured gemstones	TEP over 10 years
Synthetic stones	TEP over 5 years
LGD - Unworked	TEI
LGD - Worked	TEI
Unwrought/Semi Mfd Silver	TEP over 10 years
Unwrought/Semi Mfd Gold	TR (Tariff concession/relief of 1% in absolute percentage terms, TRQ of 200 tons phased in 5 years)
Unwrought and Semi mfd Platinum, Rhodium Iridium	TEP over 5 years
Silver Jewellery	Exclusion
Gold Jewellery	TR (TRQ of 2.5 tonnes)
Platinum Jewellery	Exclusion
Imitation Jewellery	Exclusion

Source : <https://commerce.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Chapter-2-Annex-2A-Copy-of-India-UAE-CEPA-Final-Offer-to-UAE-Schedule-of-Tariff-Concessions-As-shared-on-20.12.21-1045AM.pdf>

Note: The products with “Exclusion” mean that these items are excluded from tariff concessions, and the UAE has to pay the regular tariffs set by India for these items. Effective rates are as mentioned in the Schedule, however MFN duties applicable are mentioned for ready reference.

2.9 Tariff concessions by UAE to India – A Snapshot

UAE has reduced tariffs on all the gems and Jewellery commodities from 5 % to nil with PSR norms ranging from 3 % to 40 % for Indian exporters under India -UAE CEPA agreement. As it is shown in **Table -8** UAE tariff of 5% on all the gem and jewellery including pearls, unsorted diamonds, cut and polished diamonds, rough colored gem stones, polished colored gem stones, rough and polished LGD, silver jewellery, gold jewellery , platinum jewellery and imitation jewellery have been reduced to NIL immediately after the implementation of the agreement. It implies exported products from India to UAE will not attract any import duty on the fulfilment of the defined value addition norms.

Table 8- Tariffs concession by UAE to India on key G&J commodities – A synopsis

Commodity	UAE Tariff (in %)	Modality /CEPA Duty
Pearls	5%	A (NIL)
Diamond – others	5%	A (NIL)
Cut and Polished Diamond	5 %	A (NIL)
Rough coloured gemstones	5 %	A (NIL)
Polished coloured gemstones	5 %	A (NIL)
Synthetic Stones	5 %	A (NIL)
Rough /Polished LGD	5 %	A (NIL)
Silver Jewellery	5 %	A (NIL)
Gold Jewellery	5 %	A (NIL)
Platinum Jewellery	5 %	A (NIL)
Imitation Jewellery	5 %	A (NIL)

Source : <https://commerce.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Chapter-2-Annex-2B-Final-UAE-Revised-Market-Access-Offer-2118-Dec-18-2021.pdf>

Notes : A- Day 1 access.

Both the schedules of commitment and Annex A and Annex B are appended at the end of this document for ready reference.



03. Impact of India-UAE (CEPA) on Bilateral Trade w.r.t Gem & Jewellery Sector

03. Impact of India-UAE (CEPA) on Bilateral Trade

w.r.t Gem and Jewellery

3.1 Gem and Jewellery trade between India - UAE rose significantly and surpassed the pre-covid level trade

The FTA between India and UAE came at an opportune time when both countries were looking to rebound from the Covid-19 setback and realigning their common business interests, including liberalized market access for gems and jewellery products in UAE market and procurement of raw materials at competitive prices from UAE.

This is observed that the trade pact has proved to be a catalyst in achieving both these objectives. As, during the post Covid gem and jewellery trade between the two countries which fell drastically by (-) 30% to around US\$12 billion in 2020-2021 could swiftly revived in the following years and surpassed even the pre-covid level of US\$17.3 billion by the FY2022-2023. In FY 2022-2023 gem and jewellery trade stood at US\$20.56 billion and this growth is set to achieve the next level in FY 2023-2024 as within 6 months of the current financial year, around US\$14 billion of trade between the two countries has been already earmarked (**Table-9 and figure 3**).

Specific to exports, gem and jewellery exports to UAE rose substantially by around 17% to US\$5.7 billion in FY2023 and 21.29% in April-Oct 2023. Though imports of gem and jewellery from UAE declined in the previous FY2023, while during the current FY2024 (April-Oct) imports from UAE have grown significantly by 17.54% to US\$10 billion.

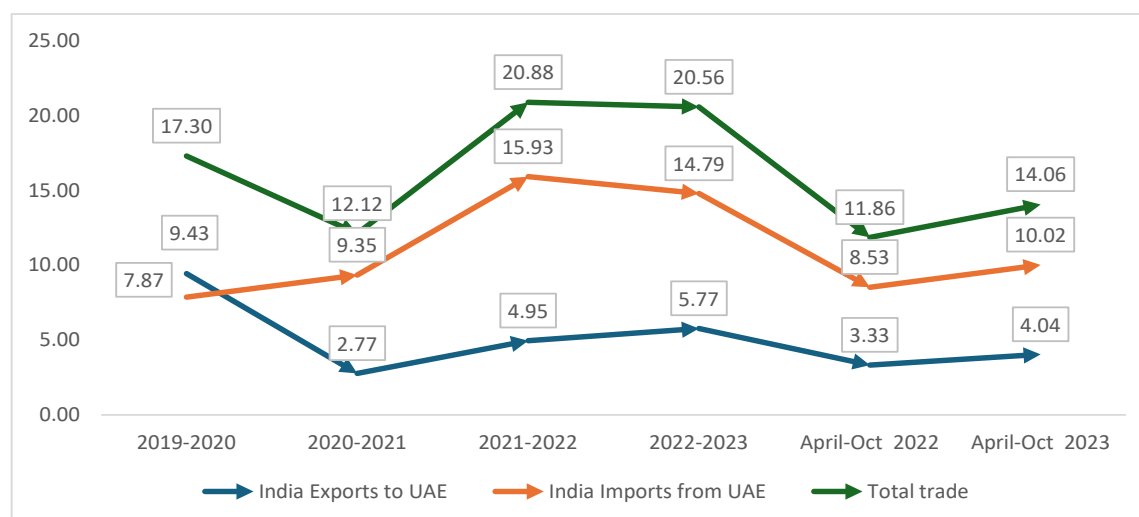
In this manner, India UAE CEPA has not only helped the countries in reviving their G&J bilateral trade rapidly but also to scale up their trade to the new heights.

Table – 9 India – UAE Gem and Jewellery Bilateral Trade (US\$million)

Years	India Exports to UAE	% growth	India Imports from UAE	% growth	Total trade	% growth
2019-2020	9,433.84	-9.45	7,867.03	-8.47	17,300.87	-9.00
2020-2021	2,773.70	-70.60	9,348.77	18.83	12,122.47	-29.93
2021-2022	4,953.11	78.57	15,925.43	70.35	20,878.54	72.23
2022-2023	5,772.40	16.54	14,789.51	-7.13	20,561.91	-1.52
Apr-Oct 2022	3,328.97		8,528.25		11,857.22	
Apr-Oct 2023	4,037.87	21.29	10,024.52	17.54	14,062.39	18.60

Source : GJEPC Research Division, based on DGCIS data

Figure – 3 India UAE G&J Bilateral Trade (US\$billion)



3.2 Exports of key G&J commodities to UAE witnessed a notable rise during first year of CEPA

Under the ambit of India-UAE CEPA, exports of all gem and jewellery products including gold, silver, platinum jewellery, polished diamonds (natural, LGD), polished precious and semi-precious stones from India gained a duty-free access. This has encouraged Indian exporters to enhance supplies of various gem and jewellery products to UAE so as to take advantage of the liberalised market access in the UAE market. As a result, India's exports to UAE saw a notable rise across all the key gem and jewellery commodities. Cut and Polished Diamonds, Gold Jewellery, Silver Jewellery grew within the range of 10% to 20% to US\$1.97 billion, US\$3.19 billion and US\$13.13 million respectively. Coloured gemstones and platinum jewellery though carry low value but recorded a growth of over 50% during the FY2023. (Table No. 10)

Table -10 India's G&J exports to UAE (FY 2022 and FY 2023) - Key commodities

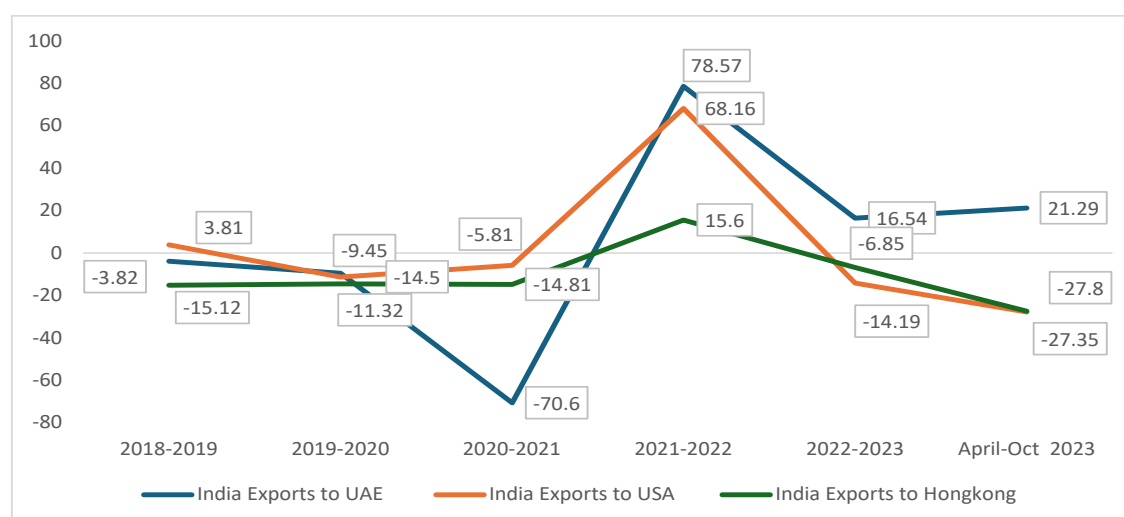
Commodity Category	Exports to UAE 2021-2022 US\$million	Exports to UAE 2022-2023 US\$million	% growth
Cut & Polished Diamonds	1,647.46	1,971.67	19.68
Plain Gold Jewellery	1,828.40	2,059.97	12.67
Studded Gold Jewellery	951.57	1137.04	19.49
Total Gold Jewellery	2,779.97	3,197.01	15.00
Silver Jewellery	11.54	13.13	13.78
Coloured Gemstones, worked	7.98	12.19	52.76
Platinum Jewellery	2.54	4.05	59.45
Imitation Jewellery	14.55	9.27	-36.29
Others	489.00	565.00	15.54
Total	4,953.11	5,772.40	16.54

Source : GJEPC Research Division, based on DGCIS data

3.3 India's exports growth of G&J products has noted to be persistently rising in April-Oct 2023

India's exports growth of gem and jewellery products has noted to be persistently rising in the current FY 2023-2024 too. As amid the various geo-political challenges, India's exports of gem and jewellery to UAE during the first 7 months of the FY2023-2024 saw a rise of 21.29% to US\$4 billion when G&J exports to other key export markets viz USA, Hong Kong (HK) recorded a continuous decline. Figure-4 depicts that India's exports of G&J declined by over (-)25% in USA and HK markets during April-Oct 2023, while in UAE market a positive growth of 21.29% has been noted indicating towards the positive impact of the trade agreement.

Figure -4 India's G&J exports to UAE, USA and HK (% Growth – y-o-y)



Going by the export of specific commodities , exports of plain gold jewellery showed a tremendous growth of around 64% to US\$1986.35 million during April-Oct 2023 as compared to US\$1211.94 million during the same period, previous year (refer Table 11) . Exports of studded gold jewellery grew by 12.66% to US\$717.04 million during the said period making total exports of gold jewellery amounting to US\$2.7 billion to UAE during the said period. Exports of the other commodities viz. platinum jewellery, coloured gemstones also rose to UAE during the ongoing current FY 2024 (April-Oct).

Table -11 India's G&J exports to UAE (April-Oct 2023) - Key commodities

Commodity Category	Exports to UAE April to Oct 2022 US\$ Million	Exports to UAE April to Oct 2023 US\$ Million	% growth
Cut & Polished Diamonds	1,081.00	913.13	-15.53
Worked Lab Grown Diamonds	118.71	100.79	-15.1
Plain Gold Jewellery	1,211.94	1,986.35	63.9
Studded Gold Jewellery	636.45	717.04	12.66
Total Gold Jewellery	1,848.39	2,703.39	46.26
Silver Jewellery	6.1	5.72	-6.23
Coloured Gemstones, worked	5.27	6.22	18.03
Platinum Jewellery	1.89	4.41	133.33
Imitation Jewellery	5.28	3.63	-31.25
Others	262.33	300.58	14.58
Total	3,328.97	4,037.87	21.29

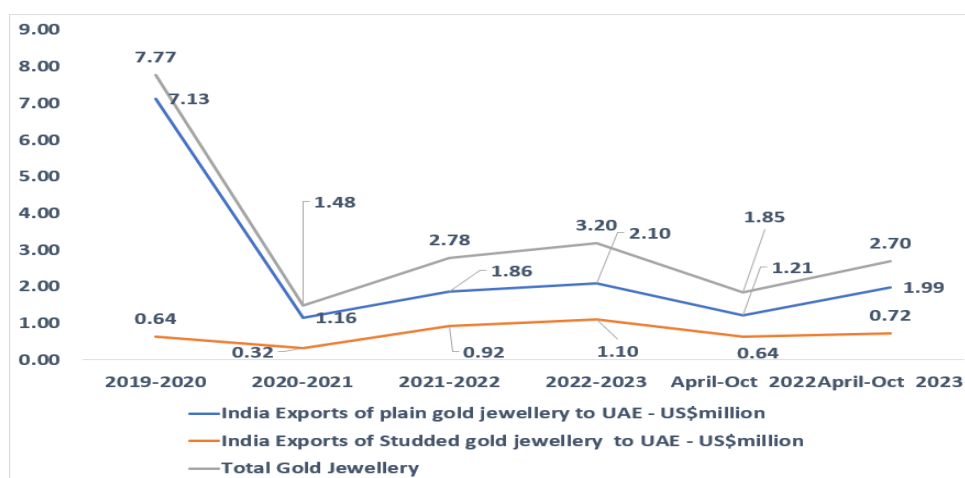
Source : GJEPC Research Division, based on DGCIS data

3.4. Export trends of specific commodities : Gold Jewellery and Cut and Polished Diamonds

3.4.1 Export of gold jewellery to UAE: Rising Trends

Rising trends of gold jewellery are exhibited in the below figure which shows the swift recovery of gold jewellery exports to UAE after falling drastically during the pandemic in 2020-2021. Trade pact has indeed enabled India to recover their exports of gold jewellery at a faster and steady pace. As evident from figure -5 , in FY2023 exports of gold jewellery recovered rapidly to US\$3.20 billion after falling to US\$1.48 billion in FY2020-2021. Demand from Indian diaspora, opening of IJX, GJEPC and strengthening bilateral ties have also fuelled the growth of India's exports of G&J to UAE during the post CEPA.

Figure – 5 India Exports of gold jewellery to UAE - US\$ billion

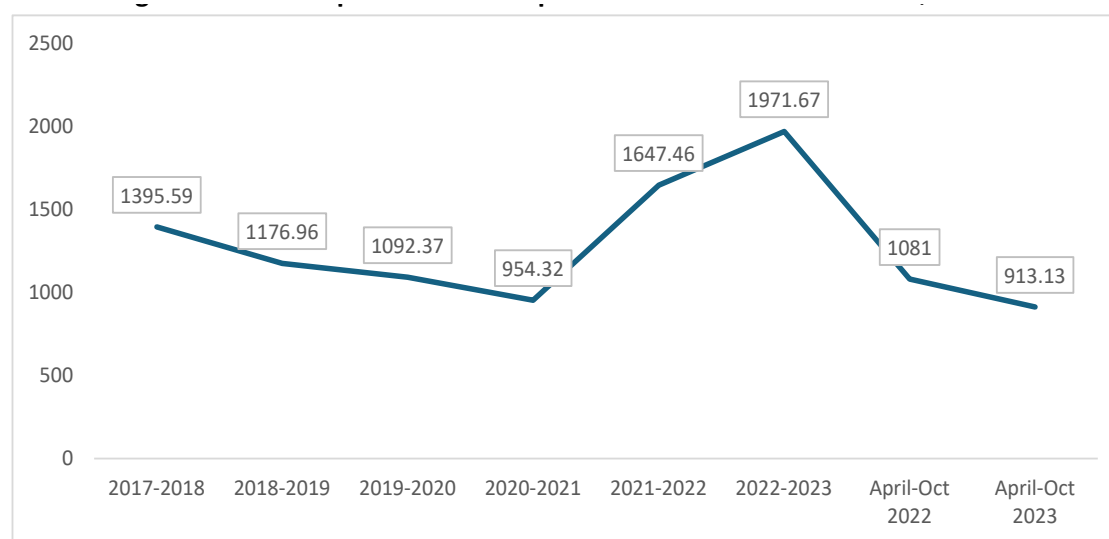


Source : GJEPC Research Division, based on DGCIS data

3.4.2 Export of cut and polished diamonds to UAE: Rising Trends

Polished diamond is one of the major commodities which recorded a substantial rise in UAE and hence strongly indicating towards the positive impact of India UAE CEPA. Previously, the commodity was attracting 5% import tariffs in UAE, but due to abolition of the duty in the said market its exports have witnessed a jump from US\$1092.37 million in FY2019-2020 to US\$1971.67 million in FY2022-2023 (Refer figure 6). In this manner, exports of polished diamonds have surpassed the pre-covid level of exports to UAE and earmarked new heights after the trade agreement came into force in May, 2022. However, in the recent times due to geo political reasons, decline in the prices of polished diamonds, India's exports of CPD to the world market including UAE declined significantly by over (-)25% during April-Oct 2023.

Figure – 6 India Exports of cut and polished diamonds to UAE - US\$ million



Source : GJEPC Research Division, based on DGCIS data

3.5 India imports of Gem and Jewellery from UAE : Sourcing from UAE witnessed a rise

India has provided duty concession in terms of TEI (Tariff Elimination Immediate), TR (Tariff Reduction), TEP (Tariff Elimination Phased) on the imports of various gem and jewellery products from UAE. During the first year of India UAE CEPA, total imports of gem and jewellery registered a decline of (-) 7.13% to US\$14.7 billion in FY2022-2023 from US\$15.92 billion in FY2021-2022. This is assumed that, it is due to lack of clarity over the process of imports of unwrought gold bars/jewellery products under TRQ and other procedural requirements among the Indian importers, India's imports from UAE could not be increased in the first year of CEPA. However, after having streamlined such import processed by the Gol in consultations with the various stakeholders including banks, GJEPC, WGC etc., a rise in the imports of various gem and jewellery products from UAE has risen during the current FY2023-204 (April-Oct).

This is evident from the following **table -12**, overall, India's imports of gem and jewellery products from UAE rose by 17.54% to US\$10.02 billion during April-Oct 2023 as compared to US\$8.52 billion during the same period, last year. This is majorly attributed to rise in imports of unwrought gold which have been provided concessions by India to UAE under CEPA.

Specifically, imports of unwrought gold (HS code - 7108) rose in India by 165% to US\$3901.32 million during April-Oct 2023 as compared to US\$1468.10 million during the same period previous year. Unwrought Silver from UAE increased by 972% to US\$293.51 million during the said period.

Table- 12 India's imports of gem and jewellery from UAE (US\$million)

Commodity Category	Imports from UAE	Import from UAE	% growth
	April to Oct 2022	April to Oct 2023	
Rough Diamonds	5,096.55	5,050.36	-0.91
Rough Lab grown diamonds	193.93	186.97	-3.59
Rough Coloured Gemstone	24.53	11.71	-52.26
Gold (Unwrought/Semi Mfd/powder form)	1,468.10	3,901.32	165.74
Silver (Unwrought/Semi Mfd/Powder form)	27.37	293.51	972.38
Cut & Polished Diamonds	325.58	185.26	-43.1
Workd Lab Grown Diamonds	11.77	21.74	84.71
Worked Coloured Gemstone	27	1.77	-93.44
Silver Jewellery	0.42	1	138.1
Others	23.18	2.87	-87.62
Total	8,528.25	10,024.52	17.54

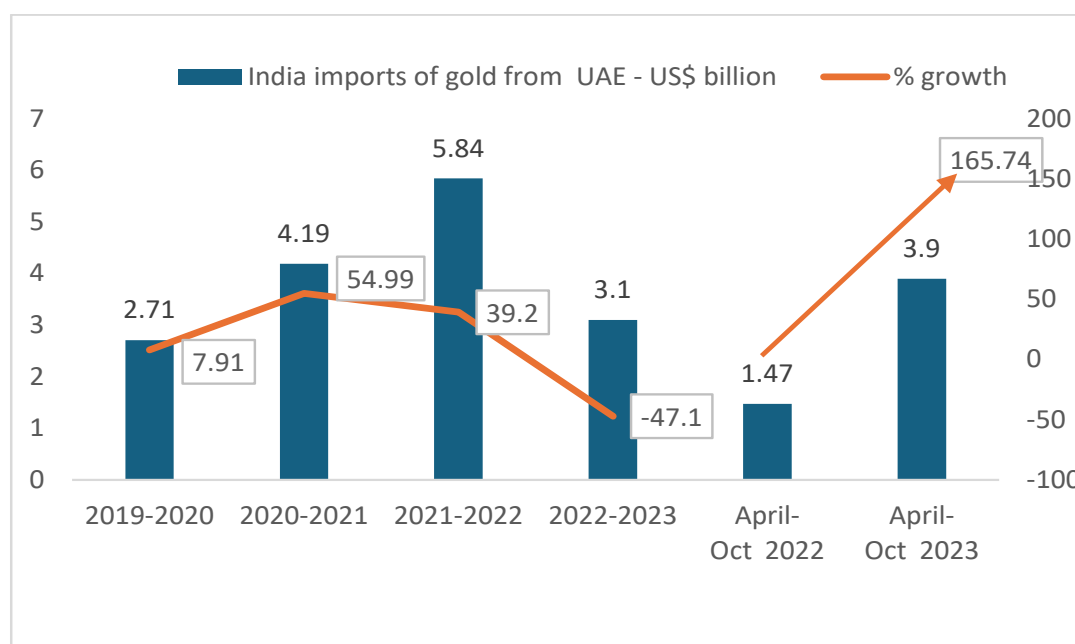
Source : GJEPC Research Division, based on DGCIS data

3.5 Import trends of specific commodities: Gold and Silver

3.5.1 Import of gold (HS Code-7108) from UAE: Rising Trends

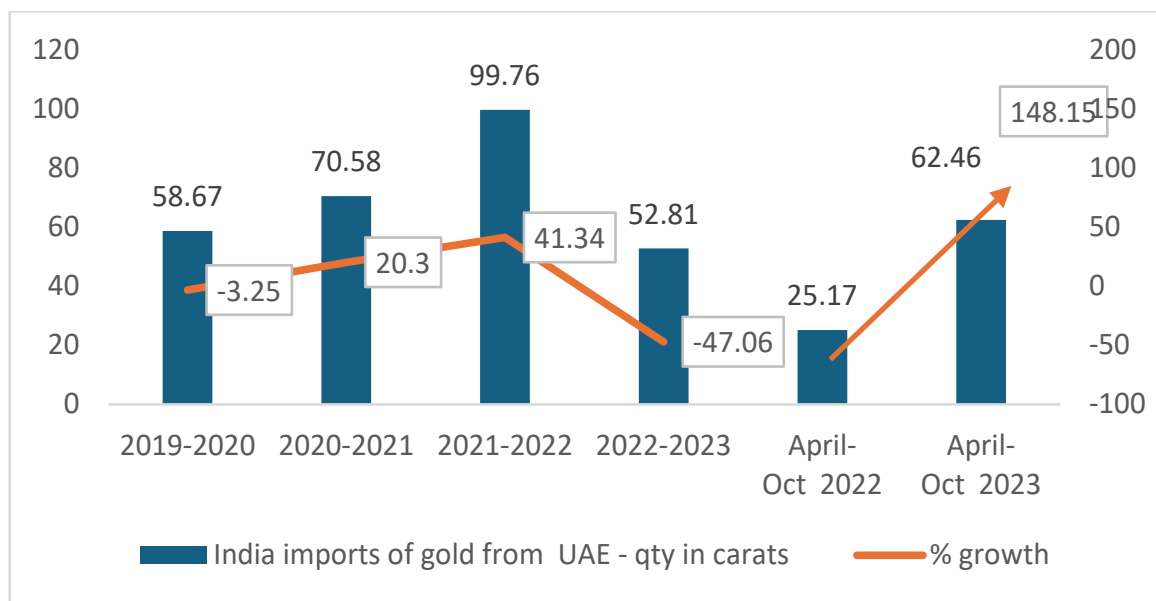
Going by the gold imports from UAE trends , India's imports of unwrought gold in terms of value and quantity have shown a significant rise in recent times. In value times, gold imports from UAE reached to US\$3.9 billion (62.46 tonnes) during April-Oct 2023 which is over and above the imports level of US\$2.7 billion (58.67 tonnes) during the pre-covid level. Refer Figure 13.1 for imports of gold from UAE in value terms and Figure 13.2 for imports of gold from UAE in qty terms.

Figure 13.1 Import of Gold from UAE in value terms (US\$bn)



Source : GJEPC Research Division, based on DGCIS data

Figure 13.1 Import of Gold from UAE in qty terms (tonnes)



Source : GJEPC Research Division, based on DGCIS data

04. Leveraging India UAE - CEPA for Export Growth



04. Leveraging India UAE CEPA for Export Growth

4.1 GJEPC efforts to leverage the benefit of India UAE CEPA

The noteworthy rise in India UAE gem and jewellery trade stand as a testament to the positive impact of the India-UAE CEPA and indicates that there is a vast potential for both the countries to further enhance its bilateral trade and investment by combining their strengths and resources. Indian gem and jewellery sector has strengths of vast pool of artisans, production hubs of Cut and polished diamonds, high export competitiveness in jewellery products – gold/silver/platinum, traditionally developed dense areas of producing a wide range of G&J products, large growing retail chains, and well-organized areas – SEZ and BDB in Mumbai among others. On the other hand, UAE is greatly strengthened with easy access to Middle East countries, Indian diaspora, tourists from the different parts of the world, financial resources and infrastructure among others.

In the light of the different strengths of the economies and opportunities there is a need to take measures for leveraging India UAE CEPA which has brought tremendous opportunities of growth and transforming the gem and jewellery sector of both the economies.

Few indicative measures are suggested here below :

1. Replicating manufacturing- retail model of China and Hong Kong after the signing of CEPA in 2006

The India -UAE CEPA agreement is a comprehensive and ambitious FTA in terms of partnership across a wide coverage of areas such as trade, services, investment, IPR, government procurement and MS-MEs, among others. Efforts from both the sides of the countries can be put to create the synergies between the two countries for strengthening their gem and jewellery sector in a way Hong Kong and Main land China created after signing CEPA (Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement) in June, 2003.

According to the agreement the Mainland and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region have concluded arrangements for implementation of zero tariff on trade in goods. Hong Kong shall continue to apply zero tariff to all imported goods of Mainland origin. From 1 January 2004, the Mainland shall implement by stages zero tariff on imported goods of Hong Kong origin.

- Under CEPA, the mainland has given all products of Hong Kong origin, including jewellery, tariff-free treatment starting from 1 January 2006.
- This allows tariff savings of as much as 21%, compared to Most Favoured Nation (MFN) entries.
- According to the stipulated procedures, products which have no existing CEPA rules of origin can enjoy tariff free access upon applications by local manufacturers and upon the CEPA rules of origin being agreed and met.
- Hence, Hong Kong, manufacturing processes have increasingly been shifted to mainland China, mainly to Shenzhen and Panyu, either by building factories or through outsourcing¹

As a result, we could see ***developing of Mainland China as a base for manufacturing jewellery products and polished diamonds for Hong Kong*** and ***Hong Kong as a retailer and distributor of the said products to the World***.

Impact of CEPA on the Hong Kong and Mainland China -Impact of CEPA on the Hong Kong and Mainland China can be understood with the fact that Hong Kong imports of gold jewellery, CPD from China rose substantially over a period of time

i. Hong Kong imports of gold jewellery from China and exports to World rose - Hongkong's imports of gold jewellery from China over the period of 15 years increased from US\$ 1 billion in 2007 to US\$ 7.26 billion in 2022. Also, Hongkong's exports of gold jewellery to World increased from US\$ 3.56 billion in 2007 to US\$ 8.49 billion in 2022. (Figure 14)

¹ [Jewellery Industry in Hong Kong | HKTDC Research](#)

Figure : 14 Hong Kong imports of gold jewellery from China and Exports to World(US\$billion)

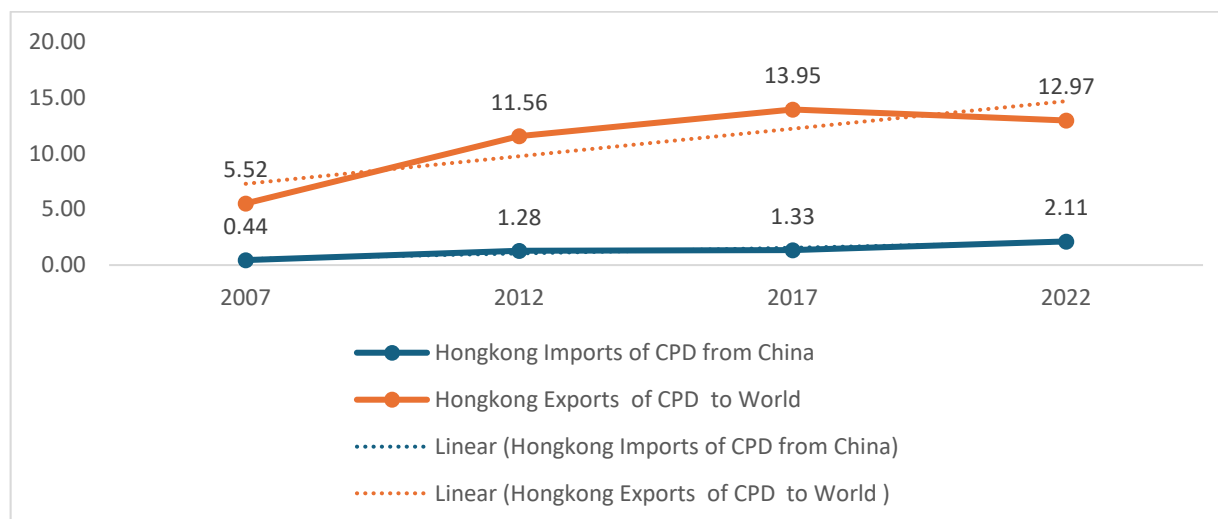


Source : GJEPC Research Division, based on Trademap database 2022

ii. Hong Kong imports of cut and polished diamonds from China and exports to World rose

Similarly, it is noted from the below figure 15, Hongkong imports of CPD from China over the period of 15 years increased from US\$ 0.44 billion in 2007 to US\$ 2.11 billion in 2022. Also, Hongkong's exports of CPD to World increased from US\$ 5.52 billion in 2007 to US\$ 12.97 billion in 2022.

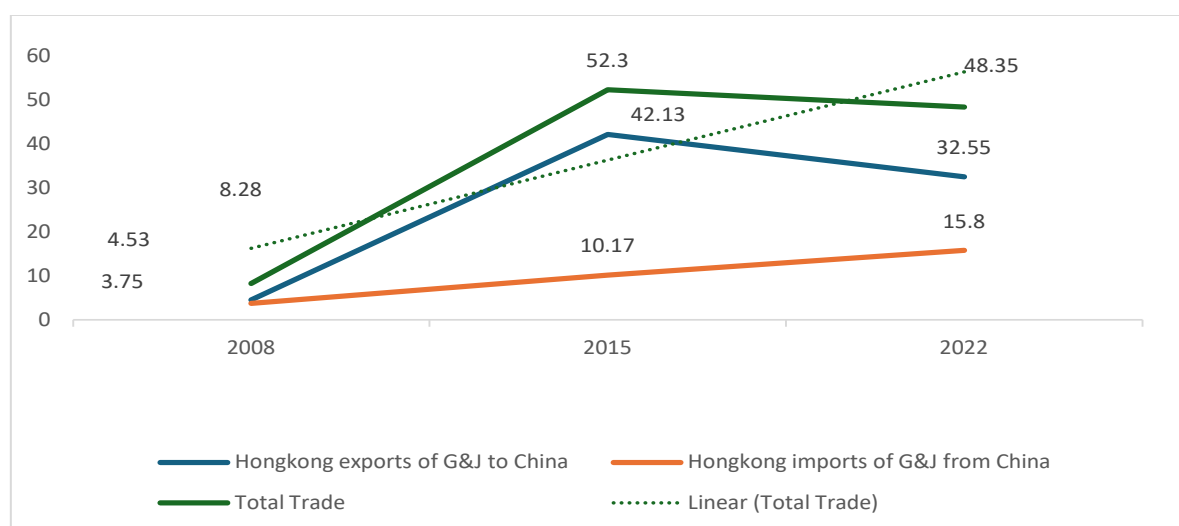
Figure :15 Hong Kong Imports from China and Exports to World (US\$billion)



Source : GJEPC Research Division, based on Trademap database 2022

iii. Hongkong – Mainland China Gem & Jewellery trade rose - It is found that Hong Kong exports of gem & jewellery to China increased from US\$ 4.53 billion in 2008 to US\$ 32.55 billion in 2022 and HK imports from China increased from US\$ 3.75 billion to US\$ 15.8 billion during the same period. The total trade between Hongkong and Mainland China increased from US\$ 8.28 billion in 2008 to US\$ 48 billion in 2022.

Figure 16 : Hong Kong and Mainland China G&J Trade post signing CEPA in 2006 (US\$billion)



Source : GJEPC Research Division, based on Trademap database 2022

Table No 13 - Hong Kong and Mainland China G&J Trade post signing CEPA in 2006 (US\$billion)

Year	HK imports of gold jewellery from China	HK Exports of gold jewellery to World	HK imports of CPD	HK Exports of CPD to World	Bilateral Trade *
2008	1.00	3.56	0.44	5.52	8.28
2022	7.26	8.49	2.11	12.97	48.35

Source : GJEPC Research Division, based on Trade Map database 2022

*Bilateral trade values pertains to the year 2008

This is also interesting to know that Hong Kong exports of precious metal – gold to China increased many fold from US\$897 million in 2007 to US\$37.55 billion in 2015 and to US\$22.13 billion in 2022.

In this manner, two major outcomes could be seen post the signing of trade pact between the two countries in 2006.

One, complementarity was developed between Hong Kong and China as HK has been exporting rough material i.e. gold to China and importing finished gold jewellery from China; two,

Second, China has become manufacturing base for HK for gold jewellery products and HK is the retail and distribution centre to the World.

India and UAE CEPA can be capitalised in the similar way for the gem and jewellery sector . Trade can be further accelerated between the two countries by enhancing sourcing of gold, rough diamonds, silver and platinum by India from UAE and exporting finished products gold jewellery, polished diamonds, silver jewellery to UAE. Owing to existence of complementarity India can become a **strong manufacturing base of UAE** and UAE can become a **retail and distribution centre of India** of polished diamonds, jewellery products and Coloured gemstones among others to the different parts of the World especially to Middle East region.

2. Investment Collaborations - Developing and enhancing the manufacturing capacities of Indian jewellery manufacturing sector with the collaboration of UAE ; One of the ways of achieving UAE's objective of economic diversification

- Enhancing gem and jewellery exports by India, the country requires enhancing manufacturing capacity in which UAE can partner Indian G&J sector by investing in its various ongoing and new infrastructure projects, technology, innovation and skilling initiatives.
- Jewellery Park, Navi Mumbai, Gem Bourse, Jaipur, Mega CFCs etc. are few of the prominent projects where UAE under the ambit of India UAE CEPA can extend its investment collaborations with India for the gem and jewellery sector.
- On the other hand, India can invest in UAE gem and jewellery wholesale and retail sector as Indian manufacturers have started opening up their wholesale offices in Dubai to have better connect with the buyers from Middles East and other parts of the world being the tourist destination.
- Furthermore, presently retail opportunities are growing tremendously in UAE market .UAE Gems and Jewellery market was valued at USD \$ 7.54 Billion in 2022 and is anticipated to project robust growth in coming years. UAE's multicultural population with significant expat community has influenced the market with various cultural preferences in jewellery designs. as UAE Retailers looking at Indian Jewellery made up of 22K / 21k /18K gold. The UAE (especially Dubai) has been also emerging as a major wedding destination, as tourism authorities are promoting the emirate as a dream wedding destination for its ultra-luxurious hotels and venues, world-class expertise in hosting such events and plenty of sights and attractions for new couples and attendees. Local retail chains are increasing their exposure in 22k store segment catering to Asian clientele selling Indian jewellery.
- CEPA's appeal has also extended to the major Indian jewellery retail chains like Tanishq, Malabar Gold & Diamonds and so on to increase their footprints in the UAE market. These retail giants are capitalizing on the agreement by expanding their presence with big format stores in the UAE, demonstrating the tangible business advantages offered by CEPA.

In the light of the rising business opportunities in UAE market, it is highly opportune time for Indian manufacturers and traders also to invest in UAE wholesale/retail sector while taking the advantage of India UAE CEPA. This would be helpful to leverage India's export growth. As UAE has been making efforts for economic diversification i.e. diversifying its economy away from oil, this can also be an apt way to strengthen its retail sector by capitalizing India-UAE trade pact .



3. IJEX Dubai can be considered as a Designated Zone

GJEPC has launched a first-of-its-kind India Jewellery Exposition Centre (IJEX) in the UAE in May 2023 in Dubai. It is a B2B initiative in Dubai that gives GJEPC members a platform to display their goods and book orders in UAE from overseas buyers throughout the year. This facilitates member exporters specially the MSMEs to showcase their products to the buyers in the regions and gives ample opportunities to the small exporters to display and sell their products to the GCC clientele. Furthermore, Indian exporters get a chance to meet overseas buyers, understand their preferences, grow out from the incubator program and plan to set up units on permanent basis for distributing their Indian manufactured G&J products in the UAE market.

Concern - Entities registered in UAE locally can benefit from CEPA on regular import of goods as well as goods brought under Temporary Admission/Consignment basis into the UAE. In UAE the goods are cleared by customs on the basis of customer's Importer/Exporter Code which is linked to their VAT Tax Registration Number (TRN) issued by the Federal Tax Authority (FTA). However, the entities who are not registered in UAE cannot take the benefit of goods brought into UAE under the India UAE CEPA as they do not have a local Importer/Exporter Code or TRN issued by the FTA in UAE.

Hence, in order to leverage more exports, the GJEPC has requested the Government of India & UAE **to consider IJEX Dubai as a Designated Zone** to facilitate imports for non-registered importers under Temporary Admission/Consignment basis. For this Dubai customs may assign an exhibition code to IJEX Dubai and provisional TRN Number may be assigned to IJEX Dubai has been requested.

5. Marketing/Promotional/Outreach initiatives complementing and strengthening both the countries under CEPA

The GJEPC has actively supported the trade through Outreach and Awareness Programs. These programs were designed to disseminate information about the India-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) through various State outreach initiatives. The primary objective of these programs was to sensitize stakeholders and raise awareness about the substantial opportunities arising from the conclusion of these historic trade agreements with the UAE. Few of the prominent areas covered were (i) Leveraging the benefits of UAE Trade Agreement for Increasing Exports, (ii) procedure of exporting gem and jewellery products to UAE, (iii) procedure of importing gold and understanding the certificate of origin procedure for exports in the India -UAE CEPA Agreement among others. Support of the key government officials in transmitting the required information to the trade has been pivotal.

These outreach programs should be continued so that large to MSMEs jewellery manufacturers can be time to time aware about the updates related to India UAE CEPA. In various GJEPC trade shows at India i.e. IJIS and at Dubai , participation from UAE visitors can be increased so as to enhance connectivity between India's and UAE 's manufacturers/Retailers and so as their businesses under CEPA agreement.



5. Enhancing Ease of Doing Business -

In line with the government's endeavors to empower Indian exporters and importers to capitalize on the India-UAE CEPA, the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) has played a proactive role. The GJEPC's efforts encompass supporting trade in resolving issues related to the Certificate of Origin and Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQ). While, we still are facing certain issues.

1. Extending CEPA duty benefits to exports on consignment and exhibition

Background: Exports on consignment is permitted as per India's Foreign Trade Policy, 2023 (including exports to exhibitions/ export promotion tour/ display of branded jewellery) vide Para 4.45, para 4.46 of policy (read with para 4.79 of HBoP) and para 4.53 of policy (read with para 4.92 of HBoP). The extract of relevant provisions are reproduced as under:-

4.45 Export Promotion Tours/ Export of Branded Jewellery

- i. Nominated Agencies and their associates, with approval of Department of Commerce and with approval of Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), may export gold / silver / platinum jewellery and articles thereof for exhibitions abroad.
- ii. Personal carriage of gold / silver / platinum jewellery, precious, semi-precious stones, beads and articles and export of branded jewellery is also permitted, subject to conditions as in Handbook of Procedures.

4.46 Personal Carriage of Export /Import Parcels

Personal carriage of gems and jewellery export parcels by foreign bound passengers and import parcels by an Indian importer/foreign national may be permitted as per the Handbook of Procedures

4.53 Export and import on consignment basis

Gems & Jewellery exporters shall be allowed to export and import diamond, gemstones & jewellery on consignment basis as per Handbook of Procedures and Customs Rules and Regulations.

Handbook of Procedures

4.79 Export through Exhibitions/Export Promotion Tours/ Export of Branded Jewellery

(a) Nominated Agencies shall produce to Customs Authorities letter in original or its certified copy, containing Government's approval for holding exhibition/export of branded jewellery. Any other person shall produce to the Asst. Commissioner, customs letter in original or its certified copy containing GJEPC's approval for holding exhibitions/ export promotion tour/export of branded jewellery.

(b) In case of re-import, such items, on arrival, shall be verified along with export documents before clearance.

(c) Exports under this scheme shall be subject to following conditions for following modes of export:

(i) Export of Gems and Jewellery for holding/participating in overseas exhibition.

(a) Items not sold abroad shall be re- imported within 60 days of close of exhibition. However in case exporter is participating in more than one exhibition within 45 days of close of first exhibition, then 60 days shall be counted from date of close of last exhibition. In case of exhibition in USA, the time period shall be 90 days instead of 60 days mentioned above. In case of personal carriage of gems and jewellery for holding /participating in overseas exhibitions, value of such gems and jewellery shall not exceed US \$ 5 million. Gold/ silver/ platinum content on items sold in such exhibitions may be imported as replenishment.

(b) Exporter shall take replenishment from nominated agency within 120 days from the close of the exhibition gold /silver / platinum for replenishment content against items sold abroad in exhibition.

(d) Personal Carriage of gems & jewellery or export through airfreight/post parcel route for Export Promotion Tours/photo shoots/fashion shows overseas. Personal carriage/export through airfreight/post parcel route of gold/silver/ platinum jewellery, cut and polished diamonds, precious, semi-precious stones, beads and articles as samples upto US \$ 1 Million for export promotion tours/ photo shoots/fashion shows and temporary display/ sale abroad is also permitted with approval of

Gem & Jewellery EPC subject to the condition that promoter would bring back jewellery / goods or repatriate sale proceeds within 45 days from date of departure through normal banking channel. In case of personal carriage for export promotion tours, exporter shall declare personal carriage of such samples to Customs while leaving country and obtain necessary endorsement on Export Certificate issued by Jewellery Appraiser of Customs. In such cases exporter shall book with nominated agency, within 120 days after export promotion tour or expiry of stipulated period of 45 days, whichever is earlier, gold/silver/ platinum for replenishment content against items sold abroad.

(e) Export of branded jewellery.

(i) Export of branded jewellery is also permitted with approval of Gem & Jewellery EPC for display/sale in permitted shops setup abroad or in showroom of their distributors/ agents. Items not sold abroad within 365 days shall be re-imported. Exporter shall book with nominated agency within 120 days after the end of stipulated period of 365 days, gold/silver/platinum for replenishment content against items sold abroad.

(ii) Following documents shall be submitted for claiming such replenishment:

(a) LEO copy of Shipping Bill with Tax invoice for export supplies;

(b) Copy of the approval letter issued by Government/GJEPC;

(c) Certificate from Nominated Agency / GJEPC as in Appendix 4-O.

In case of exhibitions organised by nominated agencies, gold/silver/ platinum shall be imported as replenishment by nominated agencies within 60 days from close of exhibition.

(f) Nominated Agencies shall maintain a complete account of exports made, goods sold abroad, goods re-imported, and metals purchased abroad and imported into India. Such account shall be maintained for a minimum period of three years from date of close of exhibition.

4.92 Export and import of Diamond, Gemstone & Jewellery on consignment basis

(a) Policy for export and import of diamond, gem stone and jewellery on consignment basis is given in paragraph 4.53 of FTP.

(b) Detailed procedure in this regard shall be governed as per the relevant Customs Rules & Regulations. Re-import of these items (either in complete or partial lot) exported on consignment basis shall be subject to condition that exporter follows prescribed provisions of relevant customs notification to establish that goods are the same which were exported.

Issues :

1. No procedure has been earmarked to issue CoO for consignment exports out of India to UAE.:

It is notable that a large quantity of jewellery to UAE is exported on consignment basis. However, **no procedure has been earmarked to issue CoO for such exports out of India to UAE.** It is noted that India-UAE CEPA agreement, article 2.6 permits preferential treatment to be given to temporary exports too from India.

“As per ARTICLE 2.6 Temporary Admission under India UAE CEPA agreement each party shall in accordance with its laws and regulations, grant temporary admission free of customs duties for the goods intended for display or use at playgrounds, theatres, exhibitions, fairs or other similar events, including commercial samples, advertising materials including printed materials, films and recordings.”

The consignment exports in effect are temporary exports. As per the procedure if the products sent on consignment are sold in the UAE market, then exhibitor must pay the applicable duty. However, there is nil duty if the goods are sent under India UAE CEPA.

Recommendations

- In order to encourage more exports, procedures for issuing COO for exports as per Para 4.53, 4.45 and 4.46 on consignment basis from India to UAE may be issued by EIA/DGFT so that there won't be any duty to be paid by the importer.

- As mentioned earlier, Gems and Jewelry Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) has established the India Jewellery Exposition Centre (IJEX) in Dubai in March 2022 immediately post the announcement of India-UAE CEPA. It is urged that the goods sent to IJEX for display to be treated as eligible for availing the benefits of CEPA. In case of such consignment exports to UAE under India UAE CEPA, the name and address of the venue as a consignee (in this case IJEX) may be permitted to be quoted in application by exporter for issuance of COO.

Inclusion of HSN Code 7112 under India UAE CEPA Agreement

HS code 7112 which allows import of waste and scrap, we propose that allowing import of gold scrap from overseas countries as it is available at cheaper rates and India could refine that and use the same for Jewellery making, which will reduce our import bills and generate employment within our countries. Therefore, we again reiterate that the HS code 7112 may be allowed under India UAE CEPA.

Conclusions

The India-UAE CEPA has become a catalyst for positive change in the gem and jewellery industry, particularly in the realm of gold jewellery exports. However, there is a need to undertake concrete measures for leveraging India UAE-CEPA which has brought tremendous opportunities of growth and transforming the gem and jewellery sector of both the economies. Few indicative measures to leverage export growth under the ambit of India and UAE are i) Further developing and enhancing the manufacturing capacities of Indian jewellery manufacturing sector with the collaboration of UAE ii) Making UAE economy as a concrete retail base for gem and jewellery products manufactured in India iii) Collaborating for investment projects/initiatives in both the countries iv) Overall, how HK and China Retail/manufacturing success model which was adopted after HK China CEPA in 2006 can be replicated in case of India and UAE, though geographies and other dynamics are different and last but not the least, enhancing ease of doing business practices from both Government of India and UAE. We are hopeful that by collaborative efforts, India UAE bilateral trade can be increased to US\$30 billion in the next 5 years.

ANNEX 2A Schedule of Specific Tariff Commitments of India on Trade in Goods (Referred to in Chapter 2)																
Annex 2A-1																
Sl. No.	HS 8 Code	Description	Standard Rate (%)	Effective Rate (%)	Tariff Modality Offered	Schedule of Tariff Rate Concessions (%)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
7905	71011010	Unworked natural pearls	10	5	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7906	71011020	Worked natural pearls	10	10	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7907	71012100	Unworked cultured pearls	10	5	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7908	71012200	Worked cultured pearls	10	10	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7909	71021000	Unsorted diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set	10	0	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7910	71022110	Sorted industrial diamonds, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	10	0	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7911	71022120	Unsorted industrial diamonds, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	10	0	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7912	71022910	Crushed industrial diamonds	10	7.5	TEP over 10 years	7	6.5	6	5.5	5	4	3	2	1	0	0
7913	71022990	Other industrial diamonds, not crushed	10	7.5	TEP over 10 years	7	6.5	6	5.5	5	4	3	2	1	0	0
7914	71023100	Unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted non-industrial diamonds	10	0	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

7915	71023910	Diamond (other than industrial diamond), cut or otherwise worked but not mounted or set	10	7.5	TEP over 10 years	7	6.5	6	5.5	5	4	3	2	1	0
7916	71023990	Other non-industrial diamonds	10	7.5	TEP over 10 years	7	6.5	6	5.5	5	4	3	2	1	0
7917	71031031	Emerald, unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped	10	0.5	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7918	71031032	Yellow/golden/pink/red/green beryl, unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped	10	0.5	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7919	71031033	Chrysoberyl (including chrysoberyl cat's eye), unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped	10	0.5	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7920	71031034	Alexandrite (including alexandrite cat's eye), unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped	10	0.5	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7921	71031039	Other precious and semi-precious stones of "Beryl" and "Chrysoberyl" mineralogical species, unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped	10	0.5	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7922	71031041	Ruby unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped	10	0.5	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7923	71031042	Sapphire unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped	10	0.5	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7924	71031043	Moonstone unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped	10	0.5	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

7955	71039951	Tourmaline otherwise worked	10	7.5	TEP over 10 years	7	6.5	6	5.5	5	4	3	2	1	0
7956	71039952	Tanzanite otherwise worked	10	7.5	TEP over 10 years	7	6.5	6	5.5	5	4	3	2	1	0
7957	71039959	Precious or semi-precious stones of "Tourmaline" and "Zoisite" mineralogical species, otherwise worked	10	7.5	TEP over 10 years	7	6.5	6	5.5	5	4	3	2	1	0
7958	71039990	Other Precious stone and semi precious stone	10	7.5	TEP over 10 years	7	6.5	6	5.5	5	4	3	2	1	0
7959	71041000	Piezo-electric quartz	10	5	TEP over 5 years	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7960	71042010	Laboratory-created or laboratory grown or manmade or cultured or synthetic diamonds, unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped	10	0	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7961	71042090	Other unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped synthetic or reconstructed precious or semi-precious stones	10	0	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7962	71049010	Laboratory-created or laboratory grown or manmade or cultured or synthetic diamonds, otherwise worked	10	0	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7963	71049090	Other Laboratory-created or laboratory grown or manmade or cultured or synthetic diamonds, otherwise worked	15	15	TEP over 10 years	13.5	12	10.5	9	7.5	6	4.5	3	1.5	0
7964	71051000	Dust and powder of diamonds,	10	10	TEP over 10 years	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
7965	71059000	Other (other than diamonds) dust and powder of natural and synthetic precious and semi precious stone	10	10	TEP over 10 years	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
7966	71061000	Silver powder	12.5	10	TEP over 10 years	9.5	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	0
7967	71069110	Unwrought grains of silver	12.5	10	TEP over 10 years	9.5	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	0
7968	71069190	Other Unwrought Silver	12.5	10	TEP over 10 years	9.5	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	0
7969	71069210	Sheets, plates, strips, tubes and pipes of silver (including silver plated with gold or platinum)	12.5	10	TEP over 10 years	9.5	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	0
7970	71069220	Bars of silver (including silver plated with gold or platinum)	12.5	10	TEP over 10 years	9.5	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	0
7971	71069290	Other Semi-manufactured forms of silver (including silver plated with gold or platinum)	12.5	10	TEP over 10 years	9.5	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	0
7972	71070000	Base metals clad with silver, not further worked than semi-manufactured	12.5	10	TEP over 10 years	9.5	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	0

7973	71081100	Non monetary gold powder	12.5	10	TR (Tariff concession/relief of 1% in absolute percentage terms, TRQ of 200 tons phased in 5 years)	1% absolute duty reduction over the applied rate (TRQ of 120 tonnes)	1% absolute duty reduction over the applied rate (TRQ of 140 tonnes)	1% absolute duty reduction over the applied rate (TRQ of 160 tonnes)	1% absolute duty reduction over the applied rate (TRQ of 180 tonnes)	1% absolute duty reduction over the applied rate (TRQ of 200 tonnes)	1% absolute duty reduction over the applied rate (TRQ of 200 tonnes)	1% absolute duty reduction over the applied rate (TRQ of 200 tonnes)	1% absolute duty reduction over the applied rate (TRQ of 200 tonnes)
7974	71081200	Other unwrought forms of non-monetary gold	12.5	10	TR (Tariff concession/relief of 1% in absolute percentage terms, TRQ of 200 tons phased in 5 years)								
7975	71081300	Other semi-manufactured forms of non-monetary gold	12.5	10	TR (Tariff concession/relief of 1% in absolute percentage terms, TRQ of 200 tons phased in 5 years)								
7976	71082000	Monetary gold	12.5	10	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC
7977	71090000	Base metals or silver, clad with gold, not further worked than semi-manufactured	12.5	10	TEP over 5 years	9.5	7.5	5	2.5	0	0	0	0
7978	71101110	Unwrought platinum	12.5	10	TEP over 5 years	9.5	7.5	5	2.5	0	0	0	0
7979	71101120	Platinum in powder form	12.5	10	TEP over 5 years	9.5	7.5	5	2.5	0	0	0	0
7980	71101900	Other semi-manufactured forms of platinum	12.5	10	TEP over 5 years	9.5	7.5	5	2.5	0	0	0	0
7981	71102100	Unwrought or in powder form of palladium	12.5	10	TEP over 5 years	9.5	7.5	5	2.5	0	0	0	0
7982	71102900	Other (other than unwrought and powder) forms of palladium	12.5	10	TEP over 5 years	9.5	7.5	5	2.5	0	0	0	0
7983	71103100	Unwrought or in powder form of rhodium	12.5	10	TEP over 5 years	9.5	7.5	5	2.5	0	0	0	0
7984	71103900	Other (other than unwrought and powder) forms of rhodium	12.5	10	TEP over 5 years	9.5	7.5	5	2.5	0	0	0	0

7985	71104100	Unwrought or in powder form of iridium, osmium and ruthenium	12.5	10	TEP over 5 years	9.5	7.5	5	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7986	71104900	Other (other than unwrought or powder) forms of iridium, osmium and ruthenium	12.5	10	TEP over 5 years	9.5	7.5	5	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7987	71110000	Base metals, silver or gold, clad with platinum, not further worked than semi-manufactured	12.5	10	TEP over 5 years	9.5	7.5	5	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7988	71123000	Ash containing precious metal or precious metal compounds	12.5	12.5	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7989	71129100	Other waste and scrap of gold, including metal clad with gold but excluding sweepings containing other precious metals	12.5	12.5	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7990	71129200	Other waste and scrap of platinum, including metal clad with platinum but excluding sweepings containing other precious metals	12.5	12.5	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7991	71129910	Other waste and scrap of silver, including metal clad with silver but excluding sweepings containing other precious metals	12.5	12.5	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7992	71129920	Sweepings containing gold or silver	12.5	12.5	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7993	71129990	Other waste and scrap of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal; Other waste and scrap containing precious metal or precious metal compounds of a kind principally used for the metal	12.5	12.5	TEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7994	71131110	Jewellery with filigree work of silver, whether or not plated or clad with other precious metal	20	20	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC
7995	71131120	Silver Jewellery with gems	20	20	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC
7996	71131130	Other articles of jewellery of metal clad with precious metal	20	20	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC
7997	71131190	Parts of metal clad with precious metal	20	20	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC

7998	71131910	Articles of jewellery of gold, unstudded	20	20	TR (TRQ of 2.5 tonnes)	19 (TRQ of 2100 kg)	18 (TRQ of 2200 kg)	17 (TRQ of 2300 kg)	16 (TRQ of 2400 kg)	15 (TRQ of 2500 kg)	15 (TRQ of 2500 kg)	15 (TRQ of 2500 kg)	15 (TRQ of 2500 kg)
7999	71131920	Articles of jewellery of gold, set with pearls	20	20	TR (TRQ of 2.5 tonnes)								
8000	71131930	Articles of jewellery of gold set with diamonds	20	20	TR (TRQ of 2.5 tonnes)								
8001	71131940	Articles of jewellery of gold set with other precious and semi-precious stones	20	20	TR (TRQ of 2.5 tonnes)								15 (TRQ of 2500 kg)
8002	71131950	Articles of jewellery of platinum, unstudded	20	20	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC
8003	71131960	Parts of articles of jewellery of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal	20	20	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC
8004	71131990	Other articles of jewellery of precious metal, whether or not plated or clad with precious metal	20	20	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC
8005	71132000	Articles of jewellery of base metal clad with precious metal	20	20	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC
8006	71141110	Articles of silver, whether or not plated or clad with precious metal	20	20	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC
8007	71141120	Parts of silver, whether or not plated or clad with precious metal	20	20	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC
8008	71141910	Articles of gold, whether or not plated or clad with precious metal	20	20	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC
8009	71141920	Articles of platinum, whether or not plated or clad with precious metal	20	20	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC
8010	71141930	Parts of articles of other precious metal whether or not plated or clad with precious metal	20	20	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC
8011	71142010	Articles of base metal clad with gold	20	20	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC
8012	71142020	Other articles of base metal clad with precious metal	20	20	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC
8013	71142030	Parts of base metal clad with precious metal	20	20	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC
8014	71151000	Catalysts in the form of wire cloth or grill, of platinum	10	10	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC	EXC

ANNEX 2B
Schedule of Specific Tariff Commitments of United Arab Emirates (UAE) on Trade in Goods (Referred to in Chapter 2)

Sl. No.	Product	Description	UAE Tar-iff (%)	Of-fer	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year	Year	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
4990	71011000	- Natural pearls	5.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4991	71012100	- - Unworked	5.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4992	71012200	- - Worked	5.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4993	71021000	- Unsorted	0.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4994	71022100	- - Unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	0.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4995	71022900	- - Other	5.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4996	71023100	- - Unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	0.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4997	71023900	- - Other	5.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4998	71031000	- Unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped	5.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4999	71039100	- - Rubies, sapphires and emeralds	5.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5000	71039900	- - Other	5.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5001	71041000	- Piezo-electric quartz	5.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5002	71042000	- Other, unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped	5.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5003	71049000	- Other	5.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5004	71051000	- Of diamonds	5.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5005	71059000	- Other	5.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5006	71061000	- Powder	0.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5007	71069110	- - - Ingots	0.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5008	71069190	- - - Other	0.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5009	71069200	- - Semi-manufactured	0.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5010	71070000	Base metals clad with silver, not further worked than semi-manufactured.	5.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5011	71081100	- - Powder	0.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5012	71081210	- - - Ingots	0.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5013	71081290	- - - Other	0.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5014	71081300	- - Other semi-manufactured forms	0.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5015	71082000	- Monetary	0.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5016	71090000	Base metals or silver, clad with gold, not further worked than semi-manufactured.	5.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5017	71101110	- - - Ingots	0.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5018	71101190	- - - Other	0.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5019	71101900	- - Other	0.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5020	71102100	- - Unwrought or in powder form	0.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5021	71102900	- - Other	0.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5022	71103100	- - Unwrought or in powder form	0.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5023	71103900	- - Other	0.0	A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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