

Major Trade Agreements of India Final

MAJOR TRADE AGREEMENTS OF INDIA

Free Trade Agreement (FTA) With Neighbouring Countries

- (5) India-Sri Lanka FTA
- (India-Nepal Treaty of Trade
- (5) India-Bhutan Agreement on Trade, Commerce, and Transit

A free trade
agreement is a
comprehensive deal
between countries,
offering preferential
trade terms and tariff
concessions, with
a negative list excluding
specific products
and services.

Regional FTA's of India

- India ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (11): 10 ASEAN countries + India
- South Asia Free Trade Agreement (7): India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, and the Maldives
- (41 countries + India)

India's CECAs and CEPAs

CECA/CEPA is broader than FTAs, addressing regulatory, trade, and economic aspects comprehensively, with CEPA having the widest scope including services, investment, etc while CECA mainly focuses on tariff and TQR rates negotiation.

- (b) CEPA with UAE, South Korea, Japan
- (Section 2) CECA with Singapore, Malaysia



(b) Others:

- India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA)
- India-Thailand Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)
- India-Mauritius Comprehensive
 Economic Cooperation and Partnership
 Agreement (CECPA)

An EHS precedes an FTA/CECA/CEPA, where negotiating countries select products for tariff liberalisation, paving way for broader trade agreements and fostering confidence.

Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs)

Partners in a PTA grant preferential access to specific products by lowering duties on agreed tariff lines, maintaining a positive list of products eligible for reduced or zero tariffs.

- Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA):
 Bangladesh, China, India, S. Korea, Lao PDR,
 Sri Lanka, and Mongolia
- SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement (SAPTA): Same as SAFTA
- India-MERCOSUR PTA: Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and India
- (9) India's PTA with Chile, Afghanistan

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