

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cucumber and Gherkins (Prepd. and Presvd.)	2,51,183.01	196.28	2,02,954.44	152.13	1,79,660.96	140.05
Mango Pulp	1,54,820.66	137.38	1,28,866.01	121.29	1,30,886.07	126.41
Milled Products	4,15,984.45	166.87	4,31,464.50	169.12	2,55,803.64	121.70
TOTAL	40,19,310.99	5,158.72	35,07,458.50	3,994.02	34,55,197.17	4,063.81

Source: DGCI&S/APEDA

Factors affecting bilateral trade with Pakistan

1769. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major factors affecting bilateral trade between India and Pakistan;

(b) whether under WTO Agreement India has accorded the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to Pakistan but Pakistan has so far not reciprocated;

(c) whether, in view of (b) above, it is a fact that bilateral trade is affected due to restrictions placed by Pakistan on imports from India; and

(d) if so, how Government is going to address this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) A major factor affecting India's bilateral trade with Pakistan is the prevailing political relationship between the two countries, as it also affects the policy framework of the bilateral trade. Under the WTO Agreement, India has accorded Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to all WTO members, including Pakistan. However, Pakistan is yet to transition fully to MFN status for India. Pakistan maintains a list of 1209 products which are not allowed to be imported from India. In addition, Pakistan permits only 138 products to be imported from India through Wagah/ Attari border land route. These restrictions, placed by Pakistan on import of products from India, also affect the bilateral trade.

In the 7th round of Commerce Secretary level talks with Pakistan, held in September 2012 in Islamabad, a roadmap was agreed for facilitating trade, identifying several

actions to be taken by both the countries in a time bound manner, including full transition to MFN (non-discriminatory) status for India by Pakistan. However, the decisions in the agreed roadmap were dependent upon the first step to be taken by Pakistan *i.e.* removal of all restrictions on trade by Wagah-Attari land route. Since Pakistan did not notify the removal of such trade restrictions, the agreed roadmap could not be implemented.

The Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan met in January 2014 on the sidelines of the 5th SAARC Business Leaders Conclave held at New Delhi. Both Ministers reaffirmed the commitment of their Governments to expeditiously establish normal trading relations and in this context to provide Non-Discriminatory Market Access (NDMA), on a reciprocal basis. Both sides decided to intensify and accelerate the process of trade normalisation, liberalisation and facilitation and to implement the agreed measures.

Further, in the meeting between Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan on 27th May 2014, held in New Delhi, India stated that the two countries could move immediately towards full trade normalisation on the basis of September 2012 roadmap worked out between the Commerce Secretaries of both countries.

No bilateral trade meeting between India and Pakistan has taken place since then.

Measures to bridge trade deficit with China

1770. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any stringent measures to bridge the gap in trade deficit between India and China;

(b) if so, the details thereof and total value of imports from China during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 and the current year till date;

(c) whether Government has chalked out any plan to provide adequate policy support and facilitation to indigenous industries to combat the dumping of Chinese products in Indian Domestic market;

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's stand on this serious issue; and