

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2277
ANSWERED ON 19/12/2025

ONGOING FTA NEGOTIATIONS

2277. SMT. REKHA SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) progress in ongoing Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations;
- (b) safeguards for domestic industries; and
- (c) benefits expected for agriculture and textile producers in Haryana?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

- (a) The progress of ongoing Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations is as below:
 - (i) India – Australia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA): The first round of negotiations on India-Australia CECA was held in February, 2023. 11 rounds have been held so far.
 - (ii) India – European Union (EU) FTA: Since launch of India – EU FTA negotiating in June 2022, 14 rounds of negotiations have been completed. Both sides are constructively engaged to conclude a balanced and mutually beneficial FTA.
 - (iii) India – Sri Lanka Economic and Technology Cooperation Agreement (ETCA): 14 rounds of negotiations have been held.
 - (iv) India – Peru FTA: Negotiations commenced in 2017. Till date, 9 rounds have been held.
 - (v) India-Chile CEPA: CEPA negotiations with Chile were launched on 01st April 2025. 4 rounds of negotiations have been held.
 - (vi) India – New Zealand FTA: Negotiations were launched in May, 2025. 4 rounds of negotiations have been held. It is at an advanced stage of finalisation.
 - (vii) India – USA Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA): The negotiations were launched in March 2025. 06 rounds of negotiations have been held till date
 - (viii) India – Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) FTA: 01st round of negotiations was held in November, 2025.
 - (ix) ASEAN –India Trade in Goods Agreement (AITIGA) Review ongoing.
 - (x) India – Korea CEPA - Upgraded Negotiations.

(b) For safeguarding the interests of the domestic industries, FTAs provide for maintaining sensitive, negative or exclusion lists of items on which limited or no tariff concessions are granted. In case of surge in imports and injury to the domestic industry, a country is allowed to take recourse to trade remedial measures such as anti-dumping and safeguards on imports within the period as mutually agreed to by the parties under the FTAs.

(c) FTAs are entered into with the concerned trading partner countries primarily with the aim to increase the bilateral trade by enlarging the scope of market access and build on the trade complementarities for increasing trade and investment, thereby providing enhanced export potential, generating benefits for industry, farmers, MSMEs and creating job opportunities across the country.
