GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 683
ANSWERED ON 24/07/2026

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF TRADE AGREEMENTS ON BILATERAL TRADE FLOWS

683. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:

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

(a) the total value of India's exports to and imports from all countries with which India has trade agreements, during the five years preceding the implementation of each agreement and during each year thereafter, country-wise;
(b) whether Government has conducted any impact assessments of these trade agreements on India's merchandise exports, imports, tariff revenue and domestic industry, if so, the details thereof; and
(c) the steps taken or proposed by Government to ensure that future trade agreements provide balanced market access, renegotiate unfavourable agreements and adequate safeguards for sensitive sectors of the Indian economy?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(SHRI JITIN PRASADA)

(a) India's network of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with key trading partners has substantially expanded market access for Indian exporters. India's exports to FTA partner countries accounted for approximately 41% of India's total merchandise exports in FY 2025-26, reflecting the significant role of FTAs in creating sustained export opportunities for Indian goods and services. The FTA framework has facilitated deeper trade integration with key partner economies across Asia-Pacific, the Middle East, Europe and South Asia, supporting export diversification, enhanced competitiveness and greater participation in regional and global value chains. During the same period, imports from FTA partner countries constituted approximately 41% of India's total merchandise imports, underscoring the growing importance of these agreements in strengthening bilateral trade linkages and economic engagement with partner countries. The list of effective FTAs is enclosed as *Annexure*.

Highlights of India's export performance with FTA partner country-wise pre and post effective date of implementation:

The recent FTAs have shown strong export growth including;

(i) India-Oman CEPA (effective June 2026): India's exports to Oman increased from US$ 215 million in June 2025 (Pre FTA-corresponding month) to US$ 623 million in June 2026.

(ii) India-EFTA TEPA (effective October 2025): India's exports to EFTA countries registered US$ 1.76 billion in FY 2025-26.

(iii) India-Australia ECTA (effective December 2022): India's exports to Australia increased from US$ 4.0 billion in FY 2021-22 (Pre FTA-year) to US$ 7.3 billion in FY 2025-26.

(iv) India- UAE CEPA (effective May 2022), India exports to UAE increased from US$ 16.7 billion in FY 2021-22 to US$ 37.4 billion in FY 2025-26.

(v) India-Mauritius CECPA (effective April 2021): India's exports to Mauritius increased from US$ 422.9 million in FY 2020-21 (Pre FTA-year) to US$ 473.6 million in FY 2025-26.

The existing FTAs have also shown strong export growth including;

(a) India- SAFTA (effective January 2006): Following the implementation of the Agreement, India's exports to SAFTA increased from approximately US$ 5.5 billion in FY 2005-06 (pre-FTA year) to US$ 25.8 billion in FY 2025-26. Major export destinations include Bangladesh, wherein exports increased from US$ 1.7 billion in FY 2005-06 to nearly US$ 10.6 billion in FY 2025-26 (41.1% share of SAFTA exports); Nepal, from US$ 0.9 billion in FY 2005-06 to US$ 7.4 billion in FY 2025-26 (28.9% share of SAFTA exports); and Sri Lanka, from US$ 2.0 billion in FY 2005-06 to US$ 5.5 billion in FY 2025-26 (21.4% share of SAFTA exports).

(b) India-ASEAN FTA (effective January 2010): ASEAN continues to be one of India's most important FTA blocs. India's exports to ASEAN increased from approximately US$ 18.1 billion in FY 2009-10 (pre-FTA year) to US$ 38.4 billion in FY 2025-26, more than doubling over the period. Major markets include Singapore, wherein exports increased from US$ 7.6 billion in FY 2009-10 to nearly US$ 11.9 billion in FY 2025-26 (30.9% share of ASEAN exports); Malaysia, where exports increased from US$ 2.8 billion in FY 2009-10 to over US$ 6.8 billion in FY 2025-26 (17.8% share of ASEAN exports); Vietnam, from US$ 1.8 billion in FY 2009-10 to US$ 6.7 billion in FY 2025-26 (17.3% share of ASEAN exports); and Thailand, where exports increased from US$ 1.7 billion in FY 2009-10 to US$ 5.1 billion in FY 2025-26 (13.2% share of ASEAN exports).

(c) India-Singapore CECA (effective August 2005): India's exports to Singapore increased from US$ 2.1 billion in FY 2003-04 (Pre FTA-year) to US$ 11.9 billion in FY 2025-26.

(d) Thailand (effective September 2004): India's exports to Thailand increased from US$ 0.9 billion in FY 2004-05 (Pre FTA-year) to US$ 5.1 billion in FY 2025-26.

(e) India-Japan CEPA (effective August 2011): India's exports to Japan increased from US$ 3.6 billion in FY 2009-10 (Pre FTA-year) to US$ 6.0 billion in FY 2025-26.

(f) India - Korea CEPA (effective January 2010): India's exports to Korea RP increased from US$ 3.4 billion in FY 2009-10 (Pre FTA-year) to US$ 6.0 billion in FY 2025-26.

(g) India-Malaysia CECA (effective July 2011): India's exports to Malaysia increased from US$ 2.8 billion in FY 2009-10 (Pre FTA-year) to US$ 6.8 billion in FY 2025-26.

(h) Nepal Trade Treaty (effective October 2009): India's exports to Nepal increased from US$ 1.5 billion in FY 2009-10 (Pre FTA-year) to US$ 7.4 billion in FY 2025-26.

(i) Bhutan Trade Agreement (revised July 2017): India's exports to Bhutan increased from US$ 468.9 million in FY 2016-17 (Pre FTA-year) to US$ 1.25 billion in FY 2025-26.

Similarly, India's increasing integration into Global Value Chains (GVCs) has led to a rise in imports as Indian industries increasingly rely on imported intermediate goods, raw materials, components and capital goods to support domestic manufacturing and export-oriented production. Imports from FTA partner countries is approximately US$ 321.4 billion in FY 2025-26.

(b) India's export growth highlights its rising competitiveness and the expanding market access achieved through strategic trade agreements, reinforcing the nation's position as a dynamic player in global trade. India's merchandise exports recorded a robust growth of 16%, increasing from US$111.57 billion in Apr–Jun FY2025-26 to US$129.32 billion in Apr–Jun FY2026-27. Merchandise exports to India's FTA partner countries grew by 25%, rising from US$34.65 billion to US$43.14 billion during the same period. Consequently, the share of FTA partners in India's total exports increased from 31.1% to 33.4%, highlighting the positive role of FTAs in supporting export growth and expanding market access.

Assessment of the impact of the trade agreement is an ongoing exercise. The Government is continuously engaged with industry associations, concerned stakeholders, including the Indian Missions abroad, the Export Promotion Councils, the trade associations, the concerned ministries/departments to advance trade and mitigate the impact of trade wars. Government aims to promote trade and economic growth through trade promotion, FTAs, trade facilitation and remedial measures related to import and export.

(c) The Government is actively pursuing negotiations for new bilateral and multilateral Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) to expand India's trade horizons. These agreements aim to secure enhanced market access, boost trade in services, address non-tariff barriers, promote investment, and strengthen economic and technical cooperation. By leveraging trade complementarities, FTAs are designed to stimulate both trade and investment, thereby unlocking greater export potential, creating new opportunities for industry and farmers, and generating quality employment across sectors.

To protect the interests of the domestic industry and sensitive sectors like agriculture, dairy, and MSMEs, FTAs provide for maintaining sensitive, negative or exclusion lists of items on which limited or no tariff concessions are granted. In addition, in case of a 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.

Institutional mechanisms such as Joint Committees and Sub-Committees constituted under the FTAs are also utilized to review implementation issues and address concerns of domestic industry. In addition, appropriate Rules of Origin, trade remedy measures, including safeguard mechanisms, are available under the FTAs to address any adverse impact of imports on domestic industry. FTAs are regularly monitored and reviewed to ensure that India's trade and economic interests continue to be adequately safeguarded and remain aligned with national priorities.

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Annexure referred to in reply of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 683 for answer on 24.07.2026

ANNEXURE

Sl. No.	**Name of the Agreement**	**Date of Signing of the Agreement**	**Date of Implementation of the Agreement**
1	India - Sri Lanka FTA	28th December, 1998	1st March, 2000
2	Agreement on SAFTA (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives and Afghanistan)	4th January, 2004	1st January, 2006 *(Tariff concessions implemented from 1st July, 2006)*
3	India Nepal Treaty of Trade	27th October, 2009	This Treaty shall be automatically extended for further periods of seven years at a time, unless either of the parties gives to the other a written notice, three months in advance, of its intention to terminate the Treaty.
4	India - Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit	17th January, 1972	Renewed periodically, with mutually agreed modifications. Agreement dated 29th July 2006 was valid for 10 years. With mutual consent, the validity was extended for a period of one year or the period till the proposed new Agreement comes into force. The renewed Agreement has been signed on 12.11.2016 and came into force with effect from 29 July 2017, for a period of 10 years.
5	India - Thailand FTA - Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)	9th October, 2003	1st September, 2004
6	India - Singapore CECA	29th June, 2005	1st August, 2005
7	India - ASEAN-CECA - Trade in Goods, Services and Investment	13th August, 2009 for goods and November	**Goods** 1st January 2010 in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand. 1st June 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam.

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement
	Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	2014 for Services and Investment	1st September 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar. 1st October 2010 in respect of India and Indonesia. 1st November 2010 in respect of India and Brunei. 24th January 2011 in respect of India and Laos. 1st June 2011 in respect of India and the Philippines. 1st August, 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia. **Services and Investment** 1st July, 2015
8	India - South Korea CEPA	7th August, 2009	1st January, 2010
9	India - Japan CEPA	16th February, 2011	1st August, 2011
10	India - Malaysia CECA	18th February, 2011	1st July, 2011
11	India - Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA)	22nd February, 2021	1st April, 2021
12	India-UAE CEPA	18th February, 2022	1st May 2022
13	India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (Ind-Aus ECTA)	2nd April, 2022	29th December 2022.
14	India-European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Trade and	10th March 2024	01st October 2025

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement
	Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA) (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland)		
15	India - UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)	24th July 2025	15th July 2026
16	India – Oman CEPA	18th December 2025	01st June 2026
17	India-New Zealand FTA	27th April 2026	Under ratification process

Note: Further, India-EU Free Trade Agreement were successfully concluded on 27 January 2026, and the agreement is under finalisation for implementation