

Discusses about the role of stakeholders which can build a strong momentum in shaping the trade policy of India and Pakistan.

Pakistan was a part of united British India, before its independence on 14<sup>th</sup> August 1947 as India's brother Country, but still faces hardship due to IS, backed terrorism in soils of India.

### Manufactures and counterparts:

1. India and Pakistan share its trade posts at Moreh near Punjab, Sindh province and has numerous handports daily.
2. India handport/export beef, suet, vegetables etc., while Pakistan exports Red salt (Rock salt), cotton to India.
3. Thus trade policy of India and Pakistan has effectively been casted by the exporters and Importers across two nations for their livelihood.

### Government of India & its counterpart:

1. Ministry of Finance decides on

Countervailing duty, Anti-dumping duty; and Ministry of Commerce, DIRFT decides on tariffs on trade policy dictated as Ministry of Finance.

2. Hence our trade relationship with Pakistan is strengthened due to bureaucracy across borders and legislature in framing policy on goods & services to be performed with Pakistan.

3. (e.g) NOT to stop trade with Pakistan due to Indus Water Issue before 1980's highlights its validity.

Security Agency & its Counterpart:

1. India and Pakistan has also been at nose over LOC due to infiltration, by terrorists and ISI backed terrorists.

2. (e.g) Death of 40 CRPF at Pulwama posed long standoff which resulted in stopping of trade links, with PM of India mentioning "Blood & Trade policy" relations.

Conclusion:

The trade policy of both nations even if at standoff, is guided and solved by the diplomacy by Ministry of External Affairs and its counterpart which acts as a stakeholder in strong trade relationship.