

INDIAN PERSPECTIVES ON TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Introduction

- ▶ India and the EU started negotiating a wide scope free trade agreement (FTA) in 2007. **Still pending**
- ▶ Mighty corporate sectors, such as retail, manufacturing and banking, are seeking access to the Indian market, forcing India's rural farmers, small businesses and traders to compete and participate in the competition.
- ▶ The EU FTA agenda is being guided by business houses.

- ▶ EU-India trade magnitude (2016) →

Source: Eurostat (Comext, statistical regime 4)

N°	Total EU Trade with...	million euro	share (%)
	Extra EU28	3,456,952	100.0
1	USA	613,975	17.8
2	China	514,597	14.9
3	Switzerland	263,855	7.6
4	Russia	191,185	5.5
5	Turkey	144,653	4.2
6	Japan	124,636	3.6
7	Norway	111,626	3.2
8	South Korea	85,743	2.5
9	India	77,054	2.2
10	Canada	64,343	1.9
11	Brazil	60,498	1.8

Identification Of The Research Problem

- ▶ Why EU-India trade relations are so low level (stalemate of EU-India trade negotiations) ?
- ▶ What is India's perspective on these relations?
- ▶ What are the obstacles in India's domestic political system that create barriers to ripe trade relations with the EU?

Research Questions

- ▶ Why trade level between EU and India is so low?
- ▶ Why EU-India FTA negotiation process so slow?
- ▶ What factors are responsible for this?

Hypothesis

- ▶ In order to answer the questions, I take the hypothesis that India's big business and socio-economic structure are the basic obstacles.
- ▶ In order to develop this hypothesis, I would use:

-Veto Player Model

-Ronald Rogowski's Model of Trade Policy and Domestic Political Alignments.

Thank You