

# **Land Port Shutdown**

Posted at: 27/05/2025

## Land Port Shutdown: A New Chapter in India-Bangladesh Trade Relations

#### **Context**

India has recently **shut down all land ports for the import of readymade garments from Bangladesh**, a decision that significantly impacts cross-border trade. This move comes in the backdrop of emerging **geopolitical tensions**, **strategic recalibrations**, and efforts to **assert trade reciprocity**. The restriction, while allowing seaborne imports, blocks several crucial land-based trade routes primarily used by northeastern states.

## What Is the Decision?

- India has prohibited the import of readymade garments from Bangladesh through all land ports.
- However, the import is still **permitted via two seaports**:
  - Nhava Sheva (Jawaharlal Nehru Port, Maharashtra)
  - Kolkata Port (West Bengal)
- **Affected land ports** include those in:
  - Assam
  - Tripura
  - Meghalaya
  - Mizoram

## West Bengal's Changrabandha and Fulbari ports

## **Reasons Behind the Move**

## 1. Reciprocity in Trade

- Bangladesh had earlier restricted Indian cotton yarn imports.
- It also **delayed transit permissions for Indian rice** through its land territory.
- India's move is seen as a **retaliatory measure** ensuring reciprocal market access.

## 2. Strategic and Security Concerns

- India is wary of Bangladesh's increasing strategic alignment with China, including infrastructural and defence ties.
- New Delhi perceives these ties as potentially undermining India's influence in the Northeast.

## 3. Correcting Trade Asymmetry

 The ban seeks to address the imbalance in bilateral trade and strengthen India's regional bargaining power.

## Key F<mark>eatures of the</mark> Ban

- Items affected:
  - Readymade garments
  - Processed food
  - Plastic products

- Wooden furniture
- Cotton waste
- Exemptions:
  - o Fish
  - Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
  - Edible oils
  - Crushed stone

These essential and high-demand items continue to be traded via land routes.

## **Implications**

## On Bangladesh

- Major setback to textile exports
  - Bangladesh exports nearly \$700 million worth of apparel to India annually.
  - Land-based exporters, particularly SMEs near the border, are most affected.
- Disruption in regional trade chains
  - Orders to Nepal and Bhutan may face delays or diversion, affecting the subcontinental supply chain.
- Impact on foreign investment
  - Rising diplomatic friction could affect investor confidence, particularly in Bangladesh's Export Processing Zones (EPZs).

## On India

#### • Encouraging local entrepreneurship in Northeast

• The ban can promote **indigenous manufacturing** and reduce reliance on Bangladeshi goods, aligning with **Atmanirbhar Bharat**.

#### • Diplomatic strain with a key neighbour

 This action may lead to loss of trust and push Bangladesh closer to China, counterproductive to India's strategic interests.

#### • Increased logistics cost for importers

 Rerouting imports via seaports may lead to higher transit times and freight charges, especially for small traders.

## **Way Forward**

## 1. Restore Bilateral Dialogue

 Re-engagement through structured platforms like the Joint Consultative Commission (JCC) is vital for de-escalation.

#### 2. Balanced Trade Policies

Both countries should review trade policies objectively, addressing imbalances without harming regional growth.

## 3. Regional Cooperation Mechanisms

 BIMSTEC and BBIN should be leveraged for harmonising transit, trade, and infrastructure development.

#### Conclusion

The restriction on land port imports from Bangladesh is a reminder of how **geopolitics directly affects economic relations**. While India's decision reflects **strategic assertiveness and economic safeguarding**, it also carries risks of **diplomatic fallout and regional disruption**.

The long-term solution lies in **cooperative dialogue**, **regional connectivity**, and **mutual economic integration** to sustain peace and prosperity in South Asia.

