

# Land Port Shutdown

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# 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 landbased 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 Features of the Ban

• Items affected:

- Readymade garments
- Processed food
- Plastic products

- Wooden furniture
- Cotton waste
- Exemptions:
  - $\circ$  Fish
  - Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
  - $\circ~$  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.

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