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**Country : Pakistan**

**AGENDA: international trade**

**and development in india at 2030**

**for sustainable development into**

**reality and the role of international**

**trade**

.Trade gives people a tangible interest in each other’s economic wellbeing and offers a path to fiscally responsible growth. Trade and Investment enable companies to specialise and scale, which brings prices down – especially for the poor, more of whose income goes on goods that are commonly traded.trade and investment could help us to empower women and end poverty.

Trade also contributes by delivering key sustainable developments such as poverty reduction, zero hunger, good health and wellbeing, gender quality, economic growth and it has also reduced inequality.

Unlike than the other countries, **Pakistan** has bilateral and multilateral trade agreements with many nations and international organizations. It is a member of the World trade organisation, part of the South Asian Free Trade agreement and the China -Pakistan Free Trade agreement.

* Pakistan committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development right from its inception, in 2015. In February 2016, it became the first country in the world to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).As part of its national development agenda through a National Assembly Resolution. Learning from the experience of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Pakistan’s s national and provincial assemblies established SDG Taskforces to oversee progress on the goals national and provincial assemblies established SDG Taskforces to oversee progress on the goals.
* Pakistan is progressing on several fronts – such as reducing poverty and child stunting, improving transparency and accountability, and promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment. Pakistan’s political commitment to these priorities supports the 2030 Agenda.
* To improve vertical and horizontal coordination among different tiers of government and non-governmental stakeholders, seven SDG Support Units have been established at the federal, provincial and federally administered area levels. These units, guided by the federal Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform (MoPD&R) and provincial and administrative area Planning & Development Departments (P&DDs), have been instrumental in collating Pakistan’s first Voluntary National Review (VNR). The review process encompassed several comprehensive and inclusive stakeholder consultations, spread over months, focusing on seven predetermined themes.
* Pakistan has designed a comprehensive National SDG Framework which was approved by the National Economic Council (NEC), the country’s highest economic policy-making forum, in March 2018. This Framework sets baselines and targets for SDG indicators and will feed into the SDGs’ Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. The framework is now guiding the provinces and federally administered areas to determine their development priorities, based on local needs.