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EXIM Policy

Presentation · December 2016	
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EXIM POLICY

- Elaborately known as Export Import policy of India
- It also known as Foreign Trade Policy
- Basically a set of guidelines and instructions regarding Export and Import and are framed by Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)
- It is announced in every Five Years
 - Announced by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India
- Which become effective from 1st April of the announcing year
- Every year the Govt. announces a supplement to this policy
- The current foreign trade policy covered the period 2015-2020

Objectives of the Policy

- ❖ It aims to developing export potential, improving export performance and encouraging foreign trade.
- * To strengthen the base for export production of the country.
- * To facilitate sustained growth in exports.
- * To facilitate technological upgradation and modernization of domestic production.
- * To provide consumers with good quality goods and services at internationally competitive prices.
- * To providing access to essential raw materials intermediates, components, consumables and capital goods for sustain growth.
- * To provide employment opportunities with in the country by increasing Export.
- ❖ To encourage internationally accepted quality and standard.
- To simplify and streamline foreign trade procedures.



Components of

Standards, Norms etc.

Rules & Regulation

Different Govt. Schemes

Policy regarding license compensation & legal disputes



Highlights of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020

- ✓ India to be made a significant participant in world trade by 2020.
- ✓ Simplification of various scheme.
- ✓ Introduction of new schemes (MEIS and SEIS) replace multiple schemes earlier in place, each with different conditions for eligibility and usage.
- ✓ FTP would reduce export obligations by 25% and give boost to domestic manufacturing.
- ✓ Initiatives are taken for boosting Special Economic Zones (SEZs).
- ✓ Branding campaigns planned to promote exports in sectors where India has traditional Strength.



Contd.

- ✓ Reduced Export Obligation (EO) (75%) for domestic procurement
- ✓ Boosting "Make in India" scheme.
- ✓Integrating it to "Digital India" & "Skilled India" Scheme".





Salient features of Current EXIM policy

- ☐ Targets to double India's exports in goods and services over the next five years.
- □ Proposed to promote export of defense materials, farm produces, eco-friendly products, textiles and leather goods.
- ☐ Reduction of Negative lists.
- ☐ Introduction of single window system of custom clearance.
- ☐ Development of towns of excellence.
- ☐ Campaign to promote "Make in India" brand by GOI.





Impact on Indian Agriculture Sector

As Agriculture is the backbone of Indian Economy, some caring initiatives are taken

- > Removal of quantitative and packaging restrictions.
- ➤ Boosting export of all cultivated varieties seed.
- ➤ Identification of 20 Agricultural Export Zones for increasing Agro products



Some Suggestions regarding the Policy

- The Government of India must frame such policies which induces the promotions of exports from all the sectors of the economy.
- India should have to search for new countries for export growth and scope.
- India should have to give major emphasis on agriculture and other allied sectors as most of the people of the country are depends on it.
- Domestic producers should have to import the whole technology from other country along with imported goods.





Government Of India

Ministry Of Commerce and Industry

Directorate General of Foreign Trade