

Foreign trade policy of India

EXIM policy

- **Export Promotion:** The primary objective of India's Foreign Trade Policy is to promote exports. Various measures, incentives, and schemes are introduced to support exporters and enhance their competitiveness in global markets.
- **Import Regulation:** The policy outlines measures related to import regulations, including tariffs, quotas, and restrictions on certain goods and services. It aims to balance the needs of domestic industries while ensuring that essential inputs are available for manufacturing and trade.
- **Trade Facilitation:** The policy focuses on simplifying trade procedures, reducing transaction costs, and improving the ease of doing business. Efforts are made to streamline customs processes, facilitate electronic filing of documents, and create a more efficient trade ecosystem.

- **Sector-specific Initiatives:** Different sectors have specific challenges and opportunities in international trade. The policy often includes sector-specific initiatives and incentives to address the unique requirements of industries such as agriculture, manufacturing, services, and technology.
- **Export Promotion Councils (EPCs):** EPCs are industry-specific bodies that work in collaboration with the government to promote exports from various sectors. They play a crucial role in coordinating efforts to boost exports and address sector-specific challenges.
- **Trade Agreements and Treaties:** The policy outlines the government's strategy regarding regional and bilateral trade agreements. India actively engages in negotiations and agreements with other countries or trade blocs to enhance economic cooperation and market access.

- **Incentive Schemes:** Various incentive schemes are introduced to encourage exports. These may include export subsidies, duty drawback schemes, and other financial incentives aimed at supporting exporters.
- **Focus on Services Trade:** Given the significance of the services sector in India, the policy often includes measures to promote services trade, including information technology, business process outsourcing, and professional services.
- **Sustainable Trade Practices:** Increasingly, there is a focus on incorporating sustainable and responsible trade practices into the policy.
- **Digital Initiatives:** The policy embraces digital initiatives to enhance trade facilitation. This includes the use of technology for online documentation, electronic certificates, and digital payments to streamline trade processes.

Foreign Trade policy-2023

- The Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023 incorporating provisions relating to export and import of goods and services, shall come into force with effect from 1st April, 2023.
- The Foreign Trade Policy is closely link with the Customs, GST Laws and Excise/state laws of India.
- Salient Features of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) - 2023:
 1. Export-Import is free unless specifically regulated by the provisions of the FTP.
 2. There are restrictions on exports and imports for various strategic, health, and other reasons
 3. Exports are promoted through various promotional schemes.
 4. There should be no taxes on exports.
 5. Capital goods can be imported at NIL duty for the purpose of exports under the scheme of Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme.
 6. SEZ units are exempted from payment of taxes.
 7. Deemed exports concept introduced.
 8. Duty credit scrip's schemes are designed to promote exports of some specified goods to specified markets and to promote export of specified services.

