

MADANAPALLE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE (UGC - AUTONOMOUS)

Report on Guest Lecture on **EXIM Policies and its impact on Organizations** by **Mr Sreehari Ramashetty (Consultant – TCS Bangalore – India)** Organized by **Dept. of Management Studies - MITS** 19 March 2016



Submitted by: Dr. Mohd Mujahed Ali, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Management Studies

Speaker Profile:

Mr Sreehari Ramashetty is currently working as Performance & Solutions Architect with TCS BANCS Unit. His primary focus is in Payments and core banking products. He has overall 15 years of Industry experience.

Gist of Lecture:

EXIM policy is a set of guidelines and instructions established by the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) in matters related to the import and export of goods in India. The Foreign Trade Policy of India is guided by the Export Import in known as in short EXIM Policy of the Indian Government and is regulated by the Foreign Trade Development and Regulation Act, 1992. DGFT (Directorate General of Foreign Trade) is the main governing body in matters related to Exim Policy. The main objective of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act is to provide the development and regulation of foreign trade by facilitating imports into, and augmenting exports from India. Foreign Trade Act has replaced the earlier law known as the imports and Exports (Control) Act 1947.

Objectives of the EXIM Policy:

Government control import of non-essential items through the **EXIM Policy**. At the same time, all-out efforts are made to promote exports. Thus, there are two aspects of Exim Policy; the import policy which is concerned with regulation and management of imports and the export policy which is concerned with exports not only promotion but also regulation. The main objective of the Government's EXIM Policy is to promote exports to the maximum extent. Exports should be promoted in such a manner that the economy of the country is not affected by unregulated **exportable items** specially needed within the country. Export control is, therefore, exercised in respect of a limited number of items whose supply position demands that their exports should be regulated in the larger interests of the country.

Paper Clips:



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