

Capacity Building to Enhance the Competitiveness of the Indian Agriculture and Manufacturing Sectors

(September 19-20, 2018)

Dr Usha Nori : Programme Director

Introduction

India being an important signatory of WTO engages in various forms of negotiations with different country stakeholders in the export and import of its goods and services. Trade liberalization is seen as engine of growth. It improves competitive strength of a country and stimulates efficiency which in turn contributes to economic growth and rising incomes. However, there are concerns that the trade would invite risks in terms of job losses, loss of markets due to competition, environment and national sovereignty. There are many myths and notions particularly WTO among different stakeholders from agriculture and manufacturing sectors. Therefore, a deeper understanding is pertinent on the WTO agreements, tariffs, trade facilitation measures, and other technical requirements etc. to the officials of agriculture and line departments, producers, manufacturers, Export oriented enterprises, traders and other stakeholders to promote exports in huge volumes from India. Moreover, FDI and exporting are now essential components of a local development strategy.

Programme Objective

Participants are expected to learn how to attract foreign investors, from identifying targeted sectors to engaging new businesses. They need to explore ways to facilitate exports in their community, with an emphasis on how existing federal and state programs can assist. They need to have knowledge on how the government supports EOUs in pursuit of growing trade, and to navigate in new markets especially among small and medium sized businesses.

Keeping this in view, Institute of Public Enterprise proposes to conduct a two-day training programme for capacity building on the issues related to WTO to improve competitiveness of Indian agriculture and Manufacturing sectors.

The training programme includes lectures and discussions on history / origin of WTO, WTO and Agriculture and Industrial Policies, Organic Farming and Certification, Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, Locating Export Markets and Export Procedures for Exports and Imports of Commodities and Products, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), trade facilitation measures and IPR issues and its importance in international trade. Reviews trade policy to suggest steps to be taken if a company encounters trade barriers such as tariffs or unnecessary regulation.