



KNOWLEDGE PAPERS

Series 5



FICCI's Agenda for Economic Growth 'Enablers for Enterprise and Employment'

FICCI has released an Economic Agenda for long-term growth of the country. The Economic Agenda identifies the key goals and drivers in seven broad priority areas namely - the Real Economy, Education, Skill Development and Jobs, Healthcare, Infrastructure, Energy Security, Water Security and Governance. Being an agenda for promoting Enterprise and Employment, the document lists the key policy enablers to improve the overall Business, Investment and Consumer sentiment in the country, through easing the conduct of business, addressing competitiveness issues across key sectors, improving governance and dealing with public finance issues which have direct bearing on the above mentioned sentiments.

<http://www.ficci.com/publication-page.asp?spid=20351>



Sectoral Investment Landscape Across India

This paper explores sector-wise business/investment opportunities present in the Indian economy in following sectors:

a) Healthcare , b) Pharmaceutical, c) Biotechnology, d) Mining, e) Power, f) IT and ITeS Sector, g) Infrastructure Sector, h) Civil Aviation, i) Ports, j) Highways, k) Railways, l) Media and Entertainment Sector, m) Oil & Gas Industry, n) Real Estate Industry, o) Indian Retail Industry, p) Telecommunications Industry

<http://www.ficci.com/publication-page.asp?spid=20362>



Energy Policy: Redesign the Decision Making Architecture

India must redesign its energy policy architecture. The current structure of institutions and the process of decision making do not facilitate the development of an integrated energy policy. It is too fragmented and diffused and the result is

burgeoning avoidable costs and inefficiencies. The paper delivers this message in three parts.

The first part outlines the nature and extent of the present energy problem. This is a qualitative exposition. It does draw on hard data but the objective is to define trends and direction and no more. It establishes that there are many reasons for the problem. Some are beyond the control of the decision makers; others have been triggered and exacerbated by the institutions and policy and could have been avoided.

The second part describes the existing structures and processes of decision making. It highlights the fact that whilst there are well defined positions on oil and gas, coal, nuclear, power and renewables there is no executive authority responsible and accountable for weaving these into one seamless and integrated policy. There is in effect an energy problem but there is no energy strategy. The consequential costs – current and future is potentially a major block to sustainable growth.

The final part offers suggestions on how best the government can do better what it is already doing. In contemplating the options for change the paper accepts as an overriding constraint the political infeasibility and impracticality of radical proposals – viz., to knockdown and rebuild the existing policy architecture. It looks therefore at options that shift the needle a few degrees only.

<http://www.ficci.com/publication-page.asp?spid=20352>



Corporate Sustainability: Drivers and enablers

The 3rd edition of the Sustainability conclave focused on global trends on corporate sustainability, the relationship between CSR and Sustainability, sustainability of supply chains, future of sustainability reporting, sustainability as a Business Excellence Mantra, responsible investment, and the roadmap for corporate sustainability in India. The Knowledge Paper provides key insights on some of the important corporate sustainability themes including Global drivers for corporate sustainability, corporate sustainability drivers in India and the Global trends in Corporate Sustainability. The Knowledge Paper provides insights on the existing regulatory and voluntary frameworks which drive the sustainability agenda for Indian and global corporates. The KP also provides a snapshot of the observed trends in corporate sustainability reporting and disclosure trends including the sectoral spread of companies reporting on sustainability.

<http://www.ficci.com/publication-page.asp?spid=20361>



Asia-Africa AgriBusiness Forum Background Knowledge Paper

Agriculture has been a focus sector in Asian and African countries for decades, but the major attention was towards increasing production and productivity. In the current scenario, where the agriculture sector is growing at a remarkable rate, the need is to focus not only on increasing the production or productivity but also on promoting agri-business. The report draws attention on major agriculture sub-sectors of both the continents. It provides analysis of various sub-sectors in terms of production, demand and supply, export potential and processing capability. This in turn helps to identify various business and investment opportunities in the agriculture sector of both Asia and Africa. The report also examines various constraints towards the development of agribusiness sector. Many of these constraints are well identified while some are specific to individual value chain which needs to be addressed in a specific manner. The report discuss challenges majorly in areas like market policies, increasing agriculture input accessibility, access to finance, infrastructure enhancement, skill development etc. and discusses probable ways to overcome these challenges. In conclusion, the report reviews various practical suggestions for overall development of agri-business sector in Asia and Africa. Although it broadly covers agribusiness opportunities in both the continents, the huge diversity in agro-ecology, business environment and difference in market conditions requires specific adaptation according to local requirements.

<http://www.ficci.com/publication-page.asp?spid=20358>



AAAF Knowledge Paper on Agric Value Chains in Asia & Africa

Agric value chains of the Asian countries have many common features; at the production end rising number of small and fragmented farms is a major concern. Fragmentation of land leads to inefficient use of agric inputs ultimately leading to reduced output levels; high transaction cost and reduced bargaining power for the farmers. Involvement of large number of intermediaries in the value chain is another important feature. This results in the soaring of margins as the produce ascends the value chain and huge difference between the price paid to farmers and consumer price.

Wastage of the agricultural produce is another feature of the value chain. Minimal processing, traditional methods of processing, unskilled work force and underdeveloped infrastructure are the underlying reasons for the wastage. Moreover, increased labour cost and labour shortage have become a major concern as labour is required at different stages of the value chain right from production to marketing. The paper focuses on growth drivers for integrated agricultural value chains in Asia & Africa.

<http://www.ficci.com/publication-page.asp?spid=20359>



AAAF Knowledge Paper on Food Security in Asia & Africa

An estimated one billion out of the global population of seven billion, go to bed hungry every day. And most of them live in Asia and Africa. The FAO has projected that global food production has to increase by 40 per cent by 2030 to keep pace with world food demand. This will require huge investments to improve and establish an effective food supply and overcome decades of under-investment in the agriculture sector. Though the problem of food security is well articulated and clearly defined in Asia and Africa, what is required is clear understanding of the issues that need to be addressed in order to surmount this problem. This makes it essential to understand the elements of the supply as well as demand side challenges to enable a nation in deciding its food security strategy. The paper dwells on issues, challenges and opportunities on food security in Asia & Africa.

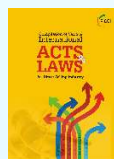
<http://www.ficci.com/publication-page.asp?spid=20360>



Realizing the Dream of a Progressive & Inclusive India - A Youth Perspective

This report seeks to explore domains in which the resident and NRI youth are forming partnerships to create sustainable models of growth that can confront global challenges in the socio-economic sphere. The report looks at how the Indian labor market is transforming into one which is far more educated and better skilled and how the reversal in migration trends are adding to the experience and expertise available in this market. Further, it explores how Indian youth is increasingly looking at entrepreneurship as a career choice and how a number of experienced NRIs are now returning home to setup niche businesses. It also looks at how a fair chunk of these businesses are based on innovative models and are being founded with a large social footprint. Finally, the paper examines how the Indian youth are partnering with NRI youth to develop not-for-profit institutions that are looking at ensuring that development transcends the limit defined by the economy and translates into improved social up-liftment.

<http://www.ficci.com/publication-page.asp?spid=20363>



Compilation of Various International Acts & Laws for Direct Selling Industry

Direct selling sector is one of the fastest growing non-store retail formats, recording double-digit growth in the post-reform period. Globally, direct selling is a labour-intensive industry and has a positive socio-economic impact in terms of higher employment, women empowerment and skill development. In order to distinguish between legitimate players and fly-by-night operators, many countries have imposed a regulatory framework under which the functioning and monitoring of the DS sector takes place. FICCI Direct Selling Task Force has come up with a compilation of a few international Acts & laws covering Europe, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, UK and Vietnam.

<http://www.ficci.com/publication-page.asp?spid=20356>



A White Paper on Introduction to U-17 FIFA World Cup, Hosted by India

FIFA U-17 World cup is a big event that has the ability to affect India's economy positively and reverberate throughout the global media. This paper in a concise form presents how FIFA U-17 World cup has the ability to affect India's sports economy and football development. It enlists the opportunities and benefits this event entails for India in terms of viewership, broadcasting, grassroots promotion of the game, infrastructure and youth development etc. In addition to this, it also presents a brief overview of previous editions of FIFA U-17 World Cup in different countries and the qualification criteria.

<http://www.ficci.com/publication-page.asp?spid=20366>



Report on Asia-Finance-Risk-Mitigation-Forum-2013

The report covered issues that were of importance for the global economy and trade in particular. These included mitigating contractual risks related to investment and trade; using risk mitigation products to finance cross border investments; financing medium to long term trade and creating bank-bank links to facilitate South-South trade between Asia and other regions of the world and mitigating contractual risks. Although the past decade has seen a major expansion in trade between countries of the South, there are some perceived constraints and difficulties affecting South-South trade and investment. Some of these are weaknesses in physical and institutional infrastructure such as port capacities, lower technological capabilities are lower as compared with the developed countries and reluctance to attract investment from Multi National Corporations (MNCs).

The Report Points out that there has been a perceptible change in the fulcrum of the global economy. Today, the global economy is driven by the developing economies. Developing countries are playing an increasingly important role in south-south trade and investments. Even in the worst year for the global economy, which was last year, India grew at 5 per cent and China grew at 5.5 per cent. Clearly, growth impulses will come from the emerging economies. Therefore, south-south trade and investment is important. South-south trade and investments could be characterized as the "turbo-engine" for economic growth in developing countries since it cuts both ways: it has social and economic benefits for developing countries.

<http://www.ficci.com/publication-page.asp?spid=20364>



The South Asian Century: Progressing Towards Regional Integration - A Study

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), which has completed 28 years of its formation, has over the years become an important player in the global development strategy. Linking Central and West Asia with Southeast and East Asia, the region has experienced a long period of robust economic growth, averaging 6 percent a year over the past 20 years. This strong growth has translated into declining poverty and impressive improvement in human development.

SAARC has done well to lay the institutional base and mechanism for regional cooperation. The test of SAARC now is to benefit from the process of globalization through deeper regional integration, eventually creating a South Asian Economic Union and become the region of the century. To achieve this goal, a deliberate shift from "independence" to "interdependence" is needed, with identified priority areas for implementation.

Two noteworthy developments were witnessed over the past couple of years, which has given a fresh impetus to the goal of regional integration. One pertains to the breakthrough achieved in India-Pakistan bilateral trade relations and the other to India's efforts to improve her bilateral relations with the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) such as the signing of strategic agreements with Afghanistan and Nepal, reduction of the number of items in India's sensitive list for LDCs, under SAFTA, to just 25 items and grant of duty free and quota free access to all commodities (barring liquor and tobacco). At a time when the South Asian economies are making bold strides and regional integration has become the mantra for success, the study under the theme "South Asian Century: Progressing towards Regional Integration", examines impediments to integration and suggests a possible way forward.

<http://www.ficci.com/publication-page.asp?spid=20354>

UPCOMING EVENTS

IRCA UK Approved OHSAS 18001:2007 Occupational Health and Safety Management System Auditor/Lead Auditor Training Program

Mar 03-07, 2014, FICCI, New Delhi

Effective Implementation and Internal Audit of ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratory Management System (LMS) and NABL Criteria

Mar 03-06, 2014, Mumbai

Call for Application: 3rd FICCI Quality Systems Excellence Awards for Manufacturing

Mar 03, 2014, FICCI, New Delhi

13th FICCI Corporate Social Responsibility Award

Mar 07, 2014, Federation House, New Delhi

FICCI School Education Conference 'Towards Effective Delivery of Quality Education'

Mar 10, 2014, FICCI, New Delhi

Seminar on safer and judicious use of agrochemicals and applications of green chemistry

Mar 10, 2014, Mahratta Chamber of Commerce Industries & Agriculture (MCCIA), 403, SB Rd, Model Colony Shivaji Nagar, Pune

FICCI-IIT Delhi Tech Show

Mar 12, 2014, IIT Delhi

FICCI Frames 2014

Mar 12-14, 2014, Mumbai

India Aviation Conference

Mar 13, 2014, Hyderabad

INSDAG-FICCI Seminar on Steel: The Preferred Choice of Material for Construction

Mar 14-15, 2014, Hotel The Lalit, Mumbai

India Pharma Summit 2013-14

Mar 20, 2014, Mumbai

India Maize Summit 2014

Mar 20-21, 2014, FICCI, New Delhi

ISO14001:2004 Environmental Management Systems Auditor/Lead Auditor Training Course

Mar 20-24, 2014, FICCI, New Delhi

India-Central Europe Business Forum

Mar 27-28, 2014, Federation House, New Delhi

Food Supply Chain in India: Analyzing the Potential for International Business

Mar 28, 2014, FICCI, New Delhi

FICCI Delegation to 7th World Urban Forum

Apr 05-11, 2014, Medellin, Colombia

IRCA UK Approved ISO 9001:2008 Quality Management System (QMS) Auditor/Lead Auditor Training Program

Apr 07-11, 2014, FICCI, New Delhi

Incredible India Travel Bazaar 2014

Apr 08-09, 2014, The Ashok, New Delhi

5th Conference on Construction Chemicals 2014

Apr 10-11, 2014, Nehru Centre, Mumbai



INDUSTRY'S VOICE FOR POLICY CHANGE

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, FICCI
Federation House Tansen Marg, New Delhi - 110001
Phone: 23738760-70 (11 Lines), Fax: 23320714, 23721504
E-Mail: ficci@ficci.com, Website: www.ficci.com



For more details contact at tripti.kataria@ficci.com

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