Shri Balkrishan Goenka, President ASSOCHAM, Shri Vineet Agarwal, Vice President ASSOCHAM with Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Defence in New Delhi

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Prime Minister Narendra Modi has been re-elected with a resounding and unprecedented mandate. His transformation of India over the past five years, connect with the electorate and personal charisma have given the much-anticipated verdict. In a short duration, Mr Modi is credited with leading the country with stellar achievements in the fields of economic growth, inclusion, development, connectivity, international relations, security, space research and many more. Today, India stands tall and commensurate with her stature in the comity of nations. The phrase, ‘Modi hai to mumkin hai’, reflects the people’s confidence in translation of his commitment into progressive action.

Mr Modi’s re-election is one of continuity, having renewed the sense of optimism and rekindled the people’s expectations for fulfilling their aspirations in a New India. The electorate has endorsed Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s vision of an assertive, strong, rejuvenated and inclusive nation. The nation’s desire for change, growth and transformation, as being paramount, has placed the new government firmly in a position to continue the reforms journey and lead the Indian economy to a higher growth path.

The ensuing political certainty has created tailwinds for investment, renewing the government’s mandate to take decisive action on the economic front. In response to the confidence reposed by the electorate, the government has reoriented itself immediately with a view to empowering the nation and delivering on promises.

The commendable initiatives such as GST, IBC have brought in more transparency, and India Inc is enthused at the prospect of similar bolder reforms and initiatives in the areas of land, labour, corporate tax, retail, etc., which would facilitate businesses and provide the necessary impetus for targeted economic growth.

ASSOCHAM has outlined the concerns and challenges at various fora, including the recent pre-Budget consultations with Finance Minister, wherein recommendations were made to revive investment and catalyse consumer spend.

ASSOCHAM has also presented its sector-wise ‘Economic Agenda for the New Government 2019-24’, envisaging that these recommendations would pave the way for a growth rate of 8 to 8.5% and help India become a USD 5 trillion economy by 2025. We hope that our suggestions merit the government’s consideration and help achieve the national goals of growth and equity.

The recent repo rate cut is a clear indication of the immediacy in responsiveness towards spurring investment keeping in view the global and domestic environment.

A large part of the Indian economy is externalised, necessitating improved participation in the global value chain and better access to overseas markets. India’s global standing needs to be leveraged effectively at international trade fora.

Giving the much needed fillip to the steel sector internationally, ASSOCHAM organised the ‘Asian Conference on Metallics for Steel Making’ in Dubai. This was a one-of-a-kind initiative with the presence of internationally renowned speakers and experts sharing their perspectives on the industry.

We take this opportunity to reiterate the need to maintain focus on the imperatives of growth-oriented investment, navigating international dimensions and continuity of reforms to achieve the outlined objectives of inclusion and development.

Thank you,
(Balkrishan Goenka)
The new government at the Centre will have a ‘fairly robust’ economic agenda and need to support fiscal integrity and reforms, Chairman of the 15th Finance Commission, Mr N K Singh said at an ASSOCHAM conference in New Delhi.

Sharing his outlook at the ASSOCHAM National Conference on Fiscal Policy Roadmap, Mr Singh said “Fiscal reforms will be an important ingredient of the new government”.

He said it would be on the wish list of any serious economist that the "new government will put its weight behind fiscal rectitude" which is an important ingredient
of long-term growth and macro-economic stability.

The 15th Finance Commission Chairman said this after ASSOCHAM President Mr B K Goenka, stated in his welcome speech that the fiscal reforms would be the top agenda for any incoming government.

Addressing the ASSOCHAM conference, less than a week before results of the Lok Sabha elections Mr Singh said labour laws were very complex and need to be revisited along with dispute settlement and processes of land acquisition.

He said, “What is haunting us is not the absence of fiscal rules, but the presence of compliance to fiscal rules.”

Referring to economic challenges, Mr Singh said, the central worry is revival of investment and getting the growth trajectory back. “The fact is private investment remains muted. Need a big burst to move on this”.

He said India has moved to a rule-based inflation target to which RBI bound by it. “I see a much happier correlation and symmetry of monetary and fiscal policy”.

The ASSOCHAM President, Mr Goenka said the global economic scenario has also changed significantly over the last few years. “China is leaving the space, India has a huge opportunity to fill that gap. It will also enable us to fulfill the huge employment demand to sustain the growth momentum”.

Mr Goenka further said it is necessary to put in place the roadmap for a fiscal policy which is progressive and prudent, and at the same time, covers the needs of various segments of our economy.

Mr Vineet Agarwal, Vice President said, Industry have a big stake in impressing upon the policy makers to follow a prudent fiscal path so that the quality of public expenditure ensures equitable growth, quality employment, social infrastructure. The public expenditure alone may not suffice, but it plays a key role in charting a way forward even for the private sector investment. After all, the direction of the public expenditure, reflects priorities of the government of the day and we in the industry have to walk along.

Dr Charan Singh, CEO EGRO Foundation, Chairman, ASSOCHAM National Council on Banking and Non-Executive Chairman, Punjab & Sind Bank highlighted the new government challenges like increase growth and employment, maintain fiscal discipline from a long term perspective, also maintain international ratings, take private sector along in India’s growth trajectory. Also, project a responsible and practical roadmap.

In his address at the ASSOCHAM-EGROW Foundation joint national conference on ‘Fiscal Policy Roadmap,’ former Chief Economic Adviser, Dr Arvind Virmani spoke about the impact global uncertainties in the Indian economy.
For a country like India, the largest contribution to growth and productivity will probably come about from more efficiently using land, labour and capital, thus they must be used more efficiently, said Dr Bibek Debroy, chairman of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM) at an ASSOCHAM event held in New Delhi.

“Our titling systems are pretty pathetic, there are states in India where cadastral surveys are obsolete and unless we update them, unless we have some kind of reasonable titling system it would be extremely difficult to use land efficiently,” said Dr Debroy while addressing the delegates in the valedictory session of a National Conference on Fiscal Policy Roadmap organised by The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) jointly with EGROW Foundation.

He stressed it is compounded by the fact that in some parts of the country land laws are very specific.
to those states which prevent the mainstreaming.

“On the labour part, let me also flag not just the labour laws but skills, let me also flag, the world participation rates, particularly of women,” he said further.

He also impressed upon the need to talk, think about, discuss and debate the question of sagging states reorganisation in India. “Quite clearly some states are sub-optimal because the population size is too large and quite clearly some states are sub-optimal because the populations are too low.”

Dr Debroy added, “We have come to a cusp where we need to debate the present package of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.”

He also said that just as the union government should contribute towards health, even though it happens to be in the state list, by the same token, the state government should also contribute for their share in defence, national highways, railways etc.

“While fiscal consolidation is important, we must also prioritise and decide that these are the areas that are important from the point of view of public expenditure and we should not expect the government to be doing anything more,” said Dr Debroy.

Dr Debroy brought into focus need for complete elimination of exemptions for a simplified and rational tax system. Dr Debroy evoked an excellent response from the audience.

Mr. Vineet Agarwal, Vice President ASSOCHAM said, the Fiscal Policy Roadmap is an issue which has a huge bearing our economy. After all, it is a question of large expenditure by the government, both at the Centre and state levels and this expenditure affects us the most, both in a positive and if not managed well, in not so positive manner as well.

The bottomline, therefore, lies in the financial discipline and it is true both for the governments and the industry. Any mismatch can be costly for the economy, as we have seen in the last few years how some of the over-leveraged firms are battling it out, while the onus of the investment was being largely on the government, said Mr. Agarwal.

Mr. S C Aggarwal, Sr. Member, ASSOCHAM, The difference between the Fiscal Deficit figure of 3.4 per cent and 3.5 per cent may look negligible, but can make a huge difference about the perception of an economy, amongst the financial market intermediaries - whether they are domestic investors, FPIs, rating agencies or the overnight money market players.
Use of financial technology (Fintech) revolution for achieving greater financial and insurance inclusion, besides lifting people above the poverty line would be amongst the biggest agenda of the Narendra Modi 2.0 government, NITI Aayog CEO, Mr Amitabh Kant said at an ASSOCHAM Conference in New Delhi.

Sharing his outlook at the ASSOCHAM Fintech Summit: “Emerging Technologies disrupting the Financial Sector”, Mr Kant said India is the third largest and one of the fastest growing FinTech markets globally, attracting about USD 6 bn in investments since 2014. Industry reports estimate that India’s total FinTech software and services market is expected to grow to ~USD 13bn with the software market alone set to touch USD 2.4 bn by 2020.

The transaction value for the Indian fintech sector which was approximately USD33 billion in 2016 is slated to reach USD73 billion in 2020, growing at a five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 30% to 2020.
rate (CAGR) of 22%. The most dominant theme of India’s FinTech growth is the Digital Payments space, market size of which is expected to reach US$1 trillion by 2023 from the current market size of USD 200 bn. As much as USD 1 Trillion, or 60% of retail and SME credit, will be digitally disbursed by 2029, said Mr. Kant. ASSOCHAM President Mr. B K Goenka agreed with the NITI Aayog CEO, stating the FinTech can meet a huge untapped demand in areas, where the traditional delivery channels were unable to reach.

In his inaugural speech, Mr. Kant said the government has played the role of an active enabler for the FinTech industry by disrupting payments. IndiaStack – through its 4 layers viz. Consent (permission), Cashless (UPI, Payments Bridges and Systems), Paperless (digital locker and digital signature) and Presence-less (Authentication through Aadhaar), has powered the growth of FinTech startups. Government, in collaboration with the industry, has built the world’s most advanced payment system, Unified Payments Interface.

The Unified Payments Interface – has taken less than 8 months to reach US$1bn in transactions, fastest ever globally by any financial product. In addition to Bhim, UPI has empowered several private payment systems like Paytm, GPay, Mobikwik, PhonePe and Whatsapp. With UPI, you can transfer money in India, just as exchanging a message on Whatsapp. The numbers that have been achieved using UPI are truly phenomenal, said CEO, NITI Aayog.

FinTech industry can meet India’s unique needs (viz. financial inclusion, access to credit, limited insurance reach etc.) and can also serve as the solution provider of choice for global financial sector (viz. leadership in RegTech, capital markets FinTech infrastructure and offshore hub for global banks’.

The financial industry is seeing three major trends globally a) Disintermediation at all levels of the value chain and the rise of P2P business models, b) The development of unique payment interfaces and c) use of advanced data techniques and AI for highly personalized financial services.

Blockchain technology’s power to disintermediate opens the door to a host of use cases, especially in the insurance and P2P lending models. Globally as well as in India models. He also said NITI Aayog’s FinTech Conclave, organized on 25th March 2019, was aimed at discussing India’s existing capabilities in FinTech, and the impediments faced by the industry, and build the narrative for future strategy and policy efforts, and to deliberate steps for comprehensive financial inclusion. More than 250 thought leaders from banks, insurance companies, startups, investment community, central and state governments, ecosystem enablers and regulators were engaged in the discussion across five tracks like Digital on boarding of Customers/Merchants for Financial Inclusion, Building Financial Products for Bharat and Millennial India; Emerging Areas of FinTech; Fast Tracking Investments in FinTech Industry; and Financial Inclusion of MSMEs.

ASSOCHAM, being India’s Apex Chamber for Commerce and Industry, has always been the front-runner in promoting various technologies in the country and trying to understand how these technologies can be leveraged for the country’s growth and make India globally more competitive. This Summit is another step in the same direction, said Mr. Goenka.
While the final report on cryptocurrency would soon be submitted to the Union Finance Minister, there is no report yet from expert committee on economic capital framework (ECF), finance secretary Subhash Chandra Garg said at an ASSOCHAM event held in New Delhi.

“There is no report as yet, they are still discussing, they have three more months, so the discussion is still on and the next meeting of the committee is on June 13,” said Mr Garg while addressing an ASSOCHAM Fintech Summit.

The government had last year formed a panel headed by Mr Garg to finalise a report on draft regulations on cryptocurrencies. While a high-level panel led by former RBI governor Bimal Jalan was set up to decide the appropriate capital reserves that the central bank should maintain.

Noting that while emergence of technologies in digital payments space has made it fairly easy, safe and seamless, Mr Garg said, “Other than payments, lot of other services would also use the emerging technologies, but we would have to be very careful in making that happen, that’s where the whole issue of regulatory sandboxes come.”

He said that government and regulators are very much open to those ideas, products and technologies from industry like regulatory sandboxes. “If in the system you find that there is some reluctance or hesitation in testing something which is very genuine, please bring it to the notice of the
regulators and government, I think that would be taken care of.”

He also said that government was very much prepared to experiment with anything which has the potential of doing good service. “There is one connected issue with data, all of this would be based on availability of data, there has been some discussion going around how do we balance the concerns of data use, privacy aspect and protection of critical financial information etc.”

He added, “I think that discussion is moving in the right direction.”

Urging the industry to participate in those discussions, he said, “Hopefully we would be able to come up with some solution which I think will reserve and promote the business, delivery of financial services and at the same time ensure that critical information is not compromised.”

He also said that while the Government today makes all its payments, with very few exceptions, through digital means whether it is MNREG, house subsidy being given, almost entire payments are being made through electronic mode.

Mr Garg further said that going forward, very soon almost entire financial services would be delivered using these emerging technologies - artificial intelligence, machine learning and others.

Amid others who addressed the ASSOCHAM event included – Mr Chetan Krishnaswamy, director, Public Policy, Google; Mr Arun Jain, co-chairman, ASSOCHAM Membership Council & NBFC Council and deputy secretary general, Mr Saurabh Sanyal.
Meeting with H.E. Dr. Ron Malka, Ambassador of Israel to India

Mr. Balkrishan Goenka, President, ASSOCHAM called upon H.E. Dr. Ron Malka, Ambassador of Israel to India. He discussed the areas of cooperation between India and Israel and presented the platform of ASSOCHAM for greater interaction. Mr. Goenka was accompanied by Mr. Vineet Agarwal, Vice President, ASSOCHAM, Mr. Milind Hardikar, Director, Group Strategic Initiatives, Welspun Group, Mr. Saurabh Sanyal, Deputy Secretary General and Mr. Santosh Mathew, Senior Director & Head – International Affairs, ASSOCHAM.

Mr. Balkrishan Goenka, President, ASSOCHAM shared that ASSOCHAM will be keen to plan outbound business delegations from India on strategic sectors like agriculture, water, defence and startups to expose Indian companies to solutions offered by Israeli counterparts. He also offered to
host inbound industry delegations from Israel and set up meetings with Indian counterparts. H.E. Dr. Ron Malka, Ambassador of Israel to India was very receptive to the suggestions put forth by ASSOCHAM. Ambassador said that the future of India and Israel lies in innovations and the leadership of both countries have displayed large vision for economic and social development of respective countries. He urged India and Israel to have greater collaboration between its MSMEs and exposure of Indian companies to the initiatives, startups Israeli innovations in cutting edge technologies with the support from the Embassy of Israel in India. Mr. Vineet Agarwal, Vice President, ASSOCHAM requested the Ambassador for participation of Israeli venture capitalists and investors in the startup competition being planned by ASSOCHAM.

Meeting with H.E. Sir Dominic Asquith, British High Commissioner to India

Mr. Balkrishan Goenka, President, ASSOCHAM also called up on H.E. Sir Dominic Asquith, British High Commissioner to India at the British High Commission in New Delhi. He informed the High Commissioner that ASSOCHAM will be celebrating its 100 years in 2020 and a big final programme is being planned in New Delhi for which Hon’ble Prime Minister of India will be invited to address the programme. Mr. Goenka requested High Commissioner’s assistance towards inviting the Royal Family for the closing event of the ASSOCHAM’s centenary celebrations and tracing down the coordinates of ASSOCHAM’s past Presidents of British Origin presently living in UK for their participation in the Centenary celebrations.

H.E. Sir Dominic Asquith, British High Commissioner to India suggested that ASSOCHAM should engage with the Confederation
of British Industry (CBI) in India, Institute of Directors in UK and UK India Business Council (UKIBC) to expand its business engagements in UK. He also suggested that ASSOCHAM could consider tie-up with local Regional Chambers and British counterparts to enhance bilateral cooperation through business delegations and other initiatives.

Meeting with H.E. Ms. Harinder Sidhu, High Commissioner of Australia to India

Mr. Vineet Agarwal, Vice President, ASSOCHAM called upon H.E. Ms. Harinder Sidhu, High Commissioner of Australia along with the ASSOCHAM delegation. He discussed bilateral trade relations, areas for collaboration and political developments in India and Australia. He touched upon sectors like infrastructure, education, skill development, FinTech, MSMEs, logistics and warehousing as the potential areas of interest for ASSOCHAM Members. Mr. Agarwal presented a list of National and State Councils of ASSOCHAM and requested participation of Australian companies in sectoral business engagements of ASSOCHAM. Mr. Saurabh Sanyal, Deputy Secretary General, ASSOCHAM suggested that Australia should share latest and advanced agri technologies for development of India’s agriculture sector. He informed the High Commissioner that ASSOCHAM is active in organizing events in the areas of entrepreneurship, startups and financial services to promote the spirit of entrepreneurship through startups in India and requested the High Commissioner to be a jury member for the startup awards to be organized by the Chamber.

H.E. Ms. Harinder Sidhu, High Commissioner of Australia thanked the ASSOCHAM delegation. She highlighted that Education including skilling, Mineral resources, Agri-business, Tourism, Sports, Science and technology, Infrastructure and smart cities sectors are of strategic interest from the Australian business point of view. She informed that states of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab and Telangana are of high significance to Australia.
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Pre-Budget Meeting with Finance Minister

Participating in the pre-Budget meeting convened by Finance Minister Mrs Nirmala Sitharaman, ASSOCHAM President Mr B K Goenka today recommended more favourable norms for investment – both domestic and FDI. On behalf of industry, he made various suggestions which would help the Indian economy achieve its objectives of high growth and inclusive development.

Mr Goenka recommended that 100% depreciation should be permitted in the first year of investment for all new investments, be they FDI or domestic, which is the need of the hour and will create more traction for FDI. He further added, "After dismantling of FIPB, FDI proposals are dealt with by the concerned sectoral ministry. This is causing significant delays in the approval process. Therefore, it is suggested to have a similar central/nodal agency/single-window for such cases. A dedicated desk for Japan has been very effective. We suggest a similar country-specific desk be set up for major FDI source countries."

In view of its importance for job creation and given the fact that SMEs constitute about 1/3 of GDP, almost 50% of exports and employ about 11 crore people, it is not desirable to merge a few small units into a larger unit, as it may be counter-productive in the Indian context. As an alternative, we would like to suggest that the definition of small units be changed in line with global practices, based on turnover / employment. We recommend a large anchor unit with various smaller ancillary units which when working as a single ecosystem, would achieve economies of scale and demonstrate the effectiveness of a larger unit. An example is the ancillary units of an automobile company.

Mr Goenka said the FDI in the key sector of mining also be made appealing. "Although 100% FDI is permitted in mining sector, there is need for rationalizing and streamlining the incidence of tax rate."

With a view to giving impetus to Make in India, there should be tariff protection for domestic output. The current tariffs are already at benchmark level. Any further reduction below the benchmark will be harmful for the domestic raw material sectors/input provider. "We suggest rationalization of inverted duty structure."

Giving inputs for GST fine-tuning, the ASSOCHAM President said a lot of embedded taxes still remain in certain industries which are not covered under GST for which input tax credit is not available, resulting in increased cost of the product. For boosting exports, the Indian exporter needs to be made globally competitive. A suitable scheme needs to be devised for refunding embedded state and central taxes and levies across all sectors.

Mr Goenka said corporate tax should be reduced by 5% contingent on reinvesting in capital expenditure the amount of tax saved over a period of 24 months. Energy, particularly gas, is an important utility for manufacturing. It should be brought under GST.

"In order to further simplify GST, we propose a dual rate (8% & 16%) structure for GST."

Mr Goenka also highlighted that Environment which is a growing concern and a key agenda of the Government manifesto should be given due emphasis. Today, maximum pollution is generated by 2 & 3 wheelers. Therefore, banks should be advised to provide loans for purchase of e-vehicles as priority sector lending, and 100% tax exemption should be provided on the interest component of the loan for 5 years.

In the context of the real estate sector, the ASSOCHAM suggestions included a scheme where developer should get option to rent out unsold inventory. And the rental income should be taxed at flat 10%. Capital gains from sale of house property should be exempt when invested apart from property in any business setup.
India’s Digital Payments Projected to more than Double to USD 135 Billion in 4 years: ASSOCHAM-PWC Study

Turbo-charging expansion in the financial technology (FinTech), India’s digital payments transaction value is projected to more than double to USD 135.2 billion in 2023 from USD 64.8 billion this year, according an ASSOCHAM-PWC India study.

"India is expected to clock the fastest growth in digital payments' transaction value between 2019 and 2023 with a compounded annual growth of 20.2 per cent", the study said. Though on a smaller based, India's CAGR of over 20 per cent is ahead of China with 18.5 per cent and the US 8.6 per cent.

It said, India’s share of worldwide transaction value of digital payments is also set to increase from 1.56 per cent to 2.02 per cent in the next four years.

"The rise of digital commerce, innovation in payments technology using Artificial Intelligence, the Internet of Things (IoT), real-time payments; and the introduction of mobile point of sale (POS) devices have led to a reduction in the cost of acceptance infrastructure and also contributed to the growth of digital payment," the latest ASSOCHAM-PWC publication said.

Listing the enabling factors for growing electronic payments, the study stated that regulatory efforts and the early successes of wallets of non-banking players played catalyst role in enhancing the digital landscape in the country in the last three years, with lot more traction coming in the past one year.

"This has helped transform the competitive digital payments landscape in India to include telecom players, banks, wallet companies and retailers (e-commerce)".

Going forward, the key growth driver for digital payment would be interoperability between the Pre-Paid Instrument (PPI) players, whose number has reached almost 50 in India.

As of today, the customer and the merchant must have a common PPI operator to make the transaction happen. However, with interoperability, such a hindrance can be removed, enabling users to make payments at any and all digitally-enabled merchant outlets without the need to possess the same wallet platform.

"What makes interoperability possible is the UPI (Unified Payment Interface) which allows users possessing accounts in different banks to transact with each other in real time. With wallet interoperability, this platform can be leveraged to facilitate easier mobile wallet transactions, thus paving the way for a more connected peer-to-peer merchant network", they study said.

Though India is growing at the fastest pace, it is China which is the market leader in terms of overall value of transactions of USD 1.56 trillion.
India has become one of the fastest growing economies in the world and therefore skill development, entrepreneurship and employment generation becomes a necessary tool. The government initiated various schemes with the introduction of PMKVY (Prime Minister Skill Development Planning), which is a plan to ensure skill development and skill training for the youth.

The initiative of Prime Minister Skill Development Scheme was started in 2015. Under which the special project was to make retired employees able to live a life with dignity and respect by providing them training by professionals. The main objectives of the scheme is to provide jobs to those people who are illiterates and are less educated and those who belong to the underprivileged section and impart skill training in them so that they can live a comfortable life through technical training.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India Jharkhand Regional office, on 7th June 19, organized a Summit-cum-Awards on ‘Skilling India - The Way Forward’ on skill development. It was mainly focused on promoting skill development in the country. The main objective of the summit is to provide the youth with necessary training and empower them to participate in the society to become an integral part in the development of country.

The mainstream system of education in India couldn’t contribute to the growing economy and dynamic industry completely so there is a lot of emphasis on vocational education and skill development with the help of various stakeholders.

- Mr. C.P. Singh (Minister for Urban Development and Transport - Jharkhand Government)
- Mr. Saryu Rai (Minister for Food and Civil Supplies - Minister of Jharkhand)
- Mr. Amar Jha (CEO of Jharkhand Skills Development Mission Society)
Mr. C.P. Singh, Minister for Urban Development and Transport - Jharkhand Government
Addressing the Skilling India Summit

- Dr. M. K. Vajpayee (Co-chair, ASSOCHAM National Council on Education and VC Capital University)
- Dr. Shreeranjan (IAS - Director Institute for Human Development - ERC)
- Mr. Chandra Bhushan Chakraborty (Vice Chairman - Amway India Enterprises Private Limited)

They appreciated the steps of the government of Jharkhand and institutions to bring a new ray of hope in the development of the nation.

Mr. Amar Jha, while discussing the demographic division, said that Skilling is the key to progress towards making a nation Developed. Dr. M.K. Vajpayee lauded the efforts made by ASSOCHAM.

Mr. Chandra Bhushan discussed about the micro entrepreneurship and self employment.

The chief guest, CP Singh congratulated the Modi government and Jharkhand State Government for taking part in the skill india schemes.

Mr. Saryu Rai emphasized the efforts to achieve the desired goal so that India could reach the goal to become a Skilled Nation.

The first part of the session ended with vote of thanks and conclusion by Mr. Bharat Jaiswal, Regional Director, ASSOCHAM, Ranchi Regional Office.

In the next technical session of ‘Skilling Jharkhand: The Way Forward’, where the panelists presented and discussed various topics in relation with Skilling. The session was chaired by Mr. Rajiv Gupta, CEO, Ranchi Mall and session co-chairman was Mr. Bijendra Sharma, co-convener BJP Cell. The speakers of the discussion were namely:
Dr Neelam Gupta, President, Aroh Foundation: She expressed her views on Gender parity in Skill Development. The basic and very practical problems being faced by women at work and how one can come out of these issues was very effectively explained by her.

Mr. Mukesh Sinha, CEO, Founder, Gravitas Consultants Limited, explained the use and role of Artificial Intelligence in Information Dissemination. The next era would be of Artificial Intelligence and this was very well pointed by him in his speech. He expressed his futuristic vision on the same with befitting examples of day to day life.

Ms. Shruti Verma, GM, CSDE Consultancy gave a brief description on technical development in Skill Industry. This is a science age marked by day to day invention. The latest use of technology eases the work load and increases the efficiency of doing work and also the net output achieved is maximum.

Mr. Sandeep Mukherjee, RCAM, Amway India Enterprises Pvt. Ltd gave his opinion and views on scope of Skill Development in Direct Selling Industry. His speech was very well applauded as his views were practical and of common mans concern.

Mr. Jatin Trivedi, Head - Skill Development, Adani Skills, expressed his views on need of evolution of skill development in India. He focused on the basic requirements of the society and why skill development is necessary for people. This would be beneficial for them to get jobs and one can also start his own business and can provide employment to others. The youths of the country can become more efficient in their work if they have few added skills with them.

The event saw the participation of around 150 delegates from universities, schools, colleges, skill development organizations, NGOs etc.
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President ASSOCHAM Mr. B.K. Goenka along with Vice President Mr. Vineet Agarwal, Deputy Secretary General, Mr. Saurabh Sanyal called upon Union Minister Shri Rajnath Singh, Defence Minister of India in New Delhi.

President ASSOCHAM Mr. B.K. Goenka along with Vice-President, Mr. Vineet Agarwal paid a courtesy call on the Union Minister Mr. Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, Minister of Jal Shakti, Government of India in New Delhi.

A very distinguished industry delegation led by President ASSOCHAM Mr. B.K. Goenka called on Smt. Smriti Irani, Union Minister for Textiles and Women & Child Development in New Delhi.

Vice President ASSOCHAM Mr. Vineet Agarwal paid a courtesy call on Mr. G.Kishan Reddy, Hon’ble Minister of State, Home Affairs in New Delhi.

Mr. Saurabh Sanyal, Deputy Secretary General ASSOCHAM along with Mr. Ajay Sharma, Asst. Secretary General ASSOCHAM paid a courtesy call on Mr. Pratap Chandra Sarangi, Hon’ble Minister of State, MSME in New Delhi.
Mr. Saurabh Sanyal, Deputy Secretary General, ASSOCHAM meeting with H.E. Dr. Tizita Mulugeta, Ambassador of the Embassy Of The Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia.

Dr. Sunil Gupta, Medical Superintendent, Safdarjung Hospital, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GoI addressing in the ASSOCHAM Conference on Menstrual Hygiene: Need to Break the Silence & Build Awareness held on 28th May, 2019 at Hotel The Royal Plaza New Delhi.

Mr. Hardeep Singh Puri, Union Minister for Housing & Urban Affairs; Civil Aviation; & Commerce & Industry with Mr. Niranjan Hiranandani, Sr. Vice President ASSOCHAM and Mr. Saurabh Sanyal, Deputy Secretary General ASSOCHAM.

Mr. Pradeep Singh Kharola, Secretary Civil Aviation, Govt. of India along with Mr. K Narayan Rao, Chairman National Council on Civil Aviation and Airport Infrastructure and Mr. Ajay Sharma, Asst. Secretary General ASSOCHAM.

Mr. Hardeep Singh Puri, Union Minister for Housing & Urban Affairs; Civil Aviation; & Commerce & Industry with Mr. Niranjan Hiranandani, Sr. Vice President ASSOCHAM and Mr. Saurabh Sanyal, Deputy Secretary General ASSOCHAM.

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Mr. Ravi Bhatnagar, Co-Chairperson, ASSOCHAM CSR Project Council and Director External Affairs & Partnerships (AMESA), Reckitt Benckiser energetically and passionately delivered the vote of thanks and concluding remarks in the Conference.

Deputy Representative Programmes, UNICEF India, Ms. Foroogh Foyouzat, very kindly addressed and presented her views at ASSOCHAM Conference on Menstrual Hygiene: Need to Break the Silence & Build Awareness on 28th May, 2019 at New Delhi.
Dr. Charan Singh, CEO, EGROW Foundation; Chairman, ASSOCHAM National Council on Banking and Non-Executive Chairman, Punjab & Sind Bank addressing the theme address.

Shri Sumit Bose, Member, Expenditure Management Commission (2014-16) and Secretary, Thirteenth Finance Commission addressing the audience during the Technical Session

Shri Vivek Kulkarni, IAS (Retd.), Founder and Managing Director, Brickwork Rating addressing the audience during the Technical Session

Padma Shri Vikramjit Singh Sahney, President- ICC India & Chairman, Sun International delivering the Concluding Remarks

Dr. G. R. Reddy, Advisor- Finance, Govt. of Telangana addressing the audience during the Technical Session

Shri S. C. Aggarwal, Chairman & Managing Director, SMC Global Securities Limited delivering the Industry Perspective
Interactions

National Conference on GST

Dr. T.V. Somanathan (IAS), Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Tamil Nadu - address the audience

Mr. M Ajit Kumar, Principal Chief Commissioner of GST and Central Excise, Chennai - address the audience

Release of ASSOCHAM report by Hon’ble Minister, Mr. Sadhan Pande

(L to R) Mr. R. Raghavan, Advocate & Partner, Lakshmikumaran & Sridharan, Dr. T.V. Somanathan (IAS), Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Vinod Surana, Co-Chairman, Southern Region Development Council, ASSOCHAM, Mr. M Ajit Kumar, Principal Chief Commissioner of GST and Central Excise, Chennai & Mr. Sudipta Bhattacharjee, Partner, Advaita Legal

Mr. L.P. Patankar, Former Director, Indian Academy of Highway Engineers and Co-chairman, National Council on Roads & Highways, ASSOCHAM, Manoj Gupta, Chairman, National council on Roads & Highways, ASSOCHAM and Managing Director, AR Thermosets Pvt. Ltd., Mr. Glynn (Glyn) Holleran, Managing Director, Advanced Asphalt Technologies Ltd., S.K Nirmal, Secretary General, Indian Roads Congress (IRC)

Mr. D.S. Rajan, Assistant Secretary General, ASSOCHAM, Mr. V L Patankar, Former Director, Indian Academy of Highway Engineers and Co-chairman, National Council on Roads & Highways, ASSOCHAM, Manoj Gupta, Chairman, National council on Roads & Highways, ASSOCHAM and Managing Director, AR Thermosets Pvt. Ltd., Mr. Glynn (Glyn) Holleran, Managing Director, Advanced Asphalt Technologies Ltd., S.K Nirmal, Secretary General, Indian Roads Congress (IRC)

Ms. Neha Vyas, Senior Environment Specialist, The World Bank

Recycling and Sustainable Technology in Roads and Highways

L (to R) Mr. L.P. Padhy, Chief General Manager, National Highways Authority of India, Mr. V.L. Patankar, Former Director, Indian Academy of Highway Engineers and Co-chairman, National Council on Roads & Highways, ASSOCHAM, Manoj Gupta, Chairman, National council on Roads & Highways, ASSOCHAM and Managing Director, AR Thermosets Pvt. Ltd., S.K Nirmal, Secretary General, Indian Roads Congress (IRC), Ms. Neha Vyas, Senior Environment Specialist, The World Bank

Vol. No. 44 Issue No. 06 ASSOCHAM BULLETIN - June 2019
Mr. Paras Jain, Co-Chairman, National Council on Indirect Taxes, ASSOCHAM welcoming Mr. Sandeep Puri, Commissioner of CGST, Mumbai West Zone by presenting a bouquet of flowers.

Mr. Rajendra Bhagat, Joint Commissioner of Sales Tax, Government of Maharashtra, addressing the audience.

A Panel Discussion on “GST agenda for the New Government”
Mr. Mihir Deshmukh, Managing Associate, Advaita Legal, Mr. Shailendra Kumar, Founder & CEO, TIOL, Mr. Gurudas Pai, Partner, PwC & Mr. Ashish Philip, Joint Partner, Lakshmikumaran & Sridharan
Mr. Sandeep Reddy, MD, Gayatri Projects, Ms. Anindita Sinha, Co-Chair, ASSOCHAM Ease of Doing Business Committee, Mr. Parminder Kohli, Head - International Franchising, Logistiks, Mr. Ramaprasanna Subbaraya, MD, AAM India Maharashtra - addressing the audience.

Mr. Saurabh Sanyal, Deputy Secretary General, ASSOCHAM felicitating Mr. S.B.S. Reddy, Additional DGFT, Directorate General of Foreign Trade

Mr. R. Kumaresan, Head of ICS India, BU Industrial & Consumer Specialties, Clariant, Mr. Samson Arthur, Branch Director, Knight Frank Pvt. Ltd., Mr. Jayesh Ranjan, Principal Secretary of the Industries & Commerce (I&C) and Information Technology (IT) Departments, Mr. Saurabh Sanyal, Deputy Secretary General, ASSOCHAM, Mr. S.B.S. Reddy, Additional DGFT, Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Mr. CA Arun Luharuka, President, FTCCI

Ms. Anindita Sinha, Co-Chair, ASSOCHAM Ease of Doing Business Committee, L&T Metro Rail Ltd, Mr. Jayesh Ranjan, Principal Secretary of the Industries & Commerce (I&C) and Information Technology (IT) Departments, Mr. Saurabh Sanyal, Deputy Secretary General, ASSOCHAM, Mr. S.B.S. Reddy, Additional DGFT, Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Mr. CA Arun Luharuka, President, FTCCI

From Left to Right: (From L to R) Mr. Vasudevan Rajagopalan, Head Customs Compliance, DHL Express, Mr. Sarbeswar Mohanty, Sr. Vice-President & Business Head, Reliance Industries Ltd., Mr. Gowra Srinivas, Former President, PTAPCCI

(From L to R) Mr. R. Kumaresan, Head of ICS India, BU Industrial & Consumer Specialties, Clariant, Mr. Samson Arthur, Branch Director, Knight Frank Pvt. Ltd., Mr. Parminder Kohli, Head - International Franchising, Logistiks, Mr. Ramaprasanna Subbaraya, MD, AAM India Maharashtra - addressing the audience.
ASSOCHAM had organized an interactive session on Shipping, Ports, Customs and Inland Waterways. The key issues that were discussed in the session comprised:

- **Port and Shipping Dues, Landing Charges**: Increases the cost of coastal movements. Port dues for coastal vessel are payable at every voyage unlike other major ports where it is payable once in a month. Minor Ports connecting hinterland, have to pay for every call.

- **Landing and Shipping Charges**: Charges for cars are high thus making RORO Exports and Coastal movement uncompetitive. JNPT and TN Maritime Boards charge for incoming and outgoing RO-Ro movement and transshipment, thus increasing handling costs.

For major Ports, notification has been issued granting 80% rebate for RO-RO and 40% for coastal movement. States Governments have recently been requested to extend these benefits. To minor ports also

- **At the Tuticorin, Kandla, Mangalore Ports where Coastal shipping invoice are generated one/two months later.** Thus delaying settlements. Ministry will address the issue with three ports.

- **Marine Tariffs - International Ports**: (Columbo, Jebelali) vis-a-vis Indian Port. Vessel related charge in India is expensive compared with international Ports. If parity is achieved it will help decrease freight rate, eventually and facilitate development of hub ports.

- **Pricing (freight)** is related to commercial aspects. DG shipping is regulator for all but commercial aspects. Competition in the market should play a leveler.

- **Transshipment of Bangladesh Exim Cargo via Indian ports – Viability of service will be established with return cargo coming to India**

Strong pitch has been made by the Indian Government to bring Bangladesh transshipment cargo under India- Bangladesh Protocol Route. Return cargo issue raised at Secretary level meeting (held in October). Bangladesh Govt wanted time to study its implications. At the Joint Committee meeting held on April 8, 2019, it was discussed again as agenda item no. two. Hopefully in the next JSCM (to be held within six months) this issue is expected to be resolved.

JR and Biasin jetty in Kolkata is operated by Bangladeshi company - SAPL, SAPL has another port at Munshiganj, Nepal. This has been requested by their own company SAPL.

Additionally, waterway is being added as 3rd mode of transport in Indo Nepal Trade and Transit Treaty. MoC and MEA will finalise inclusion of NW1 in INTTT. Containerised cargo which comes to Bangladesh can be transported to Nepal through Indian Waterway 1 upto Kalughat and Sahibganj and then by road to Nepal. This is attractive enough for Bangladesh to consider Indian demand positively. Nepal too will get access to Bangladesh.

Port privatisation happening in Bangladesh and they are refuting
Indian operators to develop facilities. Indian Government making a pitch for level playing field for Indian developers.

**Additional Port of Calls**

Under the current Indo-Bangladesh Inland Waterway protocol, there are just 4 port of Calls agreed for transportation of goods. There is a substantial amount of cargo available for additional ports (for example Pakur, Farakka etc) within NW-1 for delivery in many other ports of Bangladesh. Request additional ports from either side to be included in the Indo-Bangladesh Inland Waterway Protocol Route. Trade requested inclusion of Chittagong in the PIWTT route, but was categorically denied by Bangladesh authorities.

There is a technical issue. Waterway that leads to Chittagong needs to be declared as waterway protocol route. As of now it is not. To do that Bangladesh has requested something which cannot be disclosed. Once the waterway that connects to Chittagong is made part of protocol route, Chittagong will be extended Port of Call.

**Inter-terminal Transfer of ICD export containers: JNPT is a single Port, with multiple terminals (4 terminals including PSA) under ONE Customs Commissionerate. Movement of containers, particularly, ICD Containers, T/S containers etc. should never have any Customs escorts as it touched 25 meter patch of road which is out of customs control area.**

Contention is that it is one Port and why should there be restriction between participating terminals of same Port. A lot of issues are related to mixed trains.

**System of RFID, traceability, removal Escort will be explored. DMICDC puts RFID tags for all inbound containers when boxes discharge and go to other terminals. Ministry is integrating with ICEGATE, for all movements of imports and export will logistics databank. If process of traceability is established, Ministry will consider removing escort.**

**Inter-terminal transfer agreement was signed when PSA was not part of the terminal. New Chairman has been sensitised. It is primarily boiling down to charges levied by PSA. It is principally a commercial issue.**

JNPCT is of the view that this is a single port and if facility has come in vicinity of port then there should be provision for inter-terminal transfer.

CSLA had meetings with Chairman Mr.Sethi and PSA, and we do realize that it will have commercial impact. The SHIPPING LINES are agreeable to pay additional charges, should there be an additional charge levied by all 4 terminals put together. All 4 terminals need to devise strategy to implement this.

**The definition of “Agents” needs to be changed in the proposed Major Ports Authorities Bill**

A Vessel-Agent acts as the Agent of the vessel and not of the cargo. Upon landing of cargo within the Port premises, it is the Port which acts as Bailee of the cargo. The definition of ‘goods’, or, ‘Agent of Goods’ was never intended to encompass ‘Vessel-Agent’ while dealing with cargo, as they are not the owners of it.

**Suggestions:**

Chapter I Sec 2 Definitions (1)(t)(i)

“In relation to goods, includes any consignor, consignee, shipper or agent for the sale, custody, loading or unloading of such goods, and ….”

Should be changed as:

“In relation to goods, includes any consignor, consignee, shipper or agent excluding the vessel Agent, for the sale, custody, loading or unloading of such goods, and ….”

Even if the Bill is before the Parliament, while formulating the relevant Rules, Bill can still bring about clarification in the Rules.

Amendment bill lapsed and needs to start afresh, which is a long drawn process. Legislation takes time.

During implementation of Act, enabling provisions are there and Ministry could intervene and issue suitable notification outside Major Ports Authority.
- Indian Flag Vessel operating on Indian Coast. India crew needs to obtain immigration clearance. With just 12-14 hours alongside, the crew is not allowed to go ashore. Stamping is done at Ports. For coastal voyages, Indian Nationals should have free access to shore. DG office has taken up this issue. TCI vessel had to wait for a day as server was down and no officer was available for stamping the passports. Can be sorted in consultation with MHA and FRRA.

Alternatively, could it be done prior to arrival pre-arrival of ship.

DG, MHA, Customs, Ministry of Shipping can sort the issues jointly by consultation.

Noted and shall try to address.

- Under utilized Assets put to remunerative use

Usage of Rail siding at Major ports for Non Port cargo. The Rail Siding at major ports remain idle e.g. Ennore Port has 7 rail sidings. These are common user facility. Need to permit usage of rail siding for Non Port cargo

Revenue Horizon needs to be looked at. It should be permitted and needs to be looked at local level.

- Inclusion of CTOs in the Concession Agreement signed by Indian Railway to provide level playing fields with CONCOR

In order to reduce logistics and transportation cost for Exim and domestic containers, CBIC has permitted movement of domestic containers on trains going to JNPT. This permission has been currently granted only to Container Corporation of India (Concor) vide Public Notice No. 114/2018 dated 01.08.2018. The Public Notice does not cover other Container Train Operators (CTOs).

The above decision is a positive step in improving the utilisation of existing operating infrastructure in the hinterland and at the ports. However, it has to be extended to cover all the CTOs in order to ensure that a level playing field is provided as envisaged in the Concession Agreement signed by Indian Railway with all CTOs, including Concor.

**CONCOR Model should be extended to CTOs. Customs already apprised of the issues and is looking into the matter.**

- Promote modal shift by bringing it under a Carbon Credit Scheme

Currently, the user industry gets the carbon credit and not the coastal transporter. A generic mechanism for Indian coastal trade will need to be developed and put in place. Subsidy/Incentive equivalent to carbon credits could be offered on gradual tapering basis.

User industry should also be allowed export incentives based on the foreign exchange earned through the carbon credits.

**Good point in larger interest of environment. Will look into it.**

- Basic Cost of Bunkers in India – GST Nuetral - FO cost per MT (USD), DO cost per MT (USD)

It is costlier due to high base rate and local taxes. The reason for such a huge disparity in the selling price of IOCL vis-à-vis other nations in the region needs to be removed. Nearly 15% difference Indian ships have to bear.

**Difference is due to Tax implication. Since it is GST neutral, trade has added new dimension. GST is cenvetable. Base cost is 12-14% higher. JS Sagrmala will look into the matter.**

- Development of E way bill in accordance with Multimodal Movement

**JS Sagrmala will look into it**

- Level Playing field - GST rates for multimodal movement (12%) and movement by rail wagon (5%);

Custom Duty on coastal shipping on fuel (5%) & Lube oil and diesel (18%).

Thus impediment for coastal shipping

**This item is already under discussion at Ministry**

Inland Waterways

- Additional Ports of Calls

Under PIWTT, new Port of Calls have been added - Chilmari, Ghodasal and Narayanganj in Bangladesh and Kolaghat, Dhubri and Badarpur in India.

**Customers facility**

- Approached CBIC with request to provide Customs facility at Halda, Sahibganj and Varanasi – where multimodal/ intermodal terminals are being set up.

- Also Customs facility will be available at Kalughat near Patna, which will cater to Nepal cargo.

Once the vessel docks at Kolkata, it will be transshipped through riverine barges to Nepal.

- Customs facility will also be available at Pakur, from where stone chips are transported to Bangladesh for Rail projects.

**Vision for Digitisation**

On NW1 various components - Multimodal Terminals, 24 River Info Stations, Wharfage, Warehouses, Freight Villages at Varanasi & Sahibganj and info regarding dredging - Least Assured Dept (LED) will all be linked digitally. Programme FOCAL has been launched to digitally connect cargo owners and shippers directly, without any intervention from IWAI.

Information that will be available to shippers include - Time ship is berthing, halt, required time to load containers, depth, availability of space at destination terminal, required time to offload, mapping of inbound and outbound cargo from freight villages etc.

Preparedness

Inland waterways recorded shipment of 3.8 million tons cargo 2 years back. Currently, on March 31, 2019, it touched 7 million tons. This data is not hypothetical but is based on user charges paid by private user at 0.2 paisa/tonne/km. Over and above this, cargo movement through smaller boats, tugs is not yet recorded.

The target for 2022, has been estimated at 21 million tons. IWAI is working towards making look at Farakka operational by then.

Capacity Build up

Substantial amount from above capacity (7 million tons of cargo) is coming from NTPC. NTPC had stopped transportation of imported coal from Haldia & Farraka, because policy banned imported coal, which has been lifted now. Suddenly there is a surge in demand for inland waterway transportation. Nearly 21 million tones of imported coal (3 million tones per annum) needs to be transported. The floating infrastructure i.e. barges are required. This gaps needs to be filled in on priority basis.

Likewise, Cabinet clearance has been obtained for Subhansri Dam project. The developer wants to transport 30 million tons of construction material - steel, cement, over next 7-8 years
through India Bangladesh Protocol route.

**Vessel Construction**

RO-RO transportation picking up fast. Where there were just one/two RO-RO vessel in the Ganga, currently there are 15 RO-RO vessels operating in Sahibganj, Kandaghat and Manihari with each having capacity to carry truck loads in NW2.

IWAI is Procuring 10 RO-RO vessels (built by Cochin Shipyard - 2 will be delivered in June this year). These will be leased to Private sector to operate. For DST, Germany designed vessels there were 13 categories of vessels. Of which IWAI has selected 10 category vessels. Primarily these are self propelled barges ranging from 1600 T to 2450 T.

Truck barge flotillas each 565 Tons x 4 pusher tugs ranging 1000 Tones barge each. IWAI is procuring 12 barges @ cost of 168 crores. Approval from Delegated investment Board is expected by June (currently pending due to code of conduct). IWAI will buy this and lease it to private sector to operate.

**Skill Development – Building Institutional Development in next 5 years**

Approached World bank for technical assistance on a very- very large scale to develop capacity of the organization, which is just 350 odd people with lateral entry provisions, to handle not only technical challenges but also environmental and social challenges (owing to large communities living along river banks). World Bank proposal is awaited.

Secondly with regards to National Inland Navigation Institute (NINI) at Patna, Government of India approach STC Nestra, Holland, which is the World’s largest Inland waterways University and training Institutes, to take up NINI for next 5 years and develop it as the center for excellence and train skilled manpower for Inland navigation.

**Development of Inland Waterways**

For the first time, Inland Waterways is being developed as sustainable mode of transport in India. We had only two modes of transport. Now, it has become part of wider narrative of transportation. However, India has just 1.6% of modal share on inland waterway, currently. Internationally, waterways have been developed with infusion by the Government. Development of fairways or jetties, last mile connectivity has been the responsibility of the government. Objective is to reduce stress on the roadways/ railways and also reduce environmental stress. Objective is not to earn profit, but to create socio-economic balance. First level intervention is from Government. Operation and maintenance of the assets created by Government is taken over by the private sector eventually. This would be the model also to be adopted by India.

The multimodal terminals once developed will be given to private sector on revenue sharing basis. IWAI being nascent organization adopted Model Concession Agreement for Ports, approved by Cabinet in January 2018. With support from International Finance Corporation, GR jetty 2 and Biasin jetty near Kolkata was put up in the market. Big players participated in bidding process. Summit Alliance of Bangladesh won the bid on 38.3% Revenue Share i.e. for every 100 Rs. earned by Summit alliance, on vessel related / port related warehousing, crane operations charges, IWAI receives Rs. 38.30.

Similar basis, for Varanasi terminal, there are 4 serious bidders including DP World, JM Baxi, ACTL and Potek Malaysia. Similar demand is for Sahibganj and Haldia. Revenue is assured for IWAI. User charges have kept as low as 0.2 paisa per ton.

With LARR Act 2013, land acquisition cost has increased by 4 times. Road projects have thus become 4 time costlier. For any highway project 55% of cost of project goes into Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) & 45% cost is on black tarmac. In waterways there is only 3-4% R&R costs and thus we have to weigh possibilities. Government is realizing cost element and commercial viability, which is obviously in favour of waterways.

**Effect on Trucking Business**

Along Jal Marg Vikas National Waterway 1 Ganga corridor (1400 kms) – Modal shift from road is expected to be 69% and 31% will be retained by road. It will not impact trucking business 100 kms away from the Ganga Belt on either bank of the river. Last mile connectivity is very crucial. Cargo can be expected from 50 kms away from bank of the river but not beyond 100 kms - 500 kms from bank of river.

Major dent or big impact on trucking business is ruled out. Waterways is 1.6 modal share only, rest is rail and road. Target has been set to increase it to 6% over next 5-6 years. Industry suggested that trucking business stakeholders should be invited also for consultations at IWAI.

**Least Assured Depth (LAD)**

Significant transition has taken place. Strategy has been shifted from quantity based to Assured Depth dredging. Instead of quantity based dredging, contracts are now given for stretches – 71 kms, 74 kms 100 kms etc. Through the year, contractor needs to provide 3 mt min depth with 45mts bottom width, channel marking and channel aides. Pre & post survey is conducted every 15 days for the entire stretch. If channel is maintained, IWAI pays to the contractor otherwise payment is withheld. Thus risk of the Government has been shifted to Contractor. Though it is more costly but is sustainable. The changed dredging strategy is giving results. In May even before monsoon, Bahr to Faraka, 6 mts channel depth is being maintained.

For over two years, IWAI conducted study with Wellingford UK, and involved IIT Kharagpur and IIT Madras. Thorough mapping was done for entire stretch of Ganga River. The finding concluded that full length of river need not be dredged but for shole locations only if depth was 1.8 mts, 10 kms ahead depth was 10 mts for over next 5 kms stretch. Scientific strategy suggested dredging for stretches particularly for shole locations.

With conviction, IWAI can say that for 6-7 months water depth of more than 6-7 mts is maintained. For another 3-4 months it comes down to 3-4 mts. It is only for 1 or 2 months that water table reduces and impacts Inland waterway transportation. In monsoons, even trains don’t operate, roads get congested, transportation is delayed, in winter flights do not take off. Inland Waterway should also be give leverage for 1 or 2 months. Why is it expected that LAD should be maintained 365 days. Industry could cleverly chart out cargo movement as per availability of water depths.
Having the GST launched and successfully implemented for almost an year now, it is the time to gear ourselves up for the Audit procedures and Annual Returns. Based this theme, The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), Regional Headquarters, Chandigarh, with support GBP Group conducted a Conference on Goods and Service Tax – Audits and Annual Returns, at Chandigarh on 18th May, 2019.

The event received an overwhelming response from the industry and stakeholders with healthy participation. The event was greatly supported by the Chief Guest Mr. Anil Kumar Gupta, Principal Additional Director General, NACIN who guided the industry members for ongoing procedures of GST.

Since GST is a evolving phenomena effecting all concerned businesses and professionals thus, their keeping abreast of latest information and updates is vital here, as told by Gupta.

GST as the game changer impacted the tax structure, computation, compliance, and credit utilization etc leading to a complete change in the indirect tax system. The conference provided an opportunity for stakeholders to get insight on the audit procedures and enlightened them to analyze their industry specific transactions and engage with government and Industry Associations like ASSOCHAM to collectively ensure ease of audit processes for the industry members.

Mr. Baljit S Khara, Assistant Director, NACIN and Mr. Pankaj Gupta, Chartered Accountant gave a detailed presentation on the provisions and preparedness for GST Audit Procedures and also gave insights on the audit provisions under GST Model Law.

Guest of Honour – Ms Diksha Gupta, Vice President, GBP Group addressed the conference and gave her valuable views.

The Chief Guest Sh Gupta also addressed to some queries of the delegates with great enthusiasm and advised the industry members and professional to make a representation to the concerned authorities to the industry chamber - ASSOCHAM for effective measures required, if any.

Later in the evening Mr. Ravinder Chandla, Regional Director of ASSOCHAM gave away the mementos to the Chief Guest, Guest of Honour and other dignitaries at the event.
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Giving the steel sector a renewed international dimension, the Iron & Steel Council of ASSOCHAM and Sponge Iron Manufacturers Association (SIMA) jointly organized the “Asian Conference on Metallics for Steel Making 2019” on 29th & 30th April, 2019 at JW Marriott Marquis Hotel, Dubai. The event was supported by International Iron Metallics Association (IIMA), United Kingdom.

A world-class event, the Conference was a one-of-a-kind initiative with the presence of internationally renowned speakers and experts sharing their perspectives on the industry.

The conference was organized with a view to showcase India as a land of great opportunities and to bring all facets and stakeholders such as technology, equipment, raw materials, Indian and global manufacturers and suppliers under one platform. The event was attended by about 170 participants from across the world.

The Chief Guest of the event was Mr. Balkrishan Goenka, President, ASSOCHAM. In his video address at the conference, he extended his warm welcome to the dignitaries and participants.

He congratulated the organizers of the conference for selecting a very appropriate topic – Metallics - which plays a very important role in the steel industry. He highlighted that although the metallics industry is facing many challenges such as shortage of basic raw materials, they can be overcome by adopting latest technological innovations. He also explained how Dubai had set up a world-class infrastructure and business hub through the sheer vision of H.H. Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President & Prime Minister, United Arab Emirates.

The Conference was graced by Guest of Honour, H.E. Mr. Vipul, Consul General of India to Dubai. He lauded the growing partnership between India and UAE and emphasized the need for mutual co-operation across all sectors, especially in the metals industry. He also appreciated the efforts of ASSOCHAM and SIMA for
organizing this global event in Dubai.

Renowned international expert, Mr. Peter Marcus, Managing Partner, World Steel Dynamics, USA, was the Guest of Honour and deliberated on the dynamics of the Indian steel industry, the success strategies and price forecasts.

Mr. Deependra Kashiva, Executive Director, SIMA in his presentation outlined the current status of the Indian sponge iron & steel industry and the prospects of achieving the targeted steel production of 255 Million tonnes by 2030-31 as envisaged in “National Steel Policy 2017”.

The Conference was graced by eminent speaker and expert, Mr. Chris Barrington, Senior Advisor, IIMA, UK. Mr. Barrington spoke about the global outlook and supply issues for DR grade iron ore Pellets, a key raw material for DRI industry.

Among others, the conference was also addressed by Mr. D P Deshpande, Chairman, SIMA, Mr. John Atherton, Secretary General, IIMA, Mr. A K Saxena, ED, Tata Steel BSL Ltd & Co-Chairman, Iron & Steel Council, ASSOCHAM, Mr. Robert Hunter, Advisor, idrex Technologies Inc., USA, Mr. Hector Forster, S&P Global Platts, UK, Prof. K J Tehrani, MD, Jame Tejarat Co., Iran, Mr. S Mishra, Tata International Ltd, Singapore, Mr. Salam Al Sharif, Chairman, Sharif Group, UAE etc.

Closing remarks of this very successful global event was delivered by Mr. Prakash T atia, Chairman, Iron & Steel Council, ASSOCHAM. On behalf of the organizers, he expressed his gratitude to the speakers, delegates, sponsors, hotel management for making this event successful.

The event was sponsored by the following organisations to whom the organisers (ASSOCHAM & SIMA) have expressed their gratitude.
Menstrual Hygiene—
Need to Break the Silence and Build Awareness

The Department of Health Research (DHR) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been advised to conduct research on safety, scalability, efficacy, cost-effectiveness of biodegradable products being manufactured in the menstrual hygiene space, a top official said at an ASSOCHAM event held in New Delhi.

“A lot of efforts are happening in the area of providing biodegradable sanitary napkins and recyclable and alternative products, with various small manufacturers and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) coming up with such products using banana fibre, jute fibre, recyclable cloth based napkins, menstrual cups,” said Ms Vandana Gurnani, joint secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare while addressing an ASSOCHAM Conference on Menstrual Hygiene—Need to break the silence and build awareness.

“We have requested our department of health research, which advises us on technical issues to conduct small research and to advise us not only on the safety but also efficacy, cost effectiveness and also scalability of these products, this is some work in progress,” said Ms Gurnani while highlighting the government’s perspective.

Noting that an estimated that 1.13 lakh tonne of menstrual waste is generated annually in India, she said, “Given, there are lot of experiments in terms of using biodegradable products, a lot more needs to be done in terms of...
R&D (research and development) to have more efficacious, environment-friendly and scalable products.”

Talking about the progress in private sector, she said that while a lot has happened in terms of availability but in terms of affordability as well as reach in the deeper, tribal and remote parts of the country, a lot more needs to be done.

“In the remotest of the villages, we have small shops extensively selling chips and aerated drinks but yet to see sanitary napkins, market is still untapped, where we really need to move,” said the joint secretary.

She added, “We from the ministry are willing to support in terms of more awareness generation but can we look at developing, deepening, widening the markets, can we penetrate the remote areas like has been done for chips, aerated drinks, because obviously there is a distribution network.”

Ms Gurnani also impressed upon the need to look at affordability, and promote low-cost manufacturing options to make it (menstrual hygiene products) more affordable.

She also suggested tapping into
the network of SHGs (self help groups) and social marketing through mid-media i.e. local folk media groups who would perform on programmes to normalise discussion on menstrual hygiene.

Besides, she even suggested that while a lot is happening in terms of using CSR (corporate social responsibility) funds of the industry, a lot more can be done in terms of raising awareness, making the products (menstrual hygiene) available.

She also called on both the industry and NGOs to come together with the government and work as ‘really solid partners,’ in this sector.

In his address, Dr Sunil Gupta, Medical Superintendent, Safdarjung Hospital said, “There is a need to make sanitary pads available at very nominal and affordable cost.”

As part of industry address, Ms Chetna Soni, associate director & country leader, feminine care, Procter & Gamble Indian Subcontinent said, “The need of the hour is for all of us stakeholders, be it the Government, Social Institutions, and Corporates to come together and leverage the expertise and resources that are unique to each one of our organizations and channel them in a singular focused direction of ensuring 100% healthy menstrual hygiene for every daughter of India.”

“It is with this belief that I would like to make a commitment on this stage today. On behalf of P&G, I pledge to reach out and extend the impact of the P&G Health & Hygiene Program to 5 Crore girls by the end of 2022,” added Ms Soni.

Amid others who addressed the ASSOCHAM conference included – Mr Anil Rajput, chairperson, ASSOCHAM CSR Project Council; Mr Ravi Bhatnagar, co-chair; Ms Geeta Chandran, renowned classical dancer, activist and founder-president, Natya Vriksha; Ms Forough Foyouzat, deputy representative programmes, UNICEF India and Ms Subhalakshmi Nandi, deputy regional director, ICRW.
A program at Kolkata was organised in partnership with exchanges and industry members to present the enormous opportunity that is available for market-based funding channels, through both debt and equity along with the role of Exchanges as well as the hedging of commodities and managing risks. In the Inaugural address Past President ASSOCHAM Mr. Raghu Mody shared that the equity market witnessed immense growth in the last decade, but it still has a long way to go.

He said there is a need to create more and more and entrepreneurs in the country so that the issue of employment is taken care of. Joining him Mr Vivek Gupta Former MP Rajya Sabha shared his thoughts on usage of technology.

Hon’ble Minister of Govt of West Bengal department of consumer affairs that is also engaging with financial literacy and awareness said “West Bengal state is among the leading states who have witnessed high growth of MSME. Our government has been supporting MSMEs of the region through various support schemes”. He invited ASSOCHAM and its members to support government to take up projects in Rural Bengal to support entrepreneurs.

A session a knowledge report was released by ASSOCHAM. The day began with welcome address from Ashis Nundy, Chairman Financial services council eastern region who set the agenda of the day by sharing global statistics and hoped the deliberations shall bring forward the road map for the Indian market capitalization to achieve $5 trillion by 2022 and be more future ready.

He said Artificial Intelligence can have a significant impact on its growth prospects as Fintech is slowly becoming an indispensable plug in the growth of the economy. He emphasised on Financial Inclusion, financial literacy and awareness among retail investors. ASSOCHAM Director Mrs Perminder Jeet Kaur, while moderating the session on Industry Academia Partnership and financial literacy discussed upon the policy issues, the need of connect between the academia and industry as well as the protection and awareness gap among retail investors.

The session witnessed presence of sector experts and lead academia names - Prof. Suman K Mukerjee, Director General, The Bhawanipur Education Society and Prof. Santanu Ray, Mentor & Advisor to Chancellor, Sister Nivedita University. The first session focussed on capital markets had Mr Ajay Thakur, Head - BSE SME and Start up ,Mr. Dhiraj Relli, Managing Director & CEO, HDFC Securities Ltd, Mr. Naresh Pachisia, Managing Director, SKP Securities Ltd who presented the concern of the taxation of investors.

A session on hedging and managing risks of commodities and Indian Commodity market from Metal and Agri Commodity point was discussed and representing the two leading exchanges were Mr Vibhor Tandon, Assistant Vice – President, MCX of India Ltd and Mr. Satyen Rairana-Vice President, Business, National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange Ltd. Queries of audience were taken up by the experts from domain of commodities future and physical deliveries, stock market investment, transparency, future trends and ways of raising funds.
India’s packaging industry is expected to witness an outstanding growth during 2016–21, anticipated to reach the level of US$ 72.6 billion by FY20 growing at a CAGR of 18%, according to an ASSOCHAM-EY joint study.

The Indian packaging industry was about US$ 31.7 billion in 2015. The growth is driven by key factors such as rising population, increase in income levels and changing lifestyles. Increasing media penetration through the means of internet and television are fuelling the demand for packaged products in rural India as well, noted the joint study.

India generates approximately 0.025 MT of plastic waste every day. Out of this, 94% is thermoplastic content, which includes polyethylene terephthalate PET, low-density polyethylene (LDPE), high density polyethylene (HDPE) and polyvinyl chloride (PVC), all of this being recyclable. Thermoset plastics consisting of sheet molded composite (SMC), fibre-reinforced plastic (FRP), multilayered and thermocol forms 6% of the total waste generated that is non-recyclable. India provides a strong market share for plastic and packaging companies (PPCs).

With an increased focus on urbanization and industrialization, the per capita plastic consumption in India in 2017 was 11 kg, according to ASSOCHAM-EY’s market research and data analysis. The percentage of plastic and rubber in municipal solid waste (MSW) has risen to 9.22% as compared to 0.66% in 1996, as per the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) data. By 2031, plastic waste generation will amount to 31.4 million tons per year.

According to the ASSOCHAM-EY analysis, the total demand of plastic in the economic cycle across industry sectors (packaging, building and construction, transport, electronics, agriculture, etc.) is 20 MMT. Out of the total demand, 15 MMT is being fulfilled by virgin plastic and the remaining 5 MMT is coming from recycled plastic which is about 30% of the total consumption. Approximately, 45% of the 20 MMT of plastic (9.6 MMT) is immediately consumed and released as waste. The rest 55% (close to 11.4 MMT) is the growing stock which is used for a longer span of time products like batteries, bottles, etc.

There are close to 15 large industrial polymer manufacturers that produce virgin plastic. For the recycling players, there are approximately 4,000 unorganized and 3,500 organized units in the nation, highlighted the paper.

The worldwide total volume of plastic has reached 8.3 billion metric tons, the equivalent of more than 800,000 Eiffel Towers, according to the World Economic Forum (WEF). Approximately, 90% of the plastic waste ends up in the oceans and the biggest problem is that plastic takes several years before it gets biodegraded. Concerted efforts are being taken in more than 50 nations to reduce plastic pollution, according to an industry report. The figure below shows that there has been an enormous rise in action in this area since 2014.

Waste management in India involves several players that are part of the value chain. The responsibility of waste management is typically taken up by the municipals/ULBs, formal private firms or the informal sector. While the municipalities/ULBs are low cost players they have less effectiveness as compared to the private and informal sector. While the private sector can significantly improve the situation, it comes at a high cost. The formal sector succeeds on self-financing and is highly complex in its nature but ranks high on effectiveness. The municipalities and the ULBs that have the highest responsibility towards waste management, have a significant performance variation.

The government can levy an environmental tax on all manufacturers of plastic bottles/multi-layered plastics (MLP), based on their production capacity and actual production, at the start of every financial year. Taxes will be collected and maintained in a separate account by the government.

In addition to this, there can be a tax reduction slab as well, based on the quantity of plastics recycled by individual companies. The more they recycle, the more that tax is reduced. If the plastic industry collectively recycles more than 95% of the produced capacity, then they do not have to pay the taxes. Also, a separate tax can be levied on usage of virgin plastic material by the plastic industry. This will encourage them to extensively use recycled plastic in the products manufacturing.

Companies need to take care of end-to-end plastic waste management system and need not pay any additional charges to the government bodies. In addition to this, they have to report the plastic waste quantities, which are taken back from the market and recycled, and also produce a certification for the same at the end of every year.

Blockchain is a public and distributed register shared amongst various participants of a peer-to-peer network and is derived from a chain of blocks chronologically ordered and protected by cryptography.
An estimated 45.7 million people depend on tobacco sector in India for their livelihood, with the sector representing one of the most thriving farming-processing-manufacturing-trading-exporting continuum.

For the first time four key aspects of economic value generation taken into account – immediate effect, type 1 multiplier effect, type 2 multiplier effect and other multiplied economic effects.

Assocham along with TARI (Thought Arbitrage Research Institute) today shared that they have developed an economic model to measure the total cumulative intrinsic economic value generated by a sector over the years. This is done by combining financial reports, econometric and statistical methodologies, NSSO household and enterprise surveys and other government data sets. The methodology, adapted from various multinational organisations such as The World Bank, International Monetary Fund and Indian institutions like the Reserve Bank of India, rests on the fundamental concept of multiplier effect along with computation of the direct impact.

Applying this model to the Indian tobacco sector has revealed a whopping Rs. 11,79,498 crores as the total cumulative intrinsic economic value generation by the sector.

Speaking on the occasion, ASSOCHAM said, “Tobacco sector was chosen as the subject of the study because of its spread right from the farms to the local and the international markets. It cuts across a diverse set of constituents across its entire value chain ranging from farmers who are involved in its cultivation along with farm workers and labourers, the processing units, the transporters, trade channel, manufacturing units, brand owners as well as the exports operations given its lucrative exports status.”

According to Ms Kshama V Kaushik, Director, TARI, the research firm which has conducted the study, “One of the important aspects of this study is that for the first time the economic contribution made by the tobacco sector to India’s economy has...
been quantified. While doing this, the benefits accrued to all the stakeholders in the value chain have been taken into consideration. The cascading effects of the socio-economic benefits of the tobacco industry on other sectors of the economy have been overlooked by the studies which were done so far. Therefore, in the present study, we have adopted the stakeholder approach to identify all market participants of this sector across both demand and supply sides. We have then applied suitable proven methodologies to calculate the economic value generated by each stakeholder group before aggregating the values to compute the total economic value of the sector.

**The Method:**

To calculate the economic value generated by the tobacco sector in India, the study used a two-step approach. First, the total annual value generated by the tobacco sector in 2016-17 was computed. This was then extended to estimating the total cumulative value generated by the sector, over the years, to assess the overall contribution of the sector.

The calculations of multiplier effect use a quantitative economic approach developed by the famous economist and Nobel Prize winner Wassily Leontief in 1941. This technique involves the representation of interdependencies between different branches of a national economy or different regional economies and establishes linkages between various sectors, industries and commodities.

It has been well known that about 45.7 million people in India depend on the tobacco sector for their livelihoods, comprising of 6 million are farmers, 20 million farm labours, 4 million leaf pluckers, 8.5 million working in processing, manufacturing and exports and 7.2 million working in retailing and trading.

However, what has not been assessed by the previous studies is the compounding effect of tobacco sector on the livelihoods of people who indirectly earn from the industry such as people engaged in packaging, warehousing, flavour & fragrance, paper, jute, mentha, areca nut, transporters input industries like fertilizers, pesticides etc.

Tobacco contributes a significant percentage of the total value of commercial crops in India generating huge socio-economic benefits in terms of agricultural employment, farm incomes, revenue generation and foreign exchange earnings.

There is established data that India is a leading tobacco exporter with exports of leaf tobacco and tobacco products contributing around ₹6,000 crores annually in terms of foreign exchange to the government. Out of the total net exports, the unmanufactured tobacco have a significant share amounting to ₹4,173 crores and the balance of around ₹1,830 crores includes tobacco products like cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, etc. India produces tobaccos of different grades and types for various end users, thus providing a one-stop shop for different styles, qualities and price ranges. Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco is the main exportable tobacco produced in India with around 70% of FCV tobacco crop being exported. India accounts for 5% value share of the US$ 12 billion global tobacco leaf export trade. The diversity of Indian tobaccos has enabled the country to export tobacco to over 100 countries across the globe.

However, the economic effect of many other factors associated with the sector have so far been overlooked by earlier studies. Most farmers involved in tobacco production are in the worst farming belts of the country with poor soil quality unfit to grow many other crops. Tobacco growing is highly labour intensive yet remunerative compared to food crops. It can grow on soil of poor fertility and can withstand variations in weather conditions better than other crops, especially in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat. Problems of pests and diseases are much less severe in tobacco than in alternative crops such as cotton, chilies and groundnuts.

Studies also show that West Godavari and Prakasam districts of Andhra Pradesh which are significantly tobacco growing have significantly superior economic indicators than the other comparable districts in the state which grows other crops. Similar results are visible in Hassan and Mysore districts of Karnataka, which are also largely tobacco growing.

Hence, it becomes important to assess the total economic value generated by the tobacco sector in the debate on livelihoods for the people who derive their life’s dependence on the crop, which the present study addresses suitably by assessing the quantifiable economic contribution of the tobacco sector to the country’s economy.
In India’s quest for Energy Security, through a New Route, SAGE, a Global Consortium, is developing a $4.5 Billion world’s deepest Common Carrier Natural Gas Pipeline, directly from Oman to Gujarat coast in India, through the Arabian Sea.

(A route via Oman is being looked at, in order to explore options to import gas from UAE/Saudi Arabia/Iran/Turkmenistan/Qatar, a region with 2500 TCF Gas Reserves).

Gas Qty: 31.1 mmscmd under a 20/25 years Long-Term Gas Supply Contract.
Pipeline tariff: USD 1.75 to 2.00 per mmbtu range.

Fueling India’s ‘Make in India’ plans and Gas based Economy vision by this path-breaking infrastructure Project, for higher economic growth.

Meeting needs of Power/Fertilizer Industry for affordably priced gas, while moving to a low carbon economy, after Paris Climate Change Deal. Increasing gas share in Energy basket will create a demand of 800/900 mmscmd gas.

Alternative & safer route to bring/swaps Turkmenistan/Russian & other region’s Gas to India Gujarat coast. There have been new gas discoveries in Oman/UAE/ Saudi Arabia too.

Gas Pipelines are more competitive than LNG upto a distance of 2500/3000 kms, due to high cost of gas liquefaction/transportation/re-gasification (5-6 USD / mmbtu).

Annual saving of USD one billion approx. (Rs.6000/7000 Cr.) in comparison with similar quantity LNG import.

A Reconnaissance Survey already done in 2013 by Fugro OSAE for Oman-India route.

DNV-GL, Norway / Engineers India Ltd. (EIL) / SBI Capital Markets Ltd. confirmed Project Feasibility.

GOI/MOPNG diplomatic & political support required to move Project on Fast Track.

SAGE
Middle East to India
Deepwater Gas Pipeline

South Asia Gas Enterprise
(Siddho Mal Group)
A-6, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001
Ph: +91-11-23324245 / 43581237
E-mail: siddhomalage@vsnl.net
www.sage-india.com
## International Exhibitions

### June 2019 to December 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibition</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>India pavilion at Iran Agrofood 2019</strong></td>
<td>We are delighted to inform you that “ASSOCHAM” with the support from Department of Commerce, Govt. of India is organizing India pavilion at Iran Agrofood 2019 during June 18-21, 2019. Iran Agrofood is the largest industry event of its kind in Asia. It’s Asia’s best platform to connect to the regions rapidly expanding food processing, agriculture and value addition industries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>India pavilion at 6th Agritec Africa</strong></td>
<td>ASSOCHAM with the support from Department of Commerce, Govt. of India is organizing India pavilion at 6th Agritec Africa. The International Exhibition &amp; Conference on Agriculture Technologies will be organized during 19-20-21 June 2019 at Kenyatta International Exhibition Centre, Nairobi, Kenya. Total 175 companies from 25 countries are expected to participate in this exhibition.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>India pavilion at 30th Malaysia Pack and Foodpro 2019</strong></td>
<td>We are delighted to inform you that “ASSOCHAM” with the support from Department of Commerce, Govt. of India is organizing India pavilion at 30th Malaysia Pack and Foodpro 2019. The International Exhibition on Packaging &amp; Labelling, Food Processing Machinery and Equipment Exhibition will be organized during 18-21 July 2019 at PWTC, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. More than 500 companies from 25 countries are expected to participate in this exhibition.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>India National Pavilion at DSEI 2019</strong></td>
<td>We are pleased to inform you that, ASSOCHAM India’s Apex Chamber of Commerce &amp; Industry, is organizing the “INDIA NATIONAL PAVILION” at DSEI 2019 from 10th - 13th September, 2019 at the ExCeL, Royal Victoria Dock, 1 Western Gateway, London E16 1XL. The world leading event that connects governments, national armed forces, industry thought leaders and the global defence &amp; security supply chain on an unrivalled scale.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>India pavilion at World Food Moscow 2019</strong></td>
<td>We are delighted to inform you that “ASSOCHAM” with the support from Department of Commerce, Govt. of India is organizing India pavilion at World Food Moscow 2019 during September 24 - 27, 2019. India export business to Russia is worth US$ 2,113.39 during 2017 - 2018. There are good opportunities for Indian companies to expand their business to Russia.</td>
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<td>India Pavilion at Iraq Agrofood 2019</td>
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<td>We are delighted to inform you that “ASSOCHAM” with the support from Department of Commerce, Govt. of India is organizing India pavilion at Iraq Agrofood 2019 during 30th September-03rd October, 2019. Iraq Agro-Food has marked its position in the region as a leading exhibition for the Agro-food products and technology, with nine successful shows under its belt. In its 10th edition, Iraq Agro-Food will underpin market demand and opportunities and will cover all aspects of the food production cycle from harvesting to manufacturing, packaging, and distribution.</td>
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<tr>
<th>India Pavilion at 39th Edition of Hong Kong Electronics Fair 2019</th>
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<tr>
<td>ASSOCHAM is pleased to announce a delegation to participate at the 39th Edition of Hong Kong Electronics Fair 2019, 13 to 16 October, organised by Hong Kong Trade Development Council (HKTDC), with the support of Ministry of Commerce, Government of India.</td>
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<tr>
<th>India Pavilion at Agri Technica, Hanover, Germany</th>
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<tr>
<td>ASSOCHAM with the support of Department of Commerce, Govt. Of India is organizing India Pavilion at Agri Technica, Hanover, Germany. The International Exhibition on Agriculture Technologies will be held from 10th to 16th November, 2019 at the convention center in Hannover, Germany. About 2,800 exhibitors from 52 countries are expected to participate in this exhibition.</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 November - 21 November, 2019, Thailand</td>
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<tr>
<th>organizing India Pavilion at BAPA FoodPro International Expo, Bangladesh</th>
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<tr>
<td>ASSOCHAM with the support of Department of Commerce, Govt. Of India is organizing India Pavilion at BAPA FoodPro International Expo, Bangladesh. This event showcases product from Food &amp; Beverage industry. Discussions, demonstrations and debates will attract visitors eager to find products insights and intelligence that will keep them at the top of their game. Bangladesh Agro Processors’ Association jointly organizes this expo with Extreme Exhibition &amp; Event Solution Ltd. who are one of the leading expo organizer of Bangladesh. Participation from more than 20 countries is expected where around 200 exhibitors will come up to exhibit their products &amp; services.</td>
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<th>India Pavilion at Food Africa, Cairo, Egypt</th>
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<tr>
<td>ASSOCHAM with the support of Department of Commerce, Govt. Of India is organizing India Pavilion at Food Africa, Cairo, Egypt. The International Exhibition on Food Products and Technologies will be held during 9-10-11 December, 2019 at Egypt International Exhibition Center, Cairo, Egypt. About 400 exhibitors from 35 countries are expected to participate in this exhibition.</td>
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### Forthcoming Events
**June – July 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-21 June</td>
<td>India Pavilion at Iran Agrofood 2019</td>
<td>Tehran International Permanent Fairgrounds, Iran</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-21 June</td>
<td>India Pavilion at 6th Agritec Kenya</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
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<td>21 June</td>
<td>Pharma Expo</td>
<td>Baddi</td>
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<td>26 June</td>
<td>National Summit Investors Protection, Education and Awareness</td>
<td>Hotel Le-Meridien, New Delhi</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 June</td>
<td>Emerging Trends on Geospatial Technologies</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
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<td>26th June</td>
<td>National Conference on GST</td>
<td>Bengaluru</td>
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<td>26 June</td>
<td>Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) WIPO-ASSOCHAM-IPO Roving Seminar</td>
<td>Hotel Hindustan International, Kolkata</td>
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<td>28 June</td>
<td>National Conference on Vision 2030 for Education</td>
<td>Hotel Royal Plaza, New Delhi</td>
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<td>3 July</td>
<td>IP Conclave and IPTSE Awards : Role of IP in Building the Nation</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 July</td>
<td>3rd ICT Startups Awards : New Era ICT Start-Ups</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
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<td>5 July</td>
<td>Industry-Media Interaction On Union Budget 2019-20</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
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<td>6 July</td>
<td>Post Budget Conference</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
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<td>6 July</td>
<td>Health and Medical Expo</td>
<td>Jalandhar</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 July</td>
<td>IBC Conference</td>
<td>Bengaluru</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 July</td>
<td>The EduMeet 2019 (Education and Employability) &amp; Education Excellence Awards</td>
<td>Hotel Hyatt Regency, Kolkata</td>
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<tr>
<td>18-21 July</td>
<td>Malaysia Pack and Food Pro</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 July</td>
<td>ASSOCHAM International Conference cum Awards on Civil Aviation and Cargo</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 July</td>
<td>IBC Conference</td>
<td>Chennai</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 July</td>
<td>Conference on Cold Chain</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 July</td>
<td>International Conference on Electric Mobility</td>
<td>Hotel Le-Meridien, New Delhi</td>
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Connect with ASSOCHAM on Social Media

In an effort to improve our message, member engagement & visibility, the ASSOCHAM is proud to announce our presence on social media! Now you can stay up-to-date on upcoming seminars, conventions and networking opportunities. For all necessary information and updates on regular basis check our:

Twitter - @ASSOCHAM4India

LinkedIn - ASSOCHAM (The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India)
Thriving Together

The Group’s social vision is enshrined in the 3Es (Environment, Education, Empowerment & Health) which have become the guiding principles of our Corporate Social Value initiatives.

In everything we do, there is a strong commitment to a wider, all-round social progress, as well as to sustainable development that balances the needs of the present with those of the future.