Mr. B.K. Goenka, President, ASSOCHAM at the India – Maldives Business Forum with H.E. Mr. Ibrahim Mohamed Solih, President of the Republic of Maldives, Mr. Suresh Prabhu, Minister of Commerce & Industry and Civil Aviation and Mr. Hardeep S. Puri, Minister of State (I/C) for Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).

Mr. R. K. Singh Minister of State (I/C) for Power, New & Renewable Energy Government of India along with Mr. B. K. Goenka, President ASSOCHAM.
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Wish all the members of the ASSOCHAM family a very happy new year 2019!

I am encouraged to share that the year augurs well for the Indian economy. Recent indicators from The World Bank, ADB and Central Statistics Office show a growth rate of 7.2%. Further, for the next 2 years, a growth rate of 7.5% is expected, attributed to an upswing in consumption and investment. India will continue to be the fastest growing major economy in the world, according to the January 2019 Global Economic Prospects report released by the World Bank.

Several indicators of activity – manufacturing growth, investments, exports, etc., have all contributed to this remarkable growth. ASSOCHAM has played a key role in providing recommendations, research, industry perspectives, across various sectors. ASSOCHAM continues to provide actionable suggestions in interactions with stakeholders. Through our reconstituted national councils, we have initiated the formulation of roadmaps across sectors.

One notable meeting was with our Hon’ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji this month to share the liquidity concerns of NBFCs and HFCs. The sector is key to the economy as it spans various sectors and serves as an extension, providing credit to the last mile. As a follow up, ASSOCHAM also shared its suggestions with RBI Governor, highlighting key measures that would enable the sector to tide over the liquidity crisis and provide the necessary impetus to investor confidence.

We continue to work in areas related to Entrepreneurship, Women Empowerment, Digitization, Sustainability, and, development of East and North-Eastern States. My team is also in the process of proposing a long-term meaningful engagement in the North-East to help boost its entrepreneurs, youth and women. We have initiated our interface with the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER) and other departments of the government and are formulating possible areas of cooperation.

ASSOCHAM and its members are committed to supporting these initiatives to take industry to the next growth level.

Thank you

(Balkrishan Goenka)
GMR Varalakshmi Foundation organizes valedictory function of its Silver Jubilee at Rajam

Vivek Abhinav
Associate Manager – Policy Advocacy & Corp. Affairs,
GMR Group

GMR Varalakshmi Foundation (GMRVF), the CSR Arm of GMR Group, organised the valedictory function of its Silver Jubilee, amidst much enthusiasm at Rajam in Andhra Pradesh on the 10’th of December, 2018. Rajam happens to be the origin of the GMR Varalakshmi Foundation activities. The Foundation has achieved a landmark by completing 25 years of service to the society through several sustainable developmental initiatives.

Mr. Ratan N. Tata, Chairman, Tata Trusts, graced the occasion as the Chief Guest. Also present were the members from GMRVF Board under the chairmanship of Mr. GM Rao, Chairman, GMR Group among other Government and GMR officials.

On this auspicious occasion, Mr. Ratan N. Tata visited the GMR Institute of Technology, Sri GCSR Degree College, GMR Varalakshmi DAV Public School, Seethamalakshmi DAV Public School, GMR Varalakshmi CARE Hospital, Nagavalli Institute of Rural Entrepreneurship Development, among other facilities run by GMRVF at Rajam.

Mr. Tata lauded the efforts taken by GMRVF towards bringing in significant sustainable improvement in the society and contributions of the Foundation spanning 25 years in different fields including Education, Health Care, Empowerment and Livelihood and Community Development.

GMRVF has come up a long way in serving the community at its various locations across the country in line with the vision of Mr. G M Rao, Chairman – GMR Group, who believes in the philosophy of giving back to the society.

On the occasion, Mr. GM Rao said, “We are happy to have with us Mr. Ratan N Tata, who is a noted entrepreneur and an eminent philanthropist of India. GMRVF was formed with an objective to de-
velop social infrastructure and enhance the quality of life of communities around the locations that has the Group’s presence. And today I am happy to say that we have not left any stone unturned to achieve this goal over the last 25 years and I want to take a pledge in front of Mr. Tata and other dignitaries that we would continue to serve the society with same zeal and enthusiasm. And, I am Grateful to Society for giving us the opportunity to serve them.”

Mr. Rao’s passion for serving the under-served community reflected when he said, “Individual Social Responsibility or ISR is the moral duty of every individual to give back to the society. Providing skill and imparting education are the best tools for eradicating poverty as it changes lives of an entire family forever. We at GMR are committed to this, and Social Responsibility is one of the core values adopted by GMR Group for itself.”

All the activities of GMRVF are undertaken through and thorough study and analysis of the problems of the communities. Subsequently, the Foundation works closely with the community to overcome the hurdles that are affecting their lives. With its interventions in the areas of Education, Health, Livelihoods and Community Development through its Foundation, GMR Group is touching the lives of lakhs of people. It is the resolve of the Group to support the Government in making India as one of the leading Nations in the World by creating both physical and social infrastructure and the Group seeks to be a key contributor in the inclusive growth of the Nation.

With its 25 years of unstinted social commitment amidst challenges, GMRVF is committed to inclusive growth, with a vision to ‘Creating Tomorrow Together’.

**About GMR Varalakshmi Foundation**

GMR Varalakshmi Foundation (GMRVF), is the Corporate Social Responsibility arm of the GMR Group. Its objectives are to develop social infrastructure and enhance the quality of life of communities around the locations that has the Group’s presence. This non-profit (Section 8) company has its own professional staff selected from top academic and social work institutions, is governed by a Board chaired by Group Chairman, GMR Group.
ASSOCHAM delegation met PM over NBFC, HFC Liquidity issues

Addressing the press conference ASSOCHAM president Mr. B K Goenka along with past-president Mr. Sunil Kanoria and secretary general, Mr Uday Kumar Varma after meeting Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.

ASSOCHAM president, Mr Balkrishan Goenka met Prime Minister Narendra Modi along with a delegation comprising representatives of non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) and housing finance companies (HFCs) to flag key concern of liquidity crunch arising out of stringent regulations imposed on both sectors.

Mr Goenka said that the Hon'ble Prime Minister gave a very patient hearing to each of the members of the delegation. The Prime Minister after hearing the issues raised in the meeting said that the genuine concerns of the industry would be addressed by the Government.

Some of the major issues raised by ASSOCHAM President in the memorandum given to the Prime Minister include:

1. Regulation with the objective of aligning it with that for banks is leading to overregulation where NBFCs are being regulated like banks. This is hampering the growth of the unique NBFC model of lending which has successfully withstood the adverse scenario like the 2008 global crisis and the recent liquidity crisis. This has allowed NBFCs to venture into funding the unfunded where “flexibility and adaptability” are the very important.

2. NBFCs Need the Regulator to also play the role of a Developer: Regulation and Development go hand in hand. While the regulatory framework has been dynamic and evolving, the important element of “development” has not been fully addressed. NBFCs and HFCs provided 35% of incremental credit to the economy and thus are critical for our growth.

3. Liquidity Relief Measures:
   a. Minimum Holding Period (MHP) should be reduced to three months for loans having maturity of 2-5 years
   b. MUDRA norms for refinancing NBFCs need to be changed to make them viable and acceptable to small and medium NBFCs. This shall also give a tremendous boost to the growth of MUDRA in meeting its desired objectives
   c. Systemically Important NBFCs (those having asset base of Rs. 500 cr and above) have built a large retail customer base across the country. They are subject to the most stringent regulation at par with deposit taking NBFCs. So, Systemically Important NBFCs must be allowed to accept public deposits.
   d. RBI should consider providing liquidity window for NBFCs/ HFCs against sale of secured loans by taking appropriate margin on these secured loans. RBI/ NHB line to NBFCs/ HFCs can be at a higher rate. This will help restore confidence in the sector.
   e. To revive HFC lending, especially towards individual home loans, all HFCs should be permitted access to NHB refinance facility. Towards this, applicant HFCs should
be given up to 31 December 2020 to comply with the requirement that individual home loans should be more than 50% of the HFC’s assets.

f. For further expansion of credit of NBFCs in sectors like infrastructure, SME, Housing and Agriculture it is necessary that NBFCs have access to various crucial databases on par with banks. Access to the CRIL database, Adhaar database and GST database will help lower the credit cost the benefit of which can be passed on to the borrowers.

g. In the context of exposure to ECBs and other borrowings, ECB end-use restrictions should be relaxed to free up space in the Group Borrowing Limits (GBL) of domestic banks. Non-Housing Finance and Non-Infra Finance NBFCs should be allowed to raise ECBs – both Foreign Currency and INR.

h. MF exposures to NBFCs and HFCs are currently 25% and 15%. SEBI needs to keep this constant and not reduce or else the sector will face stress.

i. Life insurance companies have a limit of 25% to BFSI portfolio. This includes equity exposures. On the other hand, 50% is G-Sec exposure. In line with the trend in the economy, G-sec exposure can be reduced and BFSI exposure can be increased.

j. Pension funds have 45-65% exposure to G-Sec / SDLs and 20-45% to corporate bonds. As above, this amount to corporate bonds should be increased.

k. Withholding tax exemption for Masala Bonds to be extended by another year.

l. Risk weightage for NBFCs (other than Asset Finance Companies (AFCs) and Infrastructure Finance Companies (IFCs) which are already lower) should be reduced to 20% for AAA, 30% for AA etc in line with the weightage to AFCs and IFCs.

m. The arrangement of treating bank funding to NBFCs and HFCs for on-lending to the priority sector be treated as priority sector lending for banks, be restored.

n. Maintain RBI’s existing ALM norms till normalcy is restored.

4. Taxation:

a. TDS on interest income: Every non individual borrower is required to deduct TDS @ 10% of the interest component in every EMI repaid to a NBFC. This creates an operational nightmare for the NBFCs, borrowers and the IT department. This goes against the Government’s thrust on increasing the Ease of Doing Business. It further, affects the liquidity for NBFCs without any additional benefit to the Government. NBFCs are the only financial institutions who are facing this problem.

Suggestion:

- NBFCs, like banks and other FIs, should be exempted from TDS on interest income u/s 194A of the Income Tax Act 1961.

b. TDS on lease rentals - Leasing is an effective tool for asset creation widely used world over. In India the lease rental paid by the lessee is subject to TDS @ 2%. This effectively means TDS on the cost of the asset given on lease which is totally imprudent and once again reduces the ease of doing business.

c. NBFCs are being forced to recognize income on stressed loans (NPAs) on accrual basis and pay tax on it, which totally defies financial prudence. Once again NBFCs are the only FIs who are facing this problem.

Suggestion:

- Lease rentals in case of movable assets like automobiles, equipment, tractors etc should be exempt from the provision of TDS u/s 194 I of The Income Tax Act 1961.

- NBFCs, like banks and other FIs, should be covered u/s 43D of The Income Tax Act, 1961 so as to allow us to recognize income on NPAs only when it is received and not on accrual basis.

5. NBFCs Willing to Convert to Banks

Some of the NBFCs have grown and expanded their operations across the country. For them converting to banks is a desirable and achievable goal. Though, prevailing regulation do not prohibit NBFCs from converting to banks, but the process and rigour is a long and complicated one, and licences are not forthcoming.

Suggestions

- Application from a NBFC to convert to a bank should be treated differently from any other application for banking licence.

- Since NBFCs are already subject to both onsite and offsite inspection and regular submission of returns to RBI, due diligence of NBFC Application for a banking licence should be less time consuming.
The Government is working on ideas to not just expedite the patent applications filed by female innovators but also reward them to promote women entrepreneurship in the country, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr Suresh Prabhu said at an ASSOCHAM event held in New Delhi yesterday evening.

“The draft patent rules are in the process of being notified and in that women applicants can get their patent applications expedited and protected,” said Mr Prabhu while addressing an ASSOCHAM - CIPAM-ERICSSON IPRISM Awards on IP Film Making and conference on Anti-counterfeiting & Piracy.
He added, “To encourage women innovation entrepreneurs we are making some other ideas to work not to just expedite but (also) reward.”

Assuring the industry of government’s support, Mr Prabhu who is also the Union Minister for Civil Aviation said, “We would partner with ASSOCHAM and work together very aggressively and invite ASSOCHAM’s secretary general to my office on Friday to work out proper structured agenda.”

He conceded that counterfeiting and fakes are being experienced in many spheres and all kinds of products, services and ideas which violates the basic principle of honouring intellectual properties.

“Any kind of innovation or any intellectually driven ideas which finally results into a product or service has to be protected, if we do not protect it, you will not get new ideas and the world will not progress,” said Mr Prabhu addressing the delegates at ASSOCHAM conference.

The Union Minister further said, “We in India are extremely supportive of this idea, have been constantly making laws.” He also informed that his ministry was working out various programs by which all products can be grouped together to ensure that the menace of counterfeiting and piracy can be properly addressed. “If we respect and protect then only can we assure promotion of new ideas in the world.”

Amid others who addressed the ASSOCHAM conference included - Mr Rajiv Aggarwal, joint secretary, DIPP; Mr Sandeep Marwah, director, AAFT; Mr Pravin Anand, managing partner, Anand and Anand; Ms Monica Magnusson, vice president-IPR Policy, Ericsson; Mr Rahul Krishna, VP & Head Legal, Ericsson India and ASSOCHAM secretary general, Mr Uday Kumar Varma.
ASSOCHAM Gujarat Council organised Conference on Strengthening MSME’s Ecosystem In Food Processing under the campaign of “MSME Support and Outreach Campaign” on 7th December 2018 at Panjim.

This is with reference to nationwide initiative of Government of India - a campaign being launched by D/0 Financial Services in 100 districts for strengthening the ecosystem for MSMEs and to raise awareness among entrepreneurs and promote various MoFPI schemes viz. Agro Processing Clusters, Unit Scheme, Scheme For Creation of Backward and Forwarded Linkages, Cold Chain, and Quality Assurance Infrastructure, intense drive to facilitate food safety registration licensing under FSS Act and encourage employee Social Security benefits under Jan Dhan, PMSBY, PMJJBY, EPF, ESIC, PMRPY for existing units.

The conference was inaugurated by Mr. Suresh Prabhu, Hon’ble Union Minister, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, GoI other dignitaries on dais where Mr. Manguirish Pai Raikar, Chairman – MSME, ASSOCHAM National Council; Ms. Kamakshi S Pai, General Manager, NABARD Regional Office, Goa ; Mr. Levinson Martins, Collector, North Goa District Collectorate ; Mr. Suyash Asthana, Deputy General Manager, State Bank of India, Panji Module Mr. Vipul Gajingwar, Regional Head, ASSOCHAM Gujarat Council.

The session marked presence of key stakeholders from, Food Processing, MSME companies, consultants, Govt representatives, R&D institutes, professionals; Agri & Food retails companies, etc.
ASSOCHAM had organised the Round Table Discussion with Mr. R.K. Singh Hon’ble Minister of State (I/C) for Power, New & Renewable Energy on December 17, 2018.

Industry presented core concerns relating to Thermal generation, Transmission, Distribution, Gas based Plants, Captive plants, and Hydropower

Mr. R.K. Singh, Hon’ble Minister for Power, New & Renewable Energy was the Chief Guest at the Discussion. Mr. A.K. Bhalla, IAS Secretary to Govt of India Ministry of Power and Mr. Anand Kumar IAS Secretary to Govt of India Ministry of New & Renewable Energy also attended the meeting.

PSU were represented by Mr. Deepak Amitabh, CMD PTC India, Mr. Balraj Joshi CMD NHPC, Mr. Rathis Kumar ED NHPC, Rajeey Vishnoi, Executive Director THDC, Mr. S.N. Verma MD UJVNL and NTPC Ltd.


The key issues discussed include:

A. GENERATION

LIQUIDITY STRESS

Payment of Regulatory Dues:

a. Reimbursement of carrying cost if the awards are disputed and challenged

b. Enforcement of the procedure for treatment of “Incontestable Change in Law” events as defined by MoP and sent to CERC as Advisory in Sept’18.

c. Full recovery of coal cost

d. Appointment of members of commission and appellate tribunal. Section 111 of the Act provides for disposal of appeals within 180 days but appeals remain pending for years due to delays in appointment of members.
Payment by Discoms:

a. Defined payment mechanism for Discoms based on FIFO principle
b. Default Payment security mechanism/escrow mechanism to be created.

Release of Mega Benefits:

a. Release of all securities (incl cheque payments) towards Mega Benefits.
b. Release benefits for all 25 Plants totaling 32 GWs linking it to commissioning of 1000MW capacity, irrespective of PPAs

COAL Issues:

a. Pass through of higher coal cost due to shortfall of linkage coal (after March’17) till shortfall continues
b. Reimbursement of additional coal transportation cost in absence of rakes (roads/washeries, rail cum road mode)
c. Equitable allocation: Available coal as well as rakes should be proportionately and equitably distributed between state plants, central plants and IPPs/CPPs
d. Time bound implementation of recommendation made by High-level committee regarding non-lapsing of coal linkage quantity for 3 months
e. Extend coal swapping to IPPs to increase transportation efficiency in supply of coal
f. Time bound mechanism for commencing additional coal supply on signing new PPAs (bid only once for procurement of PPA and linkage should be granted)
g. Special Forward E-auction: Atleast60% of total e-auction coal should be scheduled for power sector through structural and periodic policy directives
h. Acceptance of L/C for E-auction and supplies through road
i. Expedite Shakti scheme to provide linkage to plants without long term PPAs (for ST PPAs or exchange power)

DEMAND CREATION FOR STRESSED CAPACITY:

a. Facilitate aggregation of procurement of power, MoP’s scheme to auction 3000 MW Med-Term PPAs in multiple rounds
b. 18 GW capacity should be deferred and current stranded capacity provided available coal linkage to fulfill PPA obligations of these plants to provide cheaper power to the consumers. No new plant be awarded against to-be retired capacity of CPSUs with time-bound retiring of 48GW capacity, before expiry of deadline for meeting environmental norms [Rs 20,000 Cr saving].
c. As an immediate measure, Govt. to stress on more ‘Case-4 Bidding’ (Tolling Agreement). Allocate the coal of non-operable, low efficiency plants through bidding.

B. POWER DISTRIBUTION

Financial Reforms

a. Liquidation of Accumulated Regulatory Assets –Tax Free Bonds for financing Discoms to bring down cost of financing can reduce consumer tariffs and faster liquidation
b. Cost of Financing being a pass-thru in tariffs, concessional funding made available to State Discoms should also be available to Private Discoms
c. Increase in annual RPO targets be linked to annual Demand increase

Regulatory Reforms

a. Cost Reflective Tariffs essential to ensure no build up of Regulatory Assets
- Tariffs to be based on Category wise Cost to Serve
- Reduce tariff by eliminating cross-subsidy and replace
subsidized tariff with DBT.

- Automatic pass-thru be allowed in Retail Tariffs through Power Purchase Adjustment Charges without cap, for generator cost increases

b. Mandate Annual Tariff fixation/ revision from April 1 to avoid build-up of Revenue Gap

- While Generation Tariffs are applicable from Apr 1 irrespective of date of Tariff Order issuance, Retail Tariffs are applicable only from date of Tariff Order issuance

**Distribution Efficiency:**

a. Mandatory PPP (Licensee) in Govt. owned Discoms not meeting Uday Targets

b. PPP in better position to reduce AT&C losses, make dist. tariffs affordable, provide cons. satisfaction with 24x7 power supp. and infuse tech, Capex and capability building under regulatory oversight.

c. PPP Model to be developed with stringent qualification criteria for adoption by States

d. Replicate Delhi PPP model (bidding based on AT&C Losses reduction) nation wide

**C. POWER TRANSMISSION**

a. Better infra planning: Bring state grids planning under central planning framework for seamless planning of downstream and implement GNA planning.

b. Create a 5 L Cr. national transmission programme to be executed over next 10 yrs. to match the renewable and rural electrification programme.

c. Probabilistic methodology instead of deterministic approach for infra setup: Build transmission infra (only 7% of total cost) before demand.

d. Move towards Competitive Model for development – suggestion for inclusion in tariff policy

- Inter-state Transmission System - Tariff for all new inter-state transmission system (ISTS) projects and augmentation of existing ISTS should be determined on the basis of competitive bidding. The exemption from competitive bidding should be limited only to projects of strategic importance.

- Intra-state Transmission System – All new Intra-state transmission system (InSTS) projects above 132 kV shall be developed through competitive bidding by the state government. Within six months from the issuance of the tariff policy, SERCs would notify regulations or amend existing tariff regulations and determine tariff under section 62 only for projects below 132 kV.

e. Project award process to be streamlined: Presently, two stage bidding process comprising of RfQ and RfP is followed, which is to be completed in 145 days as per guidelines issued by MoP. It is submitted that the bidding process be optimised and a singlestage2-envelop process be adopted which can be completed in 72 days. SECI and NTPC have adopted the RfS model, similar model can be employed for awarding transmission projects under competitive route.

f. Separation of CTU and PGCIL: There exists an inherent conflict of interest when the planning function and developing function are vested in the same entity. As per the EA 2003, PGCIL has the dual and conflicting functions of being the planner as CTU and also the developer as PGCIL. PGCIL as planner (CTU) is a member of NCT and ECT and drives the planning process at Regional Standing Committees on Transmission. To address this conflict of interest, CTU (the planner) should be separated from PGCIL (the developer). The function of CTU can be merged with POSOCO, who is the system operator.
MSME - an abbreviation of Micro, Small & Medium enterprises - is the pillar of economic growth in many developed, and developing countries in the world. Often rightly termed as “the engine of growth” for India, MSME has played a prominent role in the development of the country in terms of creating employment opportunities. MSME has employed more than 100 million people, scaling manufacturing capabilities, curtailing regional disparities, balancing the distribution of wealth, and contributing to the GDP. MSME sector forms 8% of GDP. Though India is still facing infrastructural problems, lack of proper market linkages, and challenges in terms of flow of institutional credit, it has seen a tremendous growth in this sector.

The advantage of this sector is it requires less investment, thus creating employment on a large scale, and reducing the employment and underemployment problems. Moreover, this sector has survived almost all threats emerging out of still completion from both domestic and international market. The contribution of MSME to other sectors has been immensely instrumental. It is the biggest employer after agriculture sector, despite the fact that agriculture sector’s contribution to GDP is less than MSME. While it contributes about 45% to manufacturing sector, and perhaps 40% to Exports, it forms the highest share of Employment sector in India, contributing around 69% to it.

India’s Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector has been one of the primary drivers of its economy contributing significantly to the country’s industrial production, exports, and employment. MSMEs play a pivotal role in the socio-economic development by accelerating industrialization in non-traditional and economically backward pockets. India’s shift to the GST regime increases the compliance costs of MSMEs and brings a majority of them into the indirect tax net for the first time. With its compliance system, a structured taxation regime and multiple registrations and returns, the GST regime has the potential to put additional burden on the MSMEs in the short term, thus slowing their growth rates.

MSMEs face a number of challenges including technological obsolescence, supply chain inefficiencies, increasing global competition, uncertain market scenario, and lack of funding. Given these challenges, it is critical to build upon the digital literacy in MSMEs to ensure that they make optimal use of the technology-enabled platforms. With their inherent capabilities to grow, digital ecosystem could be a suitable solution to help truly realize the potential of this sector.

The digital ecosystem is not a piece of software or business model; rather it is a supporting software infrastructure that offers and transports services (applications) and information (knowledge), and so empowers the whole business network.

The prime objective of Summit is to sensitize and encourage MSMEs towards new approach i.e. Cloud Computing for Digital MSME adoption in their production & business process with a view to improve their competitiveness in national & international market. The Summit will focus on empowering MSMEs for better business growth, cultivating smart manufacturing SMEs, digital SMEs, industrial automation for better quality productivity, innovation & invention, channelizing adequate banking finance & investment for business growth, connectivity...
with overseas companies to avail emerging opportunities in Make-In-India related to joint venture, technology transfer and contract manufacturing tie-ups and interface with regulatory bodies, government officials and banks.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF MSMEs

1. Employment Opportunities: MSMEs sector offers a large number of opportunities in the field of manufacturing and service. In the field of retail and manufacturing sector, MSMEs are enabling different and large amount of employment.

2. Focus on customer satisfaction: Primarily, MSMEs manufacturing goods focuses consumer taste and likings. But now a day they produce goods according to the needs or expectations of the customers. So, the MSMEs can be more customer oriented.

3. Minimization of regional imbalance: The MSMEs will utilize the manpower of rural areas so such areas of the nation can equally develop through the running of MSME units in rural areas. So, this is helpful to reduce the regional imbalance.

4. Development of Export: In the global market, there will be a large demand of Indian product like wooden items, other handmade articles etc. So MSMEs have the potential to expand the export of India.

5. Attraction of Foreign Investment: The Indian MSMEs are the growing sectors and their growth rate and return on investment is satisfactory. This sector can attract foreign investment in India, so their growth rate increasing drastically.

A digitally connected India can facilitate in rising social and economic circumstance of people in general through the development of non-agricultural economic activities other than activity gate entry to education, health and monetary services. However, it’s crucial that ICT alone cannot delay leading to the standard development of the nation. The general growth and development can be accomplished through supporting and rising parts, as well as skill, primary infrastructure, overall enterprise surroundings, restrictive surroundings, and so forth. Digital India to possess an enormous scale impact on residents across the country, the digital divide needs to be self-addressed through remaining mile property in far-flung rural areas.

MSMEs fueling the growth of Indian economy, this sector punched noticeable achievement in past few years:

- MSMEs contributed in employment generation in its difference industries & initiatives. (khadi & villages industries sector, MSME Technology sector, credit guarantee fund trust for micro & small enterprise).
- MSME sector has generated about 11.10 crores job in the country.
- MSMEs provides large employment opportunities at lower capital cost then large industries.
- It has taken many new initiatives such as: National SC/ST Hub (which targeted towards developing & supporting eco-system for SC/ST entrepreneurs.)
- Zero defect zero effect (ZED): This scheme promotes the quality manufacturing amongst MSMEs & energy efficient manufacturing.
- National small industries corporation achieved total business of more than Rs 20,000 crores in last four years with net profit before tax is Rs 593 crores (cumulative).
- Sales of khadi products increased to Rs 2.196 crores in 2017-18 from Rs 1081 crore in 2013-14.
- Increase in sales on villages industries from Rs 30,073 crore in 2013-14 to Rs 57,943 crore (provisional) in 2017-18.
- Coir export also reported increase from Rs 1,476 crores in 2013-14 to Rs 2400 crores (provisional) in 2017-18.
- Coir production also increased from 5,42,000 MT to 5,59,400 MT (Provisional) in the last four years.
MeitY has set up Centre for Data Analytics under NIC to counter challenges

The police personnel in India need to be trained in information technology (IT) and be exposed to digital technologies to avoid getting left behind in the era of cyber policing, a top official of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) said at an ASSOCHAM event held in New Delhi.

“The future of smart policing is cyber policing, there is no future of conventional policing, it can only be a guidance but it has to be cyber policing in the future in both real and virtual worlds,” said Mr Sanjay Goel, joint secretary, MeitY while addressing an ASSOCHAM National Seminar on Digital Policing.

Mr Goel who is heading the e-governance division in MeitY also said that Ministry is aware of challenges in data analytics. “My team recognising this has set up a Centre for Data Analytics under NIC (National Informatics Centre) in Delhi itself.”

Considering that there are no boundaries in cyber world, Mr Goel said that this has made policing more challenging and complex. “We are up to the challenge and our security authorities are moving ahead with times and taking the challenge head-on.”

Talking about the digital initiatives of the government, he said, “So far with three governance initiatives and various electronic initiatives, digitalisation we have done, we have been able to ensure flow of information, now we are migrating towards smart policing.”

He said that latest technologies like artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), internet of things (IOTs), robotics and data analytics should be made available to the police
authorities at the site of an emergency as these are the soul of smart policing which should become the new norm.

Noting that these technologies are four decades old, he said, “Now, with increases in computing powers, improvement in tools we have, we are able to tap it and we need to catch up with rapidly changing technology.”

Amid others who addressed the ASSOCHAM seminar included - Dr Lovneesh Chanana, chairman, ASSOCHAM National Council on IT/ITeS and vice-president (Digital Government), SAP India Pvt. Ltd.; Mr Anil Dhawan, co-chairman, ASSOCHAM National Council on Homeland Security and Mr Ankur Sareen, AGM, Networking Embedded Appliance Division Delivery, NEC Technologies.

India’s policing sector has significantly improved by the adoption of new technologies and digitization internal processes. The government’s proactive approach to accelerate the adoption of new technologies is transforming the way traditional methods of policing work. “S.M.A.R.T” Policing is experiencing great progress in shaping a better India.

At State level, there is a very positive outlook towards the new age policing adoption. Delhi, Kerala, Gujarat and Punjab are some of the areas where the adoption of technologies has been significant. The effects of “S.M.A.R.T” Policing have begun to reflect with several private companies coming into play.

Law enforcement and intelligence agencies are always facing complex and constantly evolving criminal activities having multiple facets. Dealing with them requires dynamic data sources which lead to collection of evidence and then on to prosecution.

To decrease the rate of crime and increase the rate of response and investigation, countries around the world have started moving towards the adoption of digital technologies in law enforcement. The introduction of these technologies and smart policing will allow the law enforcement agencies to proactively tackle the anti-social elements who are out to disrupt the orderliness and harmony in the society.

Technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Predictive Analytics, Robotics, Facial Recognition, Intelligent Traffic Management, Information systems and databases, Machine Learning etc. are being utilized to provide an edge to our current policing solutions. These technologies will help our law enforcement agencies to tackle the crimes & criminals on the frontline as well as in providing swift response to any form of emergencies.
ASSOCHAM organized a Business Forum with Hon’ble President of Maldives and the accompanying delegation on 16th December, 2018 at New Delhi.
Interactions

Mr. B.K. Goenka, President, ASSOCHAM addressing the India – Maldives Business Forum.

Mr. Rajiv Jalota, Commissioner of State Tax, Govt. of Maharashtra

Smt. Sungita Sharma, Chief Commissioner of GST & Central Excise, Mumbai Zone

Mr. Ankit Raghav, Joint Director, ASSOCHAM, Smt. Sungita Sharma, Chief Commissioner of GST & Central Excise, Mumbai Zone, Mr. Vineet Agarwal, Member, National Council on Indirect Taxes, ASSOCHAM, Mr. Rajiv Jalota, Commissioner of State Tax, Govt. of Maharashtra and Mr. Satish S, Senior Partner, DAA Consulting

Mr. Suresh Prabhu, Hon’ble Minister of Commerce & Industry and Civil Aviation

Mr. Rahul Varshney – Director - Business Development India, Statkraft India Pvt. Ltd

Mr. Anand Kumar IAS – Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, Mr. A K Bhalla IAS – Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Power, Mr. R. K. Singh – Hon’ble Minister of State (V/C) for Power, New & Renewable Energy Government of India, Mr. B. K. Goenka, President Assocham.
Mr. Amit Khare, IAS, Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India releasing ASSOCHAM PwC Report on VOD in India along with Mr. Uday Kumar Varma, Secretary General, ASSOCHAM, Mr. K. V. Rao, Chairman ASSOCHAM National Council on Entertainment and Media and Vice President, South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Matt Andrews, Counsel, Global Copyright Protection, Netflix and Mr. Frank O’Souza, Partner & Leader Entertainment & Media Sector, PwC India.

Mr. Sakshi Mehra, President, Film Federation of India, Dr. Ashwini Siwal, Assistant Professor, IP and IT laws, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, Mr. Rajiv Aggarwal, IAS, Joint Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Government of India, Ms. Gowree Gokhale, Partner, Nishith Desai Associates, Mr. Amit Dubey, Deputy CTO and National Security Expert, Tech Mahindra, Mr. Vikash Chaudhuri, Scientst C, Ministry of Electronics and IT, Government of India.

Prof. Pravat Kumar Roul, Dean Extension Education, Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology, Mr. Nikunja Kishore Sundaray, IAS, Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India & Prabhari Officer for MSME Development, Mr. H.K. Arora, DGM / Zonal Manager, UCO Bank and Mr. Kanu Charan Dhir, Additional District Magistrate Paradeep.

Mr. Avinash Sharma, Director, ASSOCHAM, Mr. Pratik Jain, Chairman, Special Task force on GST, ASSOCHAM, Dr. John Joseph, Member (Budget), Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) and Mr. Puneet Bansal, Managing Partner, NITYA Tax Associates.
Interactions

Mr. Avinash Sharma, Director, ASSOCHAM, Mr. Pratik Jain, Chairman, Special Task Force on GST, ASSOCHAM, Dr. John Joseph, Member (Budget), Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) and Mr. Puneet Bansal, Managing Partner, NITYA Tax Associates.

(L-R): Mr. Ajit Nath Jha, General Manager, Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Mr. Abhijit Prabhu, General Manager - Wholesale Banking, Saraswat Co-operative Bank Ltd., Mr. Anshuman Khanna, Partner, IvyCap Ventures Advisors Private Limited, Mr. Vivek Belgavi, Partner, PricewaterhouseCoopers Private Limited and Mr. Anurag Saxena, Director, Digital Government, SAP India Private Limited.

Mr. Ambuj Chaturvedi, Chairman, India-Africa Business Promotion Council, ASSOCHAM and Executive Director, Overseas Infrastructure Alliance (I) Pvt. Ltd. (OIA) addressing the "India-Africa Dialogue" organized by ASSOCHAM on 14th December, 2018 at New Delhi.

Dean of African Countries and Ambassador of the State of Eritrea H.E. Mr. Alem Tsehaye Woldemariam addressing the India-Africa Dialogue.

Mr. Manoj K Bharti, Additional Secretary, Economic Diplomacy, Ministry of External Affairs addressing the India-Africa Dialogue.

Mr. Gurjit Singh, Former Ambassador of India to African Countries addressing the India-Africa Dialogue.
Chamber Interactions

Cultural programme organized during the India-Africa Summit

ASSOCHAM Secretary General, Mr. Uday Kumar Varma addressing the India-Africa Dialogue

Mr. Dhaval Raval, Chairman, Agro Food Gujarat Council welcoming Mr. Ashok Kumar, Joint Secretary, MoFPI, GoI at ASSOCHAM Conference on Operation Green.

Mr. Sanjay Prasad, IAS, ACS, Department of Agriculture, Farmers Welfare and Co-operation, GoG addressing the audience at Conference

Mr. Ashok Kumar, Joint Secretary, MoFPI, GoI addressing the audience at Conference

Mr. Vipul Gajingwar, Regional Head, ASSOCHAM Gujarat Council welcoming Mr. K. S. Randhawa, IFS, MD, GAIC, GoG by presenting bouquet at ASSOCHAM Conference on Operation Green.
Join ASSOCHAM @Twitter

We are glad to inform that for better communication, from now onwards ASSOCHAM will also be available on Twitter. The Twitter handle is @ASSOCHAM4India.

Uday Kumar Varma
Secretary General

Kindly follow @ASSOCHAM4India on Twitter for all necessary information and updates on a regular basis. We hope the same would be found quite useful. We also welcome your valued suggestions for further betterment.

THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY OF INDIA
ASSOCHAM Corporate Office: 5, Sardar Patel Marg, Chanakyapuri, Delhi-110 021
Tel: 011-46550568 (Hunting Line) Fax: 011-23017008, 23017009 Email: assocham@nic.in Web: www.assocham.org
“North East Region of India” comprises of contiguous states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura along with Sikkim is gifted with diverse agro-climatic conditions suitable for growing to various cash crops, fruits and vegetables. Agriculture is the main occupation for majority of the populace in this region and experts opine that horticulture is an important sector that is a major contributor to the economies of these states. Food processing industry especially agro-horticultural based has been identified as a thrust area of development. Fruits and vegetables, like banana, pineapple, orange, papaya, lemon, potato, sweet potato, tapioca chilies, turmeric, onion, ginger, bamboo shoot and jack fruit, have good marketing scope in this region if properly harvested, processed and packaged.

As of now there are only a few small scale food processing units operating in the region. The existing food processing units mainly produce like Pickles, Squashes & Juices, Jam & Jelly and some other confectionary items most of which are sold within the region. Bulk of the regions demand for processed food is met by imports from other parts of the country.

In this regard, Ministry of Food Processing Industries,
GoI in association with ASSOCHAM organized Conference on “Startups and MSMEs in Food Processing” at Barapani, Meghalaya on December 11, 2018.

The program was inaugurated by H. E. Mr. Tathagata Roy, Hon’ble Governor of Meghalaya. Other dignitaries present in the Inaugural Session were Dr. Narendra Prakash, Director, ICAR RC for NEH Region, Umiam, Meghalaya, Dr. G kadirvel, Principal Scientist & PI, ICAR RC for NEH Region, Mr. Sajjan Kumar Tharad, Secretary General, Frontier Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Girindra Brahma, Assistant General Manager, SIDBI, Mr. M L Suiam, OSD, Directorate of Food Processing, Government of Meghalaya, Dr. Arnanb Sen, Head, Division of Animal Health, ICAR RC for NEH Region, Umiam, Meghalaya and Mr. Chetan Vij, Assistant Director, ASSOCHAM.

There was participation of about 100 various stakeholders from Public and private sector banks, technology providers, farmers producers organizations, self-help groups, retails companies, food processing units etc.

The event was supported by Ministry of Food Processing Industries, GoI and SIDBI.

The Event was well covered by print, electronic and online media.
Situated in the western region of the India, Maharashtra is one of the most industrialised states in India. The state has maintained a leading position in the industrial sector in the country and is a pioneer in small scale industries. Maharashtra is also known for its largest number of special export promotion zones. Being the second most populous state of the country, it boasts of a large base of skilled and industrial labour, making it an ideal destination for knowledge based and manufacturing sector. Huge investment in SMEs is creating employment opportunities in the state. Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been established to provide an impetus to the industrial sector and give the economy a boost.

The state’s capital Mumbai is the India’s largest city as well as the financial centre which has evolved as a global financial hub. The city is home to several global banking and financial service firms. Pune, another major city of the state, has emerged as the educational hub. It is also one of the largest producers of sugarcane, pomegranates and cotton in the country.

Several policies and initiatives of the Government of Maharashtra have set up the right kind of business climate in the state. These policies promote investors to invest into various sectors of the state with and aim to contribute to the overall economic development. According to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), cumulative Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows in the state of Maharashtra during April 2000 to June 2018 stood at US$ 118.13 billion.

The Government of Maharashtra had given emphasis on promoting entrepreneurship in Maharashtra. The Women Entrepreneurs Policy 2017 has been launched to encourage participation of women entrepreneurs and improve the women entrepreneurship from the current 9 per cent to 20 per cent. The Maharashtra State is first in India to have a separate policy for Women entrepreneurs. Maharashtra became the 1st State to unveil Aerospace and Defence manufacturing policy and FinTech policy aimed at spurring job creation. Maharashtra has the distinction of being the most industrialized state in the country.

It is also the pioneer in small scale industries. It attracts industrial investment from both domestic as well as foreign institutions. Maharashtra has time and again showed its progressive nature and the new Maharashtra of today is walking on the path of sustainable development step by step.

In view of the above, ASSOCHAM with the support of Government of Maharashtra organized

ENTREPRENEURS & STARTUP SUMMIT 2018

Standing (L-R): Mr. Mayank Patel, Chief Executive Officer, Centre for Advancing and Launching Enterprises (CrAdLE), Mr. Vinay Sharma, Managing Director, Oil Field Warehouse & Services Ltd, Mr. Monojit Bose, Chief Knowledge Officer, Pune Smart City Development Corporation Limited, Mr. Raman Aggarwal, Chairman, Finance Industry Development Council (FIDC) & Sr. Vice President & Head - Corporate Affairs, Srei Equipment Finance Limited and Ms. Rachana Bhusari, Vice President – SME, National Stock Exchange of India Limited.
“Entrepreneurship & Start-up Summit 2018” on Friday, 14th December, 2018 in Pune.

The ASSOCHAM along with the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII) prepared a Knowledge Paper with the theme “Invent, Innovate and Implement” which was released on the occasion.

During the Inaugural Session, Mr. Monojit Bose, Chief Knowledge Officer, Pune Smart City Development Corporation Limited, blessed the attendees with his expert vision on entrepreneurship on various important topics like the importance of Entrepreneurship in India, Entrepreneurship as a tool for creation of jobs, Encouragement to youth to become Entrepreneurs, various schemes which helps the entrepreneurs in establishing their business setup and units and many more. He also appreciated the response of the Central Government for promoting entrepreneurship with such a supportive, measurable, aggressive and continuously evolving mechanism and the various schemes which the Government of India has launched for the Entrepreneurs with the other important stakeholders like SIDBI through Startup Mitra Scheme, Standup Mitra, Udyami Mitra, and banks through MUDRA Loans etc.

Some of his recommendations are:

With the Government of India embarking on the mission to develop 100 Smart Cities, the Smart City Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in each of these cities could be made the nodal agency for promoting and supporting entrepreneurship and start ups.

Pune Smart City Development Corporation Limited (PSCDCL)- the SPV for Pune Smart City, through its subsidiary, Pune Idea Factory Foundation (PIFF) is focusing on innovation and start ups in the city of Pune and as part of that has organized hackathons, working with various departments in the government to provide opportunities to start ups and recently has formally tied up with the Centre for Innovation, Incubation and Linkage (CIIL) of Pune University. There are several other initiatives which are in the pipeline, including providing small ticket work orders to start ups directly based on a competition (we are working on getting the approvals for this), establishing tinkering labs etc.

If every Smart City SPV in the country were to have a dedicated focus on Start ups/Entrepreneurship and initiate measures the way Pune Smart City is doing or something similar, we believe it will provide a great deal of fillip to the start up ecosystem and promote entrepreneurship in a big way.
Inaugural Address by Mr. Somireddy Chandramohan Reddy, Hon’ble Agriculture Minister, Government of Andhra Pradesh India is the largest producer of spices, pulses, milk, tea, cashew and jute; and the 2nd largest producer of wheat, rice, fruits and vegetables, sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds. India is currently the world’s 4th largest producer of agrochemicals. India has the largest livestock population of around 512 million. India has the 10th-largest arable land resources in the world with 161 million tonnes. With 20 agri-climatic regions, all 15 major climates in the world exist in India. The country also possesses 46 of the 60 soil types in the world. Growth in Gross Value Added (GVA) by agriculture and allied sectors is estimated at 3.0 per cent in 2017-18. Strategic geographic location and proximity to food importing nations favor India in terms of exporting processed food. India is one of the largest manufacturers of farm equipment such as tractors, harvesters and tillers. India accounts for nearly one-third of the overall tractor production, globally. Income is the most relevant measure to assess farmers’ economic well being and sectoral transformation. The crises and distresses plaguing the sector endanger the very livelihoods and welfare of the farmers. The State of Andhra Pradesh has been the progressive state which has achieved 97 per cent growth in agriculture income: from 1.28 lakh crore in 2013-14 to 2.53 lakh crore in 2017-18. This remarkable growth in agriculture sector was possible as the government had effectively addressed the problem of irrigation. The state has linked the rivers, ensured the rise in groundwater table, encouragement of micro irrigation systems, farmers to shift to horticulture

The Challenges faced by the farming community in the coming years have been highlighted for devising relevant pathway and strategies to enhance the income. Yield enhancement followed by cost reduction, fair price realization and risk adaption has been identified as the potential pathway for doubling income. Farmers’ income from crop production, livestock farming, wages and non-farm activities is an outcome of synergy and convergence between technology, extension, institutions and policies to achieve the set target. Indian agriculture needs a relook with a special focus on farm income through productivity/efficiency enhancement coupled with cost reduction, better price realization and income risk coverage to be on the track of DFI by 2022. The study also furnished strategies for doubling the income of wheat/barley producers focusing on varietal adoption, resource conservation technologies, diversification/intensification/relay cropping.
pest and disease management in vulnerable regions, and cost reducing technologies.

Farmers are at the epicenter of Indian economy and their livelihood upliftment is a step towards holistic development of the nation. Past strategy for development of the agriculture sector in India has focused primarily on raising agricultural output and improving food security. The net result has been a 45 per cent increase in per person food production, which has made India not only food self-sufficient at aggregate level, but also a net food exporting country.

To ensure the increase of the income of farmers’ and improve life of farmers’, the State has being focusing on leveraging technologies. The focus on organic farming, wherein the state has implemented 131 clusters and 160 new clusters had been identified. Inclusive economic growth and usage of technology to benefit the small and marginal farmers in the State. To bring new technologies in Agriculture Sector, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has signed an MoU with Iowa University (leading university in the world in agricultural research) in the US. The Government of Andhra Pradesh aims at food security, nutrition security, and fodder security. The introduction of massive technological intervention the Agricultural Sector in the State of Andhra Pradesh has recorded an astounding growth of 25.56% which is five times the national average growth. The state has being the first state in implementing micro irrigation.

Regarding the doubling farmers’ the state government has recorded a high growth rate in agriculture and allied sectors. The major allocations in the agriculture budget is for linkage of agriculture and allied sectors with MGNREGA. The State Government is committed to improve marketing their produce to support and increase the farmers’ income.

Theme Address was done by Dr. Dr. V. Damodara Naidu, Vice-Chancellor & Chairman, ANGR Agricultural University. Followed by we had the release of ASSOCHAM Knowledge Report on Doubling Farmers Income.

The Program was attended by 150 delegates, attended by Farmers, Farmers Producing Organization, Agri Industries, Professors, Government of Andhra Pradesh Agriculture Department. The program was sponsored by ITC, NABARD, SBI, Indian Bank, Karnataka Bank, Andhra Bank, Union Bank of India.
An Interview

Min Sung, Ko, CEO, Hanguk Mold

Hanguk Mold is a company that manufactures automobile plastic injection molds. The products are various from the complicated ultra-precision to large ones for the interior and exterior parts of vehicles such as bumper and instrument panel. Our main domestic clients are Hyundai Motors and Kia Motors, and we also work with international clients in the United States, Japan, Russia, India and more. We have various patents and new technologies to cultivate the sustainable management activities and development of new projects.

What was the reason for the Hanguk Mold to enter the Indian market?

India is second densely populated country especially with young population and fourth largest consumer market in the world where companies in the automobile industry are engaged in huge numbers. As we can see, the limitations of technology in the automotive industry are endless, and India is expected to be a leader in the automotive industry to offer many opportunities for electric vehicles and autonomous vehicles. I was sure that it’s the right place where Hanguk Mold would like to open up the technical capabilities for the future automobile industry.

What are the plans and prospects of Hanguk Mold business in India?

Hanguk Mold will invest capital and technology in Krishna in January of this year. First, we will support mold design technology, then will transfer production technology. Through such continuous investment and developing new technology, we plan to improve the quality of molds and expand the mold market in India. Hanguk Mold is a member of ASSOCHAM Korea, and has been doing large and small business with much help of ASSOCHAM Korea. Krishna is also a company introduced through ASSOCHAM Korea. I am grateful for the great role of ASSOCHAM Korea in organizing a good company in the right time.

How important do you think the Indian market is to Korean companies in the automotive industry?

I can not say which country is superior, but India is certainly a country with many strengths and potential. Large Korean companies have already secured their presence in India market, and SMEs are also expanding into the market for many years. Since companies in the two countries have different fortes, a collaborative relationship and partnership to work toward shared goals and complement mutual deficiency is very important.

How chambers like ASSOCHAM should support and work together with Korean companies to make them successful in the Indian market?

I hope that ASSOCHAM will continuously support as the bridging role that can connect technologically advanced Korean companies with potential Indian companies.
ASSOCHAM-KOREA

ASSOCHAM Korea office is connecting not just companies to companies but also Indian institutions for skill development, job creations and international exchanges.

India’s premier institute Jawaharlal Nehru University offers a prestigious course in Korean Language, Literature and Cultural Studies through its School of Languages. As Korean companies are closing its relationship with India, more and more Korean language experts are required to fulfil the upcoming human resource requirements of Korea companies. ASSOCHAM Korea is supporting Korean companies to identify appropriate human resource from India and Indian students who are searching for a suitable job position in Korean companies.

Last year, ASSOCHAM Korea facilitated meetings between Miryang City which is currently setting up Indian theme park in Korea and Jawaharlal Nehru University’s Korean center for cooperation in the field of cultural and student exchange. Last month a batch of three students were invited by Miryang City in association with ASSOCHAM Korea office to offer them glimpse of Miryang’s progress in the setting up of Indian Theme Park and also working and functioning of various government facilities along with tour of their beautiful city. During the students visit to Miryang City, Korean book donation ceremony was also held. The donation was made possible through the generous support of Miryang City to benefit students of Jawaharlal Nehru University in need of learning Korean. The mayor also participated in the book donation ceremony and had a short meeting time with students and gave special encouragement.

ASSOCHAM Korea is also working closely with Jawaharlal Nehru University’s Korean center to connect their students with Korean companies for internship and campus placement. In December 2018, ASSOCHAM Korea conducted a campus placement interview for a South Korean company. Two students were selected for internship in South Korea for 6 months. The company’s CEO was very pleased that all candidates from Jawaharlal Nehru University are very confident and are having a thoroughly professional approach and said that after successful internship, students will be offered a full-time job in their firm in South Korea. ASSOCHAM Korea is planning to take more South Korean companies to various institutions in India for campus placements.
ASSOCHAM International Council of Alternate Dispute Resolution (AICADR) in association with Centre for Arbitration & Consultancy Development (CACD) organized a Round Table Discussion Meeting on ‘Dispute Resolution from Metro to Mini Cities’ on 15th December, 2018 at ASSOCHAM House, New Delhi. The meeting was attended by more than 40 participants including members of AICADR and representatives of CACD.

Dr. G. P. Srivastava welcomed Mr. Lalit Bhasin, President, BAI & SILF and Chairman, Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (UK) and member of AICADR, by offering a bouquet of flowers. He also welcomed the members of AICADR and representatives of CACD. In his welcome address he informed that presently AICADR has 168 Individual Members & 16 corporate members and a strong ADR Panel of 125 experts in various fields including Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, Former Chief Justice of India. He mentioned that besides our Head Office, we are functioning from our two chapters in the Southern Region i.e. Chennai and Hyderabad.

It was proposed to organize a Conference on ‘New Arbitration Regime and Challenges faced by PSUs’ to discuss issues relating to the difficulties faced by PSUs in the arbitration proceedings conducted under the provisions of Institutional as well as ad-hoc cases both domestic and international, he stated.

Some members suggested to form a Governing Council of 7 to 9 members who are experts in various professions of ADR to advise and guide on all ADR related issues and getting ADR references under AICADR provisions. The name of Justice Dipak Misra, outgoing Chief Justice of India, as Chairman and Mr. Lalit Bhasin, as a member, was mentioned.

Dr. Rajkumar Halder in his address stated the CACD is a non-profit organization for providing ADR services to the business community. He further stated that CACD wish to collaborate with AICADR in creating awareness about ADR in the mini cities.

Mr. Neeraj Arora made a presentation on ‘Arbitration through Cyber Space : Metro to Mini Cities’. He covered issues relating to artificial intelligence, maintenance of data, technology of Blockchain both public as well as private, online dispute resolution through small contracts. He suggested that for stock exchange cases, there should be a two-tier procedure for settlement, one for six months to conclude the proceedings and another for four months for appeal, if any, before the Appellate Tribunal. He advocated the use of e-commerce for settlement of cases of small value.
Mr. Lalit Bhasin in his Special Address stated that Arbitration process has not succeeded in the metro and situation may not be different in the mini cities. As far as technology is concerned, it can conveniently be used for purpose of filing documents, tendering evidence etc. There is no substitute for rendering arbitration award, he said. On the issue of PSUs arbitration, there is an inherent weakness of procedural delay by PSUs. Arbitration has failed in India and hence we are looking alternatives to alternative dispute resolution methods. Arbitration has become expensive and is monopolized by judges. Ad-hoc arbitration can never succeed. We therefore require Centre for Excellence by chambers of commerce like ASSOCHAM.

Excellence by chambers of commerce like ASSOCHAM. Of late Mediation process is becoming more popular and is being encouraged by the judiciary. We therefore need more trained mediators from different professions like engineers, architects, chartered accountants etc. As Chairman of Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (UK) India Chapter, he offered training services to ASSOCHAM to train arbitrators, mediators, etc.

Members from the audience were invited to give their views and suggestions on the subject.

Dr. Saraswat briefly explained domain knowledge of arbitrator is most vital in construction industry arbitrations. Construction industry disputes involve 10% of legal and 90% of technical nature and hence advocated the appointment of professionals as arbitrators as they understand the technicalities involved in construction cases. He informed that common issues involved in such cases relate to engineering, procurement and procedural. He further stated that officers in PSUs disputes are always under pressure from central vigilance and audit departments.

Mr. Jose Vergese, Arbitrator & Advocate, touched upon the issue of delay in arbitration proceedings due to non-availability of full time advocates and arbitrators.

Mr. Alok Srivastava, Chartered Accountants, advocated the need of forensic audit.

Mr. Neeraj Gupta, Retd. Distt. Judge, felt that arbitrators should be appointed on employment basis to reduce cost and avoid delay in settlement of cases.

Capt. Mohinder Kaur Sahlot, Advocate, suggested that arguments in artificial intelligence should be only in low value transactions.

Mr. George Pothan spoke about the change of mindset and capacity building exercise and explained the status of investment treaties entered into by Government of India.

Mr. M. Krishnan, Chairman, AICADR-Chennai Chapter, informed the services being provided by Chennai Chapter of AICADR in ad-hoc cases. He invited the members to visit Chennai for opening ceremony of the Chennai Centre, the date for which will be communicated shortly.

Capt. J. S. Gill, in his concluding remarks advocated for neutral arbitrators and involvement of businessmen in ADR cases.

Dr. Srivastava thanked all the members for participating in the Discussion Meeting. He also thanked the representatives of CACD for associating with this Discussion Group Meeting and T&T Motors to host High Tea after the meeting. He stated that we wish to organize such discussions meetings regularly and invited members to volunteer themselves to make presentations on different aspects of ADR related issues and make arrangements for hosting High Tea etc. after the meeting.

The Round Table Discussion Meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.
## Forthcoming Events

### January –February 2019

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<td>18 January</td>
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<td>Face to Face Interaction with Prof. Edward I. Altman Global Credit Cycle and Prevailing Scenario, ‘Will There be More Bankruptcies and Defaults and Larger than Ever Before’</td>
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<td>13 February</td>
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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.