Mr. Balkrishan Goenka, President, ASSOCHAM welcoming Special Guest of Textile Conclave
Mr. Vijay Rupani Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat by presenting a bouquet
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I would like to begin this message with a solemn tribute to the martyrs in the recent dastardly attack on the CRPF convoy at Pulwama. Our prayers are with the families of our Jawans. As a measure of our humble support, ASSOCHAM is initiating financial contribution to the martyrs' families. I urge our members to contribute wholeheartedly.

At the political level, the government is undertaking necessary measures to address these concerns. On the growth front, the Indian economy is expected to continue its upward swing during 2019, slated to be one of the fastest growing economies in the world. In comparison, global average growth has been projected by IMF to decline to 3.5% in 2019, followed by a marginal rise to 3.6% in 2020.

In this context, the Indian growth projection is encouraging, particularly in view of headwinds arising out of oil prices, trade wars between US and China and US monetary tightening. Inflation is on a downward path, and is expected to remain at or below 4%. The stable current account, public finances and structural reforms are likely to counter these influences and support business investment and exports.

On the political side, with the upcoming general elections, poll pundits are indicating a closely fought election. The country and business community look forward to stability and continuity of progressive policies. The economy needs to be fuelled by job creation, support to agriculture, industrial growth and exports. This calls for skill development, employment generation, inclusive and sustainable growth, particularly as India is presently at a tipping point, waiting to unlock her massive economic potential for future growth.

The present government has taken favourable steps in this direction. The interim budget has also been forward looking and favourable for people from all walks of life. With India being an agrarian economy, the assured income benefit and interest subvention would be an encouragement to small farmers.

An ASSOCHAM delegation of NBFCs/ HFCs had earlier met with the RBI Governor to impress upon him the liquidity crisis being faced by the industry segment. The repo rate cut by RBI immediately after the interim budget, has been welcomed by ASSOCHAM and will improve the subdued mood that has been prevailing among the industries, especially among the struggling MSMEs.

Notable among other activities of ASSOCHAM, has been the Textiles Conclave, organised with the Vibrant Gujarat Summit, in the august presence of Textiles Minister and Chief Minister of Gujarat. ASSOCHAM also had the privilege of hosting Prof Edward Altman of NYU, to share his insights on the global credit cycle, bankruptcy and defaults and how India could benefit.

ASSOCHAM continues to work in new vistas for enhancing industry's reach and competitiveness. We are keen to intensify this reach across regions, and look forward to our councils driving this actively through their initiatives and programmes.

Thank you,

(Balkrishan Goenka)
The Government will soon roll out second phase of the FAME India scheme on consortia-based approach, a top official said at an ASSOCHAM event held in New Delhi, but he did not give a specific timeline.

“We are now soon going to launch the second phase of (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles), this is a consortia approach that we are putting along with the Department of Heavy Industries and Department of Science and Technology,” said Dr Arabinda Mitra, scientific secretary, Office of the Principal Scientific Advisor to Government of India in inaugural address at ASSOCHAM Auto Forum.

Dr Mitra also informed that in the FAME II mission, the government as of now is going to allocate INR350 crore to have a concerted investment in research and innovation addressing three components that are very important for India viz., - 1. Development of battery and its components; 2. Development of motors using rare-earth magnate materials and 3. Development of electronic control systems, technologies and know-how which together could be put as power electronics.

He said that government was totally cognisant of the fact no industry has the capability or also the intent to put in the risk capital required to make this happen. “Therefore the government is also thinking of creating a risk-capital that can go along with this and working on a consortia mode putting together the industry, academia, start-up enterprises to connect and look at each of these problems in a holistic manner.”
Dr Mitra added, “We have to also look at huge amount of international collaborations required to leapfrog in this area of research and innovation.”

Urging the industry stakeholders he said, “You will have to look at investing in research as a part of your enterprise, it cannot be something that you can put under the carpet otherwise we would be again, may be after five years down the line, importing the whole stuff from China or somewhere else.”

Stating that around 20-25 per cent of air pollution in large cities comes from automobiles, he said there is a need to see that its effect on health and economy is going to be very negative. “Therefore, electric vehicles or cleaner form of mobility has to come as the way forward.”

He informed, “In the office of Principal Scientific Advisor we are now setting up a committee that could look into the future of mobility, what are the futuristic technologies that we need to address together both in terms of personal as well as public mobility which the country needs to gear up in the future.”

Dr Mitra also said that India needs to look at the research, development and innovation route to make e-vehicles economically viable today itself. “We cannot wait for five years, the R&D part of this needs to be focussed in a way through a very close public-private partnership (PPP) to see effectively where we could work together to create a strategy for ourselves.”

He further said that the current policy and strategy that has to be formulated has therefore, to be done through a consultative basis. “It has to make business sense, look at affordability, scalability, market-driven factor and this can only happen today through a close interaction between the government, industry and people at large.”

Amid others who addressed the ASSOCHAM Auto Forum included – Mr R.S. Kalsi, chairman, ASSOCHAM National Council on Auto & Auto Ancillaries and Senior ED, Maruti Suzuki India Ltd.; Mr Nirmal Minda, CMD, Minda Industries Ltd.; Mr Jeffrey Jacob, Partner, Roland Berger and Mr Rahul Sharma, ASSOCHAM Managing Committee Member.
As the industry aligns itself to the introduction of various regulatory changes, technological disruptions and the changing global dynamics, it has become important to leverage the opportunities being generated. These are interesting times for all OEMs and we are conscious there is a latent need for a forum that discusses and debates these pertinent subjects.

India's automotive industry is one of the beacons of the country's industrial performance and power. It accounts for over 7% of the country's GDP and nearly 22% of our manufacturing GDP. India's emergence as a global auto hub bears testimony to the technical competence, world class scale and entrepreneurial drive of both OEMs and suppliers alike.

Many of them have built strong international brands, with significant exports and a significant presence in both developing and developed markets. It has shown the ability to learn from the best in the world while continuously retaining focus on efficient cost structures and value for money products.

The Indian Government's intention to move from fossil fuel to clean fuel going forward is a positive step towards positioning us at the forefront of the global quest for clean mobility. The onus of preparing the nation for clean mobility is however not on the government alone. Auto-component suppliers need to swiftly catch up on green technology and business readiness by technology acquisitions, collaborations and capability demonstrations. They should de-risk their current businesses by pivoting towards future-ready opportunities that ideally leverage their current capabilities. OEMs in turn need to keep a nimble power train strategy with focus on 'green' and work together as well as with the Govt. to develop capabilities and roadmaps.

India has achieved global excellence in internal combustion engines. Our engineering and production capabilities are at par with global best practices. Indian suppliers are increasingly seen as high-quality partners for global OEMs. With a collaborative approach of all stakeholders we can successfully transfer this proud heritage into a fossil fuel free future.

The Indian automobile industry is one of the largest growing markets in the world and contributes highly to the country’s manufacturing facilities. It has been adding more than 7% to the national GDP and providing around 7-8% percent of the total employment in the country. India is actively exploring cost-effective and viable solutions to the problem of poor air quality and congestion in a number of its cities as well as reducing excessive dependence on oil imports. It is worth noting that both the Central and local Governments have come out with various initiatives like National Urban Transport Policy, the Auto Fuel and Vision Policy & the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 to overcome these problems.
IPR AND PIRACY ISSUES IN MEDIA & ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY

The Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (I&B) is working on legal provision to check unauthorized camcording in theatres, a top official said at an ASSOCHAM event held in New Delhi.

Mr Khare also informed that I&B Ministry was also working with Union Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) on dealing with the issue of piracy that happens through the internet service providers.

“With technology changing fast, some of the issues keep cropping up, one is about camcording in the theatres, the ministry is already working on it, that there should be some prohibition on camcording, legal provision should be there,” said Mr Amit Khare, secretary, I&B Ministry while inaugurating an ASSOCHAM International Summit on IPR and piracy issues in media and entertainment industry.
abroad.”
On the issue of regulation, he said that government’s focus is primary on self-regulation. “The industry in this country is now developed and matured. Given the diversity and the size of the industry, self-regulation like in case of private television, is the key on which we are banking.”

He also said that while the Copyright Law in India was both strong and progressive, the enforcement which is mainly through the police has been quite weak.

Mr Khare suggested having a system whereby industry bodies could come together and the Ministry could engage with the Police Commissioners or the authorities and bring the two together and provide actionable information.

“We should think in terms of technology, some amendments in the laws and thirdly we must bring enforcement into focus,” he said further.

Earlier, in his address at the ASSOCHAM Summit Mr Matt Andrews, Counsel, Global Copyright Protection, Netflix said, “Piracy is a threat to content creators around the globe. Netflix collaborates with 30 other entertainment companies to fight this industry problem through ACE, the Alliance for Creativity and Entertainment.”

Mr Andrews also said that tackling the growing piracy problem in India is a priority and the summit was a great opportunity to collaborate with law enforcement, government, and local industry to find the right solutions to the same.

In his address, ASSOCHAM’s secretary general, Mr Uday Kumar Varma said that India’s Copyright Act is robust and strong enough to deal with the menace of piracy.

“It being a continuous process, this needs to be constantly addressed and the industry needs to flag issues that need to be incorporated in the process of legislation,” said Mr Varma.

Amid others who addressed the ASSOCHAM Summit included – Mr Frank D’Souza, Partner & Leader Entertainment & Media Sector, PwC India and Mr K.V. Rao, chairman, ASSOCHAM National Council on Entertainment and Media.
MANAGING URBAN WASTE

The Delhi Government is looking for simple, viable, decentralised and concrete solutions and is willing to provide funds to counter the city’s waste management problem, Mr Satyendar Jain, Minister of Industries and Urban Development said at an ASSOCHAM event held in New Delhi.

“Managing waste is not a difficult task as several technologies are available for the same that do not managed locally,” said Mr Jain. He also said that 40 per cent of waste being generated in Delhi is organic in nature, which is not even required to be carried to the dumping site. While of the remaining, half of it is sand and stones which is mixed with trash because corporations get paid for waste as per weight, and the rest is a mix of plastic, polythene, metal and other things which is all saleable.

He lamented that no one was willing to speak against municipal corporations in Delhi. “I feel we need to strictly deal with the issue of waste management without coming up with half-hearted solutions.” He added, “We need to holistically look at the politics being done over trash, we need to simplify things instead of making them complex.”

The Minister also said that while many committees were constituted by various authorities but none of them are willing to accept that the there is a solution for managing the waste.

Mr Jain further said that while many landfill sites have come up in various parts of Delhi of late, but these landfill sites are the biggest contributor of pollution in Delhi where the waste is burnt down.

In her address at the ASSOCHAM conference, Ms Ritu Ghosh, Head Corporate affairs and CSR Panasonic India said “We at Panasonic India are committed towards creating an environmentally responsible ecosystem that ensures a safe collection and disposition of e-waste. To ensure the effectiveness of efforts made by each of the
forward will enable the creation of a more sustainable ecosystem, for the collection and management of ‘end of life products’. Further, we’d like to thank ASSOCHAM for recognizing our efforts within the segment and the intricate changes we are looking at bringing upon within the industry through our practices.”

Others speakers included – Mr V.K. Jindal, joint secretary & mission director, Swachh Bharat Mission, Union Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs; Mr Hanuman Saraf, head recycling, Ramky Enviro Engineers Ltd. and Mr Sujeet Samaddar, senior consultant, Industry, NITI Aayog.

stakeholders in the value chain, it will predominantly need significant change in mindset, where consumers are an important part of the value chain. The awareness created going
The Union Government will look into textile industry’s apprehensions vis-à-vis embedded duties not being refunded fully and see that no tax is imposed on exports, Union Minister of Textiles Ms Smriti Irani stated at an ASSOCHAM event held in Gandhinagar.

She also congratulated Mr Rupani for announcing new textile policy in Gujarat wherein Rs 3/unit electricity subsidy is offered to small power loom units and Rs 2 per unit to all other industry segment.

“Government is rolling out two new initiatives – one for estimating the domestic market consumption while the other would be to develop India-specific apparel sizing which will help in taking policy decisions for growth of domestic industry,” said Ms Irani while inaugurating an ASSOCHAM Textile Conclave along with Gujarat Chief Minister, Mr Vijay Rupani at the 9th Vibrant Gujarat Global Summit.

She also informed that since 2014 Rs 35,000 crore have been invested in the textile and apparel sector on account of the government support.

In his address at the conclave, Mr B.K. Goenka, president, ASSOCHAM and chairman, Welspun Lighting of Lamp (ASSOCHAM Textile Conclave on 20-January-2019 under the aegis of Vibrant Gujarat 2019)

Release of Knowledge Paper by Special Guests of the Textile Conclave jointly prepared by ASSOCHAM and Wazir Advisors Pvt. Ltd.
In his address, Mr Jaxay Shah, chairman, ASSOCHAM Gujarat Chapter and MD, Savvy Group said, “Gujarat has one of the most flourishing textile industry in the country and was very truly called the Manchester of the East during the British era, and the Denim Capital of India.”

Mr Uday Kumar Varma, secretary general, ASSOCHAM said that Union Government has been very instrumental in supporting India’s apparel and textile industry through Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS), Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Integrated Skill Development Scheme and other such schemes.

“The special incentives provided by the Centre and states for textile and apparel sector will enable establishment of larger manufacturing set-ups thereby leading to economies of scale for executing larger orders resulting in enhancement of India's share in global textile and apparel exports,” said Mr Varma.

The conclave also had a panel discussion on “harnessing the growth potential of domestic and export market” moderated by Prashant Agarwal, Jt. MD, Wazir Advisors wherein industry participants - Mr J.D. Giri, Shahi Export; Mr Rajesh Mandawewala, MD, Welspun; Dr Darlie Koshy, DG & CEO, ATDC; Mr H. K. L. Magu, chairman, AEPC and Mr. Narain Agarwal, chairman, SRTEPC shared their respective views on different aspects of the textile and apparel sector.
Mr. Balkrishan Goenka, President, ASSOCHAM & Group Chairman, Welspun Group Mr. Uday Kumar Varma and Secretary General, ASSOCHAM welcoming Mr. J. N. Singh, IAS, Chief Secretary, Government of Gujarat by presenting a bouquet during ASSOCHAM Textile Conclave on 20-January-2019 under the aegis of Vibrant Gujarat 2019

Mr. Uday Kumar Varma, Secretary General, ASSOCHAM welcoming Mr. M. K. Das, IAS, Principal Secretary to Chief Minister and Industries and Mines Department, Government of Gujarat by presenting a bouquet during Textile Conclave
A day long training program-cum-conference on Micro, Small & Medium enterprises in food processing was organized jointly by the Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry in India (ASSOCHAM), Ministry of Food Processing Industries, GoI, Punjab National Bank and CSK Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University on January 31, 2019 at CSK HPKV. Around seventy farmers from district Kangra, scientists and students from the College of Home Science participated in the conference. The experts educated the participants about food value chain, food processing industry, technology, import and export procedures, etc. which may help them upscale their skills to increase the income.

The conference was inaugurated by Dr S.K. Sharma, former Vice-Chancellor who underlined the importance of food processing and value addition for enhancing income of the farming community. Dr. D.K. Vatsa, Director of Research gave details about the major crops of the State which can be used in food processing. Mr Harvinder Singh, LDM, Punjab National Bank, Kangra, Mr Rajesh Kumar, GM DIC Kangra and Mr. Deepankar Khare detailed about banking and industry schemes.
A high-level Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) delegation led by its past-president Mr Sunil Kanoria met Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Governor, Mr Shaktikanta Das in New Delhi to highlight the issues on liquidity crisis being faced by non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) and housing finance companies (HFCs).

The delegation of the apex industry chamber ASSOCHAM also comprised its secretary general, Mr Uday Kumar Varma along with Mr Kapil Wadhawan, CMD, Dewan Housing Finance Corporation (DHFL); Mr Mahesh Thakkar, DG, Finance Industry Development Council (FIDC) and Mr Sanjay Chamria, MD, Magma Fincorp.

Mr Kanoria who is also vice-chairman (VC) of SREI Infrastructure Finance Limited (SIFL) said that the RBI Governor gave a very patient hearing to ASSOCHAM delegation and assured to address the genuine concerns of the industry.

The discussion which stretched over half an hour, Mr Kanoria said, was very productive, and the RBI Governor not only carefully listened to suggestions made, but also apprised the delegation of steps the Reserve Bank had taken in the recent past to ease the situation.

The ASSOCHAM delegation strongly feels that the RBI seems intent to do as best as it can to address the problem.

"We reiterated our concern that while the asset side of NBFCs is subject to regulation which has been harmonised with that of banks, the liability side i.e. fund raising activity still remains highly restricted, thereby creating a liquidity crunch for the sector," said Mr Kanoria.

Following are key issues & suggestions raised by the ASSOCHAM delegation like over-regulation hampering growth of unique NBFC model of lending. NBFCs need the Regulator to also play the role of a developer. Liquidity relief measures like reduce minimum holding period to 3 months for loans having maturity of 2-5 yrs, change MUDRA norms for refinancing NBFCs to make them viable & acceptable. Allow systematically important NBFCs to accept public deposits. Provide liquidity window for NBFCs/HFCs against sale of secured loans. All HFCs be permitted access to NHB refinance facility. NBFCs should have access to various crucial databases on par with banks. Sectoral cap on mutual funds investing in NBFCs be enhanced to 35%, and an additional 15% in case of HFCs. Life insurance cos have a limit of 25% to BFSI portfolio including equity exposures ; this may be increased, and G-Sec exposure limit may be reduced from 50% in line with the trend in the economy.

"We reiterated our concern that while the asset side of NBFCs is subject to regulation which has been harmonised with that of banks, the liability side i.e. fund raising activity still remains highly restricted, thereby creating a liquidity crunch for the sector," said Mr Kanoria.
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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.
STARTUPs AND MSMEs IN FOOD PROCESSING

“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. Majority of the population in North-East region especially Nagaland is dependent on agriculture. Major important crops grown in Arunachal Pradesh are maize, millet, wheat, pulses, potato, oil seeds and sugarcane. Besides these, there are plenty of oranges, guavas, pineapples, lemon, litchi, papaya, and temperature fruits like apple, plum, pear, peach, cherries, walnut and almonds are grown. These crops 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 Arunachal Pradesh. 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” January 18, 2019; North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST), Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh.

The program was inaugurated by H. E. Brigd. (Dr.) B D Mishra, Hon’ble Governor of Arunachal Pradesh. Other dignitaries present in the Inaugural Session were Dr. H S Yadav, Director, NERIST, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, Dr. Gyanendra Mani, OIC, NABARD, Prof O. P. Sharma, Pro Vice Chancellor, Arunachal University of Studies, Mr G S Meena, Commissioner, Department of Industries, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Prof. K. N. Dewangan, Dean, NERIST, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh and Mr Chetan Vij, Assistant Director, ASSOCHAM.
(From L-R) Ms. Preeti Malhotra, Chairperson, ASSOCHAM National Council for Company Law, Corporate Governance & CSR and Partner & Executive Director, Smart Global, Mr. Uday Kumar Varma, Secretary General, ASSOCHAM, Mr. Pavan Kumar Vijay, Founder, Corporate Professionals.

Group photo of Participants and Speakers at IPR Awareness Programme for MSME organised by ASSOCHAM in collaboration with Patent Office, Govt. Of India and Vadodara Chamber of Commerce & Industry held on 11th Jan 2019

From left to right: Bheshraj Ji (President, Chitwan Udyog Sangh), Swami Ji (President, Poultry Federation), Dawa Dorje Lama (State-3, Agriculture Minister)
Chamber Interaction

Group Photo of Participants and Speakers at IPR Awareness Programme for University organised by ASSOCHAM in collaboration with Patent Office, Govt. Of India and Chitkara University on 21st Jan 2019 at Chitkara University

Lamp lighting in the occasion of IPR Awareness Programme for University organised by ASSOCHAM in collaboration with Patent Office, Govt. Of India and Kurukshetra University on 19th Jan 2019 at Kurukshetra University

Dr. Rahul Taneja, Patent Information Centre, Haryana State Council for Science & Technology at IPR Awareness Programme for University organised by ASSOCHAM in collaboration with Patent Office, Govt. Of India and Chitkara University on 21st Jan 2019 at Chitkara University

Mr. Vikash Sharma, Deputy Controller of Patents & Designs, Head of Office, Patent Office Delhi speaking at IPR Awareness Programme for University organised by ASSOCHAM in collaboration with Patent Office, Govt. Of India and Chitkara University on 21st Jan 2019 at Chitkara University

Dr. Anil Vohra, Dean, Research and Development, Kurukshetra University, Mr. Vijaykumar Shivpuje, Director, Patlex Business Solutions, Latur, Maharashtra, Dr. Rahul Taneja, Patent Information Centre; Haryana State Council for Science & Technology, Mr. S.D. Bhamugar, Assistant Controller, Patent & Designs, Patent Office, New Delhi sharing Dias at IPR Awareness Programme for University organised by ASSOCHAM in collaboration with Patent Office, Govt. Of India and Kurukshetra University on 19th Jan 2019 at Kurukshetra University

Group Photo of Participants and Speakers at IPR Awareness Programme for University organised by ASSOCHAM in collaboration with Patent Office, Govt. Of India and Chitkara University on 21st Jan 2019 at Chitkara University

Participants and Speakers at IPR Awareness Programme for University organised by ASSOCHAM in collaboration with Patent Office, Govt. Of India and Kurukshetra University on 19th Jan 2019 at Kurukshetra University
ASSOCHAM co-organized the India-South Africa Business Forum in the presence of Mr Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and H.E. Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, Hon'ble President of The Republic Of South Africa, and the accompanying business delegation on 25th January, 2019 at Hotel ITC Maurya, New Delhi.

There is huge untapped potential in the India–South Africa partnership. This was stated by Mr Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India while addressing the gathering. In this context, he called upon all Indian and South African government agencies, investment promotion organizations as well as business leaders of both countries to work pro-actively to realize the true potential. He added that India is on the way to becoming the fifth largest economy in the world and the government is taking reform measures on a "daily basis" to further improve the investment climate in the country. Speaking in the Summit, he recalled that India is the world’s fastest-growing major economy and the government is committed to building a 'New India' with next-generation infrastructure. Talking about bilateral economic relations between the two countries, Mr Narendra Modi said “Trade between India and South Africa is on the upswing and has crossed the USD 10 billion mark in 2017-18”. He also assured that the “New India” would welcome the South African businesses to look at all available opportunities in areas such as food, agro-processing, deep mining, defense, insurance and infrastructure.
H E Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, Hon’ble President of South Africa in his address invited the Indian private sectors to invest in key economic sectors of India and South Africa. He stated that more than 150 Indian companies were already operating in South Africa and employed more than 20,000 people. He suggested that the two countries could enhance cooperation in the field of the oceans economy, the energy sector— including renewable energy, oil and gas, mining, deep mining and mineral beneficiation, ICT, pharmaceuticals, automobiles and auto components, agriculture and fisheries among others. He stated that South Africa was undertaking a series of reforms which would make doing business in South Africa easier. These included developing a new mining charter as well as a new energy plan. He invited Indian companies to invest in South Africa. He highlighted that Indian companies could use South Africa as a base to cater to the rest of the African continent thanks to the signing of the Continental Free Trade Agreement (CFTA).

The Business Forum had a strong presence of South African business-men, representing companies from Infrastructure, Mining and Energy, Agro Processing and Advanced Manufacturing Sectors.

The Business Forum comprised 4 sectoral panel discussions on the opportunities for India-South Africa collaboration. In session 3 “Leveraging Investment Opportunities in the Agro-processing and Advanced Manufacturing Sectors” coordinated by ASSOCHAM, Mr. Ambuj Chaturvedi, Chairman, India-Africa Business Promotional Council, ASSOCHAM and Executive Director, Overseas Infrastructure Alliance (I) Pvt. Ltd. addressed the gathering about how India and South Africa can take advantage of investment opportunities in the agro processing. He also mentioned that both India and South Africa face the same problems of unutilized commodities of manufacturing companies in agro-processing markets. He strongly recommended that collaboration is needed between both the countries to take this ahead. He mentioned that the Indian and South
African companies should work together in the global markets. He invited the youth of both the countries to come together for business promotion, innovation and creating world class products. He called upon the Indian and South African Diaspora to understand each other and work together for utilizing optimum opportunities. Further he suggested that India and South Africa should look at Israel for solutions to water crisis and suggested a trilateral corporation for working out innovative solutions.

Mr. Rohit Khattar, CEO, Springboard Enterprises India Pvt. Ltd. also participated in the panel discussion. During his address, he mentioned about the need of skill development in agro-processing sector. He said that a farmer needs to increase his level from just due farming to having a bit of processing into his domain. He also stated about the difficulties and problems faced by the farmers to get their products into the South African markets. He added that they also train the farmers on a bit of processing and give them equipment so that they can process their inputs to next level. Mr. Khattar gave his submission by telling that we should look into small and medium enterprises in the manufacturing sector for agro-processing and help the farmers and the middle level chain.

On the other hand, the South African side elaborated that agro processing is a subset of a broader manufacturing aspect and in that context of South Africa Agro-processing contributes around 31% of the total real output manufacturing in South Africa along with a contribution of 7.7% to real GDP. They mentioned that a total of 75% of the South African industry is dominated by the food, paper products, wood and wood products, apparels, rubber and leather products.
MEDIA AND ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY TO TOUCH USD 52,683 MILLION BY 2022

The Indian media and entertainment industry is projected to grow at a CAGR of 11.7% from USD 30,364 million in 2017 to USD 52,683 million in 2022 due to rising populations, increasing disposable incomes and new technologies have fuelled the growth of all forms of content consumption, be it cinema, television or over-the-top (OTT) services, according to an ASSOCHAM-PwC joint study.

Television, cinema and OTT will collectively account for 46% of the overall growth in the Indian entertainment and media industry for the period from 2017 to 2022, noted ASSOCHAM-PwC joint study on 'Video on Demand: Entertainment reimagined'.

The video on demand (VoD) market has evolved across the world, including in India over the last decade. Regional and quality content, delivered with a focus on unique and customised 'user experience' through the use of technology, is set to become the mainstay of success for any VoD service provider. Traditional and conventional media industry players on one hand and OTT players on the other will coexist in India and achieve impressive growth in the coming years.

We are now seeing the third wave of convergence in the entertainment and media industry. The five fundamental drivers of this convergent business model are uninterrupted connectivity, mobile devices becoming the primary source of content consumption, the need to move away from traditional revenue streams, value shifting from content creators to platforms, and ability to provide a personalised offering to the consumer, said Frank D'Souza, Partner and Leader, Entertainment and Media Sector, PwC India.

Stand-alone subscription video on demand (SVOD) and Transactional video on demand (TVOD) will collectively grow from 296.69 million USD (19,328 million INR) in 2017 to 823.25 million USD (53,630 million INR) in 2022 at a CAGR of 22.6%, with SVOD holding a majority share throughout the projected period, noted the joint study.

Globally, the OTT market is set to grow at a CAGR of 10.1% during the period 2017–2022. During the same period in India, the segment is expected to grow from 297 million USD (19,328 million INR) to 823 million USD (53,630 million INR) in 2022 at a CAGR of 22.6%.

Mobile video advertising (largely AVoD) is the fastest growing sub-segment of India's Internet advertising market, projected to rise at a CAGR of 32.8% from 2017 to 2022 and to reach 317 million USD (20,641 million INR) by 2022, noted the paper.

Data consumption in India will grow from 71,67,103 million MB in 2017 to 10,96,58,793 million MB in 2022 at a CAGR of 72.6%. With lower than ever data tariffs and increasing smartphone penetration in the country, which is around 40% as of 2017, it is safe to assume that the VoD market will be a significant beneficiary of these developments.

As more and more people opt for smartphones, it is evident that data consumption will be on the rise, which will eventually lead to an increasing number of hours spent on mobile devices for viewing content online. Tablets are another promising device for the VoD industry. However, India has just about 5.3% penetration as of 2017, and this is expected to go up to just about 10% in 2022.

The governments all over the world have been contemplating a framework to regulate OTT
service providers. India is also working on a holistic policy framework that encompasses all aspects of digital broadcasting. Regulators should consider the learning from countries where attempts have been made to regulate OTT service providers and include the best practices while determining the policy framework for OTT service providers in India.

A robust plan to upgrade the IP laws of India to meet global standards and, at the same time, cater to the digital era of content consumption and distribution should be a priority on the government’s agenda.

With a CAGR of 22.6% during the period of 2017–2022, the Indian video OTT market is poised to outperform the global video OTT market, which is pegged to have a CAGR of 10.1% during the same period. By 2022, the Indian video OTT market will be amongst the top 10 markets globally with a market size of 823 million USD (53,630 million INR).

India’s per capita media and entertainment spend will be capped at a mere 32 USD (2,080 INR) by 2021 as nominal GDP per capita reaches 2,560 USD (1,66,400 INR) for the projected year. The spend is much lower than that of China, which will stand at 222 USD (14,430 INR) for the same period, and that of the USA, which will have the highest spend at 2,260 USD (1,46,900 INR).

While the Indian video OTT market is at a fairly nascent stage, the video OTT market globally has entered into the growth phase of the market life cycle. With a CAGR of 22.6% during the period of 2017–2022, the Indian video OTT market is poised to outperform the global video OTT market, which is pegged to have a CAGR of 10.1% during the same period. Also, by 2022, the Indian video OTT market will be amongst the top 10 markets globally with a market size of 823 million USD (53,630 million INR).

Further, a comprehensive policy embracing learnings from other markets globally would help in building a stable platform for OTT service providers to grow. In this digital age, an upgrade to the IP laws along with strict implementation is needed more than ever before. Clarifications under IT and taxation laws would also go a long way in providing certainty.

Rapid convergence in the entertainment and media industry has led to consolidation of companies which operate in different segments of the industry. In fact, consolidation is not just confined to the entertainment and media industry— with telecom players also increasingly showing interest in investing in media businesses. OTT services are one such segment which has recently managed to garner a huge amount of interest from various players within the industry as well as outside of it.

Five fundamental drivers of change have ensured that segments such as VoD will continue to flourish in the long run. With ongoing investments in technology and broadband, consumers are promised ubiquitous connectivity. Low data tariffs and increasing smartphone penetration have ensured that consumers and their devices are always connected and on. Mobile devices are becoming the consumer’s preferred choice to consume content. This has made it crucial for content creators and distributors to tailor their content and services for the mobile consumer.

Diversifying revenue streams is one of the most essential aspects of survival in the increasingly competitive entertainment and media space.

Many businesses are seeing OTT services as a reliable investment option, as they realise the power of digital viewing. As a result, there has been a value shift to platforms. Social media and technology platforms, instead of content creators and packagers, have emerged as the primary beneficiaries of the increase in user time and spending. Another major aspect in the journey of OTT players would be the ability to personalise experiences.
ASSOCHAM has launched GEM Sustainability Certification Rating Program to complement in India's Sustainability Movement and take it to the next level. GEM program has been designed for SEZ, Large Campus Developments, Housing, Commercial Offices, Hotels, Colleges, Universities, Schools and Factory buildings and related developments. The program is based upon the latest version of BEE ECBC 2017 and NBC 2016 and includes all aspects of Sustainability, Energy and Water Efficiency, Fire safety, Indoor Air Quality, Daylight, Fresh Air and Human Comfort.

ASSOCHAM has formed a National Council for Green and Eco-friendly Movement (CGEM) which coordinates the GEM Sustainability Certification Rating Program.

ASSOCHAM is now installing the state wise chapters which include Architects, MEP and Green Building Consultants, Corporate,
ASSOCHAM GEM Rajasthan Chapter Council Members

Industrialists, Builders and Developers. In this series ASSOCHAM has launched the Chandigarh Chapter on 27th November 2018 at Chandigarh. The Chapter is confined with its domain upto Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh.

In this series ASSOCHAM has installed the Rajasthan Chapter on 3rd January 2019 at Jaipur. The event was well attended by officials from Jaipur Development Authority (JDA), Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited, Urban & Housing Department, Jaipur Nagar Nigam, Architects, Town Planners, Corporate, Industrialists, Builders, Developers, MEP and Green Building Consultants.

Dr. K. L. Jain, Honorary Secretary General, Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industry was the Chief Guest of the program.

Architect Sh. Tushar Sogani was appointed as the Chapter Chairman, Architect Sh. Nichal Jain was designated as Co-Chairman while Mr. Sudhir Mathur as Secretary, Dr. Ravi Goyal as Education and Ar. Abhishek as Program Chair. Sh. Jayant Joshi and Sh. Vinay Joshi are the Advisors of the chapter. Ar. Shweta Choudhary, Mr. Ankur Gupta, Mr. Ankit Maheshwari, Mr. Mayank Sharma and Mr. Vipul Khandelwal are the Executive Members.

In his address, Sh. Pankaj Dharkar, National Chairman of ASSOCHAM GEM Council informed that the GEM Program is aimed to promote environment friendly green building design and construction. Welcome address was given by Sh. Sandeep Narang, Advisor, ASSOCHAM GEM National Council and Thematic address was given by Ar. Shweta Choudhary, Faculty, Center for Design Excellence (School of Architecture & Design) VGU, Jaipur.

A panel discussion was also organised on “Sustainability by Educating the Young Minds”. Dr. Jyotirmay Mathur, Professor-MNIT Jaipur, Prof. Y. K. Vijay, President-VGU Jaipur, Ms. Kshama Jain, Managing Director - KeHeMs Technologies Pvt. Ltd. and Dr. (Col.) S. S. Pabla, VC-Bhartiya Skill Development University, Jaipur had participated in the panel discussion.
Dr. K. L. Jain facilitated by Mr. Pankaj R Dharkar Chairman, ASSOCHAM GEM Council

Media Coverage

Dr. K. L. Jain Honorary Secretary General, Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industry addressing the gathering.

Dr. K. L. Jain addresses the gathering.

ASSOCHAM Bulletin

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THERMAL POWER PROJECTS WITH INVESTMENTS WORTH OVER INR2.5 LAKH CR. FACING STRESS

Investments worth over INR2,50,000 crore in thermal sector projects (based on domestic coal, imported coal and gas) are facing stress, and immediate remedial measures need to be undertaken to ensure that they are revived in a time-bound manner, noted a recent ASSOCHAM-Grant Thornton joint study.

The study also noted that the country’s power sector has been one of the highly stressed sectors in recent times, with loans worth approximately INR1,00,000 crore having turned bad or been recast.

“As per the recent estimates, around 66,000 MW capacity is facing various degrees of financial stress, including 54,800 MW of coal-based power, 6,830 MW of gas-based power and 4,570 MW of hydropower with the lenders having an exposure of around INR 3,00,000 crore to these assets, which is alarming, to say the least,” noted the ASSOCHAM-Grant Thornton study titled, 'Stressed assets in the Indian thermal power sector.'

“Non-availability of regular fuel supply arrangements, lack of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), inability of promoters to invest equity and working capital, and regulatory and contractual issues are some of the major challenges faced by thermal power projects,” according to the study.

The report cited that there is no universal solution for these ailing power assets and a mixed multi-pronged strategy needs to be adopted instead of a straight-jacketed approach.

“This has to be done as there are not enough takers for all of these stressed assets and any unthoughtful action may result in huge credit recovery losses for the banks/FIs (financial institutions),” it added.

While the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) has already been amended four times since its enactment in 2016, the government is willing to amend it to make it stronger and effective. “This is considered imperative to provide an effective solution to thermal power projects.” Further, an effective resolution in a time-bound manner is warranted by improving the macro environment governing the power sector, said the report.

This would involve augmenting coal supplies under the Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (coal) Transparently in India (SHAKTI) and medium-term/short-term power procurement by DISCOMs to alleviate the sub-optimal plant load factors (PLFs), it stated.

It would also require improvement in operations besides National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) / NTPC led resolutions among others, further said the ASSOCHAM - Grant Thornton report.

The non-availability of regular fuel supply arrangements, lack of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), inability of promoters to invest equity and working capital, and regulatory and contractual issues are some of the major challenges faced by thermal power projects. Further, it is estimated that more than INR 2,50,000 crore of investments in thermal private sector projects (based on domestic coal, imported coal and gas) are facing stress, and immediate remedial measures need to be undertaken to ensure that they are revived in a time-bound manner.

The IBC has been around for two years now and it will not be an exaggeration to say that it has triggered a change in an economy saddled with NPAs with significant recoveries for all stakeholders in large cement and steel companies.
The IBC has already been amended four times since its enactment in 2016, and the government is willing to amend it to make it stronger and effective. This is considered imperative to provide an effective solution to thermal power projects. It may be mentioned that the 12 February 2018 circular issued by RBI which mandates banks/financial institutions (FIs) to refer the unresolved accounts having exposure greater than INR 2,000 crore under NCLT after a period of 180 days from 1 March 2018 (reference date) is currently sub judice in the Supreme Court. Further, an effective resolution in a time-bound manner is warranted by improving the macro environment governing the power sector. This would involve augmenting coal supplies under the Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (coal) Transparently in India (SHAKTI) and medium-term/short-term power procurement by DISCOMs to alleviate the sub-optimal plant load factors (PLFs). It would also require improvement in operations besides National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF)/NTPC led resolutions among others.

**Reasons for stress in the power sector**

1. **Issues related to inadequate supply of fuel (coal and gas)**
   Coal India, in view of the substantial private sector capacity addition, was constrained to reduce the contracted supplies under the coal linkages for maintaining a PLF of 80%. This has resulted in lower PLFs. Further, no coal linkages were provided for power capacity having no firm PPAs leading to lower PLFs, which impacted the debt servicing ability.

   The production of gas from KG-6 Basin has reduced from 56.0 mmmscmd (million metric standard cubic meter per day) in FY2011 to 5.5 mmmscmd in FY 2018 impacting approximately 15,000 MW of gas-based capacity.

2. **Inability of the promoters to complete the large complex power projects within the stipulated costs and timelines**
   Almost all the capacity additions undertaken by private sector power producers from FY 2010 onwards have faced significant cost overruns, which were close to 70-80% of the originally appraised project cost. This happened due to time delays exceeding three years.

   Even after the increase in the project cost overruns by banks/financial institutions (FIs), the promoters have not been able to arrange for the additional equity required due to macro environments, including reduction in free cash flows from their existing operational plants.

   This has resulted in further delays, making the completed costs of such projects unviable for capital cost recovery.

3. **Absence of creditable off-take under long-term/medium-term PPAs (negligible power procurement by DISCOMs)**
   Power being on the concurrent list, the power off-take is the prerogative of the states that come under the competitive bidding route.

   There has been no major off-take of long-term/medium-term power by DISCOMs rendering the viability of substantial private sector capacity, which in the absence of PPAs, could not procure coal linkages.

   The banks were also reluctant to provide continued financing to power projects having no PPA tie-up, as high capital costs were making the projects unviable at projected lower PLFs.

4. **Muted power demand especially from industrial and manufacturing sector**
   Low growth in power sector demand in both industrial and domestic sectors coupled with significant thermal capacity addition by the private sector, and effective demand side management led to a power surplus scenario.

   In accordance with the above, DISCOMs due to their deteriorating financial position not only shied away from power procurement on long-term basis, which led to significant under-utilisation of thermal power capacity, but also delayed payments, which created liquidity mismatch for the project companies.

5. **Aggressive initial tariff bid by project companies without an adequate mechanism to understand the associated risks**
   In the initial phases of capacity addition (FY 2008-10), many private power sector producers quoted aggressive tariffs to tie up long-term PPAs so as to secure financing from banks/FIs etc.

APETA is one of the reputed program in the Education & Technology sector, APETA is a curtain raiser of universities promise quality and research based education. The summit has also focus on the educational institutions and organizations which are in technology and innovations especially for social sectors which are most sought financial investments in Asian countries. There are institutes who are focusing their energies on overall quality of education and making their students more employable so that they can make meaningful contribution towards making India a true superpower in the coming years. APETA is providing the best opportunity available to get recognition of education Institute/Universities by Global leaders of Education technology Sector.

The Summit had provided a platform to discuss on “Higher Education Sustainability and Quality Initiatives (HESQI)” with UN-SDGs on the occasion of the 2018 session of high level political forum on sustainable development- The United Nation’s central platform for follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and sustainable development goals (SDGs).

The summit was inaugurated by Mr. Bhupendrasinh Chudasama, Hon’ble Minister for Education (Primary, Secondary and Adult) Higher and Technical Education, Government of Gujarat other dignitaries on dais where Mr. Jaxay Shah, Chairman – ASSOCHAM Gujarat Chapter ; Prof. Goutam Dutta, Professor at IIM-Ahmedabad and Chair, FWA Western Region ; Dr. M Venu Gopala Rao, Vice President, MODY University Lakshmangarh, Rajasthan and Mr. Nakul Sharedalal, Chairman, IPR Committee, ASSOCHAM Gujarat Chapter.

The Summit had marked presence of key stakeholders from education sector Vice Chancellors, Senior Professors, Edupren-eurs, corporate, Bureaucrats, Directors, Journalists & Students.

Today, private university and institutions are
suffering major challenges in terms of quality education. There are many factors like fee structure, management policy, Financial funding and last which can't be denied the industry's growth trajectory. There are many institutions where Teachers and faculties are not trained or skilled or event not qualified to teach, are teaching in universities and colleges.

Now we have to think that why these challenges are faced by private institutions. If we go back 25-30 years when IIMs or IITs were established, the institution didn't invest in their infrastructure first, but trained the faculties first and expand the building thereafter, where as the scenario is completely opposite today. Higher education investors invest the money first in infrastructures, land and other amenities and for this; sometimes they need to borrow to the Banks and other financial institution. Over a period of time, they face challenges on quality intake, admissions, placements and other academic excellence and Institutional sustainability which are today's topic.

The Indian higher education sector is now undergoing an unprecedented transformation but there are few challenges need to be address faced by private institution. Industry expects the skilled fresher where as Institutions faces many challenges from admission to salary to delivery. Under these acute circumstances, there are few private institutions in India who really surpasses these challenges and deliver their best in Higher education and of course the ASSOCHAM invite them on APETA platform to share their strategies and vision which may become a guiding path to others.

Gujarat has been a role model for not only in Industrial revolution, Infrastructures but Education too. We now need to work on increasing visibility of 'BRAND INDIA' in the global arena to attract experienced and knowledgeable faculty and researchers. This diversity of actors will enhance the quality of learning, teaching and research, and contribute significantly to the overall student experience and create a positive public perception globally.
India has witnessed a 457 percent rise in cybercrime incidents under the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 from the year of 2011 to 2016, a recent ASSOCHAM-NEC joint study said.

Between 2012-17, the number of internet users grew at a CAGR of 44% which has led India to be placed 3rd in terms of number of internet users in the world after USA and China. Symantec Corp ranked India among top 5 countries to be affected by cyber crime, noted the study titled 'Digital Policing- Smart Policing for Public Safety,' conducted by The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) jointly with NEC.

To establish a robust three tired structure comprising of Central Cyber Cell, District Cyber Cells and Police Station Cyber Teams across the entire jurisdiction of National Capital Territory to deal with cyber-crimes and to handle the growing menace of cyber frauds and online harassment, highlighted the study.

Using latest technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Big Data Analytics, Facial Recognition, IoT etc., to identify and catch suspects/criminals, has gained much awareness among various law enforcement agencies. However, the implementation of these technologies is not on a national level but on a state level, which makes it very important for the central government to fund and support state level law enforcement agencies to utilize technologies to upgrade their policing methods, noted the joint study.

The government of India & multiple law enforcement agencies have taken lead in curbing growing cyber crime. In addition to establishing cyber labs and training the officers, additional development in terms of detecting and resolving cyber crime has to be added in the current arsenal of the law enforcers.

Implementing new policing technologies will enable access to personal information, assisting in the delivery of personalized and better public services. It will help in fighting crime, protecting public security, reducing burden on businesses and citizens and tackling social exclusion through early intervention, noted the study.

Crime has been transforming itself to match the technological development happening across the globe. Since the invention of computers & internet, crime has evolved from its physical version to a digital one. Introduction of IT Act in India in 2000, amended in 2008, was the turning point where Government of India stated focusing on the digital side of crimes i.e. Cyber Crime.

To prevent cyber crimes through the development of a cyber threat resilient ecosystem in the state and to defend against cyber attacks by synergizing with other departments and nodal agencies of the State. Link up with multiple national and international cyber security & the law enforcement agencies to fight against the borderless nature of the cyber crimes.

Indian Police has been constantly fighting cyber crime and has taken up multiple initiatives (Cyber crime labs, response centers, cyber forensic labs etc.) to do the same.

To counter it, State government and State police are constantly developing new anti-cyber crime measures with the help of central government and private organizations. Other than these initiatives, training and development of Police officers in the field of identifying and solving cyber crimes has been made imperative to keep police updated.
about latest criminal activities and the methods required to tackle it.

Public law and order is very essential to ensure the safety of citizens. Globally, NEC has a vast experience in displaying capabilities in advanced technologies and solutions such as biometrics (face recognition, finger print, iris, etc.), video analytics and big data analytics, providing faster and one of the most accurate capabilities in handling poor quality images and videos.

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.

This report attempts to give an outlook of the Digital Policing sector in India, along with findings on the latest technology implementations in areas such as analytics, surveillance, biometrics, R&D, cyber security, public interaction, emergency and training. The report also highlights how India could benefit from the adoption of digital policing and what could be the possible steps that could be taken to help policing in India to compete at global level.

Advancement of crime & criminal activities is increasing day by day which has led to an imperative need to upgrade the ways of old school policing. Traditional methods of policing are now being replaced by smart policing methods. 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.

India is at the advent of digitizing traditional services in numerous sectors ranging from Healthcare to Public Safety. Continuing this positive outlook towards modernization, Honorable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, in 2014, devised a new term called “S.M.A.R.T.” Policing, which means Strict and Sensitive, Modern and Mobile, Alert and Accountable, Reliable and Responsive; Tech-savvy and Trained policing.

To decrease the rate of crime, to increase the rate of response and to improve the investigation, countries around the world have started moving towards the adoption of digital technologies such as mobile workforce, data collation, data analysis and multiple interaction channels for citizens. Across the world, cities that have been able to successfully adopt digital methods of policing have been consistent on the three key pillars of adopting Digital Policing, namely – Collaboration, Training and Investment.
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<td>MSME Sammellan &quot;The Changing Ecosystem of MSMEs in India</td>
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<td>9 March</td>
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<td>International Women's Day : BEYOND PINK THE POWER OF SHE (SOARING HEIGHTS OF EMPOWERMENT)</td>
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<td>28 March</td>
<td>Roundtable on Issues on Export Subsidies and RCEP</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.