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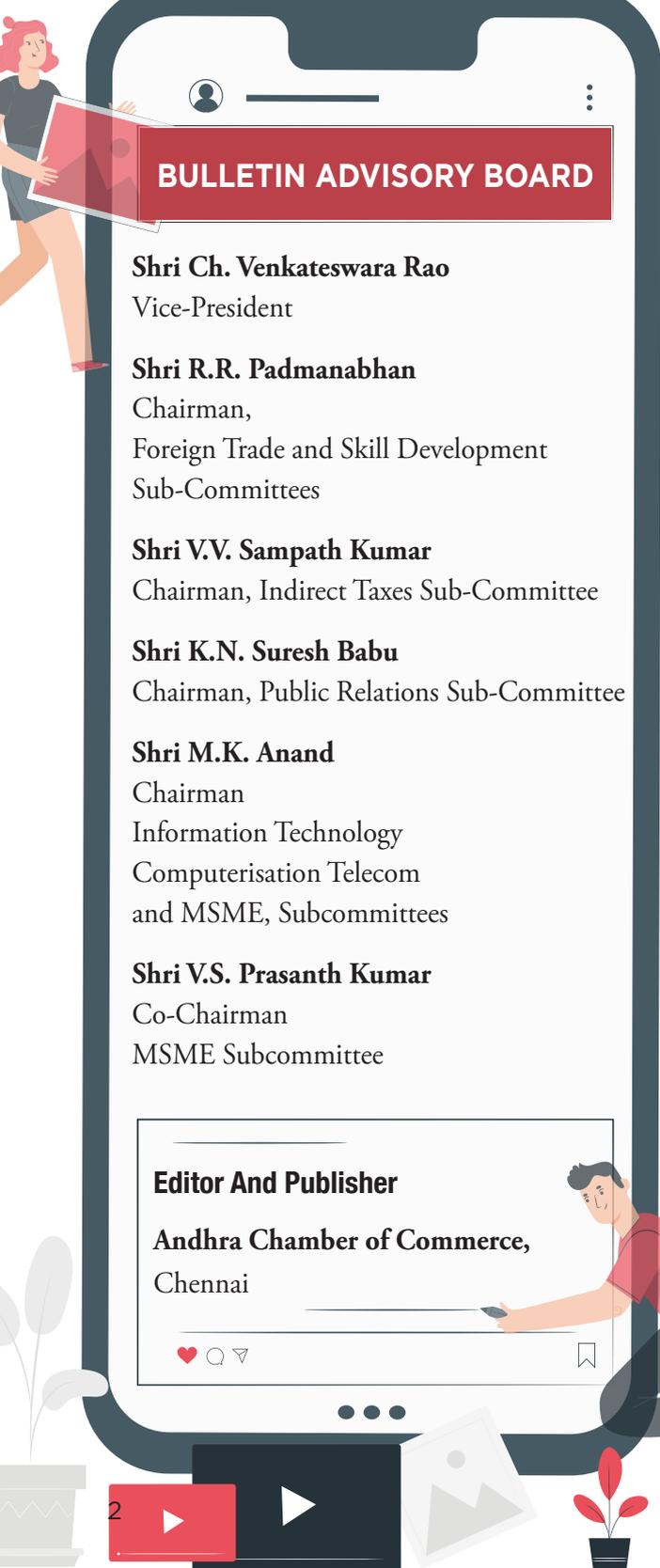


ANDHRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

INFORMATION BULLETIN PROGRESS THROUGH COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY



**Workshop on Empowering MSMEs through Digital
Technologies Facebook
on Vizag – 22nd June 2022 &
Vijayawada – 24th June 2022**



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Andhra Chamber of Commerce,
Chennai

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President's **DESK**

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector over the last five decades in Indian economy. MSMEs play a vital role in providing large employment opportunities at comparatively lesser capital cost than large industries and also help in rural & backward areas industrialization, thereby, reducing regional imbalances, assuring more equitable distribution of national income and wealth.

MSMEs are complementary to large industries as ancillary units and this sector contributes enormously to the socio-economic development of the country.

MSME Units have not tapped resources, Knowledge Resources, many forms of raising Capital, Adapt to Changing Technologies, Automation, Rural Health, Talent Acquisition, and Retention to name a few.

To bridge this gap, Andhra Chamber of Commerce is organising a conference on **“Empowering MSMEs to Embrace the future”** in August which will have speakers from various domains who can offer their world of practical wisdom to MSME Entrepreneurs to get empowered, be on track, move fast with agility and turn around their businesses to more profitable, growth-centric, and job creators.

I urge the members to participate so that you can expand your network and carry interesting and useful learnings.

DR V L INDIRA DUTT
President

CHAMBER NEWS



13th JV Somayajulu Lecture on Post Ukraine World Economy and its impact on India on the 3rd June 2022 at Hotel GRT Grand, Chennai

Shri J.V. Somayajulu, M.A., B.Ed., was an Economist and a leading stock and Share broker. He was the President of Andhra Chamber of Commerce for two terms in 1954 & 1955. He was the former President of Madras Stock Exchange Limited. He had contributed a good deal towards industrial and corporate development in the Southern Region. The J.V. Somayajulu Memorial Endowment is managed by our Chamber. The Endowment has been created to perpetuate the memory of him. The object of the Endowment is to organize a memorial lecture annually by an eminent personality on a topic of current economic importance.

The Endowment Lecture series was inaugurated by Shri R. Venkataraman, former President of India. He delivered the first Memorial Lecture on the “Role of Stock Exchange in Economic Development”. So far we have organised Twelve lectures handled by various eminent speakers. The thirteenth Lecture was organised by the Chamber on Post Ukraine World Economy and its impact on India on the 3rd June.

Dr V L Indira Dutt, President of the Chamber in her welcome address briefed about the background of Somayajulu Endowment. In her address she said that as we are all hearing from the news that the

ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine will reportedly have major ramifications for the global economy, which is just recovering from the stress of the coronavirus pandemic.

Shri S Gurumurthy, Economic and Political Analyst and Chairman Vivekananda International Foundation Delhi Strategic Think Tank, editor Thuglak tamil weekly delivered the 13th JV Somayajulu Lecture on “Post Ukraine World Economy and its impact on India”.

In his lecture he said that there are huge shifts happening in the world and India has arrived on the global map because of its unique position and stand on the Russia Ukraine war. He said many companies are lining up to shift to India. This started Post pandemic and it is intensified due to the war. He said in the next five years India will become the largest manufacturer of mobile phones. Ukraine shares 2500 km area with Russia. It is in the middle of Russia, that’s why to save their country Russia has started the war. Just like the aftermath of corona even this war will have an after effect. Due to this war, the relationship between Russia, US & Europe with China is distorted. During the last two months Trade agreements worth 42 billion dollar are signed by various countries with India. As a result

India is now being accepted with lot of respect by the countries worldwide. Many countries are coming to India for setting up manufacturing facility. So this is a favourable climate for India.

Mr Gurumurthy said that in the next five years India would become the largest manufacturer of mobile phones in the world.

Participants raised various Questions on the topic. Mr Venkataramana, Former President of the Chamber who is also the son of Mr Somayajulu proposed vote of thanks.

Workshop on Empowering MSMEs through Digital Technologies (Facebook), Visakhapatnam on the 22nd June 2022.

Andhra Chamber of Commerce in collaboration with the Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom organised a workshop on Empowering MSMEs through Digital Technologies (Facebook) on the 22nd June in Visakhapatnam for the members in and around Vizag.

The participants were from varied sectors like oil mill, software services, real estate, construction, garments, healthcare etc.,

Ms Vijayalakshmi, Secretary General of the Chamber welcomed the Guests and the participants. She briefed about the activities of the Chamber and also the objectives of the workshop. In her welcome address she said that if not for the support of FNF this programme would not have been possible.

Mr Prasanna Kumar, Chairman, Visakapatnam Advisory Committee of Andhra Chamber in his inaugural address said that now the world is slowly coming back to normal after Covid 19 and it is time to use the Digital Marketing tools in business.

Mr Mohammad Ilias, Managing Director of Brandcare Communications Private Limited was the resource person of the workshop. He started off with the overview of the workshop. Participants were asked to introduce themselves with their expectations about the workshop.

He started off the session with introduction to facebook, profile and a page and how to post facebook ads and get business.

In the afternoon, he presented on facebook ad campaign, ad performance analyser, how to understand the keywords posted by the competitors, facebook page analyser etc., The participants were given practical exercises to run their own fb ads to understand the concepts better.

The participants were asked to post in fb live and how small videos in fb ads more value to the business.

He asked some of the participants to show the demo on how will they strategise with fb and what amount they will spend on fb for their business. Some of the participants presented their strategy in the white board.

During the feedback session, participants said that this was a very useful workshop and they will implement the tools in their business and update the Chamber. They appreciated the way in which the resource person handled the session and also the efforts of the Chamber in organising such a programme for the MSMEs.

Workshop on Empowering MSMEs through Digital Technologies (Facebook), Vijayawada on the 24th June 2022

Andhra Chamber of Commerce in collaboration with the Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom organised a workshop on Empowering MSMEs through Digital Technologies (Facebook) on the 24th June for the members in and around Vijayawada.

Ms Vijayalakshmi, Secretary General of the Chamber welcomed the participants. She briefed about the activities of the Chamber and also the objectives of the workshop. In her welcome address she thanked FNF for their support in organising such workshops to the MSMEs, which is the need of the hour.

Mr Rajaiah, Chairman, Vijayawada Advisory Committee of Andhra Chamber in his inaugural address said that now the shopping through online has become very common. As a business man, we should switch over to the Digital Marketing to make the best use of the tools in our business.

Mr Mohammad Ilias, Managing Director of Brandcare Communications Private Limited was the resource person of the workshop. He started off with the overview of the workshop. Participants were asked to introduce themselves with their expectations about the workshop.

The participants were from various places like Hyderabad, Guntur etc., and from sectors like millet snacks, artificial jewellery, footwear, medicine, bakery, agricultural items, chillies, bricks etc.,

Mr Ilias started off the session with introduction to facebook, profile and a page and how to post facebook ads and get business leads.

In the afternoon, he presented on facebook ad campaign, ad performance analyser, how to understand the keywords posted by the competitors, facebook page analyser etc., The participants were given practical exercises to run their own fb ads to understand the concepts better.

The participants were asked to post in fb live and how small videos in fb ads more value to the business.

He asked some of the participants to show the demo on how will they strategise with fb and what amount they will spend on fb for their business. Some of the participants presented their strategy in the white board.

During the feedback session, participants said that they have been using facebook for more than 8 years but until the programme, the difference between a profile and a page is not known. This was a very useful workshop and they wanted the Chamber to organise more and more programmes in future. Some of them suggested us to organise programmes on SEO and google ad words, Business through whatsapp etc., On the whole, the programme was very interactive and well appreciated by the participants.

97th Joint Session of ACC & MMA on “Managing Business Risk Through Commercial Insurances” at Andhra Chamber Conference Hall on the 29th June 2022 at 6 p.m.

Andhra Chamber along with Madras Management Association organises Programmes on Managerial skills on the last Wednesday of every month and the 97th Joint session on Managing Business Risk through Commercial Insurances was organised on the 29th June 2022.

The speaker Mr Venkat Balantrapu (M.B.A, B.Com, FLMI, AIII, A.R.A, ACS, CTLC, CICC) is currently General Manager with Global Bharat Consultancy Private Limited, a management consultancy arm under the Shriram Group, Chennai, India.

He is the Founder & CEO, Quality Service Awareness Institute, India and is a High Performance Coach, a Transformational Coach & Speaker, an Author, a Customer Retention Strategist, an Insurance Consultant & Trainer, an International Career Coach & a Career Counsellor, a NLP Practitioner & Master Practitioner and a Columnist. He is also a singer and a golfer.

He has been in the insurance industry for the last 35 years and has held senior positions in the industry in India as well as Kenya, Mauritius, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi and Uganda in Africa for about 20 years. He is also an ex-banker and has worked in the private sector too.

He has started off his presentation with basic principles of Insurance which are Indemnity, subrogation, contribution, loss minimization, utmost good faith etc.,

Commercial Insurance is the most important investment of any entity. It gives financial security to

all stake holders. It helps to protect against exposure to various risks. This gives peace of mind and also helps to counter future uncertainties. Provides credibility to Business.

Commercial insurance comes handy during fire, lightening & Bush fire, explosion/implosion, malicious damage etc., Commercial insurance is used in Marine sector for damage to hull of ships/ fishing vessels/travellers including TP & Port risks.

For motors the types of cover available are comprehensive (OD & TP), Passenger legal liability, third party only. Engineering Insurance covers the Contractor's All Risk, Erection All Risk, Storage cum Erection & Marine cum Erection All Risk, Machinery Breakdown, Electronic Equipment, Construction Plant & Machinery, Boiler Explosion Insurance, Deterioration of Stock etc., Commercial insurances are available for Cybercrime, Terrorism also.

In nutshell Commercial insurances are mandatory for any business to avoid loss during the various situations.

Mr Venkat Balantrapu answered to the various questions raised by the participants. He also volunteered to help the members on Insurance matters free of cost.

It was a very informative and interesting session well presented by Mr Venkat Balantrapu.

Mr Gowtham, EC Member of the Chamber proposed vote of thanks.

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS



India's overall exports (Merchandise and Services) grow by 23% in June; Exports growth in 1st quarter over 25%; Petroleum products, Electronic Goods, Textiles, Cereals, Leather products, Rice, Minerals, oilseeds, coffee and Gems & Jewellery record high exports growth during June.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE: June 2022

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE: JUNE 2022

Posted On: 14 JUL 2022 4:05PM by PIB Delhi

India's overall exports (Merchandise and Services combined) in June 2022* are estimated to be USD 64.91 Billion, exhibiting a positive growth of 22.95 per cent over the same period last year. The overall exports (Merchandise and Services combined) in the 1st quarter of FY 22-23 (April-June 2022)* are estimated to be USD 189.93 Billion, exhibiting a positive growth of 25.16 per cent over the same period last.

The overall imports in June 2022* are estimated to be USD 82.42 Billion, exhibiting a positive growth of 55.72 per cent over the same period last year. In the 1st quarter of the FY 22-23, the overall exports are estimated to be USD 235.11 Billion, exhibiting a positive growth of 49.41 per cent over the same period last year.

Table 1: Trade during June 2022*

		June 2022 (USD Billion)	June 2021 (USD Billion)	Growth vis-à-vis June 2021 (%)
Merchandise	Exports	40.13	32.49	23.52
	Imports	66.31	42.09	57.55
	Trade Balance	-26.18	-9.60	-172.72
Services*	Exports	24.77	20.30	22.04
	Imports	16.11	10.84	48.62
	Net of Services	8.67	9.46	-8.41
Overall Trade (Merchandise+ Services)*	Exports	64.91	52.79	22.95
	Imports	82.42	52.93	55.72
	Trade Balance	-17.51	-0.14	-12596.34

* Note: The latest data for services sector released by RBI is for May 2022. The data for June 2022 is an estimation, which will be revised based on RBI's subsequent release. (ii) Data for April-June 2021 has been revised on pro-rata basis using quarterly balance of payments data.

Fig 1: Overall Trade during June 2022*

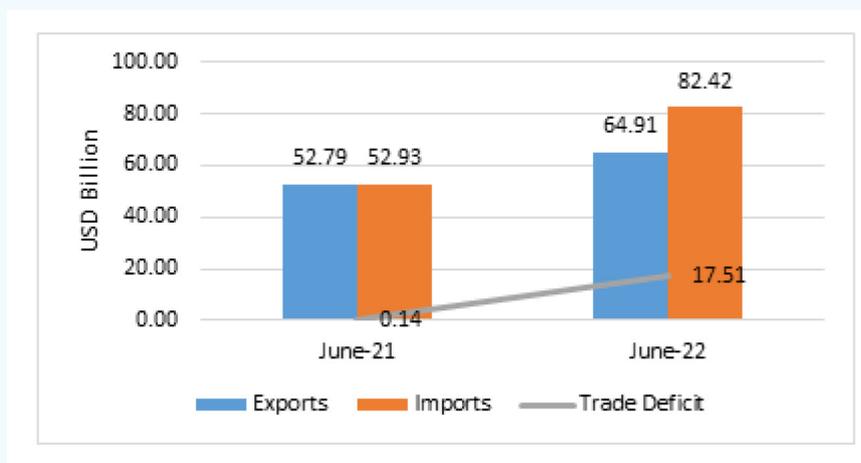


Table 2: Trade during April-June 2022*

		April-June 2022 (USD Billion)	April-June 2021 (USD Billion)	Growth vis-à-vis April-June 2021 (%)
Merchandise	Exports	118.96	95.54	24.51
	Imports	189.76	126.96	49.47
	Trade Balance	-70.80	-31.42	-125.34
Services*	Exports	70.97	56.22	26.25
	Imports	45.35	30.41	49.15
	Net of Services	25.62	25.81	-0.74
Overall Trade(Merchandise+ Services) *	Exports	189.93	151.75	25.16
	Imports	235.11	157.37	49.41
	Trade Balance	-45.18	-5.61	-705.12

* Note: The latest data for services sector released by RBI is for May 2022. The data for June 2022 is an estimation, which will be revised based on RBI's subsequent release. (ii) Data for April-June 2021 has been revised on pro-rata basis using quarterly balance of payments data.

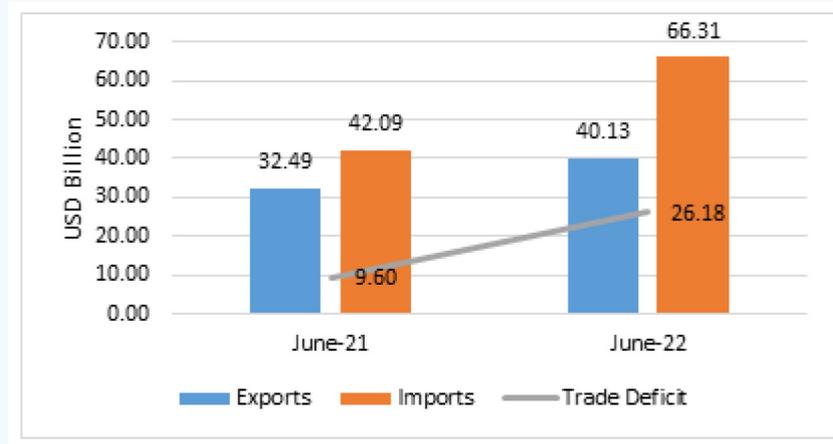
Fig 2: Overall Trade during April-June 2022*



MERCHANDISE TRADE

- Merchandise exports in June 2022 were USD 40.13 Billion, as compared to USD 32.49 Billion in June 2021, exhibiting a growth of 23.52 per cent
- Merchandise imports in June 2022 were USD 66.31 Billion, which is an increase of 57.55 per cent over imports of USD 42.09 Billion in June 2021.
- The merchandise trade deficit in June 2022 was estimated at USD 26.18 Billion as against USD 9.60 Billion in June 2021, which is an increase of 172.72 per cent.

Fig 3: Merchandise Trade during June 2022



- Merchandise exports for the period April-June 2022 were USD 118.96 Billion as against USD 95.54 Billion during the period April-June 2021, registering a positive growth of 24.51 per cent.
- Merchandise imports for the period April-June 2022 were USD 189.76 Billion as against USD 126.96 Billion during the period April-June 2021, registering a positive growth of 49.47 per cent.
- The merchandise trade deficit for April-June 2022 was estimated at USD 70.80 Billion as against USD 31.42 Billion in April-June 2021, which is an increase of 125.34 per cent.

Fig 4: Merchandise Trade during April-June 2022



- Non-petroleum and non-gems & jewellery exports in June 2022 were USD 27.94 Billion, registering a positive growth of 8.65 per cent over non-petroleum and non-gems & jewellery exports of USD 25.71 Billion in June 2021.

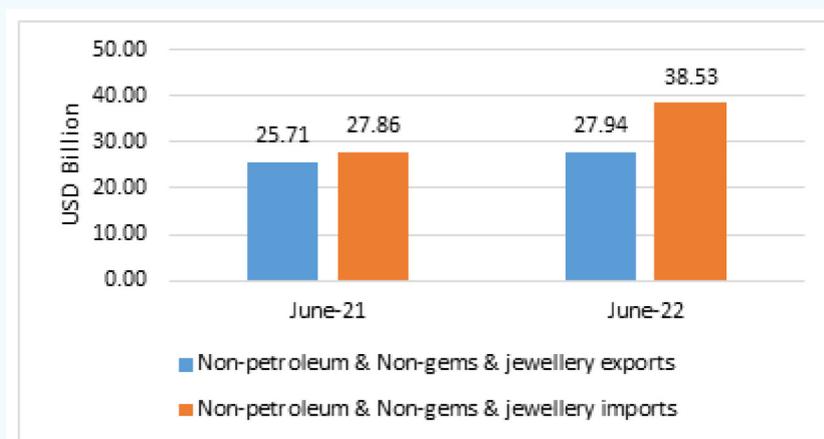
- Non-petroleum, non-gems & jewellery (gold, silver & precious metals) imports were USD 38.53 Billion in June 2022 with a positive growth of 38.30 per cent over Non-petroleum, non-gems & jewellery imports of USD 27.86 Billion in June 2021.

Table 3: Trade excluding Petroleum and Gems & Jewellery during June 2022

	June 2022 (USD Billion)	June 2021 (USD Billion)	Growth vis-à-vis June 2021 (%)
Non- petroleum exports	31.48	28.54	10.30
Non- petroleum imports	45.01	31.41	43.30
Non-petroleum & Non Gems & Jewellery exports	27.94	25.71	8.65
Non-petroleum & Non Gems & Jewellery imports	38.53	27.86	38.30

Note: Gems & Jewellery Imports include Gold, Silver & Pearls, precious & Semi-precious stones

Fig 5: Trade excluding Petroleum and Gems & Jewellery during June 2022



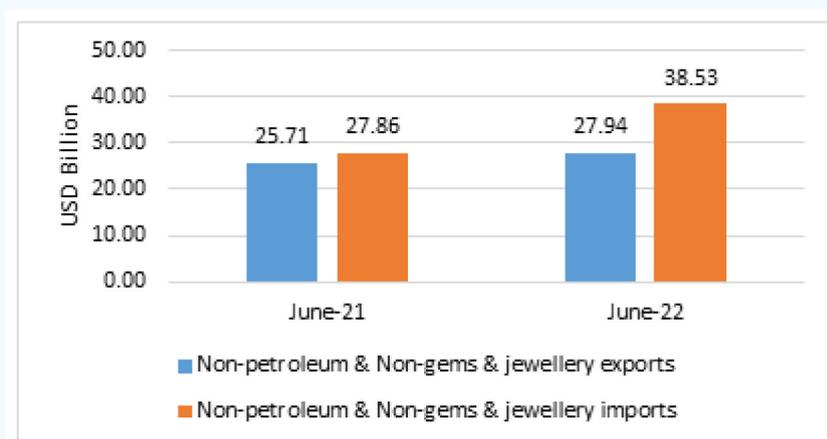
- Non-petroleum and non-gems & jewellery exports during April-June 2022 was USD 83.62 Billion, an increase of 13.81 per cent over non-petroleum and non-gems & jewellery exports of USD 73.47 Billion in April-June 2021.
- Non-petroleum, non-gems & jewellery (gold, silver & precious metals) imports were USD 108.97 Billion in April-June 2022, recording a positive growth of 34.80 per cent, as compared to Non-petroleum, non-gems & jewellery imports of USD 80.83 Billion in April-June 2021.

Table 4: Trade excluding Petroleum and Gems & Jewellery during April-June 2022

	April-June 2022 (USD Billion)	April-June 2021 (USD Billion)	Growth vis-à-vis April-June 2021 (%)
Non-petroleum exports	93.85	82.65	13.56
Non-petroleum imports	129.12	96.04	34.43
Non-petroleum & Non Gems & Jewellery exports	83.62	73.47	13.81
Non-petroleum & Non Gems	108.97	80.83	34.80

Note: Gems & Jewellery Imports include Gold, Silver & Pearls, precious & Semi-precious stones

Fig 5: Trade excluding Petroleum and Gems & Jewellery during June 2022



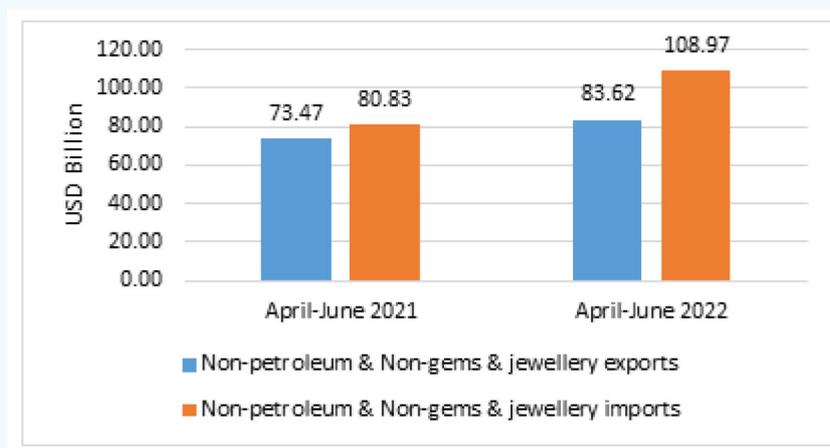
- Non-petroleum and non-gems & jewellery exports during April-June 2022 was USD 83.62 Billion, an increase of 13.81 per cent over non-petroleum and non-gems & jewellery exports of USD 73.47 Billion in April-June 2021.
- Non-petroleum, non-gems & jewellery (gold, silver & precious metals) imports were USD 108.97 Billion in April-June 2022, recording a positive growth of 34.80 per cent, as compared to Non-petroleum, non-gems & jewellery imports of USD 80.83 Billion in April-June 2021.

Table 4: Trade excluding Petroleum and Gems & Jewellery during April-June 2022

	April-June 2022 (USD Billion)	April-June 2021 (USD Billion)	Growth vis-à-vis April-June 2021 (%)
Non- petroleum exports	93.85	82.65	13.56
Non- petroleum imports	129.12	96.04	34.43
Non-petroleum & Non Gems & Jewellery exports	83.62	73.47	13.81
Non-petroleum & Non Gems & Jewellery imports	108.97	80.83	34.80

Note: Gems & Jewellery Imports include Gold, Silver & Pearls, precious & Semi-precious stones

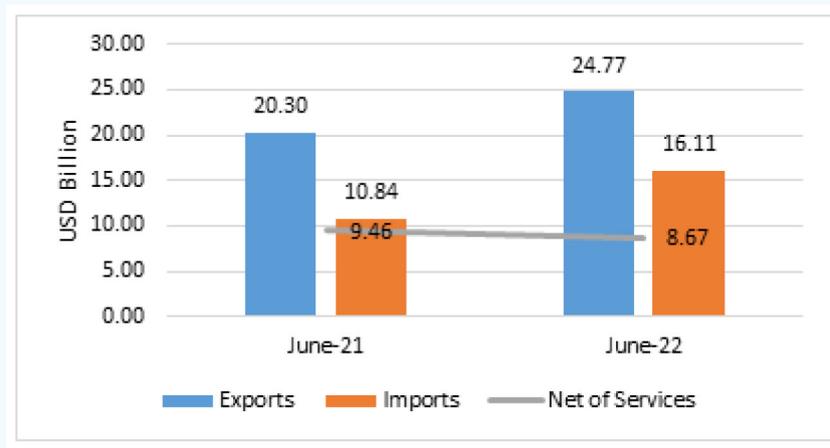
Fig 6: Trade excluding Petroleum and Gems & Jewellery during April-June 2022



SERVICES TRADE

- The estimated value of services export for June 2022* is USD 24.77 Billion, exhibiting a positive growth of 22.04 per cent vis-a-vis June 2021 (USD 20.30 Billion).
- The estimated value of services import for June 2022* is USD 16.11 Billion exhibiting a positive growth of 48.62 per cent vis-à-vis June 2021 (USD 10.84 Billion).
- The services trade balance in June 2022* is estimated at USD 8.67 Billion, which is a decline of 8.41 per cent over Ju (USD 9.46 Billion).

Fig 7: Services Trade during June 2022*



- The estimated value of services export for April-June 2022* is USD 70.97 Billion, exhibiting a positive growth of 26.25 per cent vis-a-vis April-June 2021 (USD 56.22 Billion).
- The estimated value of services imports for April-June 2022* is USD 45.35 Billion exhibiting a positive growth of 49.15 per cent vis-à-vis April-June 2021 (USD 30.41 Billion).
- The services trade balance for April-June 2022* is estimated at USD 25.62 Billion as against USD 25.81 Billion in April-June 2021, which is a decline of 0.74 per cent.

Fig 8: Services Trade during April-June 2022*

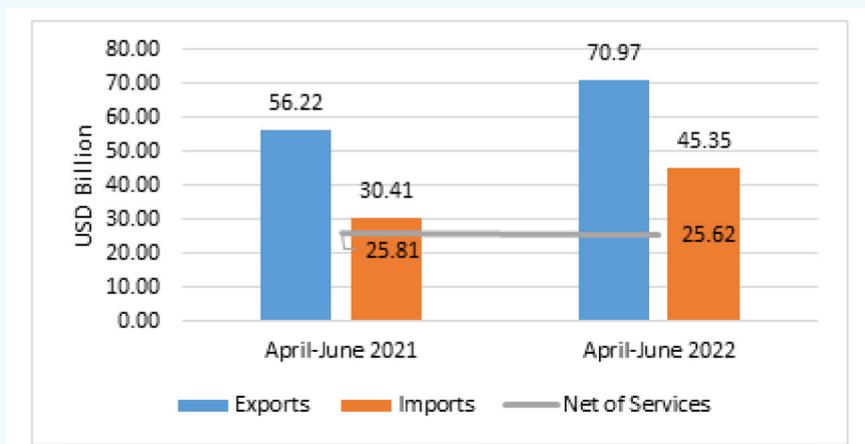


Fig 5: Trade excluding Petroleum and Gems & Jewellery during June 2022

Sl. No.	Commodities	(Values in Million USD)		% Change
		JUN'21	JUN'22	JUN'22
<i>Commodity groups exhibiting positive growth</i>				
1	Petroleum Products	3952.25	8656.68	119.03
2	Other cereals	88.32	153.99	74.35
3	Electronic Goods	1043.10	1676.24	60.70
4	RMG of all Textiles	1001.81	1500.91	49.82
5	Rice	742.70	1061.37	42.91
6	Leather & leather products	325.00	450.42	38.59
7	Oil seeds	78.30	101.54	29.68
8	Mica, Coal & Other Ores, Minerals including processed minerals	380.61	492.07	29.28
9	Cereal preparations & miscellaneous processed items	198.90	254.53	27.97
10	Coffee	85.54	108.18	26.47
11	Gems & Jewellery	2824.44	3538.67	25.29
12	Oil Meals	110.18	134.34	21.93
13	Jute Mfg. including Floor Covering	34.22	41.72	21.92
14	Tea	53.06	64.05	20.71
15	Meat, dairy & poultry products	329.61	386.41	17.23
16	Ceramic products & glassware	292.42	332.36	13.66
17	Marine Products	645.66	724.54	12.22
18	Organic & Inorganic Chemicals	2666.23	2917.85	9.44
19	Tobacco	95.05	100.84	6.09
20	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	2021.42	2119.08	4.83
21	Engineering Goods	9295.58	9576.26	3.02
22	Spices	318.69	326.03	2.30
23	Fruits & Vegetables	206.05	206.72	0.33
24	Man-made Yarn/Fabs./made-ups etc.	448.92	450.00	0.24
25	Iron Ore	509.65	11.16	-97.81
26	Handicrafts excl. handmade carpet	162.64	115.99	-28.68
27	Plastic & Linoleum	979.51	783.48	-20.01
28	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./made-ups, Handloom Products etc.	1194.50	961.73	-19.49
29	Carpet	143.00	130.17	-8.97
30	Cashew	24.53	23.09	-5.87

Table 6: Import Growth in Commodity Groups in June 2022

Sl.	Commodities	(Values in Million USD)		% Change
<i>Commodity Groups exhibiting positive growth</i>				
1	Silver	11.83	785.52	6540.07
2	Coal, Coke & Briquettes, etc.	1875.60	6762.58	260.56
3	Gold	969.02	2740.50	182.81
4	Petroleum, Crude & products	10678.42	21300.85	99.48
5	Cotton Raw & Waste	68.79	125.66	82.67
6	Textile yarn Fabric, made-up articles	146.61	257.60	75.70
7	Sulphur & Unroasted Iron Pyrts	27.22	47.17	73.29
8	Metaliferrous ores & other minerals	553.97	922.50	66.53
9	Artificial resins, plastic materials, etc.	1464.98	2253.90	53.85
10	Organic & Inorganic Chemicals	2454.65	3511.73	43.06
11	Leather & leather products	71.48	98.41	37.67
12	Electronic goods	4600.54	6108.12	32.77
13	Pulp and Waste paper	118.54	154.37	30.23
14	Newsprint	35.86	46.62	30.01
15	Vegetable Oil	1435.43	1816.07	26.52
16	Project goods	75.01	94.02	25.34
17	Fertilisers, Crude & manufactured	1039.06	1297.17	24.84
18	Dyeing/tanning/colouring mtrls.	288.83	356.95	23.58
19	Fruits & vegetables	201.66	240.41	19.22
20	Machinery, electrical & non-electrical	3179.83	3783.26	18.98
21	Wood & Wood products	564.53	670.69	18.81
22	Iron & Steel	1357.17	1580.78	16.48
23	Pearls, precious & Semi-precious stones	2571.76	2957.02	14.98
24	Chemical material & products	1017.95	1147.55	12.73
25	Non-ferrous metals	1457.19	1638.00	12.41
26	Pulses	138.12	72.25	-47.69
27	Medicinal & Pharmaceutical products	1245.86	711.87	-42.86
28	Professional instrument, Optical goods, etc.	717.00	576.67	-19.57
29	Machine tools	373.29	360.99	-3.30
30	Transport equipment	1410.29	1387.78	-1.60

Table 7: MERCHANDISE TRADE

EXPORTS & IMPORTS: (Rs. Crore)		
(PROVISIONAL)		
	JUNE	APRIL-JUNE
EXPORTS (including re-exports)		
2021-22	2,38,996.21	7,04,624.72
2022-23	3,13,342.50	9,18,217.77
%Growth 2022-23/2021-22	31.11	30.31
IMPORTS		
2021-22	3,09,605.31	9,36,954.02
2022-23	5,17,727.41	14,65,271.90
%Growth 2022-23/2021-22	67.22	56.39
TRADE BALANCE		
2021-22	-70,609.10	-2,32,329.30
2022-23	-2,04,384.91	-5,47,054.13

Table 8: SERVICES TRADE

EXPORTS & IMPORTS (SERVICES) : (US \$ Billion)		
(PROVISIONAL)	May 2022	April-May 2022
EXPORTS (Receipts)	23.61	46.20
IMPORTS (Payments)	15.20	29.25
TRADE BALANCE	8.41	16.95
EXPORTS & IMPORTS (SERVICES): (Rs. Crore)		
(PROVISIONAL)	May 2022	April-May 2022
EXPORTS (Receipts)	1,82,519.94	3,54,613.47
IMPORTS (Payments)	1,17,486.68	2,24,517.67
TRADE BALANCE	65,033.26	1,30,095.80

Source: RBI Press Release dated 1st July 2022



RECENT JUDGMENTS

in VAT CST GST



Shri V.V. Sampathkumar

Chairman, Indirect Taxes Sub-Committee, ACC

Personal hearing: Proviso to Section 27 of the said Act states that no order shall be passed u/s 27(1) and (2) of the Act without giving dealer a reasonable opportunity to show cause against such order. Impugned assessment orders have been passed without granting an opportunity of hearing to Petitioners. Hence, the cases remitted back to Respondents to pass a speaking order after hearing the Petitioners by the Hon'ble Court. **Koyas & Sons Coimbatore. vs. AC (ST) (FAC) Dr.Nanjappa Road Circle,W.P.No.2991 of 2019 dt 22.04.2022.**

Auction notice and bona-fide buyer: Bona-fide purchaser of a property for consideration without notice of any tax dues to the Government is protected and such transfers are not rendered to be vitiated by fraud. The petitioner has also filed the Encumbrance Certificates(EC) for the period from 1970 to 2005 and it is clear from the EC that there is absolutely no indication about the charge created in favour of the 1st respondent which leads to the only conclusion that the petitioner is a bonafide

purchaser for value without notice of any tax dues and hence, he will fall under the first proviso to Section 24A of the TNGST Act, 2006. Stating so, the impugned Action Sale Notice dated 01.02.2013 is quashed. **M.Sundaram Vs. (1). AC(CT), Erode Rural, (2) M/s. Agilandeewari Engineering Works, Perundurai,W.P.No.3441 of 2013 DT : 22.06.2022.**

Reply not considered : Impugned order rejects the claim of input tax credit(ITC) by way of non-speaking and cryptic conclusions. Ld. Government Advocate confirms that barring objections dated 18.12.2014 & 28.01.2016, the officer appears to have omitted, albeit inadvertently, reference to, and analysis of the other objections filed by the petitioner. Since, there are multiple objections that have been filed by the petitioner, it would be appropriate that the petitioner file a consolidated objection for which it is granted 3 weeks' time from today. Upon receipt of objections, the petitioner shall be granted personal hearing and a speaking order passed on

the issue relating to claim of ITC only, within 4 weeks from the date of personal hearing. **M/s. Shree Ganesh Steel Rolling Mills Ltd. Vs.AC(ST) (FAC), Thiruvottiyur Asst Circle (2).CTO (FAC), Group-IV, CEW-I, Enf I, Chennai-6. (3). JC (CT), Enforcement I, Chennai-6. W.P.No.7451 of 2019 DT: 29.06.2022.**

Alternative remedy : The Court held that the petitioner ought to have filed an appeal before the appellate authorities and alternate remedy is also available to the petitioner. More so, in the fiscal matter, this Court shall not entertain this petition as a matter of course. **M/s. New Popular Stores. Vs The STO, Tiruvermbur Assessment Circle, WP(MD) No.9137 of 2022 DT: 17.06.2022**

Input Tax Credit: The AO proceeded to reverse the petitioners' claim for Input Tax Credit (ITC) in terms of Section 19(2)(v) of the TNVAT Act, 2006 and has not taken note of the decision of this Court in the case of The State of Tamil Nadu V. M/s.Everest Industries Limited (2022(4) TMI 1204). In light of the aforesaid categoric findings and conclusion of the Division Bench of this Court to the effect that the amendment to Section 19(2)(v) is curative and declaratory, the petitioner is entitled to the relief as sought and the impugned assessment order is set aside. **M/s.TVS Upasana Ltd, Vs CTO, Thiruvallikeni Assessment Circle, W.P.No.12347 of 2022 DT: 07.06.2022**

Opportunity : The petitioner has filed an objection on 06.12.2017 enclosing certain details in response to the proposals for assessment sent on 10.01.2017 by the Assessing Officer. However, the impugned order has been passed on 28.03.2019 without even affording an opportunity of personal hearing. Prima facie, the principles of natural justice appear to have been violated. The petitioner directed to appear before the AO on Friday the 24th June 2022 at 10:30 AM without anticipating any further notice as the date and time have been conveyed in open Court in the presence of both the parties, treating the impugned orders as well as the notices

received prior thereto as proposals for assessments. The petitioner be heard by the officer and an order of assessment shall be passed within 4 weeks on or before 25.07.2022 in accordance with law. **Ginger Wheel Apparels Vs. AC(ST), Avinashi Assessment Circle, W.P.Nos.13449, 13452 & 13454 of 2019 Dt: 14.06.2022**

Goods Detention: Provisions of Section 129 (3) of the GST Act require the proper officer detaining or seizing the goods to issue a notice specifying the penalty payable and thereafter pass an order within 7 days from the date of service of the notice in relation to the detention/seizure effected. In the present case, admittedly, no such notice has been issued till date though the seizure has been effected as early as on 30.05.2022. Hence, the mandamus as sought for is issued to R2 to release the conveyance in question along with the goods contained, forthwith and in any event, within 24 hours from today. **Tvl. LAF Enterprises, Vs. CCT,(2).DSTO, RS Static, Intelligence-I, Chennai. W.P.No.14374 of 2022 DT: 10.06.2022**

WP on notice: These WPs have been filed challenging notices dated 22.03.2022 on the ground that they continue to be unclear and are violative of the specific direction of this Court in its order dated 01.12.2021.This Court was not inclined to interfere at this juncture seeing as the challenge is only to notices to which appropriate responses could well be filed by the petitioner. The Court observed that the respondent will elaborate on the proposal at paragraph No.1 under the heading "amount spent on indirect material" in order to provide the required clarity to the petitioner when the petitioner attends the office of the respondent for hearing, which shall be fixed by the respondent forthwith: The petitioner will thereafter be heard, its objections considered and orders passed. It was made clear that in this order is restricted solely to the proposal under the aforesaid head. **M/s.India Pistons Ltd., Vs. AC (ST), Villivakkam Assessment Circle, W.P.Nos.11857, 11859, 11862, 11863 & 11865 of 2022 DT: 06.06.2022**

Non-appearance after notice: Notices dt 01.07.2020, 09.12.2020 and 20.12.2021 are referred to in the impugned order and they are stated to have been served on 19.07.2020, 19.12.2020 and 29.12.2021 respectively. Though Ld counsel for the petitioner would submit that not all the notices as above were in fact served, he does not dispute the fact that notice dt 01.07.2020 has indeed been received by the petitioner. In such an event, it was incumbent upon the petitioner to have appeared before the respondent and made his case. Stating so, amongst others, these WPs were dismissed. **M/s.I.R.M. Builders, Vs. STO, Mannargudi Assessment Circle W.P.Nos.12835 & 12839 of 2022 DT: 06.06.2022**

Registration Cancellation: The petitioner has not filed the return consecutively for 6 months, the registration of the petitioner was cancelled by order dated 26.09.2019. Challenging the same, the present writ petition has been filed. Even though there is an appeal provision u/s 107 of the GST Act, the petitioner has not chosen to file an appeal and he has straight away approached this Court by filing

the present WP and the Ld counsel for the petitioner submits that, due to the Covid-19 situation of second and third wave, the appeal could not be filed in time and in the meanwhile, the limitation prescribed u/s 107 of the Act was over and therefore, there is no other option for the petitioner except to approach this Court by filing this writ petition. Considering the rival submissions, this Hon'ble Court disposed this WP with the following orders : (i) That the petitioner is hereby directed to approach the Appellate Authority on the terms indicated in para 229 of the order made by this Court in the case of Tvl.Suguna Cutpiece Center case, where if such an appeal is filed within the time stipulated therein, the same shall be entertained and considered and final order shall be passed within the time stipulated therein. (ii) It is made clear that, within 2 weeks from the date of receipt of a copy of this order, that appeal shall be filed by the petitioner, failing which, the order will not stand in the way in rejecting such appeal by the Appellate Authority on the ground of delay. **Tamilagam Steel Trading Vs. AC, Salem Rural, W.P.No.5846 of 2022 DT: 15.03.2022.**

(The views expressed are solely of the author)





Mr. R R Padmanabhan
*Chairman, Foreign Trade and Skill Development
Sub-Committees of the Chamber*

Availing tax exemption under Free Trade Agreement

In this series of posts on Free trade agreement, I am sharing my experience in clearing consignment from customs recently under duty concession provided in terms of FTA. As I always keep saying, documentation is the key in availing any concession, customs are no exemption. The consignment in question was from Indonesia. Indonesia being a member of ASEAN, designated imports from that country are exempted from the payment of basic customs duty. Yes, you have to pay GST.

The certificate of origin (COO) was submitted to the customs at the time of online filing. But we had a googly. None of our staff nor the importer noticed that HSN code of the product mentioned in the COO was not matching with the HSN code in India. HSN codes match with each other at 6-digit

level. In India we have 8-digit HSN code. Countries like Malaysia and Australia, Europe, Canada, US and some others have 11-digit code. But the instruction in the FTA is very clear. The HSN code to be mentioned in the COO issued by the Government of exporting country should be that of importing country's. In this case, it has to match that of India.

But that was not in this case. We had to send the document back to the supplier and request him to provide a certificate with correct HSN code matching Indian requirements. A costly miss indeed because during the intervening period, the consignment incurred demurrage and storage charges and not talk of production holdups.

(The views expressed are solely of the author)



(The views expressed are solely of the author)



Article by **Mr. CS.U.Siddharth**

EXTERNAL COMMERCIAL BORROWINGS

External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) means borrowing by an eligible resident entity from outside India in accordance with framework decided by the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the Government of India. Eligible entities may raise ECB from outside India in accordance with the provisions.

Currency of borrowings

ECB can be raised in any freely convertible foreign currency as well as in Indian Rupees or any other currency as specified by the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the Government of India.

Eligibility of borrowers

This has been expanded to include all entities eligible to receive FDI. Additionally, Port Trusts, Units in SEZ, SIDBI, EXIM Bank, registered entities engaged in micro-finance activities, viz., registered not for profit companies, registered societies/trusts/cooperatives & non-government organizations/Start-ups can also borrow under this framework. Further, Reserve Bank, in consultation with the Government of India may specify any other entity/sector eligible to raise ECBs or amend the existing eligibility norms.

Eligible Lenders

The lender should be a resident of FATF (Financial Action Task Force) or IOSCO (International Organization of Securities Commissions) compliant country as defined in the ECB policy, including on transfer of ECBs. However, Multilateral and Regional Financial Institutions where India is a member country will also be considered as recognized lenders.

Foreign Equity Holders

It means:- (a) Direct foreign equity holder with minimum 25% direct equity holding in the borrowing entity, (b) Indirect equity holder with minimum indirect equity holding of 51%, or (c) Group company with common overseas parent company.

Sources of External Commercial Borrowings

External Commercial Borrowings can be availed through:-

Automatic Route-Through Authorized Dealers, AD Category -I banks;

Approval Route-Perspective borrower should send its proposal for ECB to RBI through AD-Category-I bank for examination.

Maturity

Minimum average maturity will be 5 years for ECB raised from foreign equity holder for working capital purposes, general corporate purposes or for repayment of Rupee loans. (Except for manufacturing companies for which 1 year is prescribed). There are no specific guidelines for the maximum period.

All-in-cost

Benchmark rate in case of Rupee denominated ECB (INR ECB) will be prevailing yield of the Government of India securities of corresponding maturity.

Individual Limits of borrowings: All eligible borrowers/category of borrowers may raise ECB of up to USD 750 million or equivalent per financial year. For startups the amount would be limited to USD 3 million or equivalent per financial year.

Security

The borrower covered in this Schedule may provide security to the lender/suppliers, as specified by the Reserve Bank from time to time in terms of these regulations or under any other Regulations framed under the Act. The borrower may also provide corporate and / or personal guarantee as security for the borrowing, subject to terms and conditions as specified by the Reserve Bank from time to time. However, banks, financial institutions and Non-Banking Finance Companies shall not provide (issue) any type of guarantee in favour of the overseas lender on behalf of their constituents for their borrowings under this Schedule, except in accordance with specific stipulations made by the Reserve Bank.

Drawl of Loans

Draw-downs of borrowing under this Schedule shall be made only after obtaining the loan registration number (LRN) from the Reserve Bank or from the Authorized Dealer Banks.

Reporting

The borrower shall adhere to the reporting procedure as specified by the Reserve Bank from time to time.

List of the documents required for the purpose for bringing the External Commercial Borrowings in India

If it requires approval of RBI then apply to RBI, Mumbai with detailed project plan and report in Form ECB. Borrower would need the following documents:-

Detailed project report for ECB with projected financials and note as how the ECB would add to the business of the company.

Designated Authorized Dealer through which various applications/ forms; e.g.:- *Form 83, ECB1, ECB2 etc. may be applied.

Copy of resolution of the Board with other company documents like Annual report, MOA/ AOA etc.

Post execution of loan agreement; file charge docs on the MCA Portal as per the Companies Act 2013.

*Form 83 needs to be filed to obtain Loan registration number (LRN) without which disbursement of loan will not happen. Once LRN is intimated to overseas banker, funds would be transferred to company's account.

List of Documents Required (Overseas Lender)

Copy of passport duly translated and apostilled by Indian embassy outside India and public notary.

Copy of national card or ID issued and apostilled by Indian embassy outside India and public notary there.

One copy of Current utility Bill.

Passport size photograph.

One fit and proper certificate from any legal person abroad and FIRC(Foreign Inward Remittance Certificate) from Authorized Dealer Bank.

(The views expressed are solely of the author)



MEDIATION

Practical Aspects & Opportunities for Company Secretaries

by **G Ramachandran**

G Ramachandran & Associates Practicing Company Secretary

Part – I

Topics Covered

- Case Study
- The Mediation Bill, 2021

Case Study

practical approach to mediation

XYZ Private Limited, a Company incorporated on April, 2011. A, B1 and B2 are the promoters (First Directors and Shareholders) of the Company. The Company purchased a property in June, 2011.

Facts of the case:

- Subsequently, distrust developed between the parties.
- The parties fought in various forums including police station, sessions court, civil court and high court.
- A well known businessmen Mediated to reach an amicable settlement.
- A petition under oppression and mismanagement was filed by B1 & B2 against A in the year 2018.
- A Valuer was appointed in 2019.
- Price determined by the valuer was Rs. 16,238/- per share.
- The valuation was disputed by Party A.
- Referred to Mediation by a quasi-judicial body.

		(Amt in Rs.)
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Share capital (10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each)		
A	50,000	
B1	25,000	
B2	25,000	1,00,000
Borrowings – unsecured loan from Directors		
A	6,67,17,540	
B2	96,62,500	7,63,80,040
TOTAL		XXXXXXX

ASSETS		
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets		7,33,93,601
Others		XXXXXXXX
TOTAL		XXXXXXXX

Summation:

- Finally, both the parties agreed for a settlement within a month of its reference to mediation.
- Party A agreed to pay a lump sum to Party B1 & B2 to settle all the dues including share capital, loans and resign from the post of Directorship.

The Mediation Bill, 2021

Coverage and key aspects

THE MEDIATION BILL, 2021

Objective of the Bill

To promote and facilitate mediation, especially institutional mediation, for resolution of disputes, commercial or otherwise, enforce mediated settlement agreements, provide for a body for registration of mediators, to encourage community mediation and to make online mediation as acceptable and cost effective process and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Note: The Mediation Bill, 2021 was introduced in Rajya Sabha in December, 2021 and referred to the Standing Committee.

Key Definitions	
Commercial Dispute (Clause 3(a)) -	A dispute defined in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Commercial Courts Act, 2015.
Court Annexed Mediation (Clause 3(d))	Mediation including pre-litigation mediation conducted at the mediation centres established by any court or tribunal.
Mediation (Clause 4)	It shall be a process, whether referred to by the expression mediation, pre-litigation mediation, online mediation, community mediation, conciliation or an expression of similar import, whereby party or parties, request a third person referred to as mediator or mediation service provider to assist them in their attempt to reach an amicable settlement of a dispute.
Mediation Service Provider (Clause 3(l))	A body or organisation that provides for the conduct of mediation under this Act and rules and regulations made thereunder, and are recognised by the Council; Explanation I.—For the purposes of this clause, mediation service provider includes an Authority constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, or mediation centre annexed to a court, tribunal or such other forum as may be specified. Explanation II.—An Authority constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, or mediation centre annexed to a court or tribunal or such other forum shall be deemed to be a mediation service provider recognised by the Council;

Commercial Dispute (Section 2(1)(c) of the Commercial Courts Act, 2015):

- i. ordinary transactions of merchants, bankers, financiers and traders such as those relating to mercantile documents, including enforcement and interpretation of such documents;
- ii. export or import of merchandise or services;
- iii. issues relating to admiralty and maritime law;
- iv. transactions relating to aircraft, aircraft engines, aircraft equipment and helicopters, including sales, leasing and financing of the same; v. carriage of goods;
- vi. construction and infrastructure contracts, including tenders;
- vii. agreements relating to immovable property used exclusively in trade or commerce;
- viii. franchising agreements;
- ix. distribution and licensing agreements;
- x. management and consultancy agreements;
- xi. joint venture agreements;
- xii. shareholders agreements;
- xiii. subscription and investment agreements pertaining to the services industry including outsourcing services and financial services;
- xiv. mercantile agency and mercantile usage;
- xv. partnership agreements;
- xvi. technology development agreements;
- xvii. intellectual property rights relating to registered and unregistered trademarks, copyright, patent, design, domain names, geographical indications and semiconductor integrated circuits;
- xviii. agreements for sale of goods or provision of services;
- xix. exploitation of oil and gas reserves or other natural resources including electromagnetic spectrum;
- xx. insurance and re-insurance;

xxi. contracts of agency relating to any of the above; and

xxii. such other commercial disputes as may be notified by the Central Government.

Mediation Agreement (Clause 5(3))

A mediation agreement is in writing, if it is contained in or recorded as —

- any document signed by the parties;
- an exchange of communications or letters including through electronic form as provided under the Information Technology Act, 2000;
- any pleadings in a suit or any other proceedings in which existence of mediation agreement is alleged by one party and not denied by the other.

Applicability

1. Any dispute arising between the parties under an agreement, whether entered prior to arising of the dispute or subsequent thereto may be submitted for mediation (Clause 5(5))
2. Any party before filing any suit or proceedings of civil or commercial nature in any court, shall take steps to settle the disputes by pre-litigation mediation (Clause 6(1))
3. When an application for compensation arising out of an accident is made before the Claims Tribunal and if the settlement is not arrived at between the parties, the Claims Tribunal shall refer the parties for mediation to a mediator or mediation service provider (Clause 6(6))

Appointment of mediators (Clause 10)

1. Mediator may be of any nationality, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties.
2. The parties are free to agree upon the name of mediator and the procedure for their appointment.
3. If the parties do not reach any agreement on a matter then the party seeking initiation of mediation shall make an application to a mediation service provider for the appointment of a mediator.

4. Upon receiving an application under sub-section (3), the mediation service provider shall, within a period of seven days, appoint,—
 - the mediator as agreed by the parties; or
 - in case the parties are unable to reach agreement or mediator agreed by them refuses to act as mediator, a mediator from the panel maintained by it, with his consent.

Jurisdiction of Mediation Proceedings (Clause 15)

1. Every mediation shall be undertaken within the territorial jurisdiction of the court or tribunal.
2. Mediation may be conducted at any place outside the territorial jurisdiction, or by way of online mediation upon the mutual consent of the parties.

Conduct of Mediation (Clause 17)

1. Assist the parties in an independent, neutral and impartial manner in their attempt to reach an amicable settlement of their dispute.
2. At all times be guided by the principles of objectivity and fairness and protect the voluntariness, confidentiality, and self-determination of the parties, and the standards for professional and ethical conduct as may be specified.
3. The mediator may take such measures as may be considered appropriate, taking into account the circumstances of the case, including meeting with parties or participants, jointly or separately,

as frequently as deemed fit by the mediator, both in order to convene the mediation, and during the mediation for the orderly and timely conduct of the process and to maintain its integrity.

4. **The mediator shall not be bound by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.**
5. With the consent of the parties shall determine the language or languages to be used in the mediation process.

Conflict of interest and disclosure (Clause 12)

1. Prior to the conduct of mediation, disclose in writing to the parties regarding any circumstance or potential circumstance, personal, professional, financial, or otherwise, that may constitute any conflict of interest or that is likely to give rise to justifiable doubts as to his independence or impartiality as a mediator.
2. Disclose to the parties in writing any conflict of interest, referred above, that has newly arisen or has come to his knowledge, without any delay.
3. Post such disclosure, if either party desires to replace the mediator, then, in case of—
 - institutional mediation, such party shall apply to the mediation service provider for termination of the mandate of mediator;
 - mediation other than institutional mediation, such party shall terminate the mandate of mediator.



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (BASE 2016=100)

S. No.	State	Centre	MAY 2022
1	AP	Guntur	132.3
2		Nellore	125.5*
3		Visakhapatnam	140.6
4	ASM	Biswanath-Chariali	135.5
5		Doom-DoomaTinsukia	145.4
6		Guwahati	142.6
7		Labac-Silchar	128.7
8		Numaligarh-Golaghat	128.6
9		Sibsagar	133.7
10	BIH	Munger-Jamalpur	124.9
11		Patna	125.2
12	CHD	Chandigarh	132.5
13	CHS	Bhilai	124.5
14		Korba	132.0
15		Raipur	127.7
16	DNH	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	124.0
17	DLI	Delhi	124.3
18	GOA	Goa	125.5
19	GUJ	Ahmedabad	122.4
20		Bhavnagar	126.8
21		Rajkot	131.2
22		Surat	123.3
23		Vadodara	124
24	HRY	Faridabad	127.8
25		Gurugram	131.9
26		Yamunanagar	126.7
27	HP	Himachal Pradesh	131.3
28	J&K	Jammu & Kashmir	133.5*
29	JRK	Bokaro	127.1
30		Dhanbad-Jharia	131.1
31		Jamshedpur	139.5
32		Ramgarh	132.1
33	KNT	Belgaum	129.9
34		Bengaluru	123.2
35		Chikmagalur	120.3
36		Davanagere	131.9
37		Hubli-Dharwad	127.4
38		Mercara-Kodagu	125.3
39		Mysore	127.5*
40	KRL	Ernakulam/Alwaye	132.4
41		Idukki	133
42		Kollam	129.4
43	MP	Bhopal	124.4
44		Chhindwara	128.7
45		Indore	124.4
46		Jabalpur	132.7
47	MHR	Mumbai	122.1
48		Nagpur	128.2

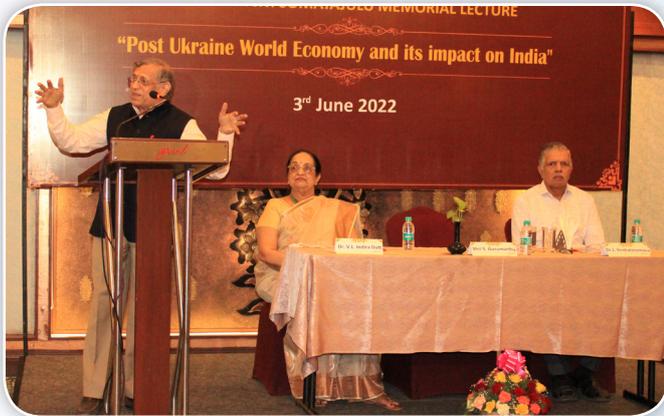
S. No.	State	Centre	MAY 2022
49		Nasik	122.9
50		Pune	123.2
51		Solapur	133.3
52		Thane	123.6
53	MEG	Shillong	139.1
54	ODI	Angul-Talchar	142.2
55		Cuttack	139.5
56		Keonjhar	137.9
57	PUD	Puducherry	134.9
58	PUN	Amritsar	123.7
59		Jalandhar	132.1
60		Ludhiana	128
61		Sangrur	130.4
62	RJN	Alwar	126.1
63		Bhilwara	127.3
64		Jaipur	124.4
65	TN	Chennai	128.4
66		Coimbatore	128.2
67		Coonoor	128.6
68		Madurai	131
69		Salem	128.8
70		Tirunelveli	134.1
71		Virudhu Nagar	128.3
72	TEL	Hyderabad	126.6
73		Mancheriyal	137.1
74		Warangal	131.4
75	TRP	Tripura	129.8
76	UP	Agra	131.3
77		Ghaziabad/G.B.Nagar	129.4
78		Kanpur	130.8
79		Lucknow	135.7
80		Varanasi	129.2
81	UTK	Udham Singh Nagar	137.6
82	WB	Darjeeling	118.3
83		Durgapur	131.9
84		Haldia	120.3
85		Howrah	130.1
86		Jalpaiguri	126.7
87		Kolkata	137.4
88		Raniganj	139.5*
All India Index			129

1. The CPI-IW for the month of June 2022 will be released on 31st July, 2022.
2. E-Mail Address : cpiwcr@gmail.com; website: <http://www.labourbureaunew.gov.in>

* Rounded up from second decimal place.

Picture Gallery

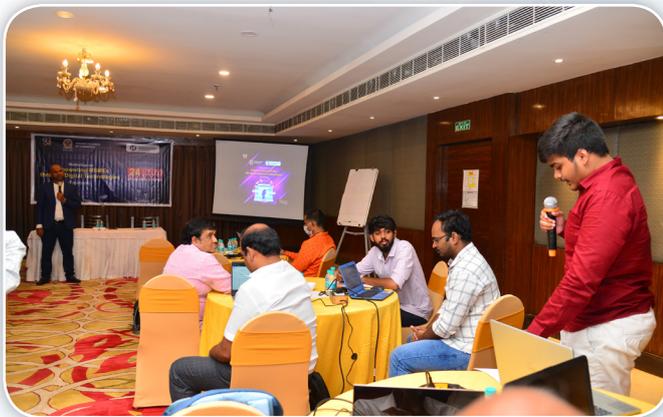
13th JV Somayajulu Lecture on Post Ukraine World Economy and its impact on India on the 3rd June 2022 at Hotel GRT Grand, Chennai



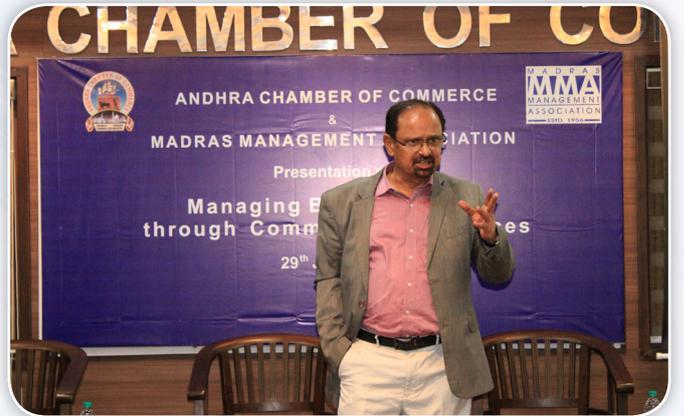
Workshop on Empowering MSMEs through Digital Marketing (Facebook) Vizag on the 22nd June 2022



Workshop on Empowering MSMEs through Digital Marketing (Facebook) Vijayawada on the 24th June 2022



ACC – MMA 97th Joint Programme on “Managing Business Risk Through Commercial Insurances on the 29th June 2022 @Chamber’s hall



ANDHRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SERVICES AT A GLANCE



Issue of Certificate of Origin and Attestation / Certification of documents for export shipment



Issue of introductory letters to Members proceeding Abroad on Business.



Issue of recommendation letters to Foreign Embassies / Consulates in India for grant of visa to Member-Businessmen proceeding Abroad on Business.



Statistical data regarding Industries, Exports, Imports etc



Information on Trade prospects, Business and Economic conditions in India and Abroad.



Information on sources of supply – India and Abroad



Aid through Sister Chambers of Commerce in India and Abroad in establishing trade contacts.



Aid through the Representatives of the Chamber on various Public bodies in removing anomalies or irregularities in the administration of various public services / statutory measures.



Access to Chamber's panel of Consultants on Taxation Matters



Establishment of Commercial / Business Incubator / Start Up Cell & Skill Development Centre – Academic and Industry Connect.



Provision of Free Consultancy Service on GST, Labour, Income Tax, Customs, Import & Export, Banking & Finance, Patents, Trademarks & IPR, Company Law & Civil Laws, Technical Standards, Inspection & Testing and Startups – Business Consultancy by a Panel of Experts between 11 AM and 12.30 PM on the Second Saturday of every month at Chennai and Secunderabad offices of the Chamber.



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UPDATATION OF MEMBERSHIP DETAILS

Kind Attn: Members

Dear Sir/Madam;

We are updating the database – Members business details in our records. We request you to kindly inform the Chamber if there are any changes in your mailing list – Address, contact details, Name of the representative, change in the Email-ids and Telephone numbers in the below mentioned format.

Please forward the same to the Chamber by **Email: andhrachamber1@gmail.com** duly filled in for making necessary changes in our records. Please extend your cooperation support in this regard without delay.

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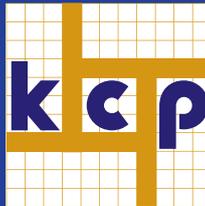
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