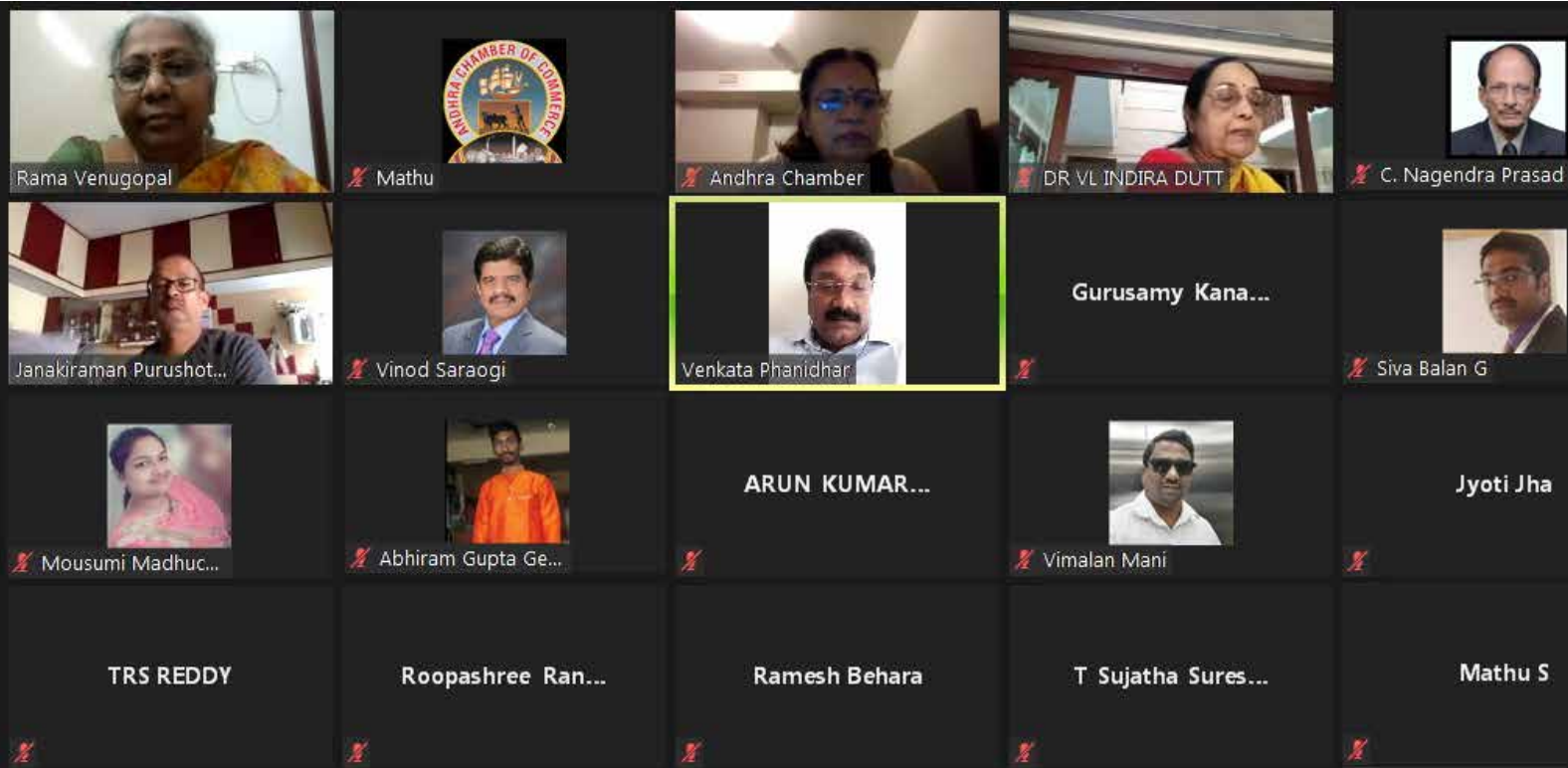




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INFORMATION BULLETIN PROGRESS THROUGH COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY



Webinar on “OXYGEN CRISIS FOR COVID PATIENTS - CAN INDUSTRY OFFER SUPPORT TO HOSPITALS, TO TIDE OVER THE OXYGEN CRISIS, BY CREATING ADDITIONAL MANUFACTURING CAPACITIES?” - 10th May 2021



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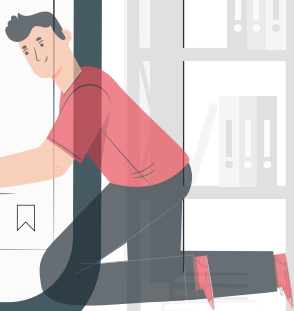
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PRESIDENT DESK

India's economy is unlikely to see double-digit growth and may grow between 8 per cent and 9 per cent this fiscal year (2021-22, or FY22), against the estimated 11.5 per cent, according to leading economists and rating agencies.

The World Bank on Tuesday has slashed India's GDP forecast to 8.3 per cent for FY22, the fiscal year starting April 2021, as against its earlier estimate of 10.1 per cent.

It has further projected India's growth to be 7.5 per cent in 2022, even as its recovery is being hampered by an unprecedented second wave of the Covid-19, the largest outbreak in the world since the beginning of the deadly pandemic.

While the country's GDP has contracted 7.3 per cent in FY21, growth was expected to bounce back in double digits in the current fiscal year as rapid vaccinations were expected to counter the second wave.

In April and May, India struggled with the second wave of the Covid-19 pandemic with more than 3,00,000 daily new cases. Hospitals were reeling under a shortage of medical oxygen and beds.

In mid-May, new coronavirus cases in India hit a record daily high with 4,12,262 new infections.

The lockdown has brought down the cases to a large extent and hope it gets controlled soon with full availability of vaccine and the change of mindset of the people to take up vaccination also.

Please stay safe and stay healthy.

Dr. V.L. INDIRA DUTT
President

CHAMBER NEWS

WEBINAR ON “OXYGEN CRISIS FOR COVID PATIENTS - CAN INDUSTRY OFFER SUPPORT TO HOSPITALS, TO TIDE OVER THE OXYGEN CRISIS, BY CREATING ADDITIONAL MANUFACTURING CAPACITIES?” ON THE 10TH MAY 2021

Country was reeling under the crisis of lack of liquid oxygen supply to critical covid cases. Oxygen Concentrators is the biggest need of the hour and we don't have supply in India.

We are importing from other countries. In fact many domestic sectors are coming forward to collaborate and offer temporary manufacturing solutions to help industry to tide over the crisis.

Dr V.L.Indira Dutt, President of Andhra Chamber in her welcome address said that the exponential surge in India's Coronavirus infections over the past few weeks has swamped the health care system, seen patients dying in ambulances and parking lots outside hospitals and overwhelmed crematoriums.

It has also drained supplies of medical oxygen, which is vital for those who have been infected. The dire shortage has turned out to be a major challenge facing hospitals in many States across the country.

Oxygen therapy is crucial for severe COVID

patients with hypoxemia — when oxygen levels in the blood are too low.

Experts say India is producing enough oxygen, at just over 7,000 tons a day. Most is for industrial use but can be diverted for medical purposes. The Indian government has now directed most of the country's supply of industrially produced oxygen toward the health care system.

Amid high demand, suppliers have been ramping up capacity to be able to produce more than 9,000 tons of medical oxygen by mid-May.

To explore the possibilities with Industries, whether they can offer support to Hospitals to tide over the oxygen crisis, by creating additional manufacturing capacities, and also to address the various concerns on the Oxygen crisis, this programme was organised by the Chamber.

Ms.Rama Venugopal very well moderated the session. When Healthcare sector is seeking assistance during the second wave of Covid, the other industries can come forward to manufacture and supply more oxygen supplies to the needy. The

manufacturing participants can give a thought to this.

Mr Purushothaman, General Manager of Helix Technologies Private Ltd., in the Andhra Pradesh Med Tech Zone, Vizag in his presentation said oxygen is most required by everyone now and that installation of oxygen plant takes 60 days and this plant will produce 300 oz per day.

Two ways for effective usage of oxygen is preferred viz., one is conservation of oxygen and other is prevention of leakage of oxygen. O₂ conservation device will save the wastage. Gas audit can be done by oxygen tester. He also explained the various types of oxygen cylinders and their uses. Places like Maharashtra has already been doing the Gas audits and found successful in conservation of oxygen.

Mr.Venkat Phanidhar is the Healthcare professional answered the questions on the availability of oxygen, whether all the covid positive patients need oxygen supply, whether

they need in home or hospital set up? can the oxygen plant be set up in rural areas, oxygen concentrators are useful? Etc.,

In the first wave the peak was 97000 patients a day and in the second wave it is 4 times more than that per day.

In the first wave 4% patients required oxygen and in second wave it is 13% patients require oxygen as per the Government. Second wave is more unprecedented and the public never expected this.

This time the covid has affected the younger generation and they are falling sick and their oxygen levels are dropping and looking for oxygen. This is why the hospitals are suffering without bed. Most of the hospitals don't have capacity to have an oxygen plant.

AMTZ can be the technology partner for the industries to help in setting up oxygen plants.

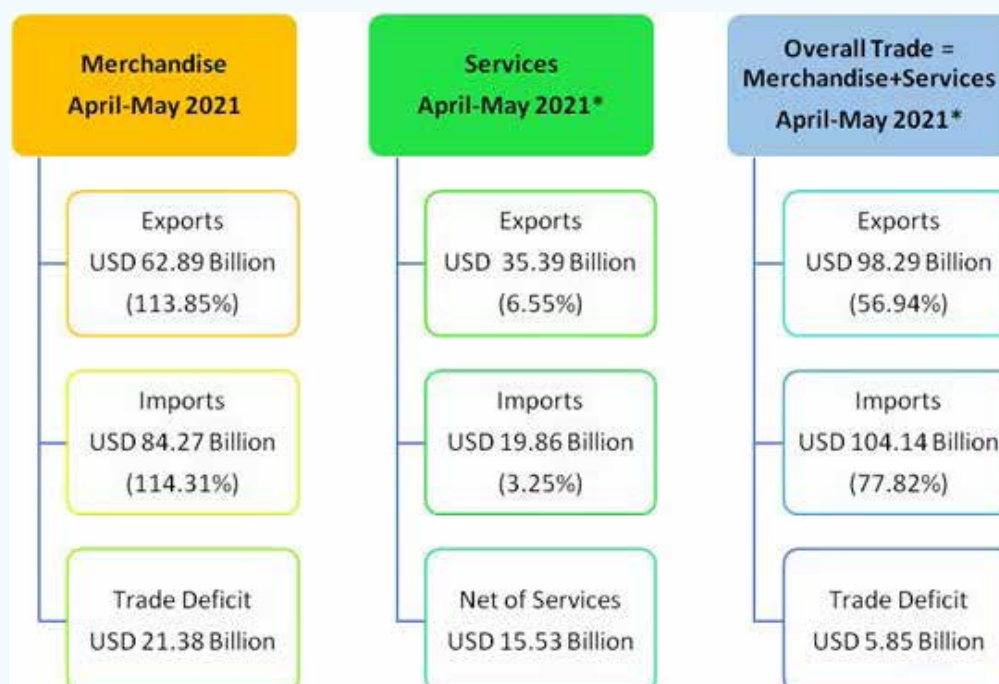
The session was well attended by 60 participants who found the programme very useful.



FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE: MAY 2021

India's overall exports (Merchandise and Services combined) in April-May 2021* are estimated to be USD 98.29 Billion, exhibiting a positive growth of 56.94 per cent over the same period last year. Overall imports in April-May 2021* are estimated to be USD 104.14 Billion, exhibiting a positive growth of 77.82 per cent over the same period last year.



***Note:** i) The latest data for services sector released by RBI is for April 2021. The data for May 2021 is an estimation, which will be revised based on RBI's subsequent release ii) the figures in bracket are growth rates vis-à-vis corresponding period of last year

I. MERCHANDISE TRADE

EXPORTS (including re-exports)

Exports in May 2021 were USD 32.27 Billion, as compared to USD 19.05 Billion in May 2020, exhibiting a positive growth of 69.35 per cent. In Rupee terms, exports were ₹2,36,426.16 Crore in May 2021, as compared to ₹1,44,166.01 Crore in May 2020, registering a positive growth of 64.00 per cent. As compared to May 2019, exports in May 2021 exhibited a positive growth of 8.11 per cent in Dollar terms and 13.53 per cent in Rupee terms.

The commodities/commodity groups which have recorded positive growth during May 2021 vis-à-vis May 2020 are Other cereals (847.41%), Jute mfg. including floor covering (256.29%), Petroleum products (227.25%), Handicrafts excl. handmade carpet (192.9%), Gems & jewellery (179.13%), Leather & leather products (155.08%), Meat, dairy & poultry products (146.45%), Man-made yarn/fabs./made-ups etc.(146.34%), Cotton yarn/fabs./made-ups, handloom products etc. (137.93%), RMG of all textiles (114.21%), Carpet (107.85%), Electronic goods (90.79%), Ceramic products & glassware (81.57%), Mica, Coal & other ores, minerals including processed minerals (77.07%), Engineering goods (53%), Cereal preparations & miscellaneous processed items (52.92%), Cashew (38.33%), Marine products (33.58%), Iron ore (25.71%), Plastic & Linoleum (20.46%), Organic & inorganic chemicals (20.05%), Tobacco (15.11%), Rice (12.64%), Oil meals (8.29%) and Coffee (1.08%).

The commodities/commodity groups which have recorded negative growth during May 2021 vis-à-vis May 2020 are Fruits & vegetables (-7.1%), Oil seeds (-7.09%), Drugs & pharmaceuticals (-5.36%), Tea (-3.4%) and Spices (-0.33%).

Cumulative value of exports for the period April-May 2021 was USD 62.89 Billion (₹4,64,497.92 Crore) as against USD 29.41 Billion (₹2,23,117.42 Crore) during the period April-May 2020, registering a positive growth of 113.85 per cent in Dollar terms (positive growth of 108.19 per cent in Rupee terms). As compared to April-May 2019, exports in April-May 2021 exhibited a positive growth of 12.54 per cent in Dollar terms and 19.40 per cent in Rupee terms.

Non-petroleum and Non-Gems and Jewellery exports in May 2021 were USD 23.97 Billion, as compared to USD 16.36 Billion in May 2020, registering a positive growth of 46.50 per cent. As compared to May 2019, Non-petroleum and Non-Gems and Jewellery exports in May 2021 registered a positive growth of 11.51 per cent. Non-petroleum and Non-Gems and Jewellery exports in April-May 2021 were USD 47.59 Billion, as compared to USD 25.44 Billion for the corresponding period in 2020-21, which is an increase of 87.08 per cent. As compared to April-May 2019, Non-petroleum and Non-Gems and Jewellery exports in April-May 2021 registered a positive growth of 15.78 per cent.



IMPORTS

Imports in May 2021 were USD 38.55 Billion (₹2,82,453.56 Crore), which is an increase of 73.64 per cent in Dollar terms and 68.15 per cent in Rupee terms over imports of USD 22.20 Billion (₹1,67,977.68 Crore) in May 2020. Imports in May 2021 have registered a negative growth of (-) 17.42 per cent in Dollar terms and (-) 13.28 per cent in Rupee terms in comparison to May 2019. Cumulative value of imports for the period April-May 2021 was USD 84.27 Billion (₹6,22,958.62 Crore), as against USD 39.32 Billion (₹2,98,502.76 Crore) during the period April-May 2020, registering a positive growth of 114.31 per cent in Dollar terms and a positive growth of 108.69 per cent in Rupee terms. Imports in April-May 2021 have registered a negative growth of (-) 5.39 per cent in Dollar terms and positive growth of 0.48 per cent in Rupee terms in comparison to April-May 2019.

Major commodity groups of import showing negative growth in May 2021 over the corresponding month of last year are:

CRUDE OIL AND NON-OIL IMPORTS:

Oil imports in May 2021 were USD 9.45 Billion (₹69,255.28 Crore), which was 171.10 per cent higher in Dollar terms (162.52 per cent higher in Rupee terms), compared to USD 3.49 Billion (₹26,380.50 Crore) in May 2020. As compared to May 2019, oil imports in May 2021 were 24.94 percent lower in Dollar terms and 21.18 per cent lower in Rupee terms. Oil imports in April-May 2021 were USD 20.32 Billion (₹1,50,224.04 Crore) which was 149.44 per cent higher in Dollar terms (142.62 per cent higher in Rupee terms) compared to USD 8.15 Billion (₹61,917.72 Crore), over the same period last year. As compared to April-May

2019, oil imports in April-May 2021 were 15.86 per cent lower in Dollar terms and 10.66 per cent lower in Rupee terms.

In this connection it is mentioned that the global Brent price (\$/bbl) has increased by 119.34% in May 2021 vis-à-vis May 2020 as per data available from World Bank.

Non-oil imports in May 2021 were estimated at USD 29.10 Billion (₹2,13,198.28 Crore) which was 55.48 per cent higher in Dollar terms (50.57 per cent higher in Rupee terms), compared to USD 18.71 Billion (₹1,41,597.18 Crore) in May 2020. As compared to May 2019, Non-oil imports in May 2021, were 14.64 per cent lower in Dollar terms and 10.37 per cent lower in Rupee terms. Non-oil imports in April-May 2021 were USD 63.95 Billion (₹4,72,734.58 Crore) which was 105.13 per cent higher in Dollar terms (99.82 per cent higher in Rupee terms), compared to USD 31.17 Billion (₹2,36,585.04 Crore) in April-May 2020. As compared to April-May 2019, Non-oil imports in April-May 2021 were 1.49 per cent lower in Dollar terms and 4.62 per cent higher in Rupee terms.

Non-Oil and Non-Gold imports were USD 28.42 Billion in May 2021, recording a positive growth of 52.48 per cent, as compared to Non-Oil and Non-Gold imports of USD 18.64 Billion in May 2020. Non-Oil and Non-Gold imports in May 2021 recorded a negative growth of (-) 3.04 per cent over May 2019. Non-Oil and Non-Gold imports were USD 57.03 Billion in April-May 2021, recording a positive growth of 83.40 per cent, as compared to Non-Oil and Non-Gold imports of USD 31.10 Billion in April-May 2020. Non-Oil and Non-Gold imports in April-May 2021 recorded a



positive growth of 1.55 per cent over April-May 2019.

II. TRADE IN SERVICES

EXPORTS (Receipts)

As per the latest press release by RBI dated 1 June 2021, exports in April 2021 were USD 17.55 Billion (₹1,30,676.37 Crore) registering a positive growth of 6.67 per cent in Dollar terms, vis-à-vis April 2020. The estimated value of services export for May 2021* is USD 17.85 Billion.

IMPORTS (Payments)

As per the latest press release by RBI dated 1 June 2021, imports in April 2021 were USD 9.90 Billion (₹73,697.69 Crore) registering a positive growth of 6.40 per cent in Dollar terms, vis-à-vis April 2020. The estimated value of services import for May 2021* is USD 9.97 Billion.

III. TRADE BALANCE

MERCHANDISE

The trade deficit for May 2021 was estimated at USD 6.28 Billion as against the deficit of USD 3.15 Billion in May 2020, which is an increase of 99.61 percent.

SERVICES

As per RBI's Press Release dated 1 June 2021, the trade balance in Services (i.e. Net Services export) for April 2021 is USD 7.65 Billion. The estimated trade balance in May 2021* is USD 7.88 Billion.

OVERALL TRADE BALANCE

Taking merchandise and services together, overall trade deficit for April-May 2021* is estimated at USD 5.85 Billion as compared to the surplus of USD 4.06 Billion in April-May 2020.

*** Note:** The latest data for services sector released by RBI is for April 2021. The data for May 2021 is an estimation, which will be revised based on RBI's subsequent release.

***Note:** The latest data for services sector released by RBI is for April 2021. The data for May 2021 is an estimation, which will be revised based on RBI's subsequent release.

MERCHANDISE TRADE

EXPORTS & IMPORTS : (US \$ Billion)		
(PROVISIONAL)		
	MAY	APRIL-MAY
EXPORTS (including re-exports)		
2020-21	19.05	29.41
2021-22	32.27	62.89
%Growth 2021-22/ 2020-21	69.35	113.85
IMPORTS		
2020-21	22.20	39.32
2021-22	38.55	84.27
%Growth 2021-22/ 2020-21	73.64	114.31
TRADE BALANCE		
2020-21	-3.15	-9.91
2021-22	-6.28	-21.38
EXPORTS & IMPORTS: (Rs. Crore)		
(PROVISIONAL)		
	MAY	APRIL-MAY
EXPORTS (including re-exports)		
2020-21	1,44,166.01	2,23,117.42
2021-22	2,36,426.16	4,64,497.92
%Growth 2021-22/ 2020-21	64.00	108.19
IMPORTS		
2020-21	1,67,977.68	2,98,502.76
2021-22	2,82,453.56	6,22,958.62
%Growth 2021-22/ 2020-21	68.15	108.69
TRADE BALANCE		
2020-21	-23,811.67	-75,385.34
2021-22	-46,027.40	-1,58,460.70

SERVICES TRADE

EXPORTS & IMPORTS (SERVICES) : (US \$ Billion)	
(PROVISIONAL)	April 2021
EXPORTS (Receipts)	17.55
IMPORTS (Payments)	9.90
TRADE BALANCE	7.65

EXPORTS & IMPORTS (SERVICES): (Rs. Crore)	
(PROVISIONAL)	April 2021
EXPORTS (Receipts)	1,30,676.37
IMPORTS (Payments)	73,697.69
TRADE BALANCE	56,978.68

Source: RBI Press Release dated 1st June 2021

GST

VAT

GST

RECENT JUDGEMENTS IN VAT CST GST



Shri V.V. Sampathkumar
Chairman, Indirect Taxes Sub-Committee, ACC

C FORMS : Petitioners are entitled to issue C forms under the CST Act, 1956 for the purchase of High-Speed Diesel from the suppliers in other States in view of the judgment dated 05.01.2021 passed by the Hon'ble Madras High Court Madurai Bench in the case of M/s.Kartya Constructions P Ltd in W.P.(MD)No.19800 of 2020 for running the machinery. Similar decision was rendered by the Punjab and Haryana High Court in Carpo Power Ltd Vs. State of Haryana & Ors., which has already been upheld by dismissing the SLP of the State in Special Leave Petition (C) No.20572 of 2018 vide order dated 13th August 2018. M/s. Sri Shanmugavel Mills Pvt Ltd., Thadikombu vs AC (ST), Dindigul Rural Assessment Circle, W.P.(MD)No.2715 of 2021 DATED: 01.04.2021

WRIT PETITION: This is the second round of writ petition filed by the petitioner in respect of the same assessment year. The Court, considering the developments, observed that the writ petition ought to have been dismissed in limini. The petitioner has unnecessarily dragged the proceedings in respect of assessment year 2008-2009 by filing this WP. The petitioner was aware

of the implication and merely sought for time for giving reply. The writ petition was filed with a mischievous intention to get stall the assessment proceedings knowing fully well that once a writ petition is numbered and an interim order is obtained, the writ petitions are not immediately thereafter due to heavy work load. Stating so, the present writ petition is dismissed and is disposed of by directing the respondent to complete the assessment proceedings within a period of 60 days from the date of receipt of this order. **Tvl. Super Fab, Mettur – 636 402. Vs AC (CT), Omalur Assessment Circle, W.P.No. 4969 of 2016 DATED: 01.04.2021**

REGISTRATION OF SECURITY BOND: It is submitted that as per Explanation I to Rule 24(15-A) of the TNGST Rules, the property offered a security bond at the time granting registration was not registered by way of a registered mortgage of the property of land as security as per Section 58 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. Thus, the security given cannot be subjected to revenue recovery under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act. The petitioner, in her capacity as a third person, executed a security bond only

with an undertaking that in the event of non-payment of dues to the respondent-Department, the respondent-Department is at liberty to initiate action under the provisions of the Act. When there is no direct right vested on the respondent-Department to deal with the immovable property, the registration of mortgage of an immovable property is not required and therefore, the submission of the learned counsel for the petitioner, made in this regard, the registration of mortgage is a pre-requisite to recover the tax dues of registered person, is rejected. **K.Parimalam vs. AC (ST), Podanur Assessment Circle, WP No.24760 of 2018 DATED : 07-04-2021**

REVISION: There are certain disputed facts and circumstances raised. Any disputed facts are to be adjudicated by filing an appeal before the Revisional Authority, more specifically, u/s 54 of the TNVAT Act. The High Court cannot conduct such roving enquiry with reference to the disputed facts and circumstances, which is to be done based on the documents and evidences. The Court disposed the matter by stating that the petitioner is at liberty to approach the Revisional Authority u/s 54 of the Act, for the purpose of redressing the grievances. **M/s. IGP Engineers P Ltd, vs. AC, (ST) (FAC), Esplanade Assessment Circle, WP No.29756 of 2018 DATED : 23-04-2021**

PERSONAL HEARING: The notice issued, by an incumbent officer on 05.02.2021 erroneously, states that the assessee has not responded to the earlier pre-assessment notices that were earlier issued. However, the impugned order itself records objections filed on 21.11.2016. This statement is

thus palpably erroneous. Impugned orders passed on 22.02.2021 without hearing the petitioner and without reference to the objections filed earlier by the petitioner. With these observations, the impugned orders are set aside with directions. **M/s. Kiran Global Chems Ltd. Vs. AC (ST)(FAC), Kilpauk Assessment Circle, W.P. Nos.10532, 10534 and 10536 of 2021 DATED: 28.04.2021**

SELF-ACQUIRED PROPERTY: The subject property, which is self-acquired, standing in the name of the petitioner and the son is in business with arrears of tax and he failed to remit the tax nearly for 10 years. The respondent had issued the demand notice to the petitioner for the payment of tax arrears of the Son, Mr Perumal, on the pretext that the said Perumal is one of the legal heirs of the petitioner and he will be entitled to a share in the subject property. When the property stands in the name of the petitioner, the respondent cannot attempt to auction the property, which is not legally permissible. Just because the petitioner is the mother of the assessee, her property cannot be attached for auction for the sake of tax arrears by her son, which is not legally permissible. Hence, the demand notice issued by the respondent is hereby set aside. **Mrs.Jeyalakshmi Vs .CTO, Sattur-1, W.P.(MD) No.17756 of 2020 DATED: 08.04.2021**

APPELLATE ORDER: The impugned order dated 29.01.2016, is an effect giving order by the CTO pursuant to appellate directions, which runs counter to the order passed by the Appellate Deputy Commissioner, the appellate authority. The subordinate authority is not empowered



to supersede the orders passed by the appellate authority and an administrative discipline requires that the subordinate authorities should follow the orders of the appellate authority and even if any lapse, error or otherwise, the subordinate authority is bound to approach the appropriate higher authority for the purpose of setting aside the order passed by the appellate authority. In view of the above facts and circumstances, the impugned order passed by the respondent dated 29.01.2016, is quashed and the respondents are at liberty to pursue their appeal already filed before the Tribunal in accordance with the procedures contemplated. **M/s.J.K.Constructions, Vs CTO, Gudiyatham (East), W.P.No.6884 of 2016 DATED : 08.04.2021**

IMPORTED VEHICLES AND ENTRY TAX: The entry tax leviable on vehicles imported from abroad was subject to challenge in various writ petitions and has ultimately been upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Following the proposition, a Division Bench of this Court in a batch of writ petitions in W.P.No.32710 of 2005, etc., dated 29.01.2019, had also dismissed the Writ petitions holding that the importers are liable to pay entry tax on the vehicles imported from abroad and brought into the State of Tamil Nadu for use or for sale. **Babu K.Verghese Vs. CTO, Thiruvanniyur Assessment Circle, W.P.Nos.40081 & 40082 of 2005 DATED : 08.04.2021**



GST

Goods and Service Tax

Quality Vs. Excellence

– What really matters?



Article by **Mr. S. Prakash**



Quality Vs. Excellence – What really matters?

Do we understand the right definition of Quality? Are we aiming too low when it comes to our progress? Is there a right kind of Excellence we can shoot for in Life?

This out of the box article makes us ponder about the right combination of Quality and Excellence in all spheres of Life.

A recommended read for all those who seek to raise the bar high and meet those commitments so they can feel good about doing Quality work and one of Substantive Excellence.

Quality Vs. Excellence – What really matters?

When it comes to life many times people say that we must meet quality standards and things like that. Is quality essential or is there something beyond the quality that we must aim for, whether its material life or personal life or in professional life? To find that out we need to first understand what is to be taken as the 'definition' of quality. While there are multiple definitions for the word quality, way back in the 80s there was a definition given by a quality guru (Philip B. Crosby) which is even today considered as the best definition for what quality is. **After a lot of research, he finally came up with a very simple definition. He defined quality as, 'conformance to requirements.** A very simple yet powerful definition. First, we must define what the requirement is and meet it. Then it is supposed to be a quality product.

So, which means if I define a very low standard as quality and then consistently meet it then I'm supposed to be producing quality work. If I

am capable of producing, say 10 units a day in my production line, but I have said that my quality standard is to produce 4 units a day and if I consistently produce four units I am supposed to be meeting the quality ratings and requirements as far as the production is concerned, in terms of output. Likewise, in anything that you do, if you set a very low standard, for example, in terms of your exam marks, out of hundred, you say that you will get 55 and then you really get 55 you can say, 'I am a quality student'.

True Definition of Excellence

The same is true in all walks of our life. If you set up a standard that every day I will get up at eight in the morning and then I will work for 3 hours a day, and you consistently do it, you can say that you follow quality standards. Even in what they call luxury products, there is nothing known as a luxury product or something known as a poor product. It all depends on what you perceive as a standard, you define it and then you meet it. And then the client based on their experiences, give the labels. They might say it's a cheap product, it is an OK product, it's a mediocre product, it's a good product, it's a luxury product etc. ***But when it comes to life, I would rather look at the life of substantive excellence. What exactly is the difference between quality and excellence then?***

'Excellence is when you consistently exceed the expectations of my own and of the others'. Find out what the expectations are and consistently exceed them. This is what they say leads to customer ecstasy or even making yourself go beyond what you're normally capable of doing. But again, people may say that when I want to strive to exceed the expectations of everyone, I may put in too much pressure on myself; that is precisely the point. Because we do not want to exceed expectations, we normally set the benchmarks quite low and make it very easy. Imagine a pole vault jumper who is capable of scaling 6 meters or above, he's consistently setting his benchmark as 4 meters and he keeps clearing it. He can come

back and say that I promised to clear 4 meters and I'm clearing 4 meters.

Set a High Bar!

The same is true for your practice, the same is true for your material life standards or goals as well. It's up to you. Whether you want to just set standards that are easy to attain you or you want to find what is the true expectation! Normally when you take feedback from someone, they will tell you, 'I expect you to do this'. Because they believe in that vision, in their view that you're capable of doing that and hence they are saying and whatever it is or something that the mind can conceive it's capable of achieving and doing it. This is the fastest way to progress materially or in any realms. ***Even quality can be excellence provided the expectations that you set are always quite high and you keep revising them & exceeding them. Of course, if you look at Nature's secret, the best way to approach is to give your best and not bother about whatever happens as the result.*** But for you to give your best, you need to know what you want to aim at so that you can work backwards and put in the effort required.

Aim for Substantive Excellence in all your Endeavors

If you're looking for the highest material progress, if you're looking for the highest progress in any realm, define what those expectations are, either from yourself or from others and then find out what are the efforts that will take you there. Put in the effort and leave the rest for the support of your mentor or nature. Do not bother about results. But out of fear of not being able to achieve the results, do not set standards that are quite low. It's up to you.

Do you want to lead a life of quality where you conform to requirements or do you want to lead a life of substantive excellence?

Isn't it something that is worth looking at and doing something about?

(The views expressed are solely of the author)



Section 8 Company – Compliance Aspects



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

A Company is referred to as Section 8 Company when it is registered as a Non-Profit Organisation i.e. when it has motive of promoting arts, commerce, education, charity, protection of environment, sports, science, research, social welfare, religion and intends to use this profit (if any) or other income for promoting these activities.

The Income of Section 8 Company cannot be used for paying out dividends' to the company's members and has to be for the promotion of charitable objectives. Such Companies obtain an incorporation certificate from the central government and are liable to adhere to the rules specified by the government.

Failure to comply with the responsibilities stated by the Central Government may lead to the winding up of the Company and strict legal action will be taken against all members of the Company.

Compliance is not only 'doing the right thing', or 'ticking a box' but it is the way of working and part of the business. The cost of non-compliance

is always more than the cost of compliance.

An individual or group of individuals can apply for Section 8 Company Registration if it holds the below-mentioned intentions:-

- If the company intends to promote science, commerce, education, art, sports, research, charity, social welfare, protection of the environment, or other objectives
- If the company has the intention to invest all the profits or the income generated after incorporation in the promotion of such objects only;
- When the company is not intending to pay any dividends to its members.

COMPLIANCES FOR SECTION 8 COMPANY:

1. Appointment of an Auditor:

It is mandatory for companies to appoint an auditor. The book of accounts and annual returns of the company shall be audited by the Statutory Auditor who will be appointed for a period of 5 years.

2. Board Meetings:

Section 8 companies are required to have at least one meeting within every six calendar months. (Only 2 meetings in a financial year)

3. DIR 3 KYC Applicability:

Every individual who has been allotted a Director Identification Number (DIN) as on 31st March of a financial year shall file this form on or before 30th September every year.

4. Annual General Meeting:

Every Company is required to hold an Annual General Meeting on or before 30th September every year during business hours (9 am to 6pm), on a day that is not a public holiday and either at the registered office of the Company or within the city, town or village where the registered office is situated.

5. Notice of AGM:

Section 8 Company can hold a meeting with minimum 14 days' notice as against 21 days' notice otherwise applicable under section 101 (1) of Companies Act.

6. Form AOC-4:

Company is required to file its Balance Sheet along with the Statement of Profit and Loss Account, Directors' Report and Auditors' Report in this form within 30 days of holding of the Annual General Meeting.

7. Form MGT-7:

Every Company will file its Annual Return within 60 days of holding of the Annual General Meeting.

8. Form DPT-3:

Company should file the Return of deposits or Particulars of transactions by a company not considered as deposit as per rule 2 (1) (c) of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2014.

9. Form MBP-1:

Every director shall at the first meeting of the Board in which he participates as a director and thereafter at the first meeting of the Board in every financial year or changes in his interest should submit Form MBP-1 to the Board.

10. Form DIR-8 :

Declaration in form DIR-8 that director is not disqualified is required to be given in every financial year.

11. Company's Name Board:

Every Company shall paint or affix the name and address of the registered office and keep the same painted/affixed, outside every office or place in which its business is carried on, in legible letters.

12. Letter Head of Company:

Every Company shall get its name, address of registered office, CIN, telephone, and email printed on all business letters, billheads, letter papers.

The company with unlimited liabilities cannot be registered as a Section 8 Company. Section 8 Company may be incorporated as a company limited by shares or by Guarantee. Section 8 Company cannot be amalgamated with a company which is not a Section 8 company.

A quorum for board meetings of section 8 companies is 8 directors or 25% of its total strength, whichever is lower. However, the quorum shall not be less than two members.

EXEMPTIONS FOR SECTION 8 COMPANY:

- Definition of Company Secretary in section 2(24) of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to Section 8 Companies.
- Section 149(1), Section 178 of Companies Act 2013 shall not apply to Section 8 Company.

- Secretarial Standards are not applicable on a Section 8 Company.
- Section 118 does not apply as a whole except that minutes may be recorded within 30 days of the conclusion of the meeting in case of companies where the articles of association provide for confirmation of minutes by circulation.
- Directorship in Section 8 Companies will not be counted for calculating the ceiling with respect to a maximum number of directorships as prescribed under Section 165 of the Companies Act 2013.
- Section 8 Company can hold a meeting with a minimum 14 day's notice as against 21 day's notice otherwise applicable under section 101 (1) of the Companies Act.
- A section 8 company need not comply with requirements of section 160 with respect to

notice of candidature for appointment of a director other than a retiring director if the Articles of association of such company provide for the election of directors by ballot .

- A section 8 company need not comply with the requirements of section 178 with respect to constituting the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Stakeholders relationship committee.
- A section 8 company may decide the following matters specified under section 179(3) by passing a resolution by circulation;
 1. To borrow monies;
 2. To invest the funds of the company;
 3. To grant loans or give guarantee or provide security in respect of loans

(The views expressed are solely of the author)



SAFETY



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LAUNCH OF UNIFIED LABORATORY NETWORK PORTAL "PARAKH"

by DPIIT, under Ministry of Commerce, Govt of India



Mrs. Rama Venugopal

Chairman of Start up Business, Entrepreneurship and Co Chairman of Quality Systems & Productivity Sub-committees of the Chamber.

What is Parakh?

Parakh is a Government of India initiative for mapping of testing and laboratory infrastructure across the country on a unified network of testing laboratories. This is yet another significant step towards enhancing Ease of Doing Business. This portal incorporates all the accredited and recognised laboratories in the country on a Geographic Information System.

This is an interactive and user friendly system to find a Laboratories and Tests based on various parameters a user may require.

This program is a joint initiative of various boards, councils as mentioned below :

- MSME CSIR NABL FSSAI
- Bureau of Indian Standards Textile Committee
- Export Inspection Council, EIC India APEDA

All types of Testing, Calibration Laboratories which are Recognised and Accredited are found in the portal.

This is an initiative which will benefit all citizens, user communities to have access to information related to various testing labs in the country that tests products or services.

Pandemic crisis has brought out this huge gap in the country's lab infrastructure related information where no information was available about testing labs for PPEs, Ventilators, various other medical devices, Covid testing labs etc. All stakeholders were shunted from pillar to post hunting to testing labs information. Intense debates, discussions had taken place about lack of information about National Testing Labs Infrastructure. That's how DPIIT has initiated the process to create the National Network of Laboratories which will immensely benefit not only domestic trade but International Trade as well.

Portal currently has a list of :

6581 laboratories offering testing services related to

- 60558 products and services
- following 367209 Test Methods

All Laboratories in the country are open to to get their laboratories listed in the portal.

This is an interactive and user friendly system to search laboratories and avail laboratory services,

based on various parameters a user may require.

DPIIT Team said this portal should help to reduce compliance burden of the labs.

This may be the first step towards strengthening National Laboratories Quality Infrastructure in the country.

UNIDO lauded the initiative which shall facilitate Testing & bring its time & costs down ! Quality & Standards are important enablers for trade, both in global & domestic markets & hence for economic recovery & self-reliance, key objective of #atmanirbharbharat.

Counterfeit products may be available at a lower price, but they can cost human lives. Quality and Safety of Products and Services matter and Testing Labs play a vital role in achieving this objective.

This portal will immensely benefit communities, users and various other stakeholders who are demanding for a registry of laboratories available in the country at one place. Parakh is created to address the market need.

Source : <https://parakh.ncog.gov.in/indexpage>

The banner features the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting logo at the top left and the 'NEW MEDIA WING' logo at the top right. The main title 'Parakh' is prominently displayed in a large, bold, blue font. Below the title, the text reads: 'A Government of India initiative for mapping of laboratories and testing infrastructure across the country, on a GIS-based Portal'. The banner is divided into four key statistics sections, each with an icon and a dark blue background with white text: 'Vital laboratory information on a click' (with a flask icon), 'Over 60,500 Products & Services' (with a person at a laptop icon), 'Over 6580 Laboratories' (with a building icon), and 'Over 3,67,200 Test Methods' (with a microscope icon). A QR code is located in the bottom right corner, with the text 'Scan QR code to visit - parakh.ncog.gov.in' below it. The footer contains social media icons for Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube, along with their respective handles: @MIB_India, /MIB_Hindi, /COVIDNewsByMIB, /inbministry, and /mib_india.

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RISK BASED THINKING AND RISK CULTURE



Mr Ramkumar Sivaraman

Vice President

Consultants Consortium of Chennai

In ISO 9001:2015 quality management system standard, Risk-based thinking is emphasized and the earlier terminology of Preventive action was scrapped in the standard. As per Annex SL, High Level Structure, Clause 4 - Context of the Organization, Clause 5 - Leadership, Clause 6 - Action taken to address Risk and Opportunities, Clause 8 - Operational planning, Clause 9 - Performance evaluation & Clause 10 - Improvement emphasized the risk based thinking by the organization.

But in reality whether organizations have really understood the concept of risk-based thinking? Are they aware of the changes that is happening in the Business & Operating environment and keep a track record of the changes in the context of their organization so that the issues (both internal and external) to the organization are understood properly and risk associated with context and in

fulfilling the needs & expectations of interested parties are properly identified and assessed? Is the risk register maintained by the organizations are user friendly?

The answer to these questions are still not clear because of the ignorance in understanding the concept of risk-based thinking, because the standard doesn't prescribe for any formal risk assessment and maintenance of risk register. It's not mandatory requirement. But still it's part of documented information requirement in the standard. The flexibility is given by the standard for the organization to decide the format for addressing these requirements.

Often the QMS activities are handled in silos by the MR (though there is no formal requirement for MR role) and QMS team. So an integrated approach to risk based thinking is lacking in many

organization. The top management fails to take a systematic approach to create a Risk Culture in their organization.

THE FEAR PSYCHOSIS:

Some sort of fear psychosis is created among the minds of executives working in an organization. This results in a culture which sees risk itself as a word which must be avoided in their management review discussions. Hence it's the responsibility of Top Management to create a "Risk Culture" in their organization.

The Top management must acknowledge Risk in first place. The pre determined mind set and pre conceived notions prevailing in the top management is a big hindrance in acknowledging the Risk.

The top management must allow its staff to communicate freely about the risks in the operations and in the business. This will create an atmosphere wherein the risks involved will get exposed then and there.

The top management must acknowledge these identified risks and opportunities and appreciate the executives responsible for identifying the risks.

The operational and business teams will escalate the risks encountered immediately to the top management and the fear psychosis will be

eliminated from the minds of the executives. Timely escalation will help the top management to take quick decisions and thereby it will literally prevent the risk in taking a shape of a crisis.

This is what is meant by Risk Culture. For enhancing risk-based thinking, Risk culture is very important . Any organization which is hesitant in discussing the risks identified, will definitely end up in a big crisis and the executives will always be indulging in fire-fighting actions rather than proactive way of execution.

Organization with best Risk Culture actively seek information about and insight into risk by making it everyone's responsibility to flag potential issues. These organizations respect Risk and ensure that the risk management team (which is a formal structure within the organization with Cross functional teams) takes care of handling the risks and mitigate it.

Effective controls will be in place both at the operational and business level and the culture itself will be dynamic in nature.

In nutshell, Risk -based thinking will be effective only when the organizations develop a best Risk culture in their organization and constitutes a formal Risk Management Team or committee within their organization.

(The views expressed are solely of the author)



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PRODUCTIVITY



SIGNIFICANCE OF MDR-17 – REGULATION OF MEDICAL DEVICES



Article by **CA P Gopinath**
Member, ACC.

The world has been in the midst of a huge disruptive phase over the last couple of years. What started as a phase that was disrupted due to the high level of innovation and technological changes, has been fast tracked by the onslaught of the pandemic over the last year and a half.

The medical devices sector is no exception to this process and quite contrary to other industries has been in the midst of this huge opportunity that the pandemic has challenged it. The healthcare system that has been under enormous strain since the infrastructure, that has not been constructed to managed events of such intensity, was not capable of meeting the sudden surge in demand on it by the pace at which the pandemic has moved. India has been no exception to this process and has been facing a slightly higher level of stress as the healthcare infrastructure available in the country

was already inadequate and was beset with legacy issues.

It is said that the level of maturity of an organisation would be defined by whether it was a mere product manufacturing company or a company that incorporated technology into products or has the ability to set standards for products. The last of the criteria truly would differentiate the men from the boys.

It is against this backdrop that this article is discussing about the opportunities in the Medical Devices segment that has been in the news over the last one year due the challenges posed by the COVID Pandemic. Further the Medical Devices Regulations 2017 (MDR-17) has also been notified which has become subject matter of discussions in the manufacturing segment as much as the medical fraternity.

Medical devices are broadly classified on the basis of function viz., preventive care device, assistive care device, diagnostic device and therapeutic device. Indian medical device sector is currently estimated to be about US \$ 15 billion. However, India's medical device sector is highly import dependent with about 75% of the sales and supply to its healthcare system being met through imports. The quantum of imports by itself should make any person to sit up to take cognisance of the size of the opportunity considering the growth potential that this segment offers.

High quantum of import indicates complying to the statutory requirements & policies, to cover the stake of the public interest and minimizing the risk of contravention, is the need of the hour.

In India, medical devices are regulated as drugs by the Central Drugs Standards Control Organization (CDSCO) as per the provisions of Medical Device Rules 2017 issued by the Government under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 ("D&C Act"). CDSCO under Directorate General of Health Services in Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (GoI) is the National Regulatory Authority (NRA) responsible for approval of manufacturing, import, conduct of clinical trials, laying down standards, sale and distribution of medical devices through enforcement and implementation of the Medical Devices Rules, 2017. The rules prominently focusing on regulating the Clinical Investigation, Manufacture, Import, Sale and Distribution of the medical devices in the country. It is harmonised with the international regulatory practices to provide comprehensive legislation for the regulation of Medical Devices, to foster India specific innovation and provide a fillip to Make in India.

It is expected, as all other similar appointments, the regulator will implement strong monitoring mechanism to ensure compliance with the MDR-17. This should go a long way to contributing to the transformation of healthcare sector in India

and incentivize Make in India to reduce the Import dependency of the market.

All devices including an instrument, apparatus, appliance, implant, material or other article, whether used alone or in combination, including a software or an accessory, intended by its manufacturer to be used specially for human beings or animals which does not achieve the primary intended action in or on human body or animals by any pharmacological or immunological or metabolic means, but which may assist in its intended function by such means for one or more of the specific purposes of:

- (i) diagnosis, prevention, monitoring, treatment or alleviation of any disease or disorder;
- (ii) diagnosis, monitoring, treatment, alleviation or assistance for, any injury or disability;
- (iii) investigation, replacement or modification or support of the anatomy or of a physiological process;
- (iv) supporting or sustaining life;
- (v) disinfection of medical devices; and
- (vi) control of conception.

During the year 2020, to broaden the coverage, it was notified that all medical devices intended for use in human beings or animals as drugs will come under the purview of regulations with effect from the 1st day of April, 2020. Accordingly, all medical devices under these provisions are governed by MDR-17.

The guideline primarily addresses medical devices in the following areas:

- o Import, manufacture for sale or for distribution; and
- o Stock, exhibit or offer for sale of medical devices in India
- o Healthcare Professionals
- o Policy makers/Government organizations
- o Medical devices Procurement persons or agencies/organizations

- o Private and public hospitals or its representatives
- o Medical devices testing, Quality monitoring organizations
- o Associations of Industry, professionals, Hospital etc.
- o General Public/Citizen of India
- o Post-market, labelling requirements and traceability issues for the medical devices.

The Salient Features of MDR 2017 include the following :

- Risk based classification, based classification system for regulation of medical devices including Low risk (Class A), Low Moderate (Class B) Moderate High (Class C) and High-Risk devices classified as (Class D) in line with the global practice
- Provisions of Notified Bodies
- Quality Management System in line with ISO 13485;
- Provisions related to the ‘Essentials Principles of Safety and Performance’ for manufacturers have been specified in the Rules;
- Separate provisions for regulation of Clinical Investigation of investigational medical devices (i.e. new devices) have been made at par with international practice.

- Provision is made to designate or establish Central Government medical device testing laboratories to verify conformance with the quality standards.

As per recent notifications issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on 11th February, 2020, all medical devices intended for use in human beings or animals as 1st day drugs will come under the purview of regulations with effect from the of April, 2020

Post the notification of the MDR-17, the following have been the key initiatives taken:

New Medical Device Online portal is functional for uploading the applications for Import License and Manufacturing License of Medical devices and IVDs, for post approval changes, registration of medical devices testing laboratories, clinical investigation etc.

Classification of Medical Devices and IVDs has been finalized in consultation with the stakeholders and uploaded in the CDSCO website.

Medical device online portal is functional for the registration of Notified Bodies. Notified bodies have been registered and information is available on the CDSCO website.

Grouping of Medical Devices and IVDs along with essential principle checklist has been finalized in consultation with the stakeholders and uploaded in the CDSCO website.

Notification of Medical Device Officer and Medical Device Testing Laboratories have been published.

With an objective of addressing various questions on regulatory practices in medical devices, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) on medical devices and in vitro diagnostics is uploaded on CDSCO website.

Also, regular interactions are taking place with all the stakeholders to resolve their regulatory practices has been issued.



Guidance on Performance Evaluation of In-vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices have been published on the website.

Public relation office is established by CDSCO to guide the start-ups and innovators.

16 Technical Committees of BIS are framing the standards of Medical devices and IVDs.

As part of skill development initiatives, various officials from the central and state regulators in India are being sent for training on Medical Device Regulation at PMDA academy.

In the final analysis, it does appear that the medical devices sector is expected to show a lot of promise in the years to come. This pace of growth is bound to be accelerated due to the increased focus on the healthcare infrastructure in the context of the current pandemic that has disrupted lives and livelihood not just in the country but globally.

Existence of well defined standards conforming to global standards will go a long to fulfil not just national aspirations but position India as an source of cost effective and efficient medical devices. The path is going to be long and arduous but as the saying goes that there can never be gain without pain.

Source :

MDR 17 – Regulation of Medical Devices

- <https://cdsco.gov.in/>

Resource Document for Medical Devices Rules – 2017 – jointly prepared by AIMED (Association of Indian Medical Device Industry) and BCIL (Biotech Consortium India Limited)

(The views expressed are solely of the author)



IMPORT OF COVID TREATMENT DRUGS FOR PERSONAL USE



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

We are passing through perhaps in worst phase of human history. Fortunately, what was not available to the human kind in the earlier era namely communication and transportation are available to us now. In this blog, I explore the procedural formalities to be gone through if one has to source medicines needed to Covid 19 treatment customs duty free.

The Government of India issued two notifications namely 27 and 28 of 2020 putting out the medicines and equipments required for Covid treatment. While the notifications are general in nature meaning the importers could be both individuals as well as enterprises. What are these medicines?

The following is the list:

Notification No. 27

S.No.	Chapter or heading or sub-heading or tariff item	Description of goods
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	29	Remdesivir Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients.
2.	29	Beta Cyclodextrin (SBEB CD) used in manufacture of Remdesivir, subject to the condition that the importer follows the procedure set out in the Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty) Rules, 2017.
3.	30	Injection Remdesivir.

S.No.	Chapter, heading, sub-heading or tariff item	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	9019 20, 9804	Oxygen concentrator including flow meter, regulator, connectors and tubings.
2.	2804 40	Medical Oxygen
3.	8421 39	Vacuum Pressure Swing Absorption (VPSA) and Pressure Swing Absorption (PSA) oxygen plants, Cryogenic oxygen Air Separation Units (ASUs) producing liquid/gaseous oxygen.
4.	7311	Oxygen canister.

5.	9018	Oxygen filling systems.
6.	7311	Oxygen storage tanks
7.	9018	Oxygen generator
8.	7311	ISO containers for Shipping Oxygen
9.	7311, 8418 or 8419	Cryogenic road transport tanks for Oxygen
10.	7311, 8418 or 8419	Oxygen cylinders including cryogenic cylinders and tanks
11.	Any Chapter	Parts of goods at S.No.1 and 3 to 10 above, used in the manufacture of equipment related to the production, transportation, distribution or storage of Oxygen, subject to the condition that the importer follows the procedure set out in the Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty) Rules, 2017.
12.	9019	Any other device from which oxygen can be generated
13.	9018 or 9019	Ventilators, including ventilator with compressors; all accessories and tubings; humidifiers; viral filters (should be able to function as high flow device and come with nasal canula).
14.	9018	High flow nasal canula device with all attachments; nasal canula for use with the device.
15.	6506 99 00	Helmets for use with non-invasive ventilation.
16.	9019	Non-invasive ventilation oronasal masks for ICU ventilators.
17.	9019	Non-invasive ventilation nasal masks for ICU ventilators.
18.	3002	COVID-19 vaccine.

Notification No 28

Since one is importing drugs, procedure relating to Drugs import also has to be observed in terms of Drugs and Cosmetics Act. This is different from customs clearance procedure. If you are an individual importing the drugs or you are importing on behalf of a patient, you will have to obtain approval in Form 12B. It is a simple procedure. Ensure that you have the details of the patient like Aadhaar etc. while applying. After application on line, you get the approval. There is not manual intervention.

Now for the customs procedure:

In terms of above two notifications, basic customs duty is free but IGST at 12% of the value of drugs is payable. Under normal circumstance, an importer must have an Import Export Code (IEC) No to import. Since you are an individual, you may not have. But it is permissible in terms of relevant provision in Foreign Trade Policy as the import is by an individual for personal use.

The Customs duty exemption is available till 31st October 2021.

Image courtesy: www.livemint.com

This article appeared as a blog in eximacademychennai.blogspot.com

The views expressed are solely of the author

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (BASE 2016=100)

S. No.	State	Centre	Apr 2021	S. No.	State	Centre	Apr 2021
1	AP	Guntur	121.1	49		Nasik	116.2
2		Nellore	118.3	50		Pune	117.9
3		Visakhapatnam	131.5*	51		Solapur	121.5
4	ASM	Biswanath-Chariali	124.5	52		Thane	114.5*
5		Doom-DoomaTinsukia	128.2	53	MEG	Shillong	126.7
6		Guwahati	128.2	54	ODI	Angul-Talchar	127.3
7		Labac-Silchar	114.4	55		Cuttack	127.0
8		Numaligarh-Golaghat	115.1	56		Keonjhar	125.5
9		Sibsagar	117.3	57	PUD	Puducherry	123.1
10	BIH	Munger-Jamalpur	118.2	58	PUN	Amritsar	121.2
11		Patna	118.5	59		Jalandhar	118.8
12	CHD	Chandigarh	122.7	60		Ludhiana	120.6
13	CHS	Bhila	114.6	61		Sangrur	118.9
14		Korbe	124.4	62	RJN	Alwar	117.2
15		Rajpur	115.7	63		Bilwara	118.3
16	DNH	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	114.0	64		Jaipur	115.6
17	DLI	Delhi	114.8	65	TN	Chennai	119.5
18	GOA	Goa	115.3	66		Coimbatore	119.3
19	GUJ	Ahmedabad	115.4	67		Coonoor	123.5*
20		Bhavnagar	117.1	68		Madurai	123.3
21		Rajkot	120.0	69		Salem	119.4
22		Surat	116.0	70		Tirunelveli	123.1
23		Vadodara	116.8	71		Virudhu Nagar	121.0
24	HRY	Faridabad	117.0	72	TEL	Hyderabad	118.7
25		Gurugram	120.4	73		Mancheriyal	127.8
26		Yamunanagar	115.8	74		Warangal	119.9
27	HP	Himachal Pradesh	121.8	75	TRP	Tripura	115.4
28	J&K	Jammu & Kashmir	124.7	76	UP	Agra	121.3
29	JRK	Bokaro	118.7	77		Ghaziabad/G.B.Nagar	121.0
30		Dhanbad-Jharia	124.6	78		Kanpur	122.9
31		Jamshedpur	130.3	79		Lucknow	124.3
32		Ramgarh	125.2	80		Varanasi	122.7
33	KNT	Belgaum	120.3	81	UTK	Udham Singh Nagar	128.1
34		Bengaluru	116.5	82	WB	Darjeeling	115.2
35		Chikmagalur	111.4	83		Durgapur	121.6
36		Davamagere	122.9	84		Haldia	115.5
37		Hubli-Dharwad	118.8	85		Howrah	121.2
38		Mercara-Kodagu	113.6	86		Jalpaipuri	117.2
39		Mysore	118.2	87		Kolkata	124.2
40	KRL	Ernakulam/Alwaye	126.1	88		Raniganji	128.4
41		Idukki	123.3			ALL INDIA INDEX	120.1
42		Kollam	122.6				
43	MP	Bhopal	117.1				
44		Chindwara	118.8				
45		Indore	116.9				
46		Jabalpur	123.5*				
47	MHR	Mumbai	115.3				
48		Nagpur	118.1				

1. The CPI-IW for month of May 2021 will be released on 30th June, 2021.

2. E-mail Address: cpiwer@gmail.com

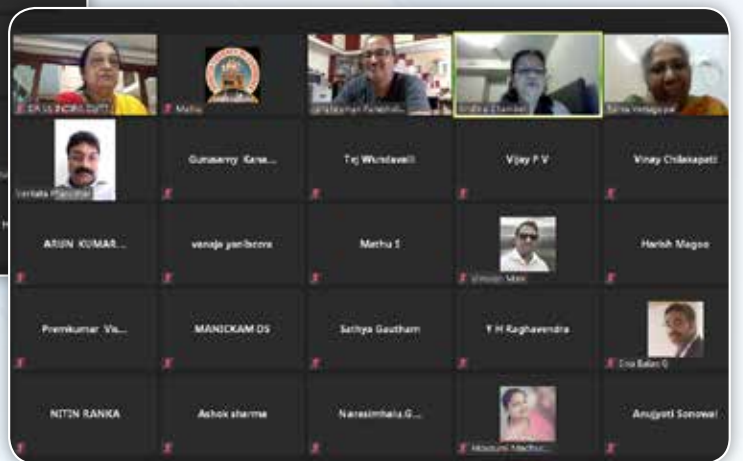
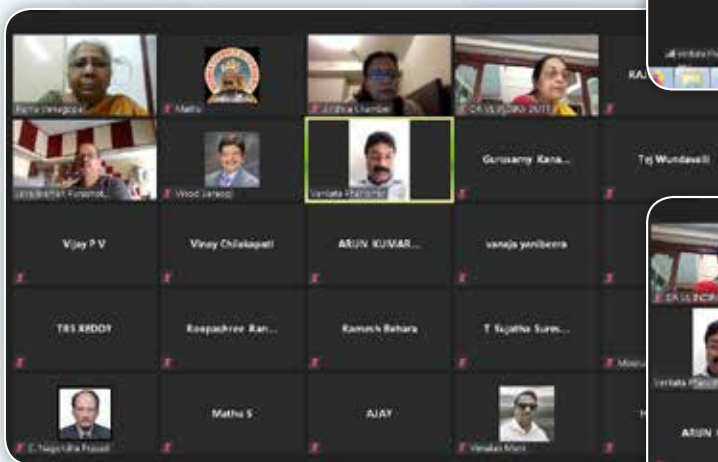
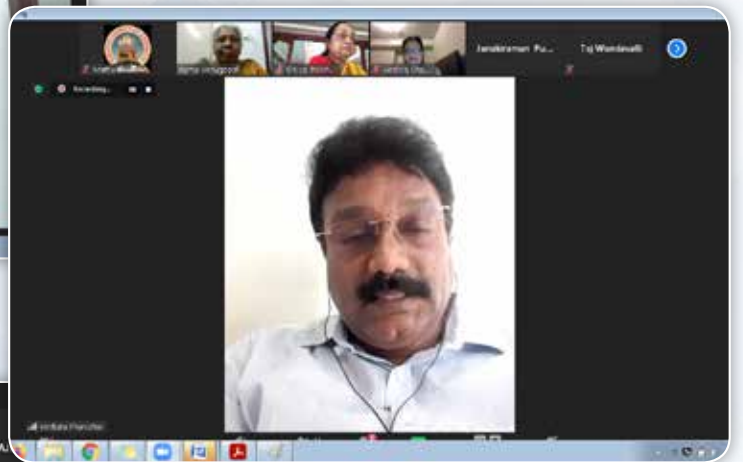
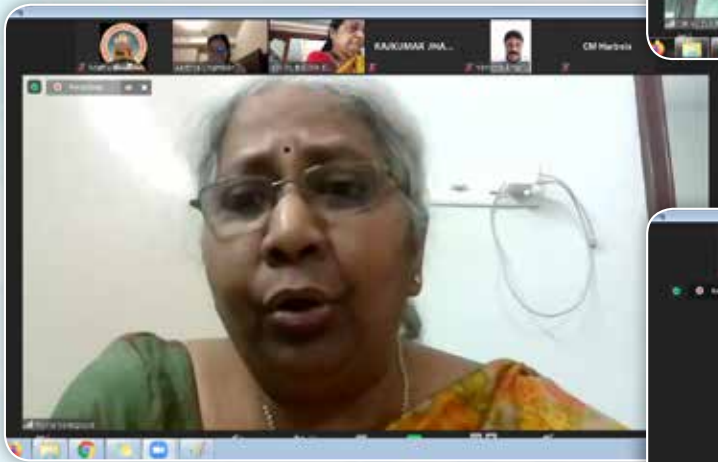
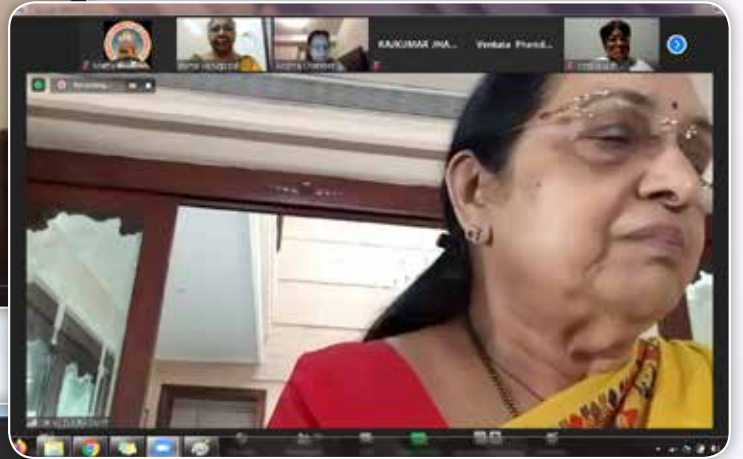
3. Website: <http://www.labourbureaunew.gov.in>

*Rounded up from second decimal place.

Source: LABOUR BUREAU, SHIMLA

Picture Gallery

Webinar on “Oxygen Crisis for Covid Patients - Can Industry offer support to hospitals, to tide over the oxygen crisis, by creating additional manufacturing capacities?” - 10th May 2021



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secretary@andhrachamber.com



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.

Name of the company / individual postal Address	
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Est.	
Website	
GST No	
Name of the representative – Designation in the company	
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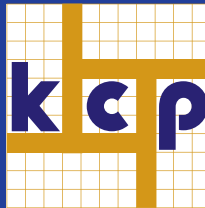
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