The Council of EU Chambers of Commerce in India

BUSINESS PULSE

VOLUME 12 | ISSUE 2 | JULY- AUGUST 2022

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The Council of EU Chambers of Commerce in India

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GOVERNING COUNCIL MEMBERS FY 2021- 22

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President Message

President

Dear Readers,

It gives me immense pleasure to present to you, this edition of our Business Pulse. It is indeed a matter of enormous pride for me, to know that our Business Pulse is enjoying so much recognition & assistance from all business quarters.

The Council of EU Chambers of Commerce in India (EU Chambers) has organized various activities and these events were very well attended by the Members of the Chambers and other Business Leaders.

This particular issue of the Business Pulse carries in-depth reports of Activities and other information:

- Seminar & Panel Discussion on Transition towards Clean Energy and Digitalization
- EU-India News
- EU Trade Leads

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all the member companies & look forward to their support and co-operation in all the future activities organized by the Chamber.

Thank You!

Yours faithfully,

sd-
Manish Bhatnagar

Report on Seminar & Panel Discussion on Transition towards Clean Energy and Digitalization held on 24th August 2022 at Taj Coromandel, Chennai.

The Council of EU Chambers of Commerce in India organized a Seminar & Panel Discussion on "Transition towards Clean Energy and Digitalization" on 24th August 2022 at Taj Coromandel, Chennai. The Seminar was supported by The Madras Chamber of Commerce & Industry and Surana & Surana International Attorneys were the Knowledge Partner.

The Seminar was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister Thiru Siva. V. Meyyanathan, Minister for Environment - Climate Change and Youth Welfare and Sports Development, Government of Tamil Nadu followed by the Panel Discussion. The other dignatories were Dr. Balaraman Kannan, Director General, National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), Mr. T. R. Kesavan, President, The Madras Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Mr Bala Venkat Kutti, Founder, EverOn Power Ltd. The esteemed panelist were Dr K Subramanian, SVP, Product Development, Ashok Leyland Ltd., Dr Radhakrishnan Ramakrishnan, Managing Director, Acciona Energy (AE) India, Mr Rama Chellappan, Managing Director, SWELECT Energy Systems Ltd., Mr Shaji John, SVP, Sales & BD for South Asia, middle east & Africa, Ohmium India Pvt. Ltd. and the session was moderated by Dr. Vinod Surana, Managing Partner, Surana & Surana International Attorneys

Mr. Peeyush Kaushik, Vice-President, The Council of EU Chambers of Commerce in India welcomed all the esteemed guests and dignitaries to the event. In his welcome address he complimented the government for their progressive policies. The fact is that energy till date was not on global agenda. He mentioned that the sooner countries are able to shift onto low-emissions path and strengthen their resilience to climate change's impacts, the better the prognosis for humanity and the planet. It is a responsibility to find ways to make that happen.

Dr. Renu Shome, Director, The Council of EU Chambers of Commerce in India She also welcomed all the Speakers, and thanked Hon'ble Minister Thiru Siva. V. Meyyanathan, Minister for Environment - Climate Change and Youth Welfare and Sports Development, Government of Tamil Nadu for gracing the event by his presence. She briefly talked about the activities of the Chamber and the services offered by the Chamber. She thanked all the sponsors for their generous support extended in organizing the first ever physical event in Chennai after a long gap and all participants and guests in attending in good number which itself is the testimony of the trust on the organization.

Mr. T. R. Kesavan, President, The Madras Chamber of Commerce & Industry in his introductory remarks thanked EU Chambers for organizing an important topical event and considering them as Institutional Partner. He spoke about the old relations with The Council of EU Chambers and mentioned that post Covid-19 Pandemic we will create win-win programs. He further mentioned that as a Chamber they are very passionate about sustainability, and feel that any development should not be against cost of environment. The Madras Chamber of Commerce was established in 1836, and is one of the oldest Chambers. We have closely worked with Tamil Nadu policy makers in the past and also in the present. He mentioned that they had met the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and made a presentation on the need for the new airport which should be environmentally sustainable. They have been discussing about carbon neutrality, Sustainable environment practice, new ESG program, we plan to create an ESG network. They are also looking forward to making Chennai a Global city. He further highlighted the importance of balance between sustainability with respect to economy. We talk about climate change but we never check the amount of water we consume and its productivity linked to agriculture land.

Dr. Balaraman Kannan, Director General, National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) in his special address said Energy makes or breaks the government or any civilization, it is going to be mainstay for everything and every activity. Today, the focus is trying to be shifted from large power plants to the micro power plants. The democratization of energy has started happening today and within 10 to 15 years down the lane a lot of changes will happen. Every house will be micro grid and might happen that people will say why we should buy; we will generate on our own. When we talk about clean energy we talk about wind and solar, they are the main resources. Then we talk about biomass, biofuel. But the question is, is it going to be sufficient to get the clean energy. Only in Indian context the Electricity consists only of 15 to 16 per cent of the total energy consumption which has now moved to 19 percent. If you want to see the transition the consumption should go above 50 per cent if at all we are talking about clean energy. For Wind and Solar we are global leaders, we stand 4th and 5th and even in renewable energy we stand 5th. When we talk about transition we need to see how we can make electricity as the backbone of clean energy transition.

Hon'ble Minister Thiru Siva. V. Meyyanathan, Chief Guest of the program welcomed the gathering to the State of Tamil Nadu. He emphasized on the need to create a sustainable environment in order to tackle the imbalance in the climate change and that the steady development of renewable energy was driven above all. By the aspiration of sustainable development by using sources of energy that are renewable and often infinite. We can alleviate that the impact of energy production and environmental dependency on fossil fuels was supplied infinite by nature. Within the blurred context of sustainable development climate change is an issue for which renewable energies must play a key role.

Mr. Bala Venckat Kutti gave his concluding remarks for the first session. He thanked the Honorable Minister for gracing the event and all Sponsors and Surana & Surana

International Attorneys to be the Knowledge Partner. He talked about the importance of cost/ benefits of keeping the house & environment clean and resulting in improvement in health issues and avoiding hospitalization etc. He said Clean Energy covers almost everything. He mentioned that Tamil Nadu has been pioneer in starting the journey of Clean energy. He suggested ideas as agri credit, productivity credit or keeping the surroundings clean, roads clean we should consider giving certain credits which can be adjusted against electricity bill.

Dr. Vinod Surana, Managing Partner, Surana & Surana International Attorneys moderated the Panel Discussion. He initiated the panel discussion by saying that this is a very important day and highlighting about net zero emissions by 2070 and reducing pollution on consumption and production side. Question which arises out of this is that is this to stop global warming?

Dr. Surana requested Mr. Radhakrishnan Ramachandran to share insights into the implementation of wind energy projects, the scope the challenges and the future of this industry in India.

Mr Ramachandran said Wind energy has been one of the primary sources of renewable energy. We don't want to call it as renewable energy or clean energy but we need to call it as responsible energy. If we talk about future of wind energy he mentioned that it is very bright and there are challenges, like scarcity of land, availability of potential land. As Mr. Balaraman said when the technology improves we can generate more energy but having seen all these technological advancements do we have proper infrastructure is a question? It is a challenge in terms of land, evacuation process and when it comes to the road transport. Therefore, there are 3 key areas on which we are trying to focus on to improve and this requires a lot of support from government especially for acquiring the land.

Mr. Bala Venckat Kutti, gave insights on the future of digitalization in this sector and performance of investments in renewable energy companies. As far as investment is concerned he mentioned that he started his career as a banker and invested in different sectors. After 27 years, based on his experience he mentioned that return on investment is largest from renewable energy sector. It has provided a comfort of cash flow which none of the other sectors could do. As mentioned by Mr. Ramakrishnan, in last 25 years government provides tax benefits, sales tax benefit, renewable energy obligation, carbon credit there were many things which the government were introducing to attract investments for financial people like us and that has given a wonderful return. He enthusiastically recommended that in ancient time when a child was born we used to plant a tree, now we should invest in renewable energy or buy some stocks of renewable energy, surely that will take care of our kid's future. Digitization is a boon in the industry, it is helping in various issues, using drones is an example of it. Today we also talk about offshore windfarms, this is only going to be possible because of digitization which has already started.

Mr. Shaji John from Ohmium, spoke about his experience for dealing hydrogen as a fuel, what all support is needed by the industry through policies and what is the scope of Indo-European union partnerships. He mentioned that policies come first in any industry when it has to give a new trajectory. Hydrogen is the new baby that has been heard in the last few months. In the country today, 20% of the energy consumed is by electricity, but 80% of the energy still consumed is still Coal, Oil and Gas which is very polluting. We can change the 18% of energy by solar and wind but how will we make the 80% of the energy to clean energy? It's a mammoth task. He believes that in next 10 years hydrogen energy will be much much bigger than what we have seen in last 10 years. This needs huge amount of policy support from government across the globe. Firstly, to kickstart the market today the green hydrogen is not economical as compared to green hydrogen, needs a support in terms of blending. There should be mandates by the government to blend the current hydrogen consumption with some amount of green hydrogen. It could be 5% or 10% according to how much the government can afford or the consumer can afford. Second, compared to what we have seen in solar we have been hit by the import of solar module from countries which are not very favorable for us and what it means to us is that we are always dependent on someone else for our energy needs. So, in hydrogen we should not repeat the same mistake. Hence the second point which I would like to mention is that should have barriers. Third is the PLI scheme, recently the government has come out with the option of solar batteries. In the same manner PLI scheme should be brought in very quickly. Lastly whatever said and done green hydrogen can be produced with the input as solar and wind as a clean source of energy which will split the water into hydrogen and oxygen. But we need to understand that solar and wind is not available 24/7. Hence the next option is to put a lot of batteries, but they are going to be supper expensive. So at least in the beginning government should allow enough sources of energy, that means you can produce solar in the morning but use it in the night through the banking system through the grid.

Dr, Subramanian, gave insights into the field of clean energy, specially the fuels of the future as they call it and what has inspired him to do original research work in this field. He mentioned that to him all source of renewable energy is the solar energy, Solar because solar is the direct source of energy, wind energy is also solar energy because it comes from differential heating and ultimately it is the Solar's energy which makes the wind flow. Fossil fuel is also solar energy though being a controversial statement, it does result in energy giving reaction by burning carbon it becomes carbon dioxide. This ultimately is used for electricity, run vehicles etc. If we think of reversing energy, a lot of energy needs to

be given back. Nature took millions of years for the reversal act of energy by providing solar energy for the process of photosynthesis. However, if we want to make the reversal faster it is impossible. Reversal of energy requires best alternatives. Any form of viable energy is solar energy. Fossil fuel came through photosynthesis which was a very slow process. Any form of viable energy should include energy generation and storage. As hinted by Mr. Shaji John storage is a very vital part of energy. Nature stored energy as fossil fuel. Millions of years of photosynthesis was taking all sun's energy and finding a way to store the energy in the form of chemicals as fuel. Another great storage system for energy is batteries. However, for battery technology there are various components that are demanded like cost, weight, chemicals that make the storage possible. Hydrogen is another storage system. Universe uses hydrogen as a fuel. We cannot use hydrogen in fusion, but we do use it by converting it into water. According to him hydrogen is not a fuel at all. It should have an energy content. Petrol, diesel it has an inherent energy content given by nature. By burning these, we get energy out of it. Hydrogen is available in the universe but not on earth. We have to find energy, put in water split it to get hydrogen. Hence hydrogen is a great storage medium but not a fuel. Hydrogen can be compared to best lithium batteries which can store three times more per KG than any other energy source. As per him focus here should be on energy storage medium rather than fuel. We should focus more on a strong energy storage medium like hydrogen which can be later used for its very purpose and use. Today we talk about new fuels that are still fossil fuel based like natural gas and other bio fuels like carbon based that generate carbon dioxide very soon next are hydrogen and electricity. According to him Hydrogen is simply storage medium for electricity. It works like a battery. Thus, made him a believer in hydrogen. However, he understands that its storage and transport is very complicated. With technology it seems possible in near future. He concluded saying no energy storage process is net zero. As per his understanding only nature's way of storing energy can be called as net zero.

Mr. Rama Chellapan gave insights on digitalization of green energy, challenges and scope of this for India as we transit towards clean energy. He highlighted the importance of digitalization. As emphasized by Mr. Bala Venckat Kutti everything got to be digitalized. Clean energy and digitalization combined gives us advantages. Energy flow is categorized in three stages. First Generating stations, second is transmission and distribution lastly third is utilization or consumption point. The first stage involves a lot of digitalization. All the three stages require net ready having its own unique advantages. In the first stage, we must know the demand and accordingly generate power. If being the boost field of solar parks then drones does the work of promoting effectiveness of modules or free from soil. After analyzing full potential of electricity should be used. The control of drone is important. Power generation by every single panel must be ensured. This combined back to inverter and power stations are linked to a transmission line to the point of coupling or further stage which puts the power further there in the grade. When it comes to solar and wind energy we cannot afford to lose even a minute of time in the production of energy. Higher level of digitalization is required to check and clear the false if any to ensure the flow of energy is consistent. In company if the machines are down employee's can be asked to do over time and production is achieved. However, the sun and wind cannot do overtime for us. Hence digitalization is important for consistent flow of energy. While putting it in grid it must have the acceptance level and we are within safe power windows. There can be transmission loses due to nature or genuine mistakes. Transmission loses are inevitable however we must ensure that connectivity is proper, design parameter is proper also right mix of conductors, conductor loses and size of these is in place. With the help of digitalization, we can measure and fix the loses within acceptable parameters. When we talk about utilization we need smart meters. We need well educated users as well. Digitalization benefits us where we can program the load hours and reduce the loses and increase the production. He concluded the speech by emphasizing digitalization helps in the three stages of flow of energy.

Dr. Surana opened up a question to Mr. Bala Venckat Kutti to share the insights on an article Carbon credit. Can we offset our way out of climate change? Elon Musk earns about 518 million dollars per year through carbon credits because of which he is able to subsidize tesla cars. Is carbon credit as a concept a financial jugglery which helps the global north vs south argument? Or does it help saving energy in terms of transition towards clean energy regime? Everything can be seen in money terms for the wealth. However, in normal term it works as an encouragement mechanism to reach a carbon neutral world. In the past 15 years back, a carbon cadet mechanism was introduced. We worked on it which ultimately made us proud. It subsequently had its own drawbacks. It was dependent on creating a market for pollutant creating people paying for people who clean it. For example, a person who is running an industry and contributing a lot of pollutants in the river system, he should be asked to pay for that as a separate penalty or fees which can indirectly help the person investing in renewable energy to clean up the mess created in the system. In this way the carbon cadet mechanism worked for the developing and developed countries. In India, it was required to promote a lot of investments but due to withdrawal of USSR powers and economic recession stating what if the industry did not perform well? This indicates that only one sector of the globe or only one pollution creating enterprises is considered for polluting the environment. In near future it will include every home to pay for polluting the environment. We can look at this as an opportunity to earn where in market it

works as an accumulator, various forms of hoardings etc. In India corporates are imposed with conditions to either use renewable energy or at least pay penalty for it. This of course includes a separate tax system, we do have energy exchange. After the experimental phase is over, we can expect more innovative actions for rewards and penalty with respect to carbon cadet mechanism.

Dr. Surana opened up question to Dr. Subramanian as a request to explain if net zero is a myth and only nature can achieve it, who can be the stakeholders in the entire clean energy regime? If any tips that can be given to the audience on what role they can play in the transition? He answered by illustrating certain examples. Firstly, in automobile context fuels are considered as a culprit as after burning it generates nitrogen oxide, carbon dioxide etc. But if we were to use digitalization and other techniques to characterize the actual cause for the pollution in automobile case, we could actually find that fuel has a minor role to play. Reason for this is explained by newton's law. Force= mass * acceleration. Mass is a big deal. Today vehicles are made of steel and they are heavy. Mass of the person sitting in the car is insignificant however the mass of the vehicle that we carry is what really changes the game. Mass can be kept aside, as automobile industry is completely dependent on steel and it would take time to discover new materials. On the other hand, acceleration is a profound parameter. Newton explained to us that state of rest is equivalent to state of uniform motion, it is only acceleration that matters. This is newton's first law. For example, if we want to travel from Chennai to Bangalore that is 350kms. Physics tells us that if we accelerate from the current location it takes 0-30 seconds to reach from 0-80kms. The rest of the ride if travelled at constant speed it should be free, should consume zero energy as there is no acceleration. Whether the vehicle is running on battery or on petrol and diesel, if we do not accelerate we do not consume energy. In our brain we think the units kms per liter is required to travel however the unit itself is wrong. The fuel consumption is not responsible for how long a person goes. This is how concepts are getting close to this ideology where only acceleration matters. Once we attain the speed zero energy consumption takes place. This is how acceleration matters. Every time we break we require to accelerate again. If we come across pothole, speed breaker ,we break. Breaking is acceleration. Every time we break, we have to accelerate to come back to speed that step consumes energy. If we assume that we have the best traffic management, best roads, remove tollbooth we can have a situation where we minimize breaking and thereby reduces the need to accelerate again in your travel. This is the truth which comes from the fundamental law of newton. For example, if electronics comes in the vehicles where it can automatically sense the traffic and reduce our need to accelerate. This is not about burning fossil fuels and that there are emissions that comes down to net zero. Coming back to the question of stake holders, these will be the people who can do effective traffic management, provide better roads. This is what science wants us to ask. This is something that we have learned in school but somehow, we tend to forget. Stake holders are not just the people that decide whether it is going to be hydrogen, or bio fuel. Somehow, we have one track mind thinking about this. He concluded by saying first order effect is stakeholders and fundamental law of newton. Second order effect is tiers, friction and resistance are something to worry about where we need to apply acceleration. We are focusing on primary problem rather than thinking about the main problem.

Next question was opened by Dr. Surana to Mr. Rama Chellapan being in leadership position in many industrial bodies so as per his opinion what should be the role of organizations like EU Chambers , Madras Chamber or any other industrial bodies towards the transition towards clean energy journey? Should they have sensitization programs, training programs?

Within the state the Chambers or the industrial bodies must have a good connection with stakeholders. There are three important stakeholder's the policy makers, the developers and the technology providers. For all the three to come together we must have clean policies, irreversible and steady policies. The Chambers are well aware of the fact that what is good for the state, industries, economy and stakeholders. At the same time, we need protection for the various stakeholders from education, finance, medicines, technology etc. For these we need to have clean policies. Coming to Chambers he appreciated for the clear illustration represented by Dr. Renu Shome and team for having a good handhold with MCCI. The forum discussed about what can be done towards the transition for clean energy. Most importantly when we talk about India lot of things are talked about like climate change, net zero by 2070. The major two initiatives can be recalled here the first being climate finance boardroom initiative by India Ink and secondly the electronic mobility boardroom initiative. Chambers play a vital role in bringing these happening places and make it happen. They connect the partners from technology, financial investment or to provide any form of support needed by industry. The EU Chambers provides the support from overseas and do remarkable partners finding and company tie up. The overseas fund and technology come to India. While talking about enabling climate finance force, KFW funding is a classic example from Germany. Other fund houses that came to India like example Canadian pension fund but for these funds the development cannot take place soon. It is said a lot of money is available in the market, however the investors are still skeptical about investing in renewable energy.

He thanked Mr. Bala Venckat Kutti for the suggestion to invest in solar energy company and renewable energy company as a good motivation. Firstly, this will require a lot of financing from the holding from local bodies like the

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Chambers . Secondly when we talk about imports, today country like India is suffering for want of semi-conductor, wafers. Unfortunately, we do not have semi-conductor fabs and we were in need 20 years back. China has 80 plus gigawatts of semi-conductor fabs. In India we have so many institutions, solid state physics, Electronic corporation of India, yet we do not have any fabs. In a situation like this we can tie up with the local bodies and try a way to bring in some semi-conductors fabs in India that will help micro-electronics, drives, inter sales requirement, complete band-width of semi-conductor's requirements. The world without semi-conductors is going to be halted. So semi-conductors are going to play a vital role in the near future. He concluded by emphasizing the fact that the Chambers can play a major role in bridging the gaps in terms of requirements of semi-conductors in India.

The next question was asked by Dr. Surana to Mr. Shaji John to share his insights on micro grid and having micro grid at every home. He explained the concept of prosumer as we produce the energy where we want to consume. In the similar way each house can produce the energy and consume the same. Whether practically feasible or not is a part of debate. When it will be feasible is also a question mark. How ever in future it will be possible. He shared his experience from L& T, where with the help of 500 micro grid they were able to electrify those villages in India, who had not seen electricity in the 70 years back even after independence. This was done where a set of 50 houses included a solar system, a small wind system and battery storage those generating systems were connected locally to all the houses so that they can enjoy the electricity and enhance their quality of life. This explains the concept of micro grid. Micro grid is required as it works efficiently. He referred to the insights given by Mr. Rama Chellapan, where power transmitted to a long distance will technically lead to 9% loss. However, in India today the losses would go up to 25-30%, in some states it can go to 40%. To avoid such kind of losses micro grid can be of great use. Firstly, it provides efficiency. Secondly it ensures energy security. He concluded by referring micro grid as a smart micro grid which gave inputs on transition towards clean energy and digitalization. The combination of these two makes a smart micro grid. It will not only give energy but help with the benefits of trading with the neighbor's, communication, access to internet through micro grid, and entertainment.

The next question was made by Dr. Surana to Mr. Radhakrishnan Ramachandran to share his view on having labels on equipment showing carbon footprint and the toxicity level for recycling purpose is helpful in the journey of transition towards clean energy and digitalization. He stressed on the term of reduce, reuse and recycle and its use. For example, in terms of attaining clean energy and digitalization we would end up installing solar panels but would be clueless about its usage in future. In utilization scale is taken care of. But in terms of distribution segments and smaller rooftops we should be conscious in buying these products. The life of the product may be 10 years but post that we be clueless about its use. The E-waste and Electronic waste are already terrifying us. We must install products that can be reused and recycled. He concluded to agree with the idea of policies that can support the journey of transition towards clean energy and digitalization. Every project that will be billed must include the concept of reduce, reuse and recycle.

Dr. Vinod Surana Managing Partner, Surana & Surana International thanked all the panelist for the informative and enlightening panel discussion.

Mr. Peeyush Kaushik, Vice-President, The Council of EU Chambers of Commerce in India and Dr. Renu Shome, Director, The Council of EU Chambers of Commerce in India felicitated all the Panelists. Dr. Sreedhara, Vice Chancellor, Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science proposed the vote of thanks. He thanked all the panelists and office bearers of the EU Chambers of Commerce and Madras Chambers for organizing the panel discussion. The program ended with the classical performance by the Students of Hindustan Institute & Technology.

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Philippines I Poland I Portugal I Qatar I Republic of Korea I Singapore I Slovakia I Slovenia
South Africa I Sri Lanka I Suriname I Sweden I Switzerland I Thailand I The Netherlands I Turkey I Ukraine
United Arab Emirates I United Kingdom I United States of America I Vietnam

Statistics as on 30 April 2022

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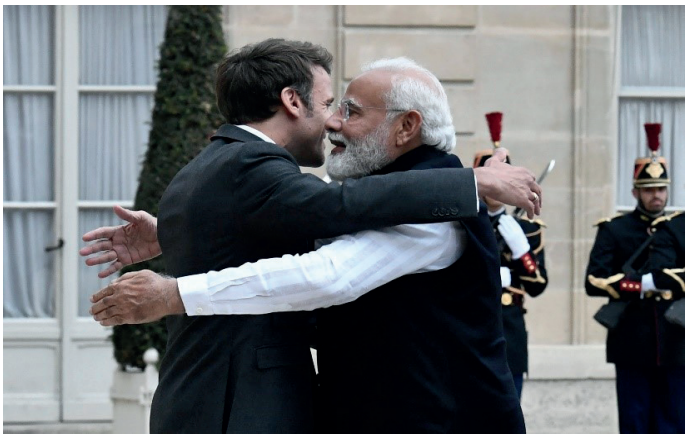
PM Modi, French Prez Macron discuss geopolitical challenges, cooperation in civil nuclear energy



New Delhi: Prime Minister Narendra Modi and French President Emmanuel Macron on Tuesday reviewed ongoing bilateral initiatives, including defence collaboration projects and cooperation in civil nuclear energy.

During their telephonic conversation, they also discussed important geopolitical challenges, including those related to global food security, a statement issued by the Prime Minister's Office said.

India and France have been expressing concern at the risk to the global food security and nutrition in light of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

"Spoke to my friend President @EmmanuelMacron today. Conveyed India's solidarity with France in dealing with the devastating wildfires," Modi tweeted.

"We discussed ongoing bilateral cooperation under the India-France Strategic Partnership, and other issues of global and regional significance," he said.

"President @EmmanuelMacron and I also agreed to cooperate closely in responding to global challenges of food and energy security," he added.

The PMO statement also said the leaders reviewed ongoing bilateral initiatives, including defence cooperation projects and cooperation in civil nuclear energy.

The two leaders expressed satisfaction at the depth and strength that the India-France Strategic Partnership has acquired in recent years and agreed to continue working closely together to expand the relationship to new areas of cooperation, the statement said.

Modi had said he was touched by Macron's greetings on India's Independence Day. India truly cherishes its close relations with France, and their bilateral partnership is for global good, he had said.

Source: The Economic Times

India, Poland sign legal help treaty on criminal matters

India and Poland have signed a mutual legal assistance treaty on criminal matters (MLAT) to help both countries in investigation and prosecution of crimes, including those related to terrorism. The Union cabinet had, last December, approved the proposal. However, the signing of the formal agreement was delayed due to the ongoing Russia-Ukraine crisis, officials added.

For India, special secretary (internal security), Ministry of Home Affairs, VSK Kaumudi, signed the cooperation agreement while for Poland, its ambassador to India, Adam Burakowski, was the signatory. Poland became the 45th country with which New Delhi has signed an MLAT on criminal matters, other others being Australia, Canada, France, Iran, Israel, Russia, Singapore, Ukraine, the UK and the US.

"The treaty aims to enhance the effectiveness of both countries in investigation and prosecution of crime, through cooperation and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters," an official said.

MHA is the nodal ministry for concluding MLATs in criminal matters which are designed to facilitate the widest measures of mutual assistance in investigation, prosecution and prevention of crime, service of summons and other judicial documents, execution of warrants and other judicial commissions and tracing, restraint, forfeiture or confiscation of proceeds and instruments of crime.

Source: The Economic Times

EU TRADE LEADS

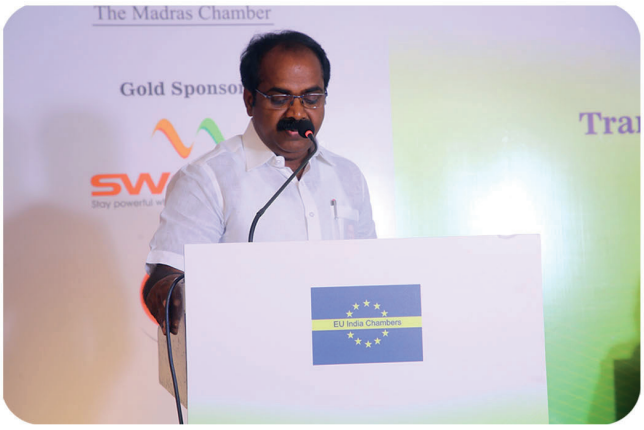
Trade Enquiry from the Embassy of India, Hungary (August 2022)

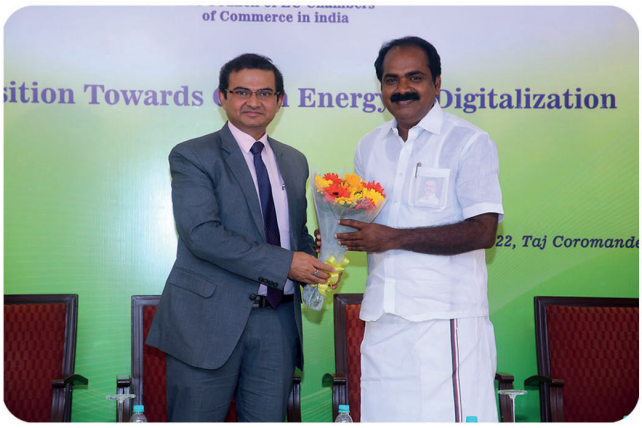
Sr. No.	Enquiry Originator	Product with HS codes		Nature (Export/ Import)	Action taken
1	Optrum Metalware		Engineering goods	Export	Query received: 01/08/22 Query answered: 01/08/22
2	Dhanraj Exports		Agro: rice	Export	Query received: 02/08/22 Query answered: 02/08/22
3	Macropus Enterprises		Leather goods	Export	Query received: 02/08/22 Query answered: 02/08/22
4	AOI Agro Pvt Ltd		Agro: rice, spice, pulses	Export	Query received: 02/08/22 Query answered: 02/08/22
5	Rugo Organics	1508,1512, 151 3,1514	Agro: edible oils	Export	Query received: 02/08/22 Query answered: 02/08/22
6	Bhikshu Marketing	5210	Textiles: sarees	Export	Query received: 02/08/22 Query answered: 02/08/22
7	Rise Textiles		Textiles: fabrics	Export	Query received: 04/08/22 Query answered: 04/08/22
8	BB Shah Surveyors		Miscellaneous	Export	Query received: 05/08/22 Query answered: 05/08/22
9	Shiva Enterpirse		Engineering: agro machinery	Export	Query received: 05/08/22 Query answered: 05/08/22
10	Udaan Impex		Agro: vege, fruit	Export	Query received: 8/08/022 Query answered: 08/08/22
11	GVMP Engineers		Miscellaneous engineering goods	Export	Query received: 8/08/022 Query answered: 08/08/22
12	Nilkamal Rope Industry	56074900	Misc	Export	Query received: 8/08/022 Query answered: 08/08/22
13	Tulsi Agro Engi Mech		Engineering: misc machinery	Export	Query received: 8/08/022 Query answered: 08/08/22
14	Avalta Granito		ceramic tiles	Export	Query received: 09/08/22 Query answered: 09/08/22
15	Dhrama Forge	73072100	Engineering: Steel and metal	Export	Query received: 11/08/22 Query answered:11/08/22
16	MMK Export India		Agro: vege, fruit, spices	Export	Query received: 11/08/22 Query answered: 12/08/22
17	Shiva Enterpirse	87019100 87019200 87019300	Engineering: agro machinery	Export	Query received: 12/08/22 Query answered: 12/08/22
18	Liron Automotive		Engineering: electiic wires	Export	Query received: 12/08/22 Query answered: 12/08/22
19	CDI Footwear		Footwear components	Export	Query received: 12/08/22 Query answered: 12/08/22
20	Karma Universal		Textiles: fabrics, home textiles, furnishings	Export	Query received: 13/08/22 Query answered: 16/08/22
21	Totalitarion		Engineering: Steel, castings, etc.	Export	Query received:13/08/22 Query answered: 16/08/22

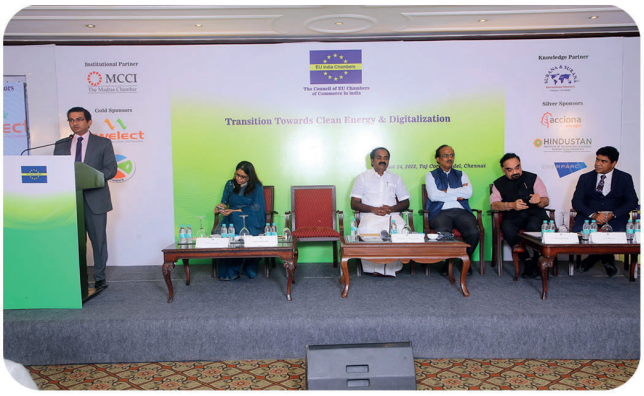
Trade Enquiry from the Embassy of India, Hungary (August 2022)

Sr. No.	Enquiry Originator	Product with HS codes		Nature (Export/ Import)	Action taken
22	Viraj Global		Engineering: valves	Export	Query received: 16/08/22 Query answered: 17/08/22
23	Chitkara Exports	1000	Agro: rice	Export	Query received: 16/08/22 Query answered: 17/08/22
24	Pineapple Express Company	6109, 6104	Textiles, garments	Export	Query received: 17/08/22 Query answered: 17/08/22
25	Sunbeam Exports		Misc engineering goods	Export	Query received: 17/08/22 Query answered: 18/08/22
26	Srisriport	6912, 6913	Handicrafts: terracotta items	Export	Query received: 18/08/22 Query answered: 18/08/22
27	5K Udyog		Agro: vege fruit, rice, spice, etc	Export	Query received: 18/08/22 Query answered: 18/08/22
28	RV Industries		Miscellaneous engineering goods, safety wear	Export	Query received: 19/08/22 Query answered: 22/08/22
29	Dgpanda Exims	495001	Essential oils, scents	Export	Query received: 19/08/22 Query answered: 22/08/22
30	Granite, Marble & Natural Stone	6802, 2515	Stones	Export	Query received: 21/08/22 Query answered: 22/08/22
31	Sevastu Global	5701, 5702	Home textiles: carpets	Export	Query received: 22/08/22 Query answered: 23/08/22
32	Reya International		Pharma	Export	Query received: 22/08/22 Query answered: 23/08/22
33	Prathamesh Exports and Imports.		Leather	Export	Query received: 24/08/22 Query answered: 24/08/22
34	Jilsi Exim		Misc: vege, spice, leather, handicrafts	Export	Query received: 24/08/22 Query answered: 24/08/22
35	Fiducia Metal	4419,7616, 940 3,8215	Handicrafts	Export	Query received: 24/08/22 Query answered: 24/08/22
36	HK Jogani Export Import		Agro and food	Export	Query received: 24/08/22 Query answered: 24/08/22
37	Nimit Exports Global		Textiles: garments,fabrics	Export	Query received: 24/08/22 Query answered: 30/08/22
38	Packing Solutions		Packaging flexible bulk container	Export	Query received: 25/08/22 Query answered: 30/08/22
39	Suwarna Industries		Textiles: garments, Perfumes	Export	Query received: 25/08/22 Query answered: 30/08/22
40	Fortune Makers		Service: manpower	Export	Query received: 25/08/22 Query answered: 30/08/22
41	TetraRays Foods	1201, 1208	Food: soya	Export	Query received: 25/08/22 Query answered: 30/08/22
42	Interglobe Exports		Stones	Export	Query received: 28/08/22 Query answered: 30/08/22

Photo Gallery







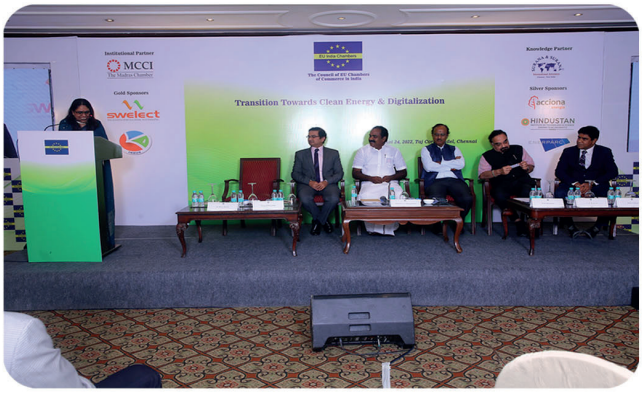
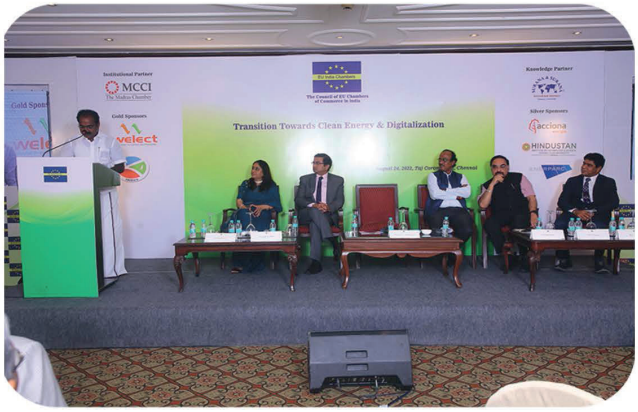


Photo Gallery



EU India Chambers

The Council of EU Chambers of Commerce in India

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