VOICE OF FICCI

SHAPING THE AGENDA

March 2025



From the Director General

March has been a month of comprehensive policy engagement for FICCI, marked by over 20 regulatory representations, high-level ministerial discussions, and strategic international forums, all aligned with advancing India's Viksit Bharat vision. As we celebrate International Women's Day, we have particularly reinforced our Greater 50 initiative, participating actively in the Ministry of Women & Child Development's National Conference on "Nari Shakti se Viksit Bharat" and in NITI Aayog's Steering Committee for the Women Entrepreneurship Platform. These initiatives reflect our commitment to positioning women-led development as a cornerstone of India's economic advancement.

This month's ministerial engagements were extensive, including productive discussions with Raksha Mantri Rajnath Singh and Jayant Chaudhary, Minister of State for Skill Development and Education. We also held strategic meetings with Dammu Ravi, Secretary of External Affairs; Amardeep Singh Bhatia, Secretary, DPIIT; and T V Somanathan, Cabinet Secretary. The FICCI leadership also attended the launch of the mobile app for the PM Internship Scheme by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman.

Our regulatory interventions spanned multiple sectors, beginning with education where we made submissions on UGC's faculty qualification norms and peer-reviewed journal parameters. For healthcare, we advocated for rational coronary stent pricing, refurbished medical equipment imports, and submitted concerns on the Uniform Code for Medical Device Marketing Practices. Our financial market submissions to SEBI addressed ESG rating providers, digital assurance frameworks, compliance officer definitions, and standards for related party transactions.

Building on this comprehensive regulatory framework, our recommendations extended to taxation, with proposals on Input Tax Credit for commercial leasing, clarification on IPR transfers under GST, and MOOWR licensing requirements. We addressed urban development through recommendations on FAR rates for Delhi hotels. For manufacturing and trade, we proposed e-commerce export frameworks for MSMEs, battery component production incentives, BIS license renewals for compressor suppliers, textile sector GST reforms, and standardisation programmes.

Complementing these sector-specific initiatives, digital governance received our attention through comprehensive inputs on the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, balancing innovation with compliance needs. We also facilitated private infrastructure investment through streamlined InvIT conversion recommendations and addressed IEPF filing challenges with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

On the international front, FICCI advanced key policy imperatives through high-level dialogues and forums. The India-New Zealand Economic Forum, co-chaired by Rt Hon Christopher Luxon, Prime Minister of New Zealand and Mr Piyush Goyal, Minister of Commerce & Industry, fostered bilateral trade discussions. Similarly, the 48th Joint Meeting of India-Japan Business Cooperation Committees further strengthened Asian economic partnerships.

Our diplomatic outreach extended to productive dialogues with ambassadors and ministers from Italy, the United States, the Philippines, Malaysia, the Slovak Republic, and Finland. FICCI President Mr Harsha Vardhan Agarwal specifically engaged with the Ethiopian Ambassador, while we accompanied the West Bengal Government Delegation to the United Kingdom to promote regional investment prospects.

Your chamber's convening role was equally substantive, with the organisation of landmark events such as the India Aircraft Leasing and Financing Summit, Bharat Space Conclave, and East India Skill Connect Summit.

These focused interventions reflect our commitment to shaping a progressive regulatory environment that balances industry growth with broader development goals. Our policy agenda will continue to support enhancing India's global competitiveness while ensuring inclusive development across sectors.

Jyoti Vij

Draft UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment and Promotion of Teachers and Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2025

FICCI submitted its representation on the UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment and Promotion of Teachers and Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges) Draft Regulations, 2025, recognizing the UGC's efforts to enhance academic standards and faculty development. While supportive of the initiative, FICCI proposed several refinements to align the regulations with evolving academic needs and global best practices.

Among the key recommendations, FICCI suggested that the definition of relevant/allied subjects be clarified with more specific criteria and illustrative examples to ensure consistency and transparency in faculty recruitment. The representation also advocated for flexibility in faculty appointments, allowing candidates to choose whether to teach within their Ph.D. field or in their undergraduate/postgraduate discipline. Additionally, FICCI called for a more transparent recruitment process through wider advertisement channels and standardized timelines to improve accessibility and transparency.

Furthermore, FICCI emphasized the importance of Ph.D. supervision experience for faculty promotions and advocated for the recognition of international achievements in sports and yoga.

The recommendations aimed to strengthen the UGC regulations, making them more inclusive, transparent, and in line with global standards, ensuring a robust and transparent higher education environment in India.

For detailed representation, please write to
Mr Rajesh Pankaj at rajesh.pankaj@ficci.com

Suggestive Parameters for Peer-Reviewed Journals

FICCI acknowledged the intent behind the University Grants Commission's draft Suggestive Parameters for Peer-Reviewed Journals, particularly its emphasis on enhancing credibility, transparency, and research integrity in academic publishing. At the same time, it raised concerns regarding the discontinuation of the UGC-CARE list, highlighting that the absence of a regularly updated reference framework could make it difficult for researchers to differentiate between credible and predatory journals.

It recommended the establishment of clear and accountable peer-review systems, including defined timelines, ethical safeguards, and transparent review policies published openly by journals. FICCI also emphasized the need for inclusive publishing practices, such as offering fee waivers for early-career researchers and support for scholars from underrepresented backgrounds.

The importance of diverse and periodically rotated editorial boards was

Voice of FICCI is a service to all our members and shared with key policy makers and thought leaders. The document is a compilation of FICCI's views on macro-economic issues. These issues come to us directly from members, or through deliberations in conferences and seminars on sectoral issues, as also through Government notifications.

also underscored to strengthen fairness, ethical governance, and academic representation. In assessing journal influence, FICCI advocated for a multidimensional approach, combining traditional metrics like Impact Factor with alternative indicators such as CiteScore, SCImago Journal Rank, and Altmetrics, while accounting for discipline-specific variations in citation trends.

Recognizing the growing role of AI in research, FICCI called for clear usage guidelines, mandatory disclosure norms, and updated integrity policies to prevent misuse and ensure accountability in AI-assisted research.

Through these recommendations, FICCI aimed to support the development of a transparent, inclusive, and globally respected academic publishing ecosystem.

For detailed representation, please write to
Mr Rajesh Pankaj at rajesh.pankaj@ficci.com

Regarding comments on the Wide Circulation document on "E-commerce - Principles and Guidelines for Self-Governance" and "Transaction Assurance in E-Commerce — Vocabulary"

FICCI shared its inputs on the BIS "E-commerce – Principles and Guidelines for Self-Governance" and the ISO 32110:2023 document to Deputy Director, A&F Services Sector Department (SSD). The inputs were compiled with a focus on aligning with industry best practices while prioritizing consumer interests. The suggestions aim to enhance transparency, accountability, and efficiency in the e-commerce ecosystem, contributing to a balanced and robust regulatory framework.

For detailed recommendation, please write to
Ms Leena Jaisani at leena.jaisani@ficci.com

FICCI's Framework for Enhancing E-Commerce Exports for MSMEs

The Government of India aims to scale e-commerce exports to $200–$300 billion by 2030. While initiatives like the Foreign Trade Policy 2023 and E-Commerce Export Hubs have laid the groundwork, further policy support is needed to ease compliance and boost MSME participation. Enabling an International Order Backed Purchase and Sale Model—where FDI-funded platforms procure goods from MSMEs solely for export—can be a game-changer. Widely used globally, this model would ease logistical burdens on MSMEs and expand their global reach. FICCI is working on draft guidelines to ensure transparency and seeks DGFT's support for formal consultation and policy clarity.

For detailed recommendation, please write to
Ms Leena Jaisani at leena.jaisani@ficci.com

FICCI inputs on Coronary Stents Ceiling Price Re-fixation

The inclusion of coronary stents in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) in 2016 and subsequent price controls in 2017 d to a significant price reduction. However, these measures did not substantially lower the overall cost of angioplasty for patients. The price control has also resulted in an influx of unverified-quality Drug-Eluting Stents (DES), often imported and relabeled under the "Make in India" initiative, compromising patient safety and product efficacy. Stent thrombosis, a severe complication linked to poor-quality DES, has been reported in multiple hospitals, raising concerns about the lack of mandatory Serious Adverse Event (SAE) registries.

These inputs were submitted to Secretray, Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and to the Office of Chairman, NPPA, Government of India.

For detailed recommendation, please write to
Ms Shilpa Sharma at shilpa.sharma@ficci.com

Submission of FICCI Representation on UCMPMD

FICCI seeked consideration on the following key aspects:

Foreign Demonstrations & Trainings: Demonstration of medical devices is crucial for ensuring their safe and effective use. However, the current UCMPMD provisions (Para 5.3) assume that demonstration products are provided to Healthcare Professionals (HCPs), which is not applicable to high-end equipment like CT, MR, and X-ray machines. FICCI propose replacing approval requirements with a prior intimation mechanism and implementing self-limiting guidelines for participation and travel duration.

Foreign Training Programs: Medical device companies follow structured, well-documented training mechanisms aligned with global safety and efficacy standards. To enhance operational efficiency, FICCI recommend replacing the approval process with a quarterly submission model or integrating training records into the UCMPMD annual disclosure framework. Until new guidelines are established, a streamlined approval process with a two-week decision timeline for foreign training is essential.

Domestic Training Programs: The current UCMPMD interpretation limits companies from extending travel and hospitality support to HCPs attending domestic training unless they are speakers, restricting training accessibility. FICCI requests clarification allowing necessary support for HCPs and seek an exemption for specialized training formats from the mandatory 1:10 ratio, which is better suited for CME/CPD programs than hands-on proctorships and clinical immersions. Additionally, DoP's directive dated September 6, 2024, requires disclosure of training expenses on the UCPMP portal. Given the commercially sensitive nature of this data, we seek confirmation that this information will remain confidential and that portal uploads will suffice for compliance.

These were submitted to the Secretary, Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Health on March 11, 2025 & Family Welfare and Joint Secretary PSU(Policy), Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare on March 25, 2025.

For detailed recommendation, please write to
Ms Shilpa Sharma at shilpa.sharma@ficci.com

Industry Concerns and Recommendations on Refurbished Medical Equipment in India

FICCI appreciates the opportunity to present our representation on the import of preowned/refurbished high-end medical equipment. Refurbishment ensures that pre-owned medical devices meet quality, safety, and performance standards, extending their operational lifespan while maintaining affordability. These devices, offered at 25-50% lower costs than new equipment, are crucial for improving healthcare accessibility, especially in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities. The refurbished medical equipment market addresses India's growing demand for advanced healthcare solutions, particularly in underserved regions, while contributing to sustainability by reducing waste.

India imports nearly 86% of its high-end medical devices due to limited domestic manufacturing capabilities for Class C & D medical devices. The current pre-owned equipment market constitutes around 10% of the total medical equipment sector, catering to small healthcare facilities with financial constraints. The Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEFCC) has recognized the significance of

importing such equipment, aligning with India's circular economy goals. Despite this, the absence of a regulatory framework under the Medical Device Rules (MDR) 2017 has halted the import of refurbished high-value medical devices, impacting healthcare providers who rely on these cost-effective solutions.

To ensure business continuity, FICCI urge the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to allow the immediate approval of refurbished medical equipment imports under MoEFCC's October 15, 2024, notification. For long-term regulation, we propose a structured framework incorporating strict quality checks, residual life certification, post-market surveillance, and compliance with international standards. This approach balances affordability, quality, and sustainability while ensuring continued access to advanced medical technologies. Periodic review of the list of approved devices will align with the 'Make in India' vision. We seek urgent intervention to facilitate the import and refurbishment of high-end medical equipment, addressing both industry sustainability and healthcare needs.

For detailed recommendation, please write to
Ms Shilpa Sharma at shilpa.sharma@ficci.com

Revision for Rates of Additional FAR for Hotels in Delhi

India's tourism sector has witnessed exponential growth, contributing significantly to the economy. Delhi, the capital city, is an important hub for business and tourists alike. In March 2014, the (then) Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Government of India had notified a policy which increased the permissible FAR for hotels in Delhi from 225 to 325/375 (depending on Right of Way). The intention of the policy was to incentivize hotel-owners to add capacity by utilizing the existing infrastructure created for the city. However, no hotel has been able to increase its Floor Area Ratio (FAR) in line with the spirit of the policy. This was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

For detailed recommendation, please write to
Ms Samanda Syiem at samanda.syiem@ficci.com

SEBI Consultation Paper on Draft Circular on Strengthening of ESG Rating Providers (ERPs)

Based on feedback received from members, FICCI highlighted concerns to improve effectiveness of ESG ratings and also improve ease of compliance. For instance, the limited 48-hour review period to verify rating reports and the lack of access to detailed scoring rationales create undue procedural burden on companies. Suggestions were also made on streamlining SEBI intimation requirements, ensuring companies receive detailed reports at no cost under the subscriber pay model and allowing a more reasonable review period. This was submitted to Executive Director, SEBI.

For detailed recommendation, please write to
Mr Santosh Parashar at santosh.parashar@ficci.com

SEBI Consultation Paper on draft circular for Management Statement and Auditor's/Independent Practitioner's Report on digital assurance

Based on feedback from members, FICCI highlighted key concerns on the proposals made in the Discussion Paper to SEBI. These include an increase in compliance cost, data reconciliation, duplication of efforts under different statutes, potential disputes, lack of materiality thresholds and an undefined scope of external data sources. It has been suggested to dispense with the proposal or incorporate necessary additions within the Auditor's Report itself; especially given that financial statements and audit reports are already publicly available.

For detailed recommendation, please write to
Mr Santosh Parashar at santosh.parashar@ficci.com

SEBI Discussion Paper on Aspects related to Secretarial Compliance Report, Appointment of Auditors & RPTs

Based on feedback received from members, FICCI submitted a representation to SEBI, highlighting suggestions on proposals with respect to enhanced disclosures to the Audit Committee, Board of Directors and shareholders at the time of appointment or re-appointment of Statutory Auditors. FICCI has suggested doing away with the voluminous requirements being proposed which include disclosures on alliances and/or collaborations in India and outside India of the proposed Statutory Auditor, names of other listed entities (equity / debt) being audited by the proposed Statutory Auditor and so on.

For detailed recommendation, please write to
Mr Santosh Parashar at santosh.parashar@ficci.com

Change in the definition of Compliance Officer under Reg 6 of SEBI LODR Regulations

Based on discussions held at the interaction of Capital Markets Committee with Mr Ashwani Bhatia, Whole Time Member, SEBI and Mr Pramod Rao, ED, SEBI held on 11th February 2025 in Mumbai, FICCI submitted a detailed representation to ED, SEBI, highlighting industry concerns with respect to amendments under SEBI LODR Regulations to state that Compliance Officer should be an officer who is in whole time employment of the listed company, not more than one level below the Board and should be designated as a KMP. FICCI had suggested allowing flexibility based on company structure and governance models. Alternative, Boards should annually affirm that the Compliance Officer has requisite authority and independence to discharge responsibilities effectively.

For detailed recommendation, please write to
Mr Santosh Parashar at santosh.parashar@ficci.com

Industry Standards on Minimum information to be provided for review of the audit committee and shareholders for approval of RPTs

Based on concerns highlighted by members, FICCI submitted a detailed representation to SEBI highlighting issues with respect to SEBI Circular dated February 14, 2025, regarding Industry Standards on Minimum information to be provided for review of the audit committee and shareholders for approval of RPTs. These included concerns on the expanded scope of RPTs, data collation and analysis, challenges in obtaining omnibus approvals and increased burden on Audit Committee members, including Independent Directors, making compliance challenging and adversely impacting ease of doing business. It was requested that the Standards be deferred and also reassessed in view of the issues highlighted. Our suggestion has been accepted by SEBI and the Standards have been deferred for a period of 3 months, i.e. upto 1st July 2024(earlier effective 1st April 2025). Also, the Industry Standards Forum would be undertaking a review of the Standards.

For detailed recommendation, please write to
Mr Santosh Parashar at santosh.parashar@ficci.com

Consultation Paper on draft CCI (Determination of Cost of Production) Regulations, 2025

FICCI submitted industry comments on CCI Consultation Paper on draft CCI (Determination of Cost of Production) Regulations, 2025. Suggestions were made on the proposal to add average total cost as an alternative cost benchmark and delete market value as an alternative cost benchmark.

For detailed recommendation, please write to
Mr Santosh Parashar at santosh.parashar@ficci.com

Follow up note post interaction with JS, MCA and CEO, IEPFA on IEPF related filing issues

Based on closed-door interaction of members with Ms Anita Shah, JS, MCA and CEO, IEPFA, FICCI highlighted industry issues and suggestions with respect to IEPF claim filing and processing post transition from MCA V2 to V3 portal, for facilitating compliances.

For detailed recommendation, please write to
Mr Santosh Parashar at santosh.parashar@ficci.com

Streamlining Conversion of Private InvITs to Public

Based on suggestions received from members, FICCI has submitted recommendations to ED, SEBI, on streamlining conversion of Private listed InvITs to Public InvITs. The current regulatory framework mandates that Private InvITs undergo a full-fledged public issue process for conversion, making the process complex even when private and public InvITs share common due diligence, disclosure requirements and compliance mechanisms under the InvIT Regulations. Given the common regulatory framework governing both categories, introduction of a fast-track conversion mechanism has been suggested; similar to a 'Follow-on Public Offer' or 'Rights Issue'.

For detailed recommendation, please write to
Mr Santosh Parashar at santosh.parashar@ficci.com

Request for Clarification on Input Tax Credit (ITC) for Commercial Leasing under GST

Issue - Clarification on availability of Input Tax Credit (ITC) on construction of commercial property for the purpose of leasing

Background/Justification - One of the primary goals of introduction of GST was to eliminate the cascading effect of multiple indirect taxes. In order to avoid the cascading effect of various input taxes, Section 16 of the CGST Act, 2017 provides that every registered person shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be entitled to take credit of the input tax charged on any supply of goods or services or both made to him, which are used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of his business. The Supreme Court's decision in Safari Retreats (2024-TIOL-101-SC-GST) clarified that construction intended for leasing does not constitute construction on a taxable person's "own account," ensuring continuity in the ITC chain. The Hon'ble SC observed that break in the credit chain arises only where construction of immovable property is for the taxpayer's own use, in which ITC would not be available. Non breakage of credit chain is the fundamental criteria for availment of ITC under GST. However, the recent proposed retrospective amendment to Section 17(5)(d) of the CGST Act has raised concerns regarding the continued availability of ITC for businesses engaged in commercial leasing.

Recommendation – To align with the spirit of GST's seamless credit mechanism, promote infrastructure growth, and ensure equitable treatment for the commercial leasing industry, we request the issuance of a Circular clarifying that ITC restrictions under section 17(5)(d) of the CGST Act is not applicable in cases where the immovable property is constructed for provision of leasing services. This was submitted to Member (GST), Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Ministry of Finance.

For detailed recommendation, please write to
Ms Ira Khanna at ira.khanna@ficci.com

Request for clarity on taxability of permanent transfer of IPR under GST regime

Issue- Clarity on taxability of permanent transfer of IPR under GST regime

Background- Under GST regime, ambiguity is being faced by the industry regarding cross border transfer of Intellectual Property rights (IPR). The GST law presently lacks clarity on the taxability of permanent transfer of IPR rights and other intangibles into India. Under Section 5(1) of the IGST Act, import of goods into India is subject to Integrated GST (IGST), which is levied under the provisions of the Customs Act. However, while the GST framework classifies the permanent transfer of IP as the supply of goods, such transactions do not involve physical import of tangible goods into India, making them fall outside the ambit of Customs Law. This results in non-applicability of GST to cross-border permanent transfers of IP rights from outside India to India. In case of permanent transfer of IP rights or other intangibles is undertaken between two entities registered within India, the transaction is explicitly subject to GST as a supply of goods under the GST framework.

In case of cross border transfer of IPR, authorities take a view that such permanent transfer of IP rights is in nature of service and subject to GST under reverse charge based on Notification no. 8/2017- Integrated Tax (for services) as amended by Notification No. 06/2021 – Integrated Tax (Rate) dated September 30, 2021. Different courts have recognized permanent IP transfer as supply of goods, specifically in pre-GST regime. Due to the aforesaid ambiguity, there continues to be disputes on the taxation of cross border transfer of IPR.

Recommendation- It was recommended that the issue be resolved by aligning the categorization of permanent transfer of IPR as "supply of goods" under the GST regime. This was submitted to the Joint Secretary - TRU-II, Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Ministry of Finance.

For detailed recommendation, please write to
Ms Ira Khanna at ira.khanna@ficci.com

Request to issue clarification with respect to compliance of Regulation 3(2)(c) of the Private Warehouse Licensing Regulations, for issuance of MOOWR License

Issue - Clarification with respect to compliance of Regulation 3(2)(c) of the Private Warehouse Licensing Regulations, for issuance of MOOWR License

Background - Manufacturing and Other Operations in Warehouse Regulations (MOOWR) is a Central Government scheme, the adjudication for this scheme happens at respective custom ports, by respective adjudicating authorities. Unfortunately, in some jurisdictions, some of the applications have been recently rejected by the Commissioner of Customs, citing Regulation 3(2)(c) of the Private Warehouse Licensing Regulations, 2016. This regulation states that an importer shall not be granted the license under the Customs Act if "he has been penalized for an offence under the Act, the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), or Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994 (32 of 1994)."

The Customs authorities at various locations are taking literal interpretation for the aforesaid regulation 3(2)(c), without any cognizance to the term 'offence' being used here. The authorities have been arguing that any penalty being imposed on the applicant for the license, even if for regular matters is a ground for disqualification under the MOOWR scheme and hence, the applications are getting rejected.

Offences typically involve criminal prosecution and imprisonment, whereas contraventions generally result in monetary penalties. Matters for invocation of penalty are regular and hence if perceived for disqualification under Regulation 3(2)(c) of the Private Warehouse Licensing Regulations, 2016 would deprive most importers the benefits under MOOWR scheme.

Recommendation - FICCI, therefore, request the Board to issue explicit instructions/circulars clarifying that penalties imposed by tax authorities which are not serious offences are outside the scope of Regulation 3(2)(c) of the Private Warehouse Licensing Regulations, 2016. This was submitted to the Member (GST), Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Ministry of Finance.

For detailed recommendation, please write to
Ms Ira Khanna at ira.khanna@ficci.com

FICCI Comments on Draft Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025

FICCI submitted to the Ministry of Electronics and IT, the member's comments on the draft Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025. The recommendation highlighted key concerns, including regulatory compliance, data governance, compliance, digital innovation, and sector-specific implications. FICCI emphasizes the need for clarity in definitions, reduced compliance burdens for businesses, and a balanced approach to protecting personal data while fostering innovation. It also suggests practical modifications to enhance effectiveness, ensure ease of implementation, and align with global data protection standards to promote digital economy growth.

For detailed recommendation, please write to
Ms Sarika Gulyani at sarika.gulyani@ficci.com

Incentivising the domestic manufacturing of battery components

Copper foil is one of the critical components in lithium-ion batteries, playing a vital role in electrical conductivity and maintaining the structural integrity of the battery anode over multiple charge/discharge cycles. Its quality directly impacts battery performance, safety, and longevity. Relying on imported copper foil presents significant challenges for battery cell manufacturers in India. These challenges include transportation-related issues, as copper foil is a highly sensitive product, and concerns around its shelf life, which can impact the timely and reliable delivery of materials. Additionally, fluctuating international prices and trade regulations can create cost unpredictability, further complicating supply chains. The dependence on imports also exposes the industry to geopolitical risks that could disrupt the flow of materials.

A strong domestic supply of copper foil is essential to ensure uninterrupted production, cost stability, and consistent quality to support India's rapidly growing Li-ion battery industry. In order to strengthen the domestic supply of components required for manufacturing of ACC and batteries, it is required to incentivise the domestic manufacturing of such components. Introduction of a Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) or similar incentive schemes to encourage investment in battery materials, particularly for capital-intensive products like copper foil, which face intense competition from global players, is critical for building battery ecosystem. The strategic support will be necessary to reduce dependency on imports, ensuring supply chain stability and strengthen India's lithium-ion battery ecosystem. This was submitted to Joint Secretary, MHI.

For detailed recommendation, please write to
Ms Purtika Kalra at purtika.kalra@ficci.com

Annual Standardization Programme

Submitted inputs on Annual standardization programme along with nominations for the Technical Committees of BIS.

For detailed recommendation, please write to
Ms Purtika Kalra at purtika.kalra@ficci.com

Request for renewal of BIS License of key overseas suppliers for Rotary Hermatic Compressors

While the industry has successfully implemented the QCO for Room Air Conditioners and Heat Exchangers, they continue to face several challenges with compressors' availability, particularly for 1-ton, 1.5-ton, and 2-ton models, which make up nearly 90-95% of the market demand. This shortage is primarily due to the expired or soon to be expired BIS licenses for major overseas suppliers of compressors.

To address these concerns, a delegation of industry leaders met with the Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister on February 5, 2025, and shared the existing demand-supply gap in domestic compressor production. Considering the urgent need to bridge this gap, FICCI request the renewal of BIS licenses for these foreign suppliers for a limited period of 24 months, with approvals granted by the first week of April 2025 to ensure market stability. This was submitted to Secretary, DPIIT.

For detailed recommendation, please write to
Ms Purtika Kalra at purtika.kalra@ficci.com

Inputs on proposed GST slabs for Textile Sector

The Ministry of Textiles has sought inputs on the different slabs of GST proposed on textiles. In response, FICCI has highlighted key concerns regarding GST inconsistencies in the textile sector, particularly the misclassification of processing activities, multiple tax slabs, and the inverted duty structure affecting man-made fibres (MMF).

For detailed recommendation, please write to
Ms Purtika Kalra at purtika.kalra@ficci.com

Please share your valuable feedback at:

https://meet.ficci.in/voiceofficci/survey.asp

For more details, contact:
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