ESTD:1917

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19PG

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Dear Member,



The signals are clear that India is heading back to higher interest rates, while the economists and financial traders expect the RBI to take Bank Rate to as high as 6,25% from 5.5%. now. Inflation climbed to a two-year high in October, breaching 6% ceiling of the RBI's tolerance band, strengthening the case for higher interest rate. But, the prospect of higher borrowing cost is coming at a time when oil prices, food inflation and global financial risks are mounting.

There are signs of fatigue among consumers and global investors sentiment may get adversely affected. There is a threat of reduction in consumption demand and higher interest rates discourages consumers from acquiring assets like home, vehicles etc. Industry hopes that RBI treads the path of rising interest rate to curb inflation carefully, so that it will not affect the consumption patterns.

We commend the efforts of the government of Telangana in bringing government order containing the rules of the Telangana Platform Based Gig Workers (Registration, Social Security and Welfare) Act, 2026. The gig economy is flourishing in Telangana, particularly in Hyderabad, driven by thriving sectors such as quick commerce, health tech, fintech, and e-commerce. Tier-2 cities like Warangal and Nizamabad in Telangana are also witnessing an upward trend in gig work adoption, underscoring its increasing popularity throughout the state. We appreciate the government in bringing the Act in right time and protecting the interests of gig workers.

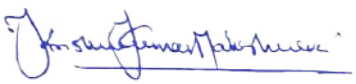
The Federation wishes the "Invest Telangana: Global Partnership Summit 2026", scheduled to be held from December 7th to 9th, 2026 aiming at promoting and strengthening the core sectors of the state, Information Technology & GCC, Life Sciences & Pharmaceuticals, Aerospace, Defence & Space, Electric Vehicles (EVs) & Mobility Artificial Intelligence, Data Centres & Emerging Tech Advanced Manufacturing, Textiles & Logistics, a grand success and hope that the summit leads to attracting more investments into manufacturing sectors, such as Aerospace and Defence, Textiles etc and contributes to employment generation and regional development across the state.

The seminars and conferences organized in the previous month reflects the commitment of Federation in promoting the sustainable growth of the state's economy. The seminar on Rethink Solvent Management in the Pharma Industry: Towards Sustainable, Safe & Resource Efficient Operations, highlighted the importance of integrating environmental responsibility with business efficiency, highlighting the 3Rs: Reduce, Reuse and Recover, as key strategies to minimise solvent consumption, reduce waste, improve recovery efficiency and enhance industrial competitiveness.

The Round Table on "Harmful Effects of Pesticides & Chemicals on Fruits & Vegetables-Damaging Human Health & Life", organised by the Health Committee, stressed the urgent need for spreading awareness of harmful effects of excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers in agri/horticulture. We appreciate the observations of Dr. Gopi, IAS, Director of Agriculture, and his call for expansion of pesticide residue testing infrastructure, and appeal to government to take initiative in strengthening infrastructure of food testing laboratories. I thank Dr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, IAS (retd) and Dr. Raji Reddy Danda, Vice Chancellor of Sri Konda Laxman Telangana Horticultural University for their gracious presence and sharing their thoughts.

One day Programme on TDS & TCS Masterclass: Learn, Apply & Comply was organized with an objective of updating the professionals with amendments to tax laws, changes in compliance procedures and evolving judicial interpretations, and learn to implement them effectively in the daily professional work.

I suggest all the members to make use of platforms offered by Federation to develop their businesses, improve networking, update the changes that are taking place in various Laws, Acts, and Rules and Regulations and benefit.



K.K. Maheshwari
President

Cabinet Clears Rs 14,500 Crore Funding Scheme For Grid-Scale Energy Storage

The Union Cabinet, chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, has approved a Rs 14,500 crore Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme to support the development of 92 GWh of grid-scale energy storage capacity during FY 2026-27 to FY 2030-31.

The scheme will support 60 GWh of pumped storage projects, 30 GWh of battery energy storage systems (BESS) and 2 GWh of alternative energy storage technologies. The projects are estimated to involve a total investment of Rs 97,600 crore.

The funding aims to improve project viability and accelerate the deployment of storage infrastructure. The scheme is intended to support the integration of renewable energy into the grid and strengthen grid stability.

Energy storage capacity will be allocated through tariff-based competitive bidding. Public and private sector electricity distribution companies will be eligible for VGF support for BESS and pumped storage projects, while alternative storage technology projects can be implemented by public and private sector entities.

BESS projects will be subject to a minimum domestic content requirement of 40% to promote local manufacturing and reduce dependence on imported components.

The scheme aims to support the development of new storage capacity equivalent to 170 per cent of India's current grid-scale energy storage capacity. It will also contribute towards meeting the country's estimated requirement of 411 GWh of grid-scale storage by 2031-32.

knnindia.co.in

Coal stocks may rise 10 million tonnes by December-end as electricity demand eases in winter



The government expects coal stocks accretion of around 10 million tonnes (mt) for domestic coal-based thermal power plants by December over the current level with a rise in the number of rakes carrying the fuel and lower electricity consumption expected in the winter season, people aware of the development said.

Power plants have traditionally seen coal stocks falling in the summer and monsoon seasons. The stocks have marginally increased to

Telangana Regulator Approves Procurement of 6.3 GW Renewable Power



The Telangana Electricity Regulatory Commission (TGERC) has allowed the state's distribution companies (DISCOMs) to procure 6,300 MW of renewable energy capacity, along with battery energy storage systems (BESS), through competitive bidding.

The approval covers 800 MW of standalone wind power, 3,000 MW of solar power integrated with 1,000 MW/6,000 MWh of BESS, 2,000 MW of round-the-clock renewable energy (RE RTC) with storage, and 500 MW of peak firm and dispatchable renewable energy (FDRE) supported by 2,000 MWh of storage.

The Commission approved a procurement tenure of 25 years for the wind, solar-plus-storage, and RE RTC projects, and 15 years for the peak FDRE capacity.

However, TGERC clarified that its consent was limited to the proposed procurement capacities and tenures. The approval does not constitute acceptance of the bidding documents, tariffs, or power purchase agreements (PPAs).

The Commission directed the DISCOMs to obtain the necessary regulatory approvals for the tariffs and PPAs before implementing the procurement arrangements.

www.mercomindia.com

18.1 mt on October 28 from 17.4 mt on October 23. The number of domestic coal-based units having critical stock levels is now at 79 from 89 on October 23.

Higher power demand, because of cooling and irrigation load, along with rainfall in coal-bearing areas, had led to a rise in the number of plants having critical fuel levels since August, which raised concerns and led to a scramble for supplying adequate fuel to the units.

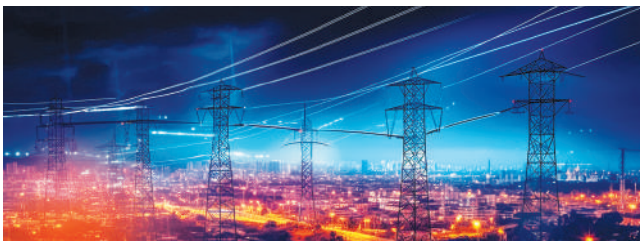
A total of 98 units, including imported coal-based power plants, had critical levels of stock on October 23. At the end of the ongoing fiscal, which is an important milestone for the next summer and monsoon season, the government sees a closing stock of 35-42 mt based on the current consumption pattern projection.

However, according to a senior power ministry official, plans to take the closing stock to 55 mt by the end of the fiscal year is being deliberated among ministries of railways, power and coal. FY27 started with an opening stock of around 55 mt which helped navigate the unprecedent demand in summer. With El-nino impact, September and October months also saw record demand touching 270 GW peak.

economictimes.indiatimes.com

Telangana Approves INR 0.82/kWh Additional Surcharge On Open Access Consumers For November 2026–March 2027

The Telangana Electricity Regulatory Commission (TGERC) has approved an additional surcharge of Rs.0.82 per kWh on open access consumers for the second half of the financial year 2026–27. The surcharge will apply from November 1, 2026, to March 31, 2027, to help recover the fixed costs incurred by distribution companies for power purchase commitments that have become stranded due to consumers shifting to open access.



The common order was issued following petitions filed by the Southern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited (TSSPDCL) and the Northern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited (TSNPDCL). Both distribution companies sought approval to levy an additional surcharge to recover fixed costs associated with long-term power purchase agreements. These commitments have continued to create financial obligations for the utilities despite some consumers procuring electricity through open access from alternative suppliers. During the proceedings, stakeholders raised concerns about a significant increase in the additional surcharge. They argued that open access enables industries to procure electricity at competitive prices, supporting industrial growth and improving business competitiveness. They also maintained that the surcharge should gradually decline and eventually be eliminated. Some stakeholders further questioned the attribution of surplus power capacity entirely to open access migration, highlighting that renewable energy intermittency and power procurement planning decisions can also contribute to surplus capacity.

solarquarter.com

India Sees USD 400 Bn Renewable Energy Investment Interest, Nearly Double 2030 Target: Pralhad Joshi

Domestic and international companies have discussed investment opportunities worth around USD 400 billion in India's renewable energy sector during the CEO roundtable at the Bharat Renewable Energy Summit (BRE) 2026, Union Minister for New and Renewable Energy Pralhad Joshi said on 4th Nov 2026.

The proposed investment opportunities are significantly higher than the government's target of attracting around USD 220 billion in the sector by 2030. Joshi noted that the ministry was compiling details of the discussions, including participating companies and their proposed investments.

The investment interest spans renewable energy, green hydrogen, battery storage and power transmission infrastructure. He said global investors continued to view India as an attractive investment destination despite geopolitical uncertainties.

knnindia.co.in

Moody's lifts India growth forecast, sees economy well positioned to sustain near 7% growth



Broad-based economic growth and resilience to the energy supply shock from the Iran war prompted credit rating agency Moody's to raise its India growth forecast to 7% from 6.5% for the fiscal year ending March 2027.

Strong consumption, improving investment and sound macroeconomic fundamentals should help India sustain growth near 7% over the medium term, the agency said.

- Moody's said that India has adjusted to the energy price shock better than previously assumed, helped by its ability to diversify crude and gas supplies and buffer consumers from the immediate price impact through state-backed oil marketing companies and tax cuts.

- High frequency indicators including robust capital goods production and imports, accelerating industrial credit growth and rising capacity utilization suggest that India may be at the cusp of a new private capex cycle, per the firm's note.

- India's economy expanded 7.8% year-on-year in the April-June quarter, blowing past forecasts as an investment boom and manufacturing strength added to already-solid consumer demand.

- Moody's flagged risks to India's growth from rising and broadening price pressures on household consumption, a deficient southwest monsoon hurting farm output and rural demand, and tighter monetary policy potentially delaying a recovery in private investment.

- India's inflation data for October is due to released on Thursday with economists polled by Reuters anticipating a rise in headline consumer inflation to 5.93%, near the top of the country's tolerance bank on inflation.

- India's central bank delivered its first rate hike in nearly four years in October and markets currently anticipate another 90 bps of policy tightening over the next 12 months.

www.reuters.com

Govt bans export of unsorted waste, scrap of lithium-ion batteries

The government has prohibited the export of unsorted waste and scrap of lithium-ion batteries, commonly known as lithium-ion battery black mass, to ensure greater domestic availability of the mineral-rich material, which serves as an important secondary source of inputs used in battery manufacturing, energy storage and other advanced industrial applications.

"The export policy of waste and scrap of primary cells, primary batteries and electric accumulators; spent primary cells, spent primary batteries and spent electric accumulators - Unsorted and not containing lead, cadmium or mercury (Lithium-ion Battery Black Mass)...is amended from 'Free' to 'Prohibited' with immediate effect, until further orders," the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) said in a notification.

Battery black mass is a powder-like material obtained by shredding and processing used lithium-ion batteries. It contains valuable materials such as lithium, cobalt, nickel, manganese and graphite, which can be recovered and reused in the manufacture of new batteries.

www.thehindubusinessline.com

GST Penalties May Be Treated as Charges, Offering Tax Relief to Businesses

The government is considering changes to the treatment of penalties in non-fraud-related Goods and Services Tax (GST) cases to provide relief to businesses and reduce their compliance burden.

Under the proposed framework, penalties imposed on taxpayers who settle their tax dues and interest within the prescribed timeframe may be classified as charges rather than penalties, potentially allowing businesses to claim them as business expenses while computing income tax liability.

The proposed reclassification could also help businesses avoid adverse implications during credit assessments by banks, as penalty entries in financial statements may indicate compliance deficiencies.

knnindia.co.in

DPIIT eyes Budget FY28 push to localise 100 import-heavy items – from pharma to machinery



The government is weighing the option of providing targeted support measures in the upcoming Budget (FY2027-28) to scale up domestic production and check imports of about 100 critical products, including capital goods and intermediate components across key industries like chemicals, auto parts, defence and aerospace, electronics and construction equipment.

"The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has completed a joint exercise with line ministries and industry stakeholders on identifying high-import items where local manufacturing does not happen or is insufficient. It is likely to submit the final proposal to the Finance Ministry shortly," a source tracking the matter said.

The support could take the form of a combination of fiscal and non-fiscal measures such as capital-linked incentives, temporary tariff protections, targeted R&D funding, help in testing and certification and enhanced supply-chain credit, the source added.

www.thehindubusinessline.com

Missiles overtake ships to become India's largest major arms export category in 2025: SIPRI data

Missiles accounted for nearly 41% of India's major arms transfers in 2025, up from just 1.2% during 2014–19. A proposed $800-million BrahMos deal with the Philippines could provide a further boost

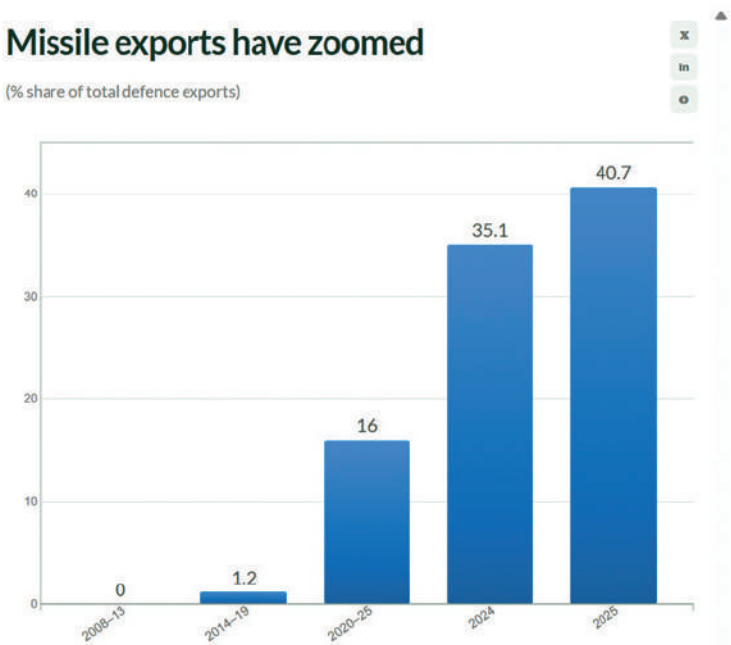
Missiles have overtaken ships as India's largest major arms export category, accounting for nearly 41 percent of the country's total major arms transfers in 2025, compared with just 1.2 percent during 2014–19, a Money control analysis of data from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) shows.

The shift marks a major transformation in India's defence export basket, previously dominated by aircraft and ships. Missiles accounted for the largest share of major arms exports in 2025, followed by artillery at 37 percent and air-defence systems at nearly 20 percent.

The growing importance of missile exports comes as India is reportedly in the final stages of negotiations with the Philippines for another BrahMos supersonic cruise missile deal, estimated to be worth $700-800 million.



Manila is looking to acquire around five additional BrahMos systems comprising nearly 60 missiles. The proposed agreement would be substantially larger than the $375-million BrahMos deal signed between the two countries in 2022.



https://www.moneycontrol.com/defence/missiles-overtake-ships-to-become-india-s-largest-major-arms-export-category-in-2025-sipri-data-article-14073206.html



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As the GST law continues to evolve, we are witnessing increased enforcement efforts by the Department to identify and address non-compliance within the ecosystem. This has inevitably led to a rise in litigation.

To support stakeholders in navigating these developments, RSM Astute Consulting Pvt Ltd is sharing timely and relevant updates on GST for the benefit of stakeholders.

RSM

01

PETITIONER / RESPONDENT

Petitioner : Charanji Distributors

Respondent : The Principal Commissioner of Central Tax & Ors

02

COURT/ FORUM

In the Court of: Telangana High Court

Writ Petition No : W.P. No. 14136 of 2026

03

GROUNDS OF WRIT

The Petitioner challenged the Show Cause Notice (SCN) and the Order-in-Original, which imposed a penalty of approximately ₹17.27 crore under Sections 122(1)(ii) and 125 of the CGST/TGST Acts. The primary contention was that the proceedings were without jurisdiction, as no proper officer had been assigned the authority to exercise powers under Section 122 during the relevant period. The petitioner also raised grounds relating to non-service of notices, violation of principles of natural justice, reliance on statements allegedly obtained under coercion, double penalisation of the petitioner and another individual for the same transactions, and imposition of penalty despite the recipient entities having already reversed the disputed ITC.

04

ORDER

The High Court dismissed the Writ Petition, holding that the jurisdictional objection raised by the petitioner was not legally sustainable. The Court noted that the Order-in-Original was appealable and that the petitioner had an effective alternative remedy before the competent appellate authority, where all other grounds, including challenges to the penalty and alleged procedural irregularities, could be raised. The Court clarified that it had not expressed any opinion on the merits of the case. It also observed that the period spent pursuing the writ petition would be eligible for exclusion while computing the limitation period for filing the appeal, subject to the applicability of Section 14 of the Limitation Act, 1963.

RSM

01

PETITIONER / RESPONDENT

Petitioner : Kanha Mentha Traders

Respondent : State of Uttar Pradesh & Two Ors

02

COURT/ FORUM

In the Court of: Allahabad High Court.

Writ Petition No : Writ Tax No. 4286 of 2026

03

GROUNDS OF WRIT

The Petitioner challenged the demand of ₹6,63,120 towards allegedly ineligible Input Tax Credit (ITC) under Section 16(2)(c) of the GST Act, arising from purchases made from a registered supplier whose registration was subsequently cancelled retrospectively. The Petitioner contended that fixing the same date for filing a reply to the Show Cause Notice (SCN) and attending the personal hearing deprived it of a reasonable opportunity to present its case, thereby violating the principles of natural justice. The Petitioner also challenged the rejection of its statutory appeal on the ground of delay in filing.

04

ORDER

The High Court ruled in favour of the Petitioner, holding that fixing the same date for filing a reply to the Show Cause Notice (SCN) and attending the personal hearing was procedurally improper and contrary to the principles laid down in M/s Mahaveer Trading Company. Accordingly, the Court set aside both the original Adjudication Order and the Appellate Order and remanded the matter for fresh adjudication. The Petitioner was directed to file its reply by 18 November 2026, followed by a personal hearing during the second week of December 2026, and thereafter, fresh adjudication in accordance with law. The relief is subject to payment of ₹5,000 as costs on or before 13 November 2026.

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01

PETITIONER / RESPONDENT

Petitioner : DHR Holding India Private Limited

Respondent : Union of India & Ors

02

COURT/ FORUM

In the Court of: Bombay High Court

Writ Petition No : 1214 of 2025.

03

GROUNDS OF WRIT

The Petitioner challenged the Order-in-Original confirming an IGST demand under Section 74 of the CGST Act, 2017, in respect of transactions for which GST of ₹7,65,03,407 had already been paid under CGST and SGST. The Petitioner contended that the demand resulted in double taxation of the same transactions and that the Department ought to have transferred the tax already paid under CGST and SGST to the IGST account instead of initiating fresh recovery proceedings. It was further argued that invocation of Section 74 was unjustified in the absence of fraud, wilful misrepresentation or suppression of facts.

04

ORDER

The Court ruled in favour of the Petitioner, holding that the GST amount of ₹7,65,03,407 already paid under CGST & SGST could be transferred to the IGST account. It further held that invocation of Section 74 was unjustified in the absence of any deliberate attempt to evade tax. Directed the Petitioner to submit an application for transfer of the amount, along with proof of payment, within three weeks. The Department was directed to transfer the amount upon receipt of the application. However, the Court clarified that it had not determined the actual quantum of IGST payable and that the Department was at liberty to initiate appropriate proceedings in accordance with law for recovery of any additional amount payable over and above ₹7,65,03,407. The Petitioner was also granted liberty to file an appeal against the separate demand of ₹11,36,447.

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01

PETITIONER / RESPONDENT

Petitioner : Commissioner/Addl Commissioner of CGST, Bangalore

Respondent : India Agro Exports Private Limited

02

COURT/ FORUM

In the Court of: Karnataka High Court.

Writ Petition No : Writ Appeal No.: 1101 of 2026 (T-RES).

03

GROUNDS OF WRIT

The Revenue filed a Writ Appeal challenging the order of the Single Judge directing the Department to process the taxpayer's GST refund under Rule 96(3) of the CGST Rules, 2017. The refund had been withheld by invoking Rule 96(10), which was subsequently omitted vide notification dated 8 October 2024. The Revenue contended that the omission of Rule 96(10) operated only prospectively and, therefore, would not affect proceedings that were already pending.

04

ORDER

The High Court ruled in favour of the Respondent, relying on the Supreme Court's decision in Goodluck India Limited v. Union of India (2026 SCC Online SC 1523). The Court held that the omission of Rule 96(10) of the CGST Rules operates retrospectively from 23 October 2017 and that proceedings pending under the omitted provision cannot be continued in the absence of a saving clause. Accordingly, the Court dismissed the Revenue's appeal and upheld the direction to process the taxpayer's GST refund. The Court also took note of the CBIC clarification dated 26 October 2026, extending the same treatment to the omission of Rules 89(4A) and 89(4B).

RSM

01

PETITIONER / RESPONDENT

Petitioner : Som Nath Nagar Mal

Respondent : Union of India & Ors

02

COURT/ FORUM

In the Court of: High Court of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh

Writ Petition No : WP(C) No. 2417/2025 .

03

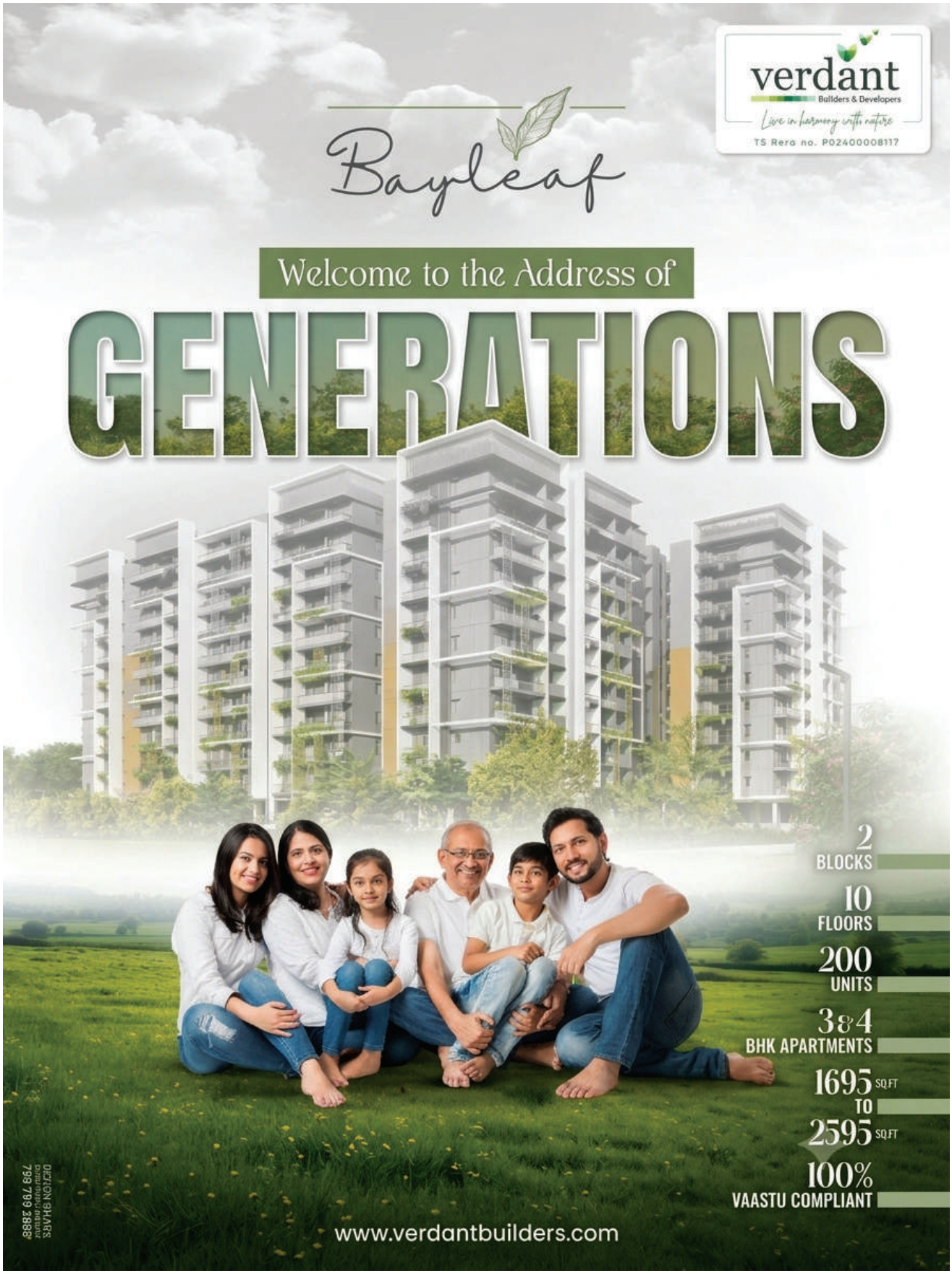
GROUNDS OF WRIT

The Petitioner challenged the demand of ₹98,21,986.38 towards tax, interest and penalty, along with the consequential proceedings. The Petitioner contended that its statutory appeal filed under Section 107 of the GST Act had been dismissed solely on the ground of limitation, thereby denying it an opportunity to contest the merits of the tax computation and the cancellation of registration. It was further submitted that the Appellate Authority had dismissed the appeal without examining the merits of the Petitioner's submissions.

04

ORDER

The High Court ruled in favour of the taxpayer and observed that the statutory appeal had been dismissed solely on the ground of limitation, without examining the Petitioner's contentions concerning the tax computation. After considering the submissions of both parties, the Court condoned the delay, restored the appeal and remanded the matter to the Appellate Authority for fresh consideration on merits. The parties were directed to appear before the Appellate Authority on 27 November 2026, which was instructed to hear both sides and pass an appropriate order in accordance with law.


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Rethink Solvent Management in the Pharma Industry: Towards Sustainable, Safe & Resource – Efficient Operations



24th October 2026
Federation House, Hyderabad.

The programme witnessed the participation of 65 industry professionals from the pharmaceutical sector.

The programme focused on strengthening solvent management practices through regulatory compliance, operational safety, resource efficiency and sustainable manufacturing. Mr. K. K. Maheshwari, President, FTCCI, highlighted the importance of integrating environmental responsibility with business efficiency. Mr. G. Bala Subramanyam, Chairman, ESG Committee, FTCCI, emphasised the need to view solvent management as a strategic business improvement initiative rather than merely a compliance requirement.

Expert sessions by Mr. B.V. Bhadra Girish, Telangana Pollution Control Board; Mr. Podisetty Ashok Kumar, Cohance Lifesciences Limited; Mr. Chigurupati Srinivasa Rao, Biocon Limited; Mr. Thiagaraj S. V., Plan B Engineering Solutions; Mr. Mettapalli Srinivasu, Granules India Limited; and Mr. L. Nagesh Kumar, Lavu Consultants (OPC) Pvt. Ltd., covered regulatory requirements, hazard identification, solvent safety, automation, intelligent safety systems and onsite solvent recovery.



The discussions highlighted the 3Rs Reduce, Reuse and Recover as key strategies to minimise solvent consumption, reduce waste, improve recovery efficiency and enhance industrial competitiveness. Participants were encouraged to adopt measurable solvent management targets, strengthen safety systems and promote cross-functional accountability.

The programme reinforced FTCCI's commitment to promoting sustainable industrial practices through knowledge-sharing and industry collaboration. The support of Mr. K. Girish, Managing Director, Affizient Industries Limited, Hyderabad, was acknowledged.

Round Table Conference on

Safe and Affordable food for all

With Special Focus on Harmful effect of Pesticides and Chemicals on Fruits & Vegetables–Damaging Human Health & Life



27th October 2026
Federation House, Hyderabad.

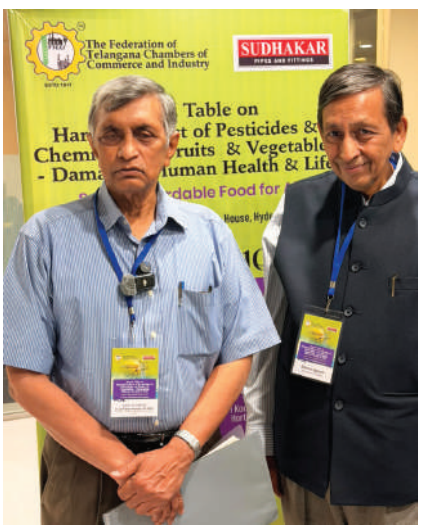
Speaking at the Round Table on "Harmful Effects of Pesticides & Chemicals on Fruits & Vegetables-Damaging Human Health & Life", organised by the Health Committee of the Federation of Telangana Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FTCCI) Dr. Gopi, IAS, Director of Agriculture called for the expansion of pesticide residue testing infrastructure, on the lines of the widespread availability of blood-testing facilities. Rapid pesticide residue testing facilities, affordable laboratories and easy-to-use testing tools must become widely accessible to ensure food safety and protect public health, said Dr. B. Gopi, IAS, Commissioner and Director of Agriculture, Government of Telangana

He highlighted the complexities of agricultural extension in Telangana, where thousands of pesticide dealers influence farming practices among nearly 70 lakh farmers, with hundreds of pesticide formulations available in the market. He emphasised the need for accessible testing facilities to identify pesticide residues and promote safer agricultural practices.

Dr. Gopi said the Government of Telangana had announced incentives to encourage farmers to adopt natural farming practices.

He also highlighted the launch of TG Organics, a mobile application developed by the Telangana Government to connect organic farmers directly with consumers. The app enables consumers to search for organic vegetables, fruits and pulses within a selected radius, access farm locations and farmers' contact details, and connect directly with producers. Farmers are free to determine their prices. Around 100 products are available on the platform, and a significant number of farmers have already enrolled, with more expected to join.

Former bureaucrat Dr. Jai Prakash Narayan, IAS (Retd.), expressed concern that, despite having nearly seven million farmers, Telangana has relatively few Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs). He explained that FPOs can protect farmers' interests, strengthen their bargaining







power and help them secure better prices for their produce.

"I am worried about the food we eat," Dr. Jai Prakash Narayan said, outlining four initiatives to address the growing concern over pesticide residues and food safety.

First, he called for a collective effort to push for policies that reduce the pesticide burden in food production. Second, he urged greater consumer participation and the development of simple, practical guidelines to help people minimise exposure to pesticide residues. Third, he advocated establishing reliable, rapid pesticide residue testing laboratories of different sizes across the country. Fourth, he stressed the need to strengthen food safety and certification mechanisms.

Dr. Raji Reddy Danda, Vice Chancellor of Sri Konda Laxman Telangana Horticultural University said uncontrolled usage of Urea and other chemicals is rampant. In Guntur region, 35 to 40 sprays are done on Chilli crop, sometimes twice in a week.

He suggested reduction in chemical fertiliser and pesticide usage through the scientific integration of biological inputs, bio stimulants etc

Dr. Gopalakrishna Gokhale, Padma Shri awardee and renowned cardiothoracic surgeon, expressed concern over the increasing incidence of heart disease and cancer, including among people who consciously follow healthy lifestyles. He also cautioned against what he described as "mental corruption" caused by misinformation, stressing the importance of credible information and informed public discourse on health and food safety.

K. K. Maheshwari, President of FTCCI, said excessive use of chemicals could be dangerous and emphasised that maintaining the right balance was essential.

Shekhar Agarwal, Chair of the FTCCI Health Committee, drew attention to the lack of consumer awareness about the quality and safety of food. "We don't know what we are eating and what is eating us," he observed, underlining the urgency of strengthening food testing and consumer awareness.

He raised concerns about unverified reports alleging that apples from Jammu & Kashmir were being treated with formaldehyde, a chemical used in certain industrial applications and in preserving biological specimens. He stressed that any such allegation must be investigated through credible evidence and laboratory testing. Formaldehyde is not an approved food preservative, and its deliberate use on fruit would raise serious food-safety concerns.

Shekhar Agarwal also referred to the train popularly known as the "Cancer Express," which connects the Bathinda region of Punjab with Bikaner in Rajasthan. The train acquired this name because many cancer patients from Punjab travelled to Bikaner for treatment. He cited this as a reminder of the serious cancer burden experienced by communities in Punjab's Malwa region and the need to investigate environmental and other possible health risks through scientific research.

He questioned why rapid food-testing facilities should not be as accessible as blood-testing diagnostic services, enabling consumers and authorities to identify potential food-safety risks quickly and reliably.

The Round Table also featured Dr. B. Janardhan Reddy, IAS (Retd.), Dean of Research and Management Studies, Adjunct Professor and Centre Director; Srinivas Garimella, Senior Vice President of FTCCI, and Vinod Kumar Agarwal, Vice President of FTCCI

More than 100 participants, including experts and representatives from diverse fields, attended the Round Table. They were divided into discussion clusters to deliberate on the challenges posed by pesticide residues and chemical contamination, identify practical solutions and develop recommendations for the way forward.

The FTCCI Health Committee, with the support of the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), will prepare a roadmap to facilitate policy advocacy and advance practical interventions on food safety, pesticide residue monitoring and consumer awareness.

Manish, Co-Chair of the FTCCI Health Committee, facilitated the dialogue.

One day Programme on TDS & TCS Masterclass:Learn, Apply & Comply



28th October 2026
Federation House, Hyderabad.

Mr. K K Maheshwari, President, FTCCI delivering the welcome address, expressed that Tax Deducted at Source and Tax Collected at Source are important components of India's tax administration system. They help the government collect taxes in a timely manner and promote transparency and accountability in financial transactions.

For businesses, however, TDS and TCS compliance involves much more than deducting or collecting tax. It requires a proper understanding of applicable provisions, correct computation, and timely payments. It is also critical that accurate filing of returns is made in time, certificates are issued and records are maintained.

He mentioned even a small error in deduction, collection, reporting, or payment can result in interest, penalties, notices, and unnecessary compliance burdens. Therefore, a sound understanding of the law and its practical application is essential for every business organisation.

CA Ritesh Mittal, Co-Chair, Direct Taxes Committee, FTCCI in his introductory remarks, emphasised that the real challenge is not simply knowing the provisions of TDS and TCS, but applying them correctly and consistently in practical situations.



He opined with amendments to tax laws, changes in compliance procedures and evolving judicial interpretations, it is important for all to keep thier knowledge up to date. At the same time, understand not only what the law says, but also how to implement it effectively in the daily professional work.

The day-long program had several other sessions such as Fundamentals of TDS by

CA Naga Thejaswi P S, Partner, HRNT & ASSOCIATES LLP; Presentation on TDS on salaries and Non-Business Items by CA Pankaj K Trivedi, Founder Partner in the Firm Trivedi & Bang; Session on TDS on Business Related Items, Challan payment and Return filing along with practical issues by CA Naga Thejaswi P S and presentation on TCS and TCS Returns by CA Harish Rachamadugu, Managing Partner, HRNT & ASSOCIATES LLP.

Above 40 delegates participated in the event and appreciated the program.

CA Naresh Chandra Gelli V, Chair, Direct Taxes Committee, FTCCI proposed a vote of thanks.

Only 28% of PLI employment target met by FY26, says NITI Aayog report

NITI Aayog calls for sector-specific intervention, shift towards demand-side support

India's production-linked incentive (PLI) schemes have achieved only 28 per cent of their targeted employment generation, even as investment mobilisation has reached 76 per cent of the envisaged target, highlighting the uneven translation of the government's manufacturing push into job creation, according to a first-of-its-kind assessment of the flagship schemes by NITI Aayog.

According to the Aayog, these figures reflect the aggregate implementation period of the PLI schemes so far, which accounts for more than half of their combined duration.

The 14 PLI schemes have completed 58 per cent of their aggregate implementation period, with 578 months elapsed against a total duration of 996 months. Launched between 2020 and 2021, the schemes have tenures ranging from three to 10 years.

The 14 schemes have generated 849,069 jobs by 2025-26 (FY26), against a target of 3 million. They have mobilised around Rs.2.4 trillion against the investment target of Rs.3.15 trillion and achieved production worth around Rs.22.66 trillion, or 64 per cent of the Rs.35.38 trillion target, by FY26.

"A substantial 42 per cent of the aggregate implementation period is remaining. The portfolio therefore represents a mix of schemes at different stages of maturity, with some having progressed substantially and others still moving through the investment and gestation phase," the think tank said.

PLI appraisal

Top sectors by disbursement

	Disbursement in ₹ cr	Disbursement in %*	Cumulative employment (No.)
Large-scale electronics manufacturing	19,091	55.83	169,249
Pharmaceuticals drugs	6,659	44.39	114,880
Telecom & networking products	2,756	22.59	33,610
Food products	2,714	24.89	329,200

Note: All figures until Mar '26; *Share of sectoral outlay

Source: NITI Aayog

The report, titled Impact Assessment of PLI Schemes called for refining the design of the schemes. "While the PLI scheme has shown encouraging early results, the focus now must shift from assessing its initial success to strengthening its long-term effectiveness. The way ahead lies not merely in continuing the scheme but in refining its design so that it can deliver deeper and more sustained industrial transformation," it said.

Annual employment performance has not been uniform. Employment generation stood at 86 per cent of the target up to 2022-23, around 85 per cent in 2023-24 and 156 per cent in 2024-25, before falling to 31 per cent of the annual target in 2025-26.

"The divergence between cumulative employment and investment

and production is important for interpreting the overall performance of the schemes," the report said.

According to the think tank, this divergence must be understood in the context of the gestation period of manufacturing investments. "Investment generally takes place before facilities become fully operational; production then ramps up as capacity is commissioned and utilisation increases, while employment can evolve further as operations reach commercial scale," the report said.

The report said PLI schemes in four sectors have been "on track" so far, based on an assessment of investment, production, exports and employment. These are large-scale electronics manufacturing, pharmaceutical drugs, telecommunications and networking products, and food products.

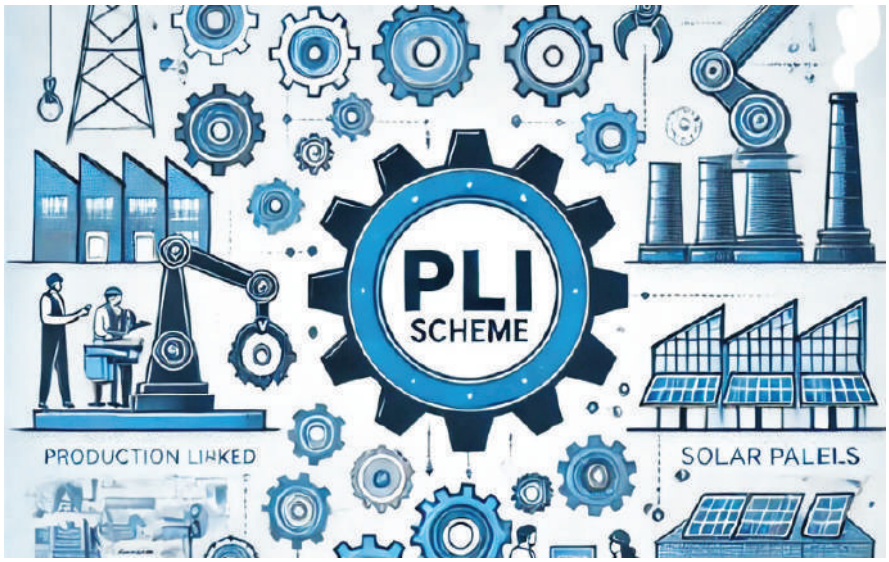
The Aayog's assessment found that the impact of the bulk drugs PLI scheme on exports, the medical devices scheme on employment, and the Electronics/Technology Products (IT Hardware 2.0) scheme on investments had been weak or partial.

"Overall, the scheme has been successful. We never expected that everyone would perform across all indicators, but 70 per cent of players and indicators are on track," said Ishtiyaque Ahmed, programme director at the think tank.

Aayog Chief Executive Officer and former Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade secretary Anurag Jain said schemes requiring changes would be reviewed in coordination with the concerned line ministries to address the issues.

The schemes are now sufficiently advanced for emerging outcomes to be assessed but not mature enough to be judged solely against their ultimate full-tenure targets, the Aayog said.

While some sectors have responded strongly, with visible increases in investment, production, employment and exports, others have made relatively modest progress. This variation is often linked to differences in technology adoption, gestation periods, global competition and capital requirements.



"A sector-specific understanding of these constraints is necessary so that policy design can move beyond a uniform approach and become more strategically targeted," the report said.

Therefore, policy evaluation must remain patient and realistic, avoiding premature judgements while continuing institutional support where necessary, it said.

Source: https://www.business-standard.com/economy/news/pli-schemes-meet-just-28-of-employment-target-by-fy26-niti-aayog-report-126111201783_1.html

The Folllowing Latest Books & Journals have been added to the Library of FTCCI



1. Yojana - February, 2026
2. Kurukshetra - February, 2026
3. Textile Magazine - January, 2026
4. The News - January, 2026
5. Chartered Secretary: The Journal for Governance professionals- January, 2026
6. Ekal Prayas - January, 2026
7. Kassia - January, 2026
8. Vizag Industrial Scan- 16-31 January, 2026
9. Port Wings - 28th January - 3rd February,2026
10. BCCI Bulletin- December, 2025
11. The Telangana Shops & Establishment Act 1988 : 2025 Edition
12. Telangana Societies Registration Act, 2001: 2025 Edition

Six reasons India's CV industry is having its best run in years

*Kaushik Narayan

India's automotive industry has had a bull run in the first 7 months of the year. The breadth of growth across segments was truly remarkable. We review the overall performance of the Automotive Industry in general and focus six reasons why the CV industry in particular is having its best run in years.



According to SIAM, Two-Wheeler (2W) domestic wholesale volumes crossed 1.2 crore units in H1 with an 18 per cent growth over the same period last year. October dispatches indicated continued festive growth with Hero MotoCorp up 16 per cent, TVS surging 29 per cent, and Bajaj Auto's two-wheeler volumes rising 13 per cent. Three-wheelers (3W) posted 26 per cent growth at 5 lakh units for H1. Sales were powered by electric vehicles where EV share exceeded 65 per cent.

Passenger Vehicle (PV) wholesales in H1 crossed 26 Lakh units, with a 29 per cent growth. October wholesales came in at an all time high of 5.3 Lakh units, even though growth moderated to 12 per cent. Tractor volumes saw a steep decline in October after a strong performance in H1, where volumes grew to 5.6L units at a growth rate of 20 per cent. However, the below normal monsoons in many parts of the country has started impacting volumes with Mahindra reporting a decline of 13 per cent along with Escorts Kubota which reported a decline of 11 per cent in October.

Against this impressive backdrop, the Commercial Vehicle (CV) industry continues to stand out as one of FY27's most compelling stories of the year. The Broader trends in the economy continue to provide the tailwind for this impressive growth story.

CV Industry growing in double-digits

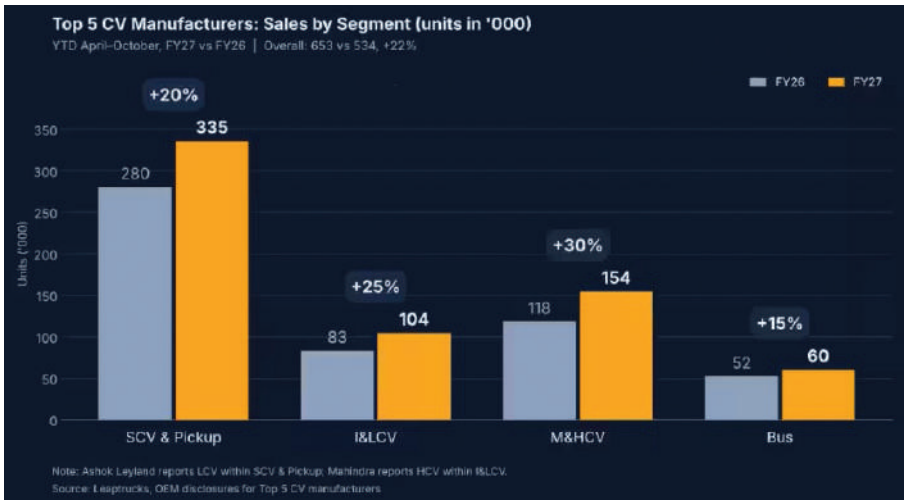
CV wholesale volumes for the Top 5 OEMs for the April to October FY27 came in at 6.5 Lakh units — a 22 per cent jump over Last Year (vs. 5.3 Lakh units in the same period in FY26). The industry has seen 7 months of consistent double digit growth since April. We expect the industry to beat the record set last year to reach a new all time high of 11.5 Lakh units this year if the momentum holds.

We also witnessed the third-highest CV volumes on record in October at 1.1 Lakh units (after March '26 and Sep '27). However, the year-on-year growth moderated to 13 per cent on a high base during the Navratri season. We anticipate growth rates to normalise and settle into the low double-digit percentage in H2 on a high base.

Every sub-segment in the industry has participated in the April –October growth vs. the same time last year. M&HCVs, the bellwether of long-haul trucking lead from the front with sales of over 1.5L units at 30per cent. I&LCVs followed closely with sales of over 1 lakh units, growing at 25 per cent. SCVs, which accounted for over half of CV sales came in at 3.4L units, growing at 20 per cent. Bus demand stayed strong with sales of 0.6L units, growing at 15 per cent, benefitting from sustained school transport demand, tourism and STU fleet renewal.







TRENDS DRIVING CV GROWTH

1. Sustained GST tailwind:

The rationalisation of GST in September2025 reduced CV taxes from 28 per cent to 18 per cent. This impact of the change has sustained over time vs. having a one time impact. Lower acquisition costs of trucks with lower EMIs has pulled forward replacement demand. First Time Buyers (FTBs) & First Time Users (FTUs) are now coming back to new CVs. This has also reduced the price gap between new and lightly used CVs making new CVs more attractive to used truck customers. Fourteen months on, the impact has sustained without any deceleration.

2. Infrastructure spending continues to accelerate Tipper & Haulage demand:



The government has planned to invest a record 4.4 per cent of GDP (Rs 12.2 lakh crore) for Infrastructure projects this year. Highways alone accounts for over Rs 3.1 lakh crore of investment. The impact of this spending is showing up in the robust growth in the M&HCV Tipper and Construction Equipment (CE) segments. Volumes continue to be strong on the back of Road, Irrigation, Mining projects & Cement production.

3. Intensifying OEM competition:

The competition across OEMs continues to intensify. This is resulting in gains for the customer in the form of improved Product Quality resulting in lower vehicle downtime, Intelligent Telematics for better decision making and a wider service network for Quicker Service. Tata Motors and Ashok Leyland continue to introduce new products with varying payload to migrate customers. VECV has recently entered the SCV segment with their new ProX range of trucks. Mahindra has recently merged their Trucks and Buses Division with SML to become a larger player with a broader footprint in the market. All this bodes well for customers who have a wider range of OEMs and products to choose from.

4. The replacement cycle is ongoing:

Average fleet size in India continues to hover around 8 to 10 years. Fleet operators deferred investment due to the high EMIs for new replacement trucks. A combination of low EMIs post the GST reduction combined with competitive lending rates from Banks and NBFCs is accelerating replacement demand. We have seen that replacement cycles for large operators is now moving from 8 to 10 years to 5 to 7 years.

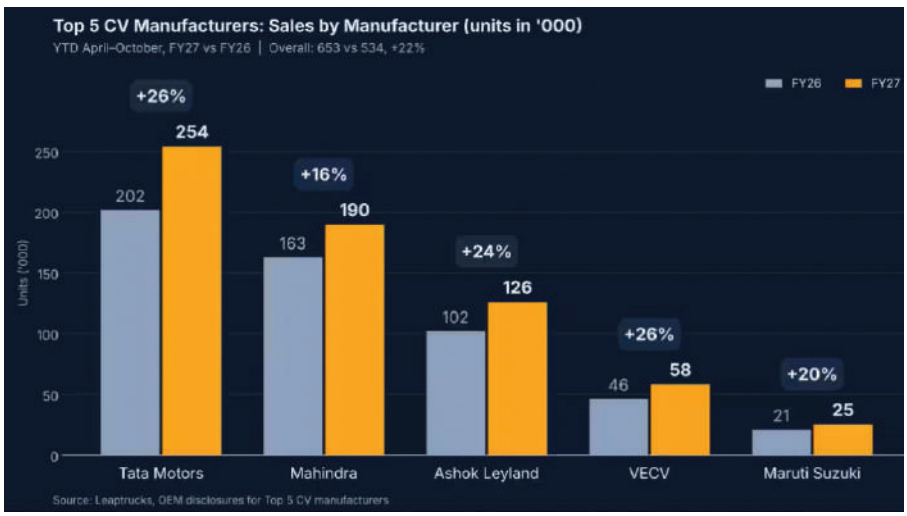
5. Freight demand remains strong:

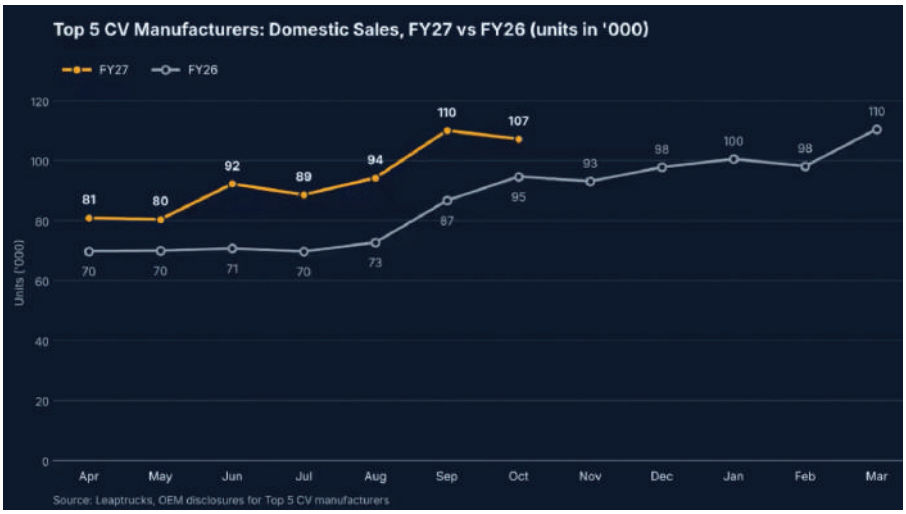
Fastag toll collection, which directly correlates with freight movement has maintained a strong upward trajectory in the first 7 months of the year pointing to growing freight movement. GST collection, an indicator of trade and goods movement has also shown strong growth of over 13 per cent in the same time this year.

6. Freight rates & Operator profitability remain strong:

Long-haul truck utilisation rates, the bellwether of operator profitability continues to remain strong at over 80 per cent. Demand continues to remain strong in E-commerce, FMCG, auto carriers, Agri-products, Construction material, Cement and last-mile delivery. The freight market remains healthy despite the strong sales growth of new trucks and points to the durability of demand. NBFC & Bank NPAs in the CV segment continue to be at their historical lowest across the industry. That being said, operators continue to face challenges with cash flow with freight payments being settled in excess of 60 days.

OEM Performance





A quick overview of the April to October performance highlights that all the Top 5 OEMs had strong growth. Tata Motors led in volumes followed closely by Mahindra, Ashok Leyland, VECV and Maruti Suzuki. Tata Motors & VECV showcased the strongest growth at 26 per cent, followed closely by Ashok Leyland, Maruti Suzuki and Mahindra.

Tata Motors & Ashok Leyland continue to have a strong presence across segments in Medium & Heavy Commercial Vehicles (M&HCV), Intermediate & Light Commercial Vehicles (I&LCV), Small Commercial Vehicles (SCV) and Buses. VECV has establish a strong presence in I&LCV and Buses and growing aggressively in SCVs & M&HCV segments. Mahindra continues to be the strongest player in the SCV segment and the Bus segment (with it's combined SML & Mahindra portfolio. Maruti continues to be a strong player in the SCV segment.

The GST correction has delivered a double benefit for OEM Profitability. It has allowed OEMs to reduce discounts. At the same time, the sustained growth has helped them improve sell through and optimise inventory. This has helped improve profitability across manufacturers. High crude prices continue to be the main challenge to sustained OEM profitability.

Moderating growth

We have seen sustained double-digit growth in CV volumes in H1followed by a slight moderation in October. This moderation from 25 percent growth to 13 per cent happened on a high base from the holiday season. The demand continues to remain strong with the underlying economics staying steady for fleet operators.

At the same time, Brent crude has continued to be volatile due to global uncertainty. The industry continues to watch Fuel prices closely. Diesel accounts for up to 50 per cent of a fleet operator's running costs. Any price increase will have a material impact on replacement decisions and fleet expansion plans. At the same time, the impact of lower than average monsoons, which has already shown up in the tractor segment, may start affecting rural demand.

Outlook for full year FY27

India's CV industry is in the midst of its strongest growth phase since Covid. Over the past 7 months, the industry has accelerated to 22 percent growth across segments and OEMs. We are in the midst of a structural upcycle accelerated by underlying demand drivers including GST rationalisation, Infrastructure spending, Sustained



demand and accelerating Replacement cycles. The moderation of growth in October is a natural consequence of a growing base from H2 last year. We anticipate that FY27 will be a year for the record books with industry volumes crossing 11.5 Lakh units.

For investors, OEMs and for the broader ecosystem supporting the industry including dealers, NBFCs, tyre manufacturers, component suppliers and logistics operators, the message from the first 7 months is clear: the CV industry is firing on all cylinders.

**MD, PSN Group & CEO, Leaptrucks &Autospec. Views expressed are personal*

Source : https://auto.economictimes.indiatimes.com

Saving Every Unit: Energy Conservation and Efficiency in a Time of Crisis



*Dr Madhuchandrika Chattopadhyay

Introduction

The cheapest, cleanest and fastest source of energy is the one we never have to produce or import: the unit we save. As the world grapples with an energy crisis, governments across the globe have turned first to conservation and efficiency. Their responses range from short-term curbs on demand to long-term investment in efficient buildings, industry and transport. For the business community, whose competitiveness depends on reliable and affordable energy, these experiences offer practical lessons.

This article brings together the measures adopted worldwide, separates the emergency steps from the lasting structural reforms, examines what India has done in a crisis, sets out the efficiency programmes available to Indian industry, and closes with pointers for industry and commerce.

Conservation versus efficiency:
Energy conservation means using less energy, by switching things off, cutting unnecessary use or changing habits. Energy efficiency means getting the same output or comfort for less energy, through better equipment, design and management. Conservation can be switched on in a day; efficiency must be built, but its savings last.

Emergency Curbs buy time; efficiency makes the savings last

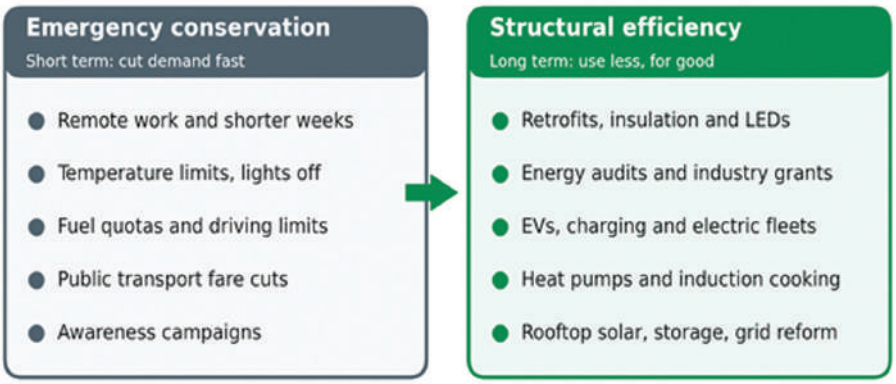


Figure 1: Emergency conservation and structural efficiency compared

Part 1: Emergency Conservation – Cutting Demand Quickly

When supply is tight, the quickest relief comes from reducing demand. Most emergency measures have targeted government operations first, then spread to transport and the wider public.

Government offices, work patterns and travel

- **Remote work and shorter weeks:** Many governments encouraged or required remote work and several extended this to the private sector.
- **Official travel:** International travel by officials was limited or banned, meetings and events moved online, and official dinners and vehicle purchases were prohibited. Travel allowances were cut and government car use restricted.
- **Schools and universities:** Some countries moved classes online, closed institutions one day a week, or cut the university week from five days to three.

Buildings: cooling, heating and lighting

- Public offices were given temperature limits, mostly 24–26°C for cooling, and in one case an outright ban on air conditioning.
- Fans were prioritised over air conditioners, and staff were asked to switch off equipment, unplug standby devices and take the stairs. One country introduced a weekly power-down on Fridays.
- Lighting was trimmed through earlier switch-offs, rules on billboard lighting, and cuts to decorative and rural street lighting.
- Some countries restricted non-essential electricity use such as decorative lighting, pool heating and fountains. Shops and commercial centres were required to close early in several places, from 8 pm for shops and 10 pm for food and events venues.

Road transport and fuel

- **Driving and fuel limits:**

Five low-cost habits that save energy in any office

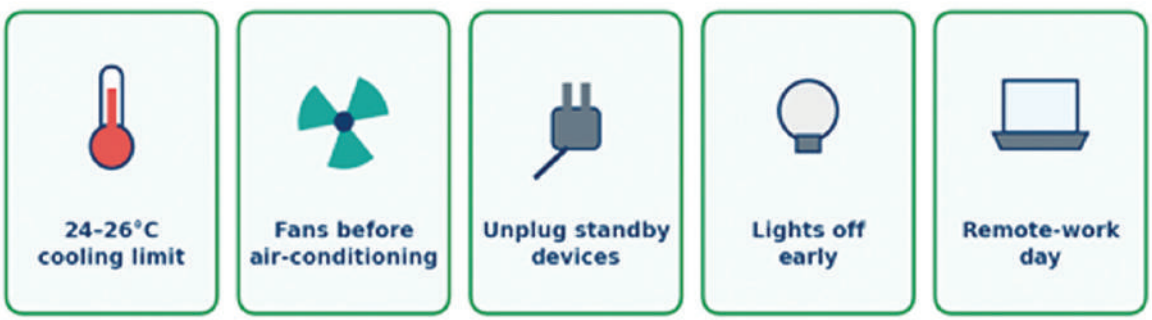


Figure 2: Low-cost office habits promoted during the crisis

Odd-even driving days, night-time driving bans, lower highway speed limits and fuel quotas were all tried, mostly as short-term measures.

- **Efficient driving:** Governments promoted carpooling, eco-driving and efficient route planning.
- **Public transport incentives:** Fare cuts of 50%, halved monthly passes, fare freezes, free rides in some cities and an expanded rail pass encouraged people to leave their cars at home.

Industry, monitoring and public appeals

- Large oil-using companies were asked to submit energy-saving plans, efficiency grants were widened to all business sectors, and hoarding of petrochemical feedstocks was banned.
- A fuel observatory was set up in one country, and another activated the first phase of its national oil crisis plan.
- Awareness campaigns urged citizens to save fuel and electricity, use public transport and limit travel. Some governments declared national or time-limited energy emergencies to enable these steps.

What lasted and what did not

A clear pattern emerged between March and October 2026. The harder mandates, such as driving bans, rationing and school closures, were mostly phased out by mid-year. Softer and fiscal measures, such as public transport discounts, remote work arrangements, Friday remote work rules, foreign travel bans and the ban on petrochemical hoarding, were more often extended. The lesson for policymakers and businesses alike is that compulsion is difficult to sustain, while incentives and flexible working habits endure.

Hard mandate faded by mid-year; softer measures stayed

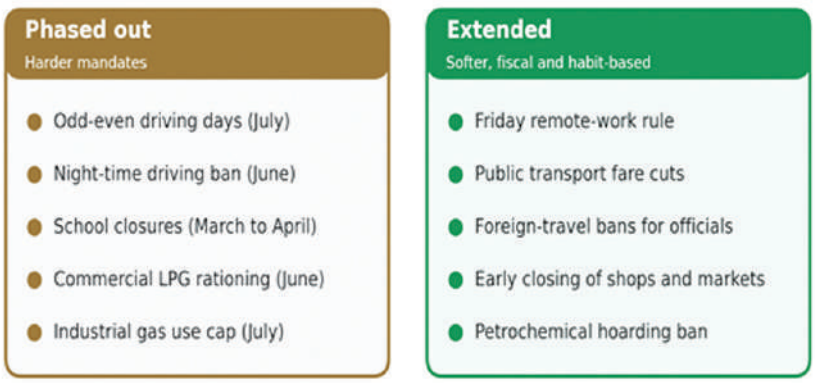


Figure 3: Measures phased out compared with those extended

Part 2: Structural Efficiency – Building Lasting Resilience

Emergency curbs can ease a crisis, but only efficiency can prevent the next one. Governments are therefore investing in permanent reductions in energy intensity.

Efficient homes and buildings

- **Households:** Insulation grants (including for vulnerable households), retrofit funding, home energy advice and income-tax relief for retrofits, with efficiency investment aimed at low-income homes.
- **Heating and cooking:** Funding for heat pumps to replace fossil-fuel heating and gas boilers, grants for homes heated with LPG or oil, and a shift to induction and electric stoves to cut LPG use. District heating and cooling, and geothermal systems, are also being supported.
- **Lighting:** LED rollouts, including street lighting, and the phase out of certain incandescent bulbs.

Efficient industry and commerce

- Efficiency grants have been widened to every business sector, with enterprise conservation subsidies and efficiency drives in heavy industry.
- Targeted efficiency packages have been added for businesses, and tax cuts offered to small businesses installing on-site renewable energy.

The public sector as a leader

- Energy audits in government offices are being intensified, together with LED rollouts.
- Public bodies must

prioritise electric vehicles in procurement, and state-owned fleets, postal fleets and state financial institutions are moving to EVs.

Efficient transport

- Governments have cut duties, fees and taxes on EVs and charging equipment, run trade-in and scrapping schemes, and funded electric buses, trucks and public charging. An electric drivetrain wastes far less energy than a petrol or diesel engine, which is why transport electrification sits within the efficiency agenda.

Smarter supply to match efficient demand

- Rooftop and community solar, batteries and renewable equipment are being supported through incentives, low-interest loans and exemptions from VAT and duties.
- One country restructured tariff so that large users such as data centres bear the cost of LNG imports, easing the burden on households.

The common thread is a longterm aim to cut dependence on oil and gas, with electric vehicles the most frequent theme, followed by heat pumps, rooftop solar and efficiency retrofits.

Part 3: India's Crisis Response

India's approach has centred on LPG and gas supply, combining voluntary appeals and administrative measures with a longer-term shift in how energy is used.

- **Conservation:** The government encourages remote working. State owned banks have been told to prioritise EVs and video calls over physical travel, and citizens are asked to use public transport where possible and avoid unnecessary foreign travel.
- **Gas and LPG:** Piped natural gas is being rolled out faster to replace domestic LPG cylinders. A mandatory waiting period for LPG purchases discourages hoarding and panic buying. Commercial LPG rationing (phased out in June 2026) and the cap on industrial natural gas use (phased out in July 2026) were temporary.
- **Consumer support:** Fuel prices and margins were cushioned through duty cuts, price caps and a jet fuel stabilisation fund (phased out in July 2026). These protect consumers but do not themselves save energy.
- **Structural efficiency:** Induction cookstoves are being promoted to reduce LPG dependence, and state-run financial institutions have been instructed to shift their vehicle fleets to EVs.

Unlike some other countries, India's listed measures include no mandatory driving, school or office restrictions. The emphasis has been on appeals, supply management and consumer protection.

Part 4: Energy Efficiency in Practice – India

India does not have to wait for a crisis to act on efficiency. A legal framework, a market mechanism for large industry and a new scheme for small units are already in place.

The legal framework

- Energy Conservation Act: The Energy Conservation Act, 2001, administered through the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), regulates energy use by equipment, appliances, buildings and industries.
- 2022 amendment: The 2022 amendment (assented to on 19 December 2022) empowers the Centre to specify a carbon credit trading scheme, extends the building code to a wider set of large commercial and residential buildings as an Energy Conservation and Sustainable Building Code, allows energy consumption

India's gas shift: from LPG cylinder to piped gas and indusction

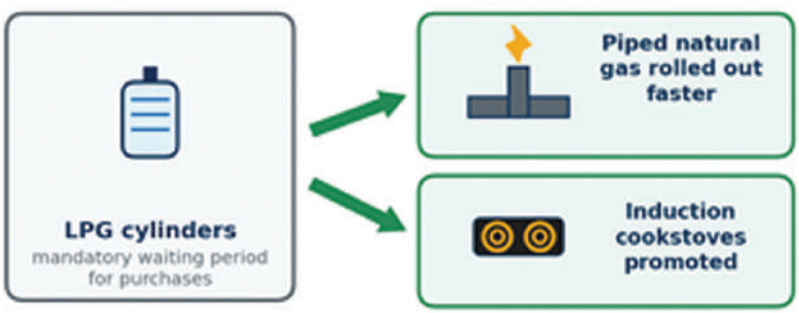


Figure 4: India's shift away from LPG cylinders

norms for more entities, and requires states to set up energy conservation funds.

Perform, Achieve and Trade: efficiency for large industry

Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) is a market-based compliance scheme under the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency. BEE sets specific energy consumption reduction targets for energy intensive units known as designated consumers. Those that beat their targets earn Energy Saving Certificates, which can be traded on the power exchanges.



Figure 5: The Perform, Achieve and Trade cycle

ADEETIE: efficiency support for MSMEs

For small and medium units, the Centre's Rs 1,000-crore ADEETIE scheme (Assistance in Deploying Energy Efficient Technologies in Industry and Establishments), run by BEE, offers end-to-end support: investment-grade energy audits, detailed project reports, financing assistance and monitoring and verification of the savings. It is expected to leverage more than Rs 9,000 crore of total investment and was reported in December 2025 to be operating across 60 clusters and 14 energy intensive sectors, including textiles, food processing and foundries.

Telangana has pledged full support. The Medak pharma cluster was selected as one of the first beneficiaries, and the state has asked the Centre to extend the scheme to more clusters, including chemicals, food processing and steel re-rolling. The Telangana State Renewable Energy Development Corporation (TGREDCO) is the state designated agency for BEE, coordinating energy conservation programmes, PAT with designated consumers and efficiency work in SME clusters.

Where plant level savings typically sit?

Based on common engineering practice rather than the programmes above, an energy audit usually looks first at the following areas:

- Motors, pumps and fans, including variable speed drives where loads vary.
- Compressed air systems, especially leaks and over-pressure.
- Boilers, furnaces and steam systems, including insulation and waste-heat recovery.
- Air-conditioning and ventilation set-points, maintenance and controls.
- Lighting, through LED conversion and controls.
- Power factor and load management, supported by sub-metering so that savings can be measured and sustained, for example through an energy management system such as ISO 50001.

Part 5: Lessons for Industry and Commerce

The global and Indian experience points to several practical steps. These are suggestions drawn from the measures above rather than directives.

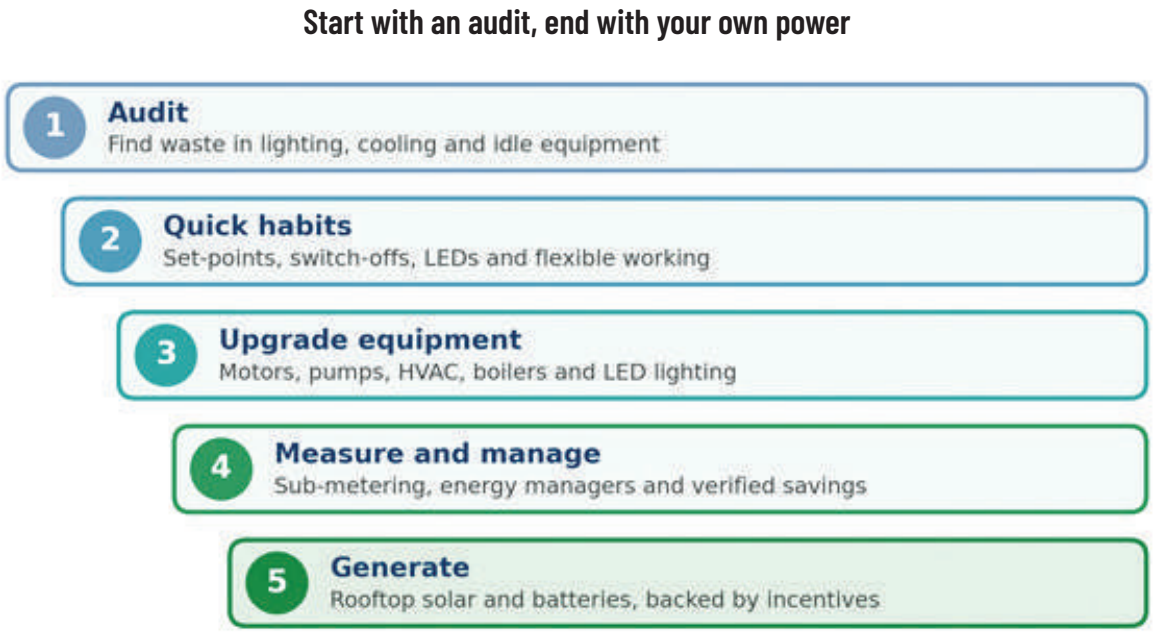


Figure 6: A five-step efficiency ladder for businesses

1. Start with an energy audit. Governments are intensifying audits in their own offices; businesses can do the same to find the quick wins. MSMEs in eligible clusters should ask about investment-grade audits under ADEETIE.
2. Adopt low-cost habits now. Sensible cooling set-points, switching off equipment, unplugging standby devices and flexible or remote working cost little and have lasted even where harder mandates were withdrawn.
3. Upgrade the equipment that matters. Motors, pumps, compressed air, boilers, air-conditioning and lighting are where audits usually find the largest savings.
4. Measure and manage. Sub-metering, a named energy manager and verified savings keep gains from fading. Large energy-intensive units should know whether they fall under PAT.
5. Use the support on offer. Entities should track ADEETIE, the State Energy Conservation Fund and efficiency grants and subsidies available to them, through TGREDCO and BEE.
6. Plan for fuel and gas flexibility. With LPG and gas supply the focus of India's crisis response, firms dependent on these fuels should evaluate induction and electric alternatives and piped natural gas.
7. Then generate and electrify. Once demand is trimmed, rooftop solar, storage and fleet electrification are sized more sensibly and pay back faster.
8. Rethink travel and meetings. Online meetings and events reduce both fuel use and costs.

CONCLUSION

The crisis has shown that energy conservation is not a sacrifice but a strategy. Emergency curbs buy time; efficiency delivers lasting security and lower costs. Businesses that audit, adapt and invest in efficiency today will be better protected against the next supply shock and better placed to compete.

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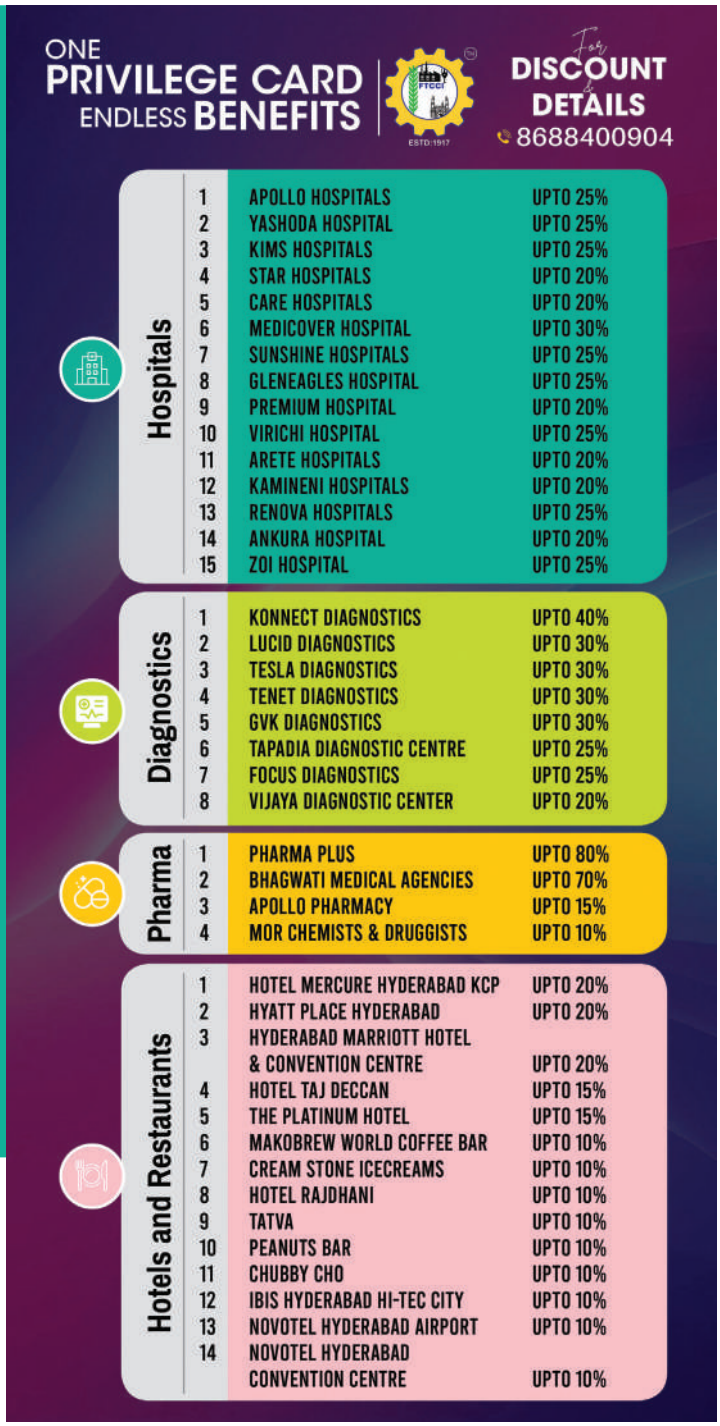
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