A large, semi-transparent magnifying glass is centered on the page, with its handle pointing towards the bottom right. Inside the lens of the magnifying glass is a stylized globe of the Earth, showing continents and oceans. The background of the entire page is a repeating pattern of the FICCI logo in a light blue color.

KNOWLEDGE PAPERS

Series 1/2021



Taking the Temperature Report 2: The deepening impact of COVID-19 on India's creative economy

Given the length of the COVID-19 pandemic globally, the indicators above confirm that the creative economy will most likely be very different in the aftermath in India and its trading nations. While some sectors are adapting with agility, others risk being decimated.

For some, the agile move to digital platforms presents new opportunities for market development and profile. However, for others, the impact in change from face-to-face audience interaction to digital platforms offers only limited scope for new income generation. The full impact of the digital revolution precipitated by COVID-19 on the means of creative production, market distribution and audience consumption are not yet fully understood across the creative economy. Nevertheless, despite adapting to hybrid live and digital models, some sectors in the creative industries will remain reliant on face-to-face audience interaction to generate income in the long term.

The first and second reports reflect upon the creative industries' campaigns to support individual artists and arts sectors from within, including the pioneering stayIN aLIVE and I Believe #ArtMatters fundraising projects. There remains a pervasive spirit of self-help and entrepreneurship in India.

Some state governments have responded swiftly to provide emergency grants for relief to artists and companies, however, the national and area response to invest in the creative economy during COVID-19 is patchy, relative to the scale of the creative industries. The report evidences the current emergency in the creative economy. There is clear need for greater concerted action, improved networks, increased pooling of resources, and collaboration and institutional investment pivoted to the sector to sustain it during the emergency. Responsive action is needed to secure and strengthen the creative economy in the long term.

<http://www.ficci.in/publication.asp?spid=23411>

FICCI-Dhruva Advisors Pre-Budget 2021-22 Survey



The FICCI – Dhruva Advisors Pre-Budget 2021-22 Survey was conducted during the month of December/January 2021 to gauge the expectations of the industry members from the Union Budget 2021-22 (which was announced on February 1, 2021). Since, the Union Budget was being announced in the shadow of the Covid-19 pandemic, the pre-budget expectations survey held special significance. The survey findings cited creating demand, encouraging infrastructure spends and increasing outlays for the social sector as the top three macro-economic themes identified by members of India Inc for the Union Budget 2021-22. In addition, with global value chains disrupted due to the pandemic and innovation & R&D becoming the key differentiators of growth along with an array of new digital technologies, India Inc highlighted the need for the government to continue its policy focus on strengthening the manufacturing ecosystem, promoting research and development, and incentivizing futuristic technologies in the Budget.

Further as the Union Budget is often an occasion for the government to introduce measures for simplifying the taxation framework and making compliance easier, the survey participants were also asked to highlight their current pain points from the taxation perspective and how the government can support them. Results showed that 'timely receipt of refunds' was a key challenge faced by as many as 52% of the respondents. This was closely followed by 'tax compliances' and 'tax litigation' with 49% and 43% of the respondents respectively reporting the same. The Budget proposals have an impact not only on the near future but also have the potential to shape India's long-term growth trajectory.

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<http://www.ficci.in/publication.asp?spid=23419>

Compendium of Best Practices: Recognizing Excellence in Water Management & Conservation



This report is a compilation of best practices received as part of the 8th Edition of FICCI Water Awards. The case studies of the awardees are published in the report.

<http://www.ficci.in/publication.asp?spid=23438>

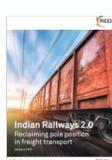


The journey of urban India: from conventional policy implementation to disruptive transformation

This report "The Urban Saga: From Conventional Policy Implementation to Disruptive Transformation" talks about the shift in the urban ideology from traditional and conventional

methods of policy implementation to a disruptive transformation. Digital data is the pivot of the urban transformation process. Data has been regarded with paramount importance in the process of planning history in India. However, the Smart Cities Mission revolutionized the premise of data utilized for operations monitoring and decision-making of city administrations. Under the contemporary Urban Transformation Approach, cross-functional integration transcends beyond conventional boundaries to explore institution of new specialized establishments like Special Purpose Vehicles and Public-Private Partnerships. The report focuses on some of the key transformations happening in the urban space in India. The new approach has resulted in formulating innovative models which result in cost optimization and better monitoring of projects. Amidst all the technological transformation going on, the role of citizens, industry, NGOs and academia are also experiencing a change. The report also highlights the changing role of cities and the citizens in the policy formulation process and valuable insights about the ongoing urban transformation with data, technology and digital disruption at the core.

<http://www.ficci.in/publication.asp?spid=233420>



Indian Railways 2.0 Reclaiming Pole Position in Freight Transport

In India, railways has been the proverbial 'lifeline', given that Indian Railways (IR) carries ~1.2 billion tonne of freight and ~8.4 billion passengers, annually. However, over time, the railways has lost considerable ground to other transportation modes, especially roads. Notably, within the freight segment, the share of railways was ~32% in fiscal 2019 vis-à-vis ~52% in fiscal 2008 (considering traffic with over 300 km of lead distance). This shrinkage in the railway's share can be attributed largely to progression of road infrastructure and road transport industry, which gave a boost to road transportation, as well as changes in consumer behaviour and industrial and consumption patterns, which have increased the need for faster transit, service reliability and predictability. The situation has been further aggravated by capacity constraints in the railways, along with non-flexible policies, high tariff rates, and limited commercial and marketing initiatives, among others. Realising the importance of aggregate level planning, the Ministry of Railways has formulated a Draft National Rail Plan, outlining strategies to achieve a freight modal share of ~44% by fiscal 2051 from the 32% in fiscal 2019.

This report has undertaken a comprehensive study of the Indian rail freight segment, the key challenges and initiatives, and opportunities for the private sector, and recommended steps that can ensure Indian Railways is able to achieve its target of 44% share in freight transport by fiscal 2051. The key recommendations include enhancing rail modal share for existing cargo and capturing new cargo categories; leveraging DFCs; establishing an independent regulator and enabling private investments in rolling stock.

<http://www.ficci.in/publication.asp?spid=23423>



Agri-startups: Heralding next level of agricultural transformation

FICCI PwC Knowledge report "Agri-startups: Heralding next level of agricultural transformation" identifies the current status of Indian agriculture and pivotal role played by Agri start ups in providing customised solutions and products to make the agriculture value chain more remunerative. The report enumerates a set of recommendations to build a globally competitive and robust Agri start-up ecosystem through infrastructural enablement, product innovations, collaborations, entrepreneurial drive and incubation, and institutionalization of a dedicated start-up cell at state and district levels. This report is a step towards updating our readers on the latest and the best of Indian AgriTech Start ups.

<http://www.ficci.in/publication.asp?spid=23437>



Ascent - Accelerating UK-India trade towards £50BN

This is the inaugural edition of Ascent, a thought leadership report aimed at bringing together data driven research and insights from the UK India business corridor. The report has been produced by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI), Sannam S4, Taylor Wessing along with support from Santander, Indian High Commission in London, the British High Commission in India, and Communication Crafts. We hope this serves as a useful guide for businesses and policy leaders and other enabling stakeholders looking at furthering business opportunities between the two countries.

The report aims to provide fresh insights on the India-UK relationship from trade and investment corridor. The report intended to provide focus on opportunities in the context of UK-India trade and investment. The report was and is intended to focus on:

- Opportunities for UK and Indian companies
- Profiling certain organisations that are successfully working across the corridor

The report provides a deep dive into the India UK Trade corridor looking at how the trade between the two countries has fared over the last 5-10 years. At a 5 Year CAGR of 11.5%, UK's growth in exports to India is not only impressive, but it is also 2nd fastest amongst other peer countries including Germany, France, Netherlands and Spain. The report successfully uncovers the trade flows across product categories going down to the 4-digit HS code level to provide a granular analysis of how this trade corridor is shaping up.

The report also draws on interviews with organisations operating in the India – UK corridor, a combination of large, medium, and small SMEs to showcase how companies have experienced this journey, lessons learnt etc.

Lastly, India and UK are not just partners in trade and business, there is a deep natural bond with a unique living bridge of people, ideas and institutions that sits alongside to the government-to-government relationship.

<http://www.ficci.in/publication.asp?spid=23429>



Compendium-Inspiring Change Stewards of Sustainable Water Management

It is a knowledge repository of good practices by corporates and NGOs who have undertaken innovative approaches and exemplary initiatives towards sustainable water management. The case studies in this book comprises of those who were in the final shortlist as well as the winners of FICCI Water Awards during 2017 to 2019.

<http://www.ficci.in/publication.asp?spid=23439>



EHS/Industrial-Safety-Audits by FICCI - Sample Report

Industrial Safety Audits are essential to evaluate the effectiveness of the existing safety and health management system, suggest improvements, recommendations for implementation by the management. Besides management systems audit, technical aspects of plant activities namely Storage, Handling, Transportation of Hazardous Substances, Emergency Preparedness, Process & Operational Safety Review, Testing & Examination of Plant Equipment, Hygiene, Housekeeping, Waste Disposal System, Electrical, Fire Prevention and Control System etc. are audited.

Environment, Health & Safety (EHS) Audits or Industrial Safety Audits is carried out as per the checklist under IS 14489, Factories Act, 1948, State Factories Rules, EPA Act, 1986 & Rules etc.

A thorough survey of various applicable statutes, codes of practices, standards & technical literature is done prior to the field visit. A detailed Recommendations/ Action Plan is prepared based on the 'Audit Findings'. The action plan contains suggestions for improvements/ implementable schemes/ best practices / technologies/ innovative solutions for improving Electrical, Fire, Occupational & Health Safety, Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan measures. FICCI Industry Members could also avail this service offered by Resource Conservation & Management (RCM) Division of FICCI.

<http://www.ficci.in/publication.asp?spid=23432>



Optimizing Costs in 'Zero Liquid Discharge' Textile Unit – A Case Study by FICCI

Managing water and wastewater has become a 'costly affair' for most of the industries due to non-availability of freshwater, increased water & energy costs, treatment costs and stringent environmental regulations. In many States, Industries are not allowed to discharge any effluent from their premises. As a result the Industries in these regions have adopted advanced wastewater treatment schemes with Reverse Osmosis (RO) to reuse its treated wastewater. The RO reject management is done by evaporating the rejects using combination of Multi Effect Evaporator, Crystallizers and solar ponds. Today, many industries have achieved 'Zero Liquid Discharge' by adopting latest technologies, however in this exercise they are bearing a recurrent substantial 'Operation & Maintenance' costs which directly affects the overall 'cost of production'. With the objective of reducing the freshwater consumption and associated treatment costs, FICCI has conducted a detailed 'Water & Wastewater Audit' in one of the Textile Unit located near Baruch, Gujarat which is practicing 'Zero Liquid Discharge' to meet the state regulations. FICCI studied all the sections of the Textile Unit and suggested various schemes focusing at demand side management; reduction in effluent generation, Treatment cost savings, recycle & reuse opportunities; etc. with the potential of reducing about 15% of fresh water consumption in the plant and 7% reduction in Treatment Costs in 'Zero Liquid Discharge' plant with minimal investments.

<http://www.ficci.in/publication.asp?spid=23456>



Water & Wastewater Management in Pulp & Paper Sector-FICCI Case Study

Paper manufacturing is a highly capital, energy and water intensive process. It is also a highly polluting process and requires substantial investments in pollution prevention & control equipment. It is observed that about more than 80% of the Pulp & Paper units operate on medium & small scale and majority of them lack adequate water & wastewater management practices. As per the FICCI experience, it is felt that these Pulp & Paper units need to be supported by providing hand holding support and technical guidance for adoption of water efficient technologies and implementation of water and wastewater management best practices to achieve reduction in freshwater & energy consumption, reduction in effluent generation and reducing operational cost. FICCI interventions in a pulp & paper unit by implementing water and wastewater management best practices demonstrated reduction in freshwater use by 50% and effluent generation by 22%. Sharing of the results of this successful case study is aimed at scale-up implementation by other pulp & paper units in this sector. The sector needs to take up 'Water Audit & Accounting' studies periodically to know their water usage and wastewater production & treatment and to identify the areas of improvement. In the long term, the sector needs to reduce its water footprint to become more sustainable and productive.

<http://www.ficci.in/publication.asp?spid=23458>



Pilot Interventions in the Sugar sector to Implement Water and Energy Best Management Practices

In Sugarcane industries, water content of sugarcane itself is more than sufficient for internal processing. Surplus internal water is available for external use. By recycling, reuse and good housekeeping, external consumption can be minimized. With an attempt to reduce the water footprint of the Sugar sector by implementing water and wastewater management best practices, FICCI in association with WWF-India embarked on a detailed framework which involved scoping study, developing water management recommendations, pilot interventions and monitoring. This was done in collaboration with identified Sugar units. Successful implementation of identified best practices practices (i.e. Automatic Water Level Controllers and Recirculation of treated wastewater for molasses tank cooling) lead to reduced fresh water consumption of the studied unit by about 23%. As a result of implementation of the best practices and the initiative taken by the unit towards better management of the resources the annual energy consumption within the mill also reduced by around 7%.

<http://www.ficci.in/publication.asp?spid=23457>



FICCI EY report : Higher Education in India: vision 2040

The future of education could be an amalgamation of transformations driven by Education 4.0, NEP 2020, present pandemic, emerging student needs and new technologies. The current social environment, generational differences in society, new student profiles and monumental technological changes have led HEIs to reinvent and redesign the higher education ecosystem to create a more accessible and inclusive environment. The visionary and progressive NEP 2020 would further support the more sustainable and long lasting initiatives introduced as a reflex during the pandemic. Adaptive implementation of the policy has the potential to not only propel the education ecosystem of India in the right direction but also radically transform it. A few components of this transformation are already being adapted as mitigation measures.

Against the backdrop of Education 4.0, the FICCI-EY report 2021 has attempted to look at some of the pressing challenges of higher education (HE) and has highlighted the significant emerging trends within the higher education sector that have accelerated with the onset of the pandemic. This report takes an initial step toward identifying the changes that have taken place and their role in the movement towards the future of education in 2040. The report delves into some cases of good practices of countries and HEIs that we consider are ahead of the curve in their vision and execution. The report also helps with some recommendations on implementable actions for alignment with the new higher education landscape.

<http://www.ficci.in/publication.asp?spid=23460>



FICCI GRMI report : Disruption in the higher education sector : Managing risks

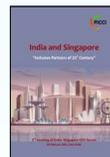
Risk Management has assumed great significance in the global economic scenario and its landscape is evolving. Every organization, industry and economy around the world is confronting more risks than ever before.

India's higher education sector continues to be the key pillar for India's economic supremacy as it churns out business leaders, managers, entrepreneurs and skilled

resources for tomorrow. However, the sector is witnessing multi-dimensional disruption which has thrown open challenges for higher education institutions and the regulators. Universities and institutions need to re-think on how to look at risk. Whereas risk management has historically been confined to specific domains (compliance, internal audit, safety, insurance) and often managed in siloes, institutions today need to realize that their risk portfolio is inherently interconnected. Risk management will not only help improve decision-making, planning and prioritization but also assist leadership to anticipate on what may go wrong, thereby preventing a disaster or serious financial and/or reputational loss.

The FICCI GRMI report 2021 has attempted to highlight the critical aspects of risk management with regards to the disruption and massive transformation of the higher education landscape. It has captured the good practices that are required of, for higher educational institutions and universities to build an ecosystem of resilience. The report has further been developed based on the primary insights and reflections of several Indian higher education leaders and has thereby highlighted their "world view" on risk management.

<http://www.ficci.in/publication.asp?spid=23459>



India and Singapore: Inclusive Partners of 21st Century

India's partnership with Singapore is at the front-line of India's global engagement. Singapore is both a leading investment source and destination for India. It was the first country with which we signed a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement. It has been a key partner in India's development priorities across sectors such as Defence, Science & Technology, Infrastructure/Smart Cities, Urban Solutions, Financial Sector, Skills Development, Ports, Logistics, Aviation and Industrial Parks. India- Singapore CEOs Forum has been making continuous efforts towards strengthening co-operation in priority sectors and lobbying on issues to facilitate seamless trade and investment across the two countries. We are committed to take forward the cooperation between India and Singapore through bilateral engagements and policy recommendations. We hope that the industry recommendations in this report, will pave the way for further strengthening the trade between India and Singapore.

<http://www.ficci.in/publication.asp?spid=23453>



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