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## All India Stainless Steel Industries Association

302, Arun Chambers, Madan Mohan Malavia Road, Mumbai - 400 034. INDIA

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 Mob. : 93225 24137 / 75063 19940  
 Off. : 2281 5934  
 Email : scshah56@gmail.com

*Imdt. Past President*

**Ramesh Shah / King Metal Works**  
 Mob. : 98206 25881  
 Off. : 4027 5700(20L)  
 Email : kingmt@vsnl.com / ramesh@gmail.com

*Vice President*

**Jayesh Dedhia / Urvashi Industries**  
 Mob. : 98198 96523 / 93241 90933  
 Off. : 2682 1063 / 2684 2169  
 Email : urvashiind@vsnl.com / urvashiind@gmail.com

*Vice President*

**Ketan Shah / Kutz Industries**  
 Mob. : 98200 12114  
 Off. : 2867 4915 / 2868 4560  
 Email : ketanshah13@gmail.com

*Hon. Sec.*

**Paresh Shah / Ramson Industries**  
 Mob. : 98201 86233  
 Off. : 2868 2378 / 2868 2618  
 Email : ramson@ramsonind.com

*Jt. Hon. Sec.*

**Vihang Kotadia / Manek Metal (I) P Ltd**  
 Mob. : 9820302087  
 Off. : 2380 4912 / 2380 4913  
 Email : vihangk@hotmail.com

*Hon. Treasurer*

**Tejash Shah / King Metal Works**  
 Dir. (O) : (D) 4027 5722  
 Off. : 4027 5700(20L)  
 Email : tejash@kingmetal.com

*Exe-Com-Mem*

**Paresh Mehta / Sharda Corporation**  
 Mob. : 98210 36427  
 Off. : 2242 5238 / 39 / D-2242 5240  
 Email : sharda.corporation@gmail.com

*Exe-Com-Mem*

**Anil Agarwal / Kraftware (India) Ltd.**  
 Mob. : 98200 78459  
 Off. : 6621 1203/4 / 6621 1200/1  
 Email : vinod@kraftwares.com

*Exe-Com-Mem*

**Jagesh Jain / P. P. Impex (India)**  
 Mob. : 98676 74068  
 Off. : 0250-245-2183  
 Email : jageshjain@gmail.com

*Exe-Com-Mem*

**Hitendra Bhalaria / Bhalaria Metal Craft Pvt. Ltd.**  
 Mob. : 98200 26924  
 Off. : 2819 8226/34 / 2814 0914  
 Email : exports@bhalariametal.com / hiten@bhalariametal.com

*Exe-Com-Mem*

**Sanjay Savla / Mayfair International**  
 Mob. : 98200 85943  
 Off. : 2352 1270 / 4925 3333  
 Email : marvel@marvelindia.com

*Exe-Com-Mem*

**Navin Gada / Jyoti (India) Metal ind. (P) Ltd.**  
 Mob. : 98200 70081  
 Off. : 2431 5500 / 02525 254024  
 Email : navin@nirali.com / gadanavin@gmail.com

*Co-Opt-Mem*

**Anup Shah / Aniket Metals P. Ltd.**  
 Mob. : 98200 60266 / 93238 06677  
 Off. : 6610 4060  
 Email : anup@aniketmetals.com

*Co-Opt-Mem*

**Mahesh Gupta / Shreeji International (Rama Ind.)**  
 Mob. : 93246 62958  
 Off. : 2814 8523 / 3931 7369  
 Email : emailofmahesh@gmail.com

*Co-Opt-Mem*

**Rajesh Shah / Shree Priti ACE Metals P. Ltd.**  
 Mob. : 98210 28486  
 Off. : 2671 1538  
 Email : pritiace@gmail.com

**PANEL OF CONSULTANTS****Ajit Shah**

*Consultant on Exim Matters*  
 Mob. : 90046 63068  
 Off. : 2872 1397  
 Email : info@universalconnections.in

**Janak Vaghani**

*Consultant on GST*  
 Mob. : 93246 80303  
 Off. : 2282 1978  
 Email : janak.vaghani1@gmail.com

**Nitin Mehta**

*Consultant on GST Matters*  
 Mob. : 93245 76160  
 Off. : 2808 0422  
 Email : nitinmehta@gmail.com

**N.L. Juneja**

*(Consultant on Labour Law)*  
 Mob. : 98201 64400  
 Off. : 2600 0105/6  
 Email : advocatejuneja@hotmail.com

**Deepak Shah**

*Consultant on Income Tax*  
 Mob. : 98201 48536  
 Off. : 2242 0089 / 6749 8500 / 06  
 Email : cadeepakshah@gmail.com  
 deepakshah@vsnl.net

**All India Stainless Steel Industries Association**

302, Arun Chambers, M. M. Malavia Road, Mumbai 400034.  
 Telefax : 022 23523764 • Tel.: 022 66576050 • Mob.: 98690 43764  
 Email: aissiamumbai@gmail.com • Website : www.aissia.org

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## **Manufacturing High Quality Stainless Steel Utensils and Cookware using Automation In A Cost Effective Manner**

Producing high-quality stainless steel utensils and cookware in a cost-effective and automated manner involves a sophisticated blend of advanced technology, meticulous processes, and efficient resource management. This write up delves into the key aspects of manufacturing such products, highlighting the strategies that make this possible.

### **Raw Material Selection:**

The journey begins with the selection of high-grade stainless steel, which offer excellent corrosion resistance and durability. These alloys contain chromium and nickel, enhancing the material's strength and making it suitable for culinary applications.

### **Automated Cutting and Forming:**

Advanced manufacturing facilities employ automated processes for precision cutting and forming of the stainless steel sheets. Laser cutting and CNC (Computer Numerical Control) machines ensure accurate dimensions, minimizing material waste.

### **Deep Drawing and Pressing:**

Deep drawing and pressing are employed to create the initial shape of the cookware. Hydraulic presses exert controlled force on the steel blanks, causing them to take the desired shape. This stage demands precision to achieve uniform thickness and structural integrity.

### **Polishing and Surface Finish:**

Attaining the signature stainless steel shine requires meticulous polishing. Automated polishing machines use abrasive compounds to

remove any imperfections and achieve a mirror-like finish. The level of polishing can vary depending on the intended aesthetics of the final product.

### **Welding and Assembly:**

Various components of cookware, such as handles and lids, are welded into place. Automated robotic welding systems ensure consistent and strong bonds. Proper welding techniques are crucial for both functionality and safety.

### **Heat Treatment:**

The stainless steel utensils often undergo heat treatment processes like annealing or quenching to enhance their mechanical properties. Annealing reduces internal stresses and improves corrosion resistance, while quenching hardens specific parts, like knife blades.

### **Coating and Seasoning:**

Some cookware items, like non-stick pans, require additional coatings. Automated spraying systems apply non-stick coatings evenly, enhancing the product's performance. Cast iron cookware, on the other hand, might require seasoning through the application of oil and heat.

### **Quality Control and Inspection:**

Automated systems equipped with sensors and cameras carry out rigorous quality control checks. They identify defects, irregularities, or inconsistencies in real-time, ensuring only top-quality products move forward in the manufacturing process.

### **Packaging and Distribution:**

Once the products pass quality control, automated packaging systems package them efficiently, using minimal material. Advanced logistics and distribution systems optimize the supply chain, ensuring the products reach consumers or retailers promptly.

### Benefits of Automation:

Automating the manufacturing process of high-quality stainless steel utensils and cookware yields several advantages:

- 1. Consistency:** Automation ensures uniformity in product dimensions, finishes, and quality, reducing the likelihood of defects.
- 2. Precision:** Machines perform repetitive tasks with pinpoint accuracy, resulting in superior products.
- 3. Cost Efficiency:** Automated processes reduce labour costs, material wastage, and the need for rework.
- 4. Speed:** Automation accelerates production, allowing manufacturers to meet demand more effectively.
- 5. Quality:** Stringent quality checks in automated systems lead to higher quality products and enhanced customer satisfaction.
- 6. Safety:** Automated processes reduce the need for human intervention in hazardous tasks, thus enhancing worker safety.

In conclusion, manufacturing high-quality stainless steel utensils and cookware in a cost-effective and automated manner requires a blend of cutting-edge technology, precision engineering, and meticulous quality control. Automation not only optimizes the production process but also ensures that the end products meet the highest standards of durability, functionality, and aesthetics.



**VIHANG V KOTADIA**

**Director**

Manek Metal (India) Private Limited

**Jt. Hon. Secretary**

All India Stainless Steel Industries Association

### Government pushing for SWIFT-like system for trading with rupee

India is all set to launch its own international financing messaging system similar to Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT), a channel used to transfer funds globally.

According to an ET report, the move is part of the government's plan to internationalise the Indian Rupee. It is believed that the introduction of such a system will help in bilateral trade in the currency.

According to officials familiar with the matter, an expert panel of bankers, namely from the State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, and Central Bank of India along with others, is exploring options and are expected to submit their findings soon. "One of the suggestions was to have an independent financing messaging system that can be used with countries where we have bilateral trade agreements. This committee will now suggest measures on how to make this operational and what are the challenges. Accordingly, the issue will be taken up with other stakeholders, including the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)," a bank official told the publication. The panel will also be looking into Structured Financial Messaging System or SFMS, RBI's a bank official told the publication. The panel will also be looking into Structured Financial Messaging System or SFMS, RBI's current platform.

The report also stated that the government is pushing banks to conduct outreach programmes with the international trading community, in order to promote trade using Special Rupee Vostro Accounts (SRVAs).

Till now, 20 banks from 22 countries, including Bangladesh, Germany, and Russia, have opened 92 such accounts.

Source : <https://www.deccanherald.com>

## India's intriguing trade ties with China

Over the years, China has emerged as the epicentre of the global supply chain. Notwithstanding the on-going trade war between China and the US, the pandemic, and the clamour for “China-plus-one” strategy, the key role of China in global merchandise trade seems unaffected. While many countries were not at ease with over-dependence on China for their imports, China continues to be a key trading partner for diverse countries all over the world. India is no exception.

India's trade with China is important because, for the last 15 years, China has been India's top source of imports. In 2007-08, China's share in India's imports was around 10.8 per cent. It gradually went up and reached 16.4 per cent in 2017-18. It languished around 13.7 per cent for 2018-19 and 2019-20, but in the two post-Covid years (viz., 2020-21 and 2021-22), China's share in India's imports reached 16.53 per cent (record high) and 15.43 per cent, respectively.

To put these numbers in perspective, in these two years, the second biggest source of imports for India was the UAE, with an import share of 6.7 per cent in 2020-21 and 7.31 per cent in 2021-22. These numbers indicate that China is not only India's biggest source of imports, but its share in total Indian imports is also more than double that of the UAE.

Secondly, in total non-oil merchandise imports, China's dominance is even more pronounced. As oil imports account for 25-30 per cent of India's total imports, India's dependence on China for non-oil imports can be as high as 25 per cent or more.

### India's import from China

Interestingly, the slowdown in China and the massive supply disruptions have not reduced China's share in India's total imports. In fact, the import shares seem to have gone back close to the pre-Covid peaks (see chart) . Moreover, in absolute terms, India's imports from China during

the pre-Covid years were \$76 billion in 2017-18 and \$70 billion in 2018-19. These numbers for 2020-21 and 2021-22 are \$65 billion and \$94.5 billion, respectively.

This shows that in absolute terms, India's imports from China in 2021-22 is significantly higher than its pre-Covid level of imports. Data for the period April 2022 to February 2023 show that India's total imports from China have already crossed \$90 billion. In terms of commodity basket, India primarily imports the following items from China — electrical and electronic goods, organic chemicals including pharmaceuticals, and plastic items.

Together, these four categories make up more than 70 per cent of India's imports from China. Also, imports of these items by India from China have gone up in the post-Covid period. Interestingly, China is a big market for Indian exports, as well. China has been among the top four export markets for India in the last few years. After Covid, India's exports to China have gone up.

However, as imports from China are much bigger, India's bilateral trade deficit with China is large and growing. In 2021-22, India's trade deficit with China was around \$73.3 billion (see table). It is expected to cross \$100 billion in FY23, going by China's customs data for 2022. India's trade deficit with China accounts for 38-40 per cent of India's total merchandise trade deficit in the post-Covid era.

Per se, running a trade deficit with another country is not necessarily undesirable. Imports can be useful as they can bridge the gap between domestic demand and supply of some goods. Imports of cheap raw materials and intermediate goods can help domestic competitiveness. The principle of comparative advantage precisely says this. Also, imports may give access to better technology and apart from the usual gains from trade, cheaper imports can also keep domestic inflation low. However, imports can be destabilising for a country's domestic economy as they can displace domestic industries and can lead to premature deindustrialisation and unemployment.

## Slower GDP growth

But apart from these reasons, the growing trade volume and increasing trade imbalance between India are intriguing for some special policy reasons. Since the Covid crisis, China is experiencing a slower GDP growth rate and has shifted its policies more towards domestic consumption. But these policy shifts do not seem to have dented Chinese exports to India.

Secondly, India has signed a number of free trade agreements (FTAs) with several East and Southeast Asian nations. International trade theory suggests that the signing of such trade agreements should have taken some market share away from China, which has not happened.

It is also notable that India withdrew from the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) before signing a deal and consequently, there is no FTA between India and China right now. This puts China at a disadvantage over other FTA partners of India. Finally, over the last few years, the government of India has taken several policy measures to improve import substitution.

But, despite all these developments and various conscious efforts by the government, India's dependence on China does not seem to have waned. Admittedly, the effects of government policies may kick in with some lag. But, geopolitical and strategic differences between India and China may raise some concerns about the extent of India's dependence on China in important and strategic industries. This warrants a deeper look at what India and China trade with each other.

Source : <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/>

## New EU rules on subsidies to hurt India's exports

India's exports of smartphones, information technology products and services to European Union countries could be hit by the Foreign Subsidies Regulations (FSR) of the 17-nation block that came into effect from Friday, according to a trade expert.

The proposed regulations prohibit foreign subsidies and grants the European Commission (EC), the executive arm of the EU, to investigate cases where foreign subsidies distort competition within the EU.

India exported goods worth over \$74.8 billion to EU countries in 2022-23. In cases where the Commission finds that a foreign subsidy is distorting competition, it can impose various remedies, including fines of up to 10% of the company's annual aggregated turnover, requiring the company to repay the foreign subsidy if competition distortion is confirmed, or banning the company from participating in public procurement, founder of Global Trade Research Initiative Ajay Srivastava said in a note.

With the new regulations the commission can now investigate products if they have received any incentives like Production Linked Incentives, Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles (FAME) or export benefits in India, he said.

The EC is already investigating the PLI scheme, and a decision is expected soon. If the Commission finds the PLI scheme violates WTO rules, it could impose sanctions or fines, he said.

Under the FSR companies must begin notifying the details of relevant transactions involving foreign subsidies starting from October 12, 2023. The Commission will publish guidelines on the application of the FSR on December 31, 2023, and release an annual report on the FSR's implementation by June 30, 2024.

The FSR covers financial contributions from non-EU governments to companies operating in or exporting to the EU's market. These contributions include direct grants, interest-free or low-interest loans, tax incentives, state-funded research and development, provision of goods or services at below-market prices, and provision of land or buildings at below-market prices.

The Indian government has numerous schemes providing incentives that can be investigated by the EC. The FSR applies to transactions above a certain threshold. Companies must notify the European Commission if their transactions

involving foreign subsidies exceed this threshold.

“The World Trade Organisation explicitly prohibits countries from investigating subsidies given by other countries. Thus, FSR is also in violation of the WTO mandate,” Srivastava said.

Key exports from India to EU are diesel (\$8.4 billion), Aviation Turbine Fuel (\$6.6 billion), apparel and makeup (\$5.6 billion), smartphone (\$4 billion), cut and polished diamonds (\$2.6 billion), aluminium ingots (\$1.5 billion), medicines (\$1 billion).

Source : <https://www.financialexpress.com/>

## Bangladesh, India Launch Trade Transactions In Rupees

Bangladesh and India launched a much-anticipated trade transaction in rupees, a move aimed at reducing dependence on the US dollar and strengthening regional currency and trade.

This is the first time Bangladesh has done bilateral trade with a foreign country in addition to the US dollar.

Bangladesh Bank Governor Abdur Rouf Talukder described the start of trade settlement in rupees as the "first step in a great journey".

"The trade position between India and Bangladesh has seen remarkable growth, with both countries benefiting from their economic cooperation," he said at the launching ceremony here, which was also attended by Indian High Commissioner Pranay Verma.

The central bank governor said the transaction costs during trade with India would reduce with the introduction of the Taka-Rupee dual currency card which was "almost ready (to be) launched from September".

Bangladesh and India, however, stage frontier trading in certain areas called "border hut" in a semi-formal manner where both currencies are exchanged on a limited scale.

Officials said under the formal arrangement from now on initially, the trade would be transacted in

rupee and then gradually in Bangladeshi currency Taka upon the trade gap between the two countries decreasing.

Banks in Bangladesh and India have been given permission to open nostro accounts, an account in a bank of another country for the purpose of foreign currency transactions.

Officials said the exchange rate will be determined in line with market demand and banks involved in the process.

According to the latest official data from Dhaka, exports from Bangladesh to India amount to USD 2 billion, while Bangladesh's imports from India are worth USD 13.69 billion.

Several economists, however, said Bangladesh may not be able to reap the benefits of the new system very quickly because of the trade deficit.

But Talukder said he was not just looking into this USD 2 billion export as when "we export and import in Indian rupees, it will have an effect on both countries' exporters and importers".

"We can increase our exports manifold, because customers in India will be buying things in their own currency, considering it as their own products...It will open a new window for us in a bigger way in this (Indian) market because India is a big market," Talukder said.

The Indian envoy said India-Bangladesh relations transformed significantly over the last decade.

"One of the most important manifestations of that transformation is our visibly growing economic and commercial ties and connectivity links," he said, adding Bangladesh is India's biggest trade partner in South Asia, and fifth largest globally.

He noted in the last five years, bilateral trade has more than doubled.

The country's exports to India have consistently crossed the one billion dollar mark consecutively over the last three years and crossed two billion dollars for the first time during the last fiscal.

India, with its diverse market, has emerged as the top export destination for Bangladesh in Asia.

Source : <https://www.outlookindia.com/>



## How should small businesses Innovate:

Innovating as a small business is crucial for staying competitive and adapting to changing market conditions. Here are some strategies to help small businesses innovate effectively:

**Understand Your Customers:** Start by understanding your target market's needs, preferences, and pain points. Regularly engage with your customers through surveys, feedback forms, or social media to gather insights that can drive your innovation efforts.

**Encourage a Culture of Innovation:** Foster an environment where employees feel comfortable sharing ideas and experimenting. Encourage open communication, reward innovative thinking, and create cross-functional teams to bring diverse perspectives to the table.

**Embrace Technology:** Leverage technology to streamline processes, improve customer experiences, and gather data for informed decision-making. Invest in tools that can enhance efficiency, such as project management software, customer relationship management (CRM) systems, and analytics tools.

**Stay Informed about Trends:** Keep an eye on industry trends, emerging technologies, and changes in consumer behavior. Attend conferences, webinars, and networking events to stay up-to-date with the latest developments in your field.

**Collaborate:** Partner with other businesses, research institutions, or industry associations to pool resources and expertise. Collaborative efforts can lead to innovative solutions that may not have been possible individually.

**Allocate Resources Wisely:** While innovation is important, it's also essential to allocate resources judiciously. Prioritize projects that align with your business goals and have the potential for significant impact.

**Experiment and Iterate:** Don't be afraid to experiment with new ideas. Start with small-scale pilots or prototypes to test concepts before committing extensive resources. Gather feedback

and iterate based on what you learn.

**Customer Feedback and Co-Creation:** Involve your customers in the innovation process. Seek their input and feedback on new products, services, or features. Co-creating with customers can result in solutions that truly address their needs.

**Continuous Learning:** Encourage a learning culture within your business. Provide opportunities for employees to attend workshops, training sessions, and courses that can enhance their skills and keep them updated on industry trends.

**Risk Management:** Innovation involves risk, but it's important to manage and mitigate these risks. Conduct thorough research and analysis before embarking on major innovation initiatives. Have a plan in place for handling any potential setbacks.

**Adapt to Change:** Be willing to pivot and adapt if market conditions or customer preferences change. Flexibility is key to surviving and thriving in a dynamic business landscape.

**Lead by Example:** As a business owner or leader, demonstrate your commitment to innovation. Your enthusiasm and willingness to embrace new ideas will inspire your team to do the same.

Remember that innovation doesn't always have to involve revolutionary breakthroughs. Small, incremental improvements can also lead to significant growth and competitive advantage. It's about finding ways to enhance your products, services, processes, and customer experiences to meet evolving demands.

## Top 15 KPIs for small businesses to consider

### 1. Net Profit

A simple and easy place to start. Usually tracked every month, net profit is the total revenue minus all expenses. Net profit is a critical financial measure. A healthy business is a profitable one.

### 2. Net Profit Margin

How much profit earned compared to the revenue

earn expressed as a percentage: net profit margin = net profit/revenue. This measure includes both net margin and revenue. It is helpful as a year to year comparator.

### **3. Gross Profit Margin**

Unlike net profit, gross profit does not include overhead costs like marketing, sales and administration. Gross profit is total revenue minus the cost to produce a product or service. A high gross profit is a good indicator that a company is likely to make a profit provided other costs are kept under control.

### **4. Quick Ratio**

A company's ability to meet its short-term obligations with its most liquid assets. This is similar to Cash Flow which is often cited as one of the main reasons small businesses fail. To cover its liabilities, a small business should have enough money in the bank or enough assets that can quickly convert to cash.

### **5. Customer Acquisition Costs**

The money needed to acquire a customer. If you are selling products of a similar value, this is an easy calculation. If you are selling a diverse portfolio of products and services, this is more difficult. This KPI is usually more beneficial for established businesses looking to set a marketing and sales budget.

### **6. Monthly Recurring Revenue**

This KPI is especially useful for companies that sell services or subscriptions. Sometimes, this can be calculated over a rolling six-month period to provide an average monthly recurring revenue. It is helpful to know what level of 'guaranteed' income there will be for planning purposes.

### **7. Customer Satisfaction**

One of the easiest or most difficult things to calculate, depending on the industry. In the retail sector, there are sophisticated point-of-sales techniques to capture daily data that can be useful in predicting customer interaction. This could be an annual customer satisfaction survey for low volume services or consultancy sales. In any event, it is imperative to talk to customers.

### **8. Website Traffic/Interaction**

For online businesses, knowing how prospects and customers interact with a website is essential. There are many sophisticated tools to do this. Picking the right metrics can be difficult. The number of daily visitors might be interesting, but is it useful? The click-throughs might be fewer in number but are probably more valuable. The key is to look at trends and identify patterns of behaviour.

### **9. Social Media Engagement**

The number of Facebook or Instagram likes is often a 'vanity' measure. Simply counting likes may not tell you what your prospects or customers are really thinking. Social media is useful, especially for brand development, but the key is to count the things that result in engagement. How many click-throughs to website content? How many enquiries were generated?

### **10. Number of Customers**

This might seem obvious, but the number of customers often is not counted! The number of customers is a useful KPI to use as a growth indicator. However, it must be used in conjunction with other measures such as revenue or profit, especially if prices of goods and services vary considerably.

### **11. Net Promoter Score**

Usually used in the retail sector, but of late has been used more widely. Ask the question of your customers "How likely are you to recommend our company to your friends or colleagues?" Rate the answers on a scale from zero to ten, where zero is highly unlikely, and ten is highly likely. Word of mouth, or recommendation, always results in the easiest follow-on sales.

### **12. Customer Complaints**

Almost the converse of net promoter score and customer satisfaction is customer complaints. However, if a customer complaint is dealt with quickly and efficiently, it will result in a happy customer. Also, customer complaints are valuable free, useful information to help improve products and services.

### 13. Employee Satisfaction

Happy employees will almost always ensure happy customers. And this is not only in the retail and service industries. Happiness at work is often derived from a belief in the products or services being sold.

### 14. Employee Retention Rate

It costs a lot to hire good staff. Especially when the required skills are high or extensive training is required. A decreasing employee retention rate is an indication that something needs to be improved. Usually in working conditions or associated with repetitive or tedious tasks.

### 15. Energy Consumption

Energy consumption is illustrative of several 'new' KPIs related to the environment. As a matter of course, many customers and employees check out environmental credentials. We like to buy from or work for companies actively engaged in Green activities. Energy consumption is a 'green' KPI that presents the right image and drives cost savings.

Source : <https://www.intrafocus.com/>

## Differences between India and Chinese businesses.

Indian businesses can learn several valuable lessons from China's economic growth and business practices. While both countries have unique contexts and challenges, there are certain strategies and approaches that Indian businesses can consider adopting based on China's success:

#### 1. Rapid Infrastructure Development:

China's investment in infrastructure has played a pivotal role in its economic growth. Indian businesses can focus on collaborating with the government to develop essential infrastructure, such as transportation networks, ports, and energy facilities, to support business expansion.

**2. Export-Oriented Manufacturing:** China's success as a manufacturing powerhouse is partly due to its export-oriented approach. Indian businesses can explore opportunities to enhance

their manufacturing capabilities and develop products for the global market, taking advantage of India's skilled workforce and competitive labor costs.

**3. Special Economic Zones (SEZs):** China's creation of special economic zones has attracted foreign investment and facilitated economic growth in targeted areas. Indian businesses can work with the government to establish similar zones that provide tax incentives, streamlined regulations, and infrastructure to attract domestic and foreign investors.

**4. E-commerce and Digital Transformation:** China's rapid adoption of e-commerce and digital technologies has transformed various industries. Indian businesses can embrace digital platforms to reach a wider audience, optimize supply chains, and offer convenient online services.

**5. Investment in Research and Development:** China's increased investment in research and development (R&D) has led to technological advancements and innovation. Indian businesses can allocate resources to R&D to create innovative products and solutions that cater to evolving consumer needs.

**6. Manufacturing Efficiency and Scale:** China's emphasis on large-scale manufacturing and efficient supply chains has contributed to cost-effective production. Indian businesses can explore ways to improve their manufacturing processes, reduce costs, and achieve economies of scale.

**7. Government Support and Policies:** China's strategic policies and government support have played a significant role in its economic growth. Indian businesses can collaborate with policymakers to create a conducive environment for business growth, including supportive regulations, incentives, and trade policies.

**8. Global Expansion:** Chinese companies have successfully expanded globally, capitalizing on opportunities in foreign markets. Indian businesses can consider international expansion strategies, such as partnerships, joint ventures, and acquisitions, to access new markets and diversify their revenue streams.

**9. Entrepreneurial Spirit:** China's entrepreneurial culture and willingness to take risks have fostered a vibrant startup ecosystem. Indian businesses can encourage innovation and support startups by providing mentorship, funding, and resources.

**10. Supply Chain Diversification:** China's dominance in global supply chains has prompted businesses to consider diversification. Indian businesses can position themselves as reliable alternative suppliers for global companies looking to reduce their dependence on China.

**11. Adaptation to Market Trends:** China's ability to quickly adapt to changing consumer preferences and market trends has allowed its businesses to stay competitive. Indian businesses can stay agile and responsive to market dynamics to maintain their relevance and customer base.

It's important to note that while learning from China's experiences can be valuable, each country has its unique strengths, challenges, and cultural nuances. Indian businesses should carefully assess and adapt these lessons to their specific context and business environment.

### Quotable quotes

1. "The best way to predict the future is to create it." - Peter Drucker
2. "Your work is going to fill a large part of your life, and the only way to be truly satisfied is to do what you believe is great work." - Steve Jobs
3. "The secret to successful hiring is this: look for the people who want to change the world." - Marc Benioff
4. "Success is not final, failure is not fatal: it is the courage to continue that counts." - Winston

Churchill

5. "Innovation distinguishes between a leader and a follower." - Steve Jobs
6. "The only way to do great work is to love what you do." - Steve Jobs
7. "The function of leadership is to produce more leaders, not more followers." - Ralph Nader
8. "Your most unhappy customers are your greatest source of learning." - Bill Gates
9. "The greatest glory in living lies not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall." - Nelson Mandela
10. "The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today." - Franklin D. Roosevelt
11. "The harder you work for something, the greater you'll feel when you achieve it." - Unknown
12. "If you are not willing to risk the usual, you will have to settle for the ordinary." - Jim Rohn
13. "Success is walking from failure to failure with no loss of enthusiasm." - Winston Churchill
14. "Opportunities don't happen. You create them." - Chris Grosser
15. "The greatest risk is not taking any risk." - Mark Zuckerberg
16. "Success is not the key to happiness. Happiness is the key to success. If you love what you are doing, you will be successful." - Albert Schweitzer
17. "The secret of change is to focus all of your energy, not on fighting the old, but on building the new." - Socrates
18. "If you are born poor it's not your mistake, but if you die poor it's your mistake." - Bill Gates



**Disclaimer:** The views and opinions expressed in this bulletin are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of AISSIA. Please note that AISSIA shall not be responsible for any loss or damage resulting from any action taken on the basis of the content of this bulletin.

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी.एल.- 33004/99

REGD. No. D. L.-33004/99



**भारत का राजपत्र**  
**The Gazette of India**

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असाधारण  
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)  
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित  
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नई दिल्ली, बृहस्पतिवार, अगस्त 10, 2023/श्रावण 19, 1945

No. 3429]

NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 2023/SHRAVANA 19, 1945

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय

(उद्योग संवर्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 9 अगस्त, 2023

का.आ. 3583(अ).—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो अधिनियम, 2016 (2016 का 11) की धारा 25 की उप-धारा (3) और धारा 17 के साथ पठित धारा 16 की उप-धारा (1) और (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्र सरकार का, भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के साथ परामर्श करने के बाद यह मत है कि यह जनहित में आवश्यक अथवा हितकर है, अतः एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित आदेश करती है, नामतः -

- संक्षिप्त शीर्षक और प्रारंभ - (1) इस आदेश को कुकवेयर और यूटेन्सिल (गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण) आदेश, 2023 कहा जाएगा।  
(2) यह आदेश इस अधिसूचना के सरकारी राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से छः माह की अवधि के बाद प्रभावी होगा:

बशर्ते कि सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम विकास अधिनियम, 2006 (2006 का 27) के तहत यथा- परिभाषित सूक्ष्म उद्यमों के लिए यह आदेश इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से बारह माह की अवधि के बाद प्रभावी होगा।

बशर्ते कि सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम विकास अधिनियम, 2006 (2006 का 27) के तहत यथा- परिभाषित लघु उद्यमों के लिए यह आदेश इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से नौ माह की अवधि के बाद प्रभावी होगा।

2

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA : EXTRAORDINARY

[PART II—SEC. 3(ii)]

2. मानक चिह्न का अनिवार्य प्रयोग - नीचे दी गई तालिका के कॉलम (1) में विनिर्दिष्ट वस्तुएँ या सामान उक्त तालिका के कॉलम (2) में उल्लिखित तदनुसूची भारतीय मानक के अनुरूप होंगे तथा उनमें भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (अनुपालन मूल्यांकन) विनियम, 2018 की अनुसूची-॥ की स्कीम-1 के अनुसार ब्यूरो के लाइसेंस के तहत मानक चिह्न लगा होगा।

वशर्ते कि इस आदेश में से कुछ भी निर्यात की जाने वाली स्वदेश में विनिर्मित वस्तुओं या सामान पर लागू नहीं होगा।

3. प्रमाणन और प्रवर्तन प्राधिकरण - उक्त ब्यूरो तालिका के कॉलम (1) में विनिर्दिष्ट वस्तुओं या सामान के लिए प्रमाणन और प्रवर्तन प्राधिकरण होगा।

4. उल्लंघन के लिए पेनल्टी - इस आदेश के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन करने वाले व्यक्ति को भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो अधिनियम, 2016 के प्रावधानों के तहत दंडित किया जाएगा।

#### तालिका

सामान या वस्तुएं	भारतीय मानक	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक
(1)	(2)	(3)
कुकवेयर और यूटेन्सिल	14756:2022	स्टेनलेस स्टील कुकवेयर
	1660:2009	निर्मित एल्यूमीनियम यूटेन्सिल
	13983:1994	घरेलू उद्देश्यों के लिए स्टेनलेस स्टील सिंक
	9396 (भाग 1): 1987	खाद्य पदार्थों और पेय पदार्थों के लिए गोल खुले शीर्ष वाले सैनिटरी डिब्बे- टिनप्लेट
	14407:1996	पेय पदार्थों के लिए एल्यूमीनियम के डिब्बे

नोट - इस तालिका के प्रयोजन के लिए, भारतीय मानकों के संबंध में जारी संशोधनों सहित उनके नवीनतम संस्करण, जैसा कि ब्यूरो द्वारा समय-समय पर अधिसूचित किए गए हैं, ऐसी अधिसूचना की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

[फा. सं. पी-29026/14/2023-एलईआई]

संजीव, संयुक्त सचिव

#### MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade)

#### ORDER

New Delhi, the 9th August, 2023

**S.O. 3583(E).**— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 16 read with section 17 and sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016 (11 of 2016), the Central Government, after consulting the Bureau of Indian Standards, is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do in the public interest, hereby makes the following Order, namely:-

**1. Short title and commencement.** - (1) This Order may be called the Cookware and Utensils (Quality Control) Order, 2023.

(2) It shall come into force with effect from six months from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette:

Provided that for Micro Enterprises, as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), it shall come into force with effect from twelve months from the date of publication of this notification.

Provided that for Small Enterprises, as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), it shall come into force with effect from nine months from the date of publication of this notification.

[भाग II—खण्ड 3(ii)]

भारत का राजपत्र : असाधारण

3

**2. Compulsory use of Standard Mark.-** Goods or articles specified in column (1) of the Table below shall conform to the corresponding Indian Standard mentioned in column (2) of the said Table and shall bear the Standard Mark under a license from the Bureau as per Scheme-1 of Schedule-II of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Conformity Assessment) Regulations, 2018:

Provided that nothing in this Order shall apply to goods or articles manufactured domestically for export.

**3. Certification and enforcement authority.-** The Bureau shall be the certifying and enforcing authority for the goods or articles specified in column (1) of the said Table.

**4. Penalty for contravention.-** Any person who contravenes the provisions of this Order shall be punishable under the provisions of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016.

TABLE

Goods or articles (1)	Indian Standard (2)	Title of Indian Standard (3)
Cookware and Utensils	14756:2022	Stainless Steel Cookware
	1660:2009	Wrought Aluminium Utensils
	13983:1994	Stainless Steel Sinks for Domestic Purposes
	9396 (Part 1): 1987	Round Open Top Sanitary Cans for Foods and Drinks- Tinplate
	14407:1996	Aluminium cans for beverages

**Note:** For the purposes of this Table, the latest version of Indian Standards including the amendments issues thereof, as notified by the Bureau of Indian Standards from time to time shall apply from the date of such notification.

[F. No. P-29026/14/2023-LEI]

SANJIV, Jt. Secy.

and Published by the Controller of Publications, Delhi-110054.



### New Membership

- a) Name of the Firm : M/s. B. S. Industries (Received 18,290/-)  
 Address : 108, Rolex CHS Ltd., 1st Floor, B. P. Cross Road,  
 Bhaji Market, Bhayandar (East)  
 Representative : 9322231662 / 9323343494  
 Proprietor : Krunal Hiteshkumar Shah  
 Email Id : shah.krunal092@gmail.com  
 Nature of Business : Merchants  
 The Firm Proposed by : M/s. Ramson Industries
- b) Name of the Firm : M/s. K. C. Metal Houseware LLP (Received 18,290/-)  
 Address : 13/14, Dewan & Son's Ind.Estate, Village  
 Aliyali, Palghar (West)  
 Representative : 9322511501 / 9820218193 / 8779372293  
 Proprietor : Jayesh / Tushar / Jinesh Doshi  
 Email Id : info@kcmetal.in  
 Nature of Business : Manufacturer & Merchant, Exporter of S.S. Cutlery  
 The Firm Proposed by : M/s. Manek Metal Industries



ESTD. 1956

# All India Stainless Steel Industries Association

302, Arun Chambers, Madan Mohan Malavia Road, Mumbai 400034.

Telefax : 022 23523764 • Tel.: 022 66576050 • Mob.: 98690 43764

Email Id. : aissiamumbai@gmail.com • Website : www.aissia.org

## MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

(Please fill in this form in block letters only)

Dear Sir,

I / We desire to be admitted as a Member of your Association.

Types of Membership : Life Member  Associate Membership 

Name of the Firm : \_\_\_\_\_

Address : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

City : \_\_\_\_\_ Pin : \_\_\_\_\_ State : \_\_\_\_\_

Estd. Year : \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail : \_\_\_\_\_ Website : \_\_\_\_\_

Phone (with STD Code) Office : \_\_\_\_\_ Mobile : \_\_\_\_\_

Fax (with STD Code) : \_\_\_\_\_ Factory : \_\_\_\_\_

Branch Office Address : (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Name(s) of Proprietor / Partners / Directors : \_\_\_\_\_

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

Please include passport size photos of Proprietor or any 2 Partners / Directors

Name of person nominated to represent in the Association : \_\_\_\_\_

Designation : \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone : \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of Business :

Manufacturer  Merchant  Manufacturer & Merchants  Services  Consultancy Sector  Others  (Specify)

### Category :

If registered as Export House, type of Certificate

### Export Products :

Stainless Steel (1) Utensils  (2) Cutlery  (3) Others  (Specify)

### Import Products :

Stainless Steel (1) Sheets  (2) Coils  (3) Accessories  (4) Finished Products (5) Others (Specify)



**Details of Registration :**

(a) Pan Registration No.: \_\_\_\_\_ (b) GSTIN No. \_\_\_\_\_

(d) Member of any other Association : \_\_\_\_\_

(e) Bankers &amp; Branch : \_\_\_\_\_

We wish to become an **Associate / Life Member** of the association and are enclosing a Cheque / Bank Draft in Favour of "**All India Stainless Steel Industries Association**"

Sr.No.	Type of Membership	Entrance Fee	Membership Fee	Annual Charge
1	Life membership	Rs. 500	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 2,500/-* year. Payable only after 5 yrs.
2	Associate Membership	Rs. 500	Nil	Rs. 4,000/-* year

\* +GST Tax Extra

- Each Member has an option to pay Annual Charge of 5 years together.
- As an incentive to member and also for association's better fund management and less paperwork for all, any member intending to pay together the Annual Charge for 5 years will be charged for 4 years only. For example: Life Member will pay Rs. 10,000/- but his membership fees will be considered paid for 5 years.

We agree to abide by the Memorandum And Article of Association as may be inforce from time to time.

Proposed By : \_\_\_\_\_

Seconded By : \_\_\_\_\_

**(The Proposer and the Seconder should be members of the Association)**

Your Sincerely,

Signature

(Name : \_\_\_\_\_)

(Designation : \_\_\_\_\_)

Place : \_\_\_\_\_ Date : \_\_\_\_\_

-----  
(FOR OFFICE USE ONLY)

**LIFE / ASSOCIATE**

Source : Direct / Member / Other

Application Received on \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_

Application Verified on \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_

Payment : Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ Cheque / Draft No. \_\_\_\_\_

Drawn on Bank \_\_\_\_\_ Receipt No. \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant enrolled as a **Life Member / Associate Member** (accepted / refused) as decided in the Executive Committee Meeting held on \_\_\_\_\_

Membership Enrolment No.: \_\_\_\_\_



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**Factory Address**

Bhalaria Indl. Estate, Bhalaria Road, Nr. Narayani School, Bhayander W, Mumbai 401101. India.  
☎ +91 84477 46766 📠 022 2819 8227 ✉ sale@bhalariametal.com

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