



ACPL NEWSLETTER

A monthly Internal News Letter of ACPL



Dear Colleagues,

Regulatory Environment & Business Outlook

The regulatory environment across pharmaceuticals, medical devices, cosmetics, food and healthcare is evolving rapidly, with increasing emphasis on **quality, patient safety, compliance and transparency**.

These changes create both challenges and opportunities for regulatory consultancy firms. The growing demand for market access, product registrations, regulatory intelligence, compliance and post-approval support provides significant scope for business growth.

India's expanding healthcare and life sciences sector, along with increasing global interest in the Indian market, presents a positive business outlook. Our focus should remain on **technical excellence, timely service, regulatory expertise and strong client relationships**.

Let us continue to adapt to regulatory changes, strengthen our capabilities and create greater value for our clients.

With best wishes,

C S Prasad
Managing Director

KNOWLEDGE CENTRE

CTD & eCTD.

In **Pharma Regulatory Affairs**, **CTD** and **eCTD** are standardized formats used for submitting regulatory dossiers to health authorities for **marketing authorization, new drugs, generics, biosimilars, etc.**

What is CTD?

CTD = Common Technical Document

It is an internationally harmonized format developed through the **ICH (International Council for Harmonisation)** to organize the technical information submitted to regulatory authorities.

The CTD is divided into **5 Modules**:

<u>Module</u>	<u>Contents</u>
Module 1	Administrative & Regional Information
Module 2	CTD Summaries
Module 3	Quality – CMC (Chemistry, Manufacturing & Controls)
Module 4	Non-clinical Study Reports
Module 5	Clinical Study Reports

Important: Module 1 is **region-specific**, while Modules 2–5 are intended to be common across ICH regions.

What is eCTD?

eCTD = Electronic Common Technical Document

eCTD is the **electronic version of the CTD**, designed specifically for electronic submission and regulatory review.

It does not simply mean converting a CTD Word/PDF dossier into PDFs. An eCTD has a defined **electronic structure, XML backbone, metadata, hyperlinks, navigation and lifecycle management**.

For example, when a company submits a new version of a document, eCTD allows the regulator to identify whether the document is:

- New
- Replaced
- Deleted
- Appended
- Previously submitted

This makes it much easier for regulators to **review, track and manage successive submissions**.

CTD vs eCTD – Simple Difference

CTD = The standardized dossier structure

eCTD = The electronic submission format used to submit and manage that CTD

CTD is the content and organization; eCTD is the electronic technology and structure used to submit and manage that content.

Example

Suppose a pharmaceutical company wants approval for a new drug.

Its dossier may contain:

Module 1: Application forms, labeling, administrative documents

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Module 2: Quality, non-clinical and clinical summaries

↓

Module 3: API, formulation, manufacturing, specifications, stability data

↓

Module 4: Toxicology and other non-clinical reports

↓

Module 5: Clinical trial reports and clinical data

If these materials are organized according to the CTD structure and submitted electronically using the required XML backbone, lifecycle rules and technical specifications, it becomes an **eCTD submission**.

Why is eCTD important for Regulatory Affairs professionals?

A Regulatory Affairs professional should understand:

- CTD/eCTD structure
- Module 1–5 requirements
- Document granularity
- PDF specifications
- Hyperlinking and bookmarks
- XML backbone
- eCTD lifecycle management
- Submission sequences
- Replacement and deletion of documents
- Validation of eCTD submissions
- Regulatory agency-specific technical requirements

For a **pharma regulatory consultancy**, eCTD can also be an important service area—particularly **eCTD publishing, dossier compilation, technical validation, lifecycle management and submission support**.



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Compliance Creates Opportunities

PEOPLE | PROCESS | PARTNERSHIP | PROGRESS

Veterinary Products Regulation in India

Regulatory Framework, Product Categories and Market Entry Considerations

The veterinary healthcare sector is an important and rapidly developing segment of the pharmaceutical industry. Veterinary products include medicines, vaccines, biological products, feed supplements, diagnostics and other products intended for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases in animals.

Unlike human pharmaceuticals, veterinary products must consider not only **animal safety and efficacy**, but also issues such as **food safety, residues in milk, meat and eggs, withdrawal periods, antimicrobial resistance and environmental impact**.

1. Major Categories of Veterinary Products

Veterinary products can broadly be classified into:

- **Veterinary Drugs** – antibiotics, antiparasitics, analgesics, anti-inflammatory drugs, hormones and other therapeutic products.
- **Veterinary Vaccines** – products used for prevention of infectious diseases in animals and birds.
- **Veterinary Biologicals** – sera, immunological products and other biological preparations.
- **Veterinary Feed Supplements** – vitamins, minerals, amino acids, probiotics and nutritional products.

- **Veterinary Diagnostics** – kits and other products used for detection of animal diseases.
- **Veterinary Herbal/Ayurvedic Products** – products based on traditional or herbal ingredients.
- **Topical Products** – creams, sprays, shampoos, antiseptics and similar preparations.

The **regulatory pathway depends on the product category, composition, intended use, claims and route of administration.**

2. Regulatory Authorities in India

Veterinary products may come under the jurisdiction of different government authorities depending on their nature.

Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO)

CDSCO, under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, plays an important role in regulating drugs in India. The regulatory framework applicable to drugs includes products intended for veterinary use where they fall within the relevant definition and scope.

Key regulatory activities may include:

- New drug approvals
- Import-related regulatory requirements
- Quality and safety assessment
- Regulatory oversight of specified categories of drugs
- Coordination with State Drug Control Authorities

State Drug Control Authorities

State authorities have important responsibilities relating to areas such as:

- Manufacturing licences
- Sale and distribution licences
- Inspection of manufacturing facilities
- Compliance with applicable drug regulations
- Enforcement and quality surveillance

Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD)

The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying under the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying is particularly relevant to animal health programmes, veterinary biologicals and disease-control initiatives.

3. Important Regulatory Considerations

A veterinary product manufacturer or marketer should evaluate the following before entering the Indian market:

Product Classification

The first and most important step is determining **what the product actually is from a regulatory perspective**.

For example, a product containing vitamins and minerals and making a nutritional claim may follow a different regulatory route from a product claiming to **treat or prevent a specific disease**.

Composition

The formulation should be assessed for:

- Active ingredients
- Strength and concentration
- Excipients
- Animal species
- Dosage
- Route of administration
- Intended indication

Safety & Efficacy

Regulatory authorities may require appropriate evidence demonstrating that the product is:

Safe + Effective + Consistently Manufactured + Fit for Intended Use

The data requirements will depend on the product category.

4. Veterinary Drug Registration Dossier

For regulated veterinary medicinal products, the dossier may include information relating to:

Administrative Information

↓

Product Information

↓

Quality / CMC

↓

Manufacturing Process

↓

Specifications & Analytical Methods

↓

Stability Data

↓

Safety Data

↓

Efficacy Data

↓

Residue / Withdrawal Information, where applicable



Labelling & Packaging

The exact documentation and regulatory pathway should be determined based on the product and the applicable Indian requirements.

5. Residue and Withdrawal Period – A Key Veterinary Issue

One of the major differences between veterinary and human pharmaceutical regulation is the importance of **residues in food-producing animals**.

When a drug is administered to animals such as:

- Cattle
- Buffalo
- Poultry
- Sheep
- Goats
- Pigs
- Fish

residues of the active substance may remain in products such as:

- Milk
- Meat
- Eggs
- Honey
- Other edible animal products

Therefore, regulatory assessment may need to consider **maximum residue limits (MRLs)** and appropriate **withdrawal periods**.

What is a Withdrawal Period?

The withdrawal period is the time that must elapse between the **last administration of a veterinary medicinal product and the production of food for human consumption** from that animal.

This is an important aspect of protecting consumers and ensuring food safety.

6. Antimicrobial Resistance – An Increasing Regulatory Concern

The extensive or inappropriate use of antibiotics in animals has contributed to the global concern regarding **Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)**.

Veterinary pharmaceutical companies therefore need to pay increasing attention to:

- Responsible antibiotic use
- Appropriate indications
- Dosage and duration

- Veterinary prescription practices
- Residue control
- Antimicrobial stewardship
- Restrictions or controls applicable to certain antimicrobial uses

AMR is increasingly becoming an important consideration for both **regulators and pharmaceutical companies**.

7. Manufacturing & GMP

Veterinary pharmaceutical manufacturers must ensure appropriate controls over:

- Raw materials
- Manufacturing processes
- Quality control
- Validation
- Documentation
- Storage
- Packaging
- Distribution
- Product traceability
- Complaints and recalls

Where applicable, manufacturers must comply with the relevant **Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)** requirements.

8. Labelling Requirements

Veterinary product labels should provide appropriate information, which may include:

- Product name
- Active ingredients
- Strength
- Dosage
- Route of administration
- Target animal species
- Indications
- Contraindications
- Warnings and precautions
- Storage conditions
- Batch number
- Manufacturing date
- Expiry date
- Manufacturer details
- Withdrawal period, where applicable

Special attention should be given to **species-specific instructions** and food-producing animals.

9. Import & Export of Veterinary Products

Companies importing veterinary products into India should evaluate:

1. Product classification
2. Applicable import permissions/licences
3. Manufacturer documentation
4. Certificate of Pharmaceutical Product/Free Sale documentation, where applicable
5. Manufacturing and quality documents
6. Product specifications
7. Stability information
8. Labelling requirements
9. Customs and import documentation
10. Applicable animal-health or veterinary requirements

Export requirements will depend on the **destination country's regulatory framework** and product category.

10. Regulatory Challenges for Companies

Companies entering the veterinary products market commonly need to address:

Product Classification → Regulatory Pathway → Dossier Preparation → Manufacturing Compliance → Licensing/Registration → Labelling → Import/Export → Post-Marketing Compliance

Common challenges include:

- Unclear product classification
- Changing regulatory requirements
- Country-specific registration requirements
- Lack of appropriate safety/efficacy data
- Residue-related requirements
- GMP compliance
- Product claims and labelling
- Import documentation
- Pharmacovigilance/post-market surveillance

Regulatory Checklist for Veterinary Products

Before launching a veterinary product, companies should ask:

- ☒ What is the product category?
- ☒ Is it a drug, vaccine, biological, feed supplement, diagnostic or another category?
- ☒ Which authority regulates the product?
- ☒ Is a manufacturing/import licence required?
- ☒ Is the product considered a new drug?
- ☒ What safety and efficacy data are required?
- ☒ Are residue studies/MRL considerations applicable?
- ☒ Is a withdrawal period required?
- ☒ Does the manufacturing facility meet applicable GMP requirements?
- ☒ Is the proposed label compliant?

- ☑ Are advertising and product claims permissible?
- ☑ What post-marketing obligations apply?

The veterinary pharmaceutical sector requires a **specialized regulatory approach** because the ultimate impact of a veterinary product can extend beyond animal health to **food safety, public health and environmental protection**.

For companies planning to manufacture, import, distribute or market veterinary products, a **regulatory assessment at the product-development stage** can help identify the applicable authority, approval pathway, documentation requirements and potential compliance challenges before commercialisation.

“ A man is great not because he has not failed; a man is great because failure has not stopped him. ”
— Confucius



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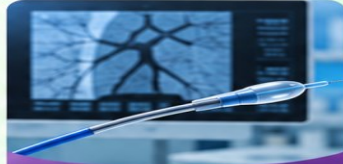
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Advancing Healthcare Together

Medical Device Registration in India

Medical devices in India are regulated by CDSCO under the Medical Devices Rules, 2017 (MDR 2017).



Key Points

- Medical devices are classified into **Class A, B, C and D** based on risk.
- **Class A:** Low risk
- **Class B:** Low–moderate risk
- **Class C:** Moderate–high risk
- **Class D:** High risk

Import of Medical Devices

Foreign manufacturers generally require an **Indian Authorized Agent** and must obtain an import licence:

MD-14 → MD-15

Manufacturing in India

- **Class A & B:** Regulated by the State Licensing Authority.
- **Class C & D:** Regulated by the Central Licensing Authority/CDSCO.

Major Documentation

- Product description and intended use
- Risk classification
- Technical specifications
- Labelling and IFU
- Essential Principles compliance
- Risk management documents
- Test/validation reports
- Clinical/performance data, where applicable
- Manufacturing and quality-system documents

Regulatory Process

Product Classification → Documentation → CDSCO Application → Regulatory Review → Approval/Licence → Commercialisation → Post-Market Compliance

Note: Medical devices in India are primarily subject to a **licensing framework**, rather than a simple registration-only system.

“ The real growth is when you start correcting yourself instead of blaming others.”

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) & State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) – Regulations in India

The **Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)** and **State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)** are the principal regulatory authorities responsible for prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution in India. CPCB was constituted in 1974 under the Water Act and was subsequently given functions under the Air Act.

1. Major Environmental Laws

The principal legislation applicable to industries and businesses includes:

Law / Regulation	Main Purpose
Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974	Control of water pollution and discharge of effluents
Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981	Control of air emissions and industrial pollution
Environment (Protection) Act, 1986	Umbrella legislation for environmental protection
Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Amendment Act, 2024	Amendments relating to water pollution regulation
Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016	Management of biomedical waste
Hazardous and Other Wastes Rules, 2016	Handling, storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste
Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016	Management of municipal/solid waste
Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016	Plastic waste and EPR requirements
E-Waste Management Rules, 2022	E-waste management and EPR
Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022	Battery waste and EPR
Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules	Management of C&D waste
Noise Pollution Rules, 2000	Regulation of noise levels

The Government has identified the Water Act, Air Act, Environment Protection Act and CAQM Act as key environmental protection laws, with various rules and regulations made under them.

2. Role of CPCB

CPCB functions at the **national level**. Its major responsibilities include:

- Formulating national pollution-control programmes
- Prescribing environmental and emission standards
- Coordinating the activities of SPCBs
- Providing technical guidance to SPCBs

- Monitoring air and water quality
- Conducting environmental research and investigations
- Developing technical guidelines and SOPs
- Monitoring implementation of various waste-management rules
- Issuing directions to industries and regulatory authorities
- Managing several **EPR and environmental compliance portals**

CPCB is essentially the **central technical and regulatory coordinating authority** for pollution control.

3. Role of State Pollution Control Boards

SPCBs operate primarily at the **State level** and are responsible for implementing pollution-control legislation within their respective States.

Their functions generally include:

- Granting **Consent to Establish (CTE)**
- Granting **Consent to Operate (CTO)**
- Inspection of industrial units
- Monitoring air emissions and wastewater discharge
- Monitoring hazardous and other wastes
- Taking action against non-compliant industries
- Issuing notices and directions
- Implementing CPCB standards and guidelines
- Granting/monitoring authorisations under applicable waste-management rules

Under the Air Act, State Boards have specific responsibilities for planning and executing programmes for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution.

4. Consent to Establish & Consent to Operate

One of the most important requirements for industries is obtaining pollution-control consent.

Consent to Establish – CTE

Normally required **before establishing or expanding an industrial activity** that falls within the consent regime.

Consent to Operate – CTO

Required before commencing production/operation and generally has to be renewed periodically. The exact procedure, validity, fees and requirements vary according to the State and industry category.

For example, Delhi's pollution-control framework classifies industries into **Red, Orange, Green and White categories**, with CTE/CTO requirements applicable to the relevant categories.

5. Red, Orange, Green & White Categories

Industries are generally classified according to their pollution potential.

Red Category

High pollution potential industries.

Orange Category

Moderate pollution potential.

Green Category

Lower pollution potential.

White Category

Minimal pollution potential; generally subject to simplified compliance/undertaking requirements.

The exact categorisation and applicable requirements should be checked against the latest CPCB/SPCB classification applicable to the particular activity.

6. Waste Management & EPR

CPCB/SPCB compliance is particularly important for companies dealing with:

- Pharmaceutical manufacturing
- Medical devices
- Hospitals
- Chemicals
- Cosmetics
- Food manufacturing
- Plastics
- Electrical/electronic products
- Batteries
- Packaging
- Hazardous materials

Depending on the business, the company may require **CPCB registration, SPCB authorisation, EPR registration, waste-management authorisation, CTE/CTO or other environmental approvals.**

For example, under the E-Waste framework, producers may have EPR obligations and registration requirements with CPCB.

7. CPCB vs SPCB – Simple Difference

CPCB	SPCB
Central-level authority	State-level authority
Works across India	Works within the respective State
Sets/co-ordinates national standards and programmes	Implements pollution-control requirements at State level
Provides technical guidance	Inspects and regulates industries
Coordinates SPCBs	Grants CTE/CTO and other State-level approvals
National monitoring and policy support	Local/state-level monitoring and enforcement

For a Regulatory Consultancy

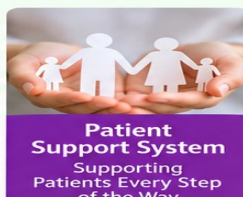
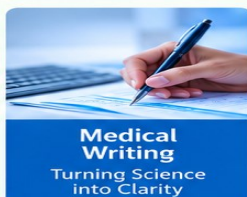
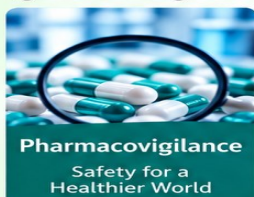
This is an important area for a **regulatory consultancy firm** because companies increasingly need assistance with:

Environmental Regulatory Assessment → CTE → CTO → Waste Authorisation → EPR Registration → Environmental Monitoring → Annual Returns → Renewal → Regulatory Inspection → Compliance Audit.

CPCB also maintains technical guidelines, environmental acts/rules and multiple EPR portals, making environmental regulatory compliance an increasingly specialised consultancy area.

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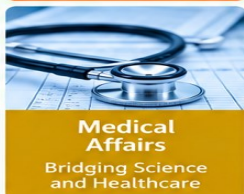
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*Across Borders.
For a Brighter Tomorrow.*

From Defending the Nation to Connecting the World

The Indian Naval Officer who helped Build the Technology Behind 4G, 5G and Wi-Fi. In the 1971 Indo-Pakistan War, the Indian Navy lost the warship INS Khukri to a torpedo attack by the Pakistani submarine PNS Hangor, The loss highlighted the need for better anti-submarine warfare and sonar capabilities. India faced difficulties in obtaining the most advanced technology from abroad. So, instead of depending entirely on foreign technology, the Indian Navy turned to one of its own officers and engineers to develop better sonar systems in India.



His name was Arogyaswami Paulraj. Born in Pollachi, Tamil Nadu, Paulraj joined the Indian Navy at the age of 15. The Navy recognised his exceptional academic ability and sent him to the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, where he eventually earned a PhD in electrical engineering. He served in the Indian Navy from 1965 to 1991. After the 1971 war, Paulraj became involved in the development and improvement of naval sonar technology. From 1972 to 1974, he led work on improving the Sonar 170B system. Then, from 1977 to 1983, he led the development of APSOH, an indigenous anti-submarine sonar system for the Indian Navy. APSOH subsequently became the fleet sonar of the Indian Navy.

This was a remarkable achievement. At a time when India had limited access to advanced defence technology, Paulraj and his colleagues demonstrated that sophisticated systems could be developed indigenously. But Paulraj's contribution to India did not stop with sonar. He went on to establish and lead major government research organisations in areas including artificial intelligence and robotics, advanced computing and military electronics. His work contributed to the development of India's indigenous scientific and technological capabilities. In 1991, after completing his career in the Indian government and Navy, Paulraj moved to the United States and joined Stanford University, where he later became a professor of electrical engineering. And there, he began work on an idea that would change wireless communication. While conducting wireless research, Paulraj noticed surprising results concerning the ability to separate signals travelling through different paths. He pursued the idea and developed what became known as MIMO — Multiple Input, Multiple Output technology. The principle is remarkably simple to describe. Instead of relying on a single antenna to transmit and another to receive a signal, MIMO uses multiple antennas at the transmitting and receiving ends. This allows multiple streams of data to be transmitted simultaneously, dramatically increasing wireless capacity and data rates.

Today, MIMO is at the core of 4G and 5G mobile networks and high-speed Wi-Fi. Stanford describes Paulraj's work as laying the foundation for today's ubiquitous 4G/5G networks and high-speed Wi-Fi. Paulraj did not stop at inventing the technology. He helped commercialise it. In 1998, he founded Iospan Wireless, which pioneered MIMO-based wireless technology and was acquired by Intel in 2004. He later co-founded Beceem Communications, a company that became a major player in WiMAX semiconductor technology and was acquired by Broadcom in 2010. His work has resulted in more than 80 U.S. patents, according to his current Stanford biography, and he has published more than 400 research papers. His achievements have been recognised around the world. Among his many honours are the Marconi Prize, the IEEE Alexander Graham Bell Medal, the IET Faraday Medal, the Royal Academy of Engineering Prince Philip Medal, and induction into the U.S. National Inventors Hall of Fame. In India, he was awarded the Padma Bhushan, one of the country's highest civilian honours.

Think about that journey. A young boy from Pollachi joined the Indian Navy. A naval officer helped India develop its own advanced sonar technology. A scientist helped establish major national research centres. And a researcher at Stanford developed and advanced a wireless technology that became fundamental to modern mobile communications and Wi-Fi.

Today, when you connect your phone to 4G or 5G, or use Wi-Fi at home, you are using technology built on principles to which Professor Arogyaswami Paulraj made a pioneering contribution. His story is more than a story about technology. It is a story about Indian scientific talent, perseverance, **indigenous innovation and the power of solving a difficult problem instead of accepting technological dependence.** And perhaps the most remarkable part is this:

A technology that began with a challenge faced by the Indian Navy eventually became part of the infrastructure connecting billions of people around the world. Professor Arogyaswami Paulraj may not be a household name in India. But his contribution to the connected world is difficult to ignore.

“
**Knowing your own
minus points
is the biggest
plus point
in life.**
”

Quiz on BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) -Answers in the subsequent pages

1. What is an IS number?
 2. What is a QCO?
 3. What is product testing in BIS certification?
 4. What is a BIS-recognized laboratory?
 5. What is a Certificate of Analysis (COA)?
 6. What is Scheme-I under BIS?
 7. What is Scheme-II under BIS?
 8. What is CRS?
 9. What is FMCS?
 10. What is surveillance inspection?
 - 11.
-

Moments of Insight

Small Steps, Big Results

Great achievements rarely happen overnight. They are built through small steps taken with patience, discipline, and determination. Every task completed well, every challenge faced positively, and every lesson learned adds another brick to the foundation of success.

Progress may be slow, but consistency makes it unstoppable.

What we do every day ultimately defines where we reach tomorrow.



Mr. Rajagopal visited Malaysia along with officials from the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) to provide FMCS audit support for Exone Engineering. His participation contributed to the successful execution of the factory audit and reinforced our organization's commitment to regulatory excellence and international quality standards.

The Little Lamp

Even a small light can make a big difference

*Small
Actions
Brighter
Tomorrows*

In a small town, there was an old lighthouse standing on the edge of the sea. Every night, its powerful light guided ships safely through the darkness.

A young man named Ravi worked there as an assistant.

One stormy night, the sea became extremely rough. The wind was howling, rain was falling heavily, and visibility was almost zero.

Ravi noticed that the lighthouse lamp was not working properly.

He immediately informed the lighthouse keeper.

"We need to repair it before the next ship approaches," the keeper said.

They tried to fix the main lamp, but the storm had damaged an important part. There was no replacement available.

Ravi became worried.

"What shall we do now?" he asked.



The keeper pointed towards a small oil lamp on the table.

"We still have this," he said.

"But that little lamp cannot light the whole sea," Ravi replied.

"No," said the keeper, "but it doesn't have to light the whole sea. It only needs to shine far enough for someone to find the way."

They placed the small lamp near the lighthouse window.

Its light was weak compared with the powerful lighthouse beam, but it was visible through the darkness.

A ship approaching the shore saw the small light and changed its course.

The ship passed safely.

The next morning, the storm had disappeared.

Ravi looked at the little lamp and understood an important lesson.

We often underestimate the value of small efforts because we compare them with big achievements.

A small idea can solve a big problem. A small act of kindness can change someone's day. A small improvement can transform a process. A small contribution from one employee can help an entire team succeed.

Nobody can do everything. But everyone can do something.

In an organisation, success is rarely created by one giant effort. It is built through hundreds of small actions—people sharing ideas, helping colleagues, solving problems, taking responsibility and refusing to give up.



The Lesson

Never think your contribution is too small to matter.

You may not be able to light the entire world,

but your little light may be exactly what someone needs to find the way.



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Attitude Makes the Difference

Success is not always about having the best resources, the easiest path, or the perfect circumstances. Often, it is about choosing the right attitude when things do not go as planned.

A positive attitude helps us see opportunities in challenges, solutions in problems, and lessons in failures.

We may not control every situation, but we can always control how we respond.

The right attitude today can create a better tomorrow.

“ It is the possibility of having a dream come true that makes life interesting. ”

— Paulo Coelho



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Elete Biotech Pvt. Ltd. engaged in manufacturing a variety of products for medical & healthcare industry. We are a dependable manufacturer, exporter, and supplier (wholesaler) of bandages & dressings, medical kits, medical personal safety products, disinfectant liquid, nephrology products, infrared thermometer, blood pressure monitor, urology products, orthopaedic suction set, tracheostomy tube, dialyzer reprocessing system, glucometer, and more.



Bandages & Dressings



Medical Kits



Personal Safety Products



Disinfectant Liquid



**Nephrotron Promax
Dialyzer Reprocessing System**



Infrared Thermometer



Blood Pressure Monitor



Urology Products



Tracheostomy Tube



Reliable Manufacturing



Consistent Quality



Wide Product Range



Serving Healthcare Worldwide



B-3, Sector-6 Noida,
Uttar Pradesh, India - 201301



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info@eletebiotech.com

PEOPLE | PRODUCTS | HEALTHIER TOMORROWS

Min of Health & Family Welfare/CDSCO Regulatory Updates



CDSCO issued a public notice on Public Health alert against the use of unauthorised Cosmetics Products on 14th September 2026.

CDSCO issued a public notice on Drug Regulatory and Law Enforcement Agencies Intensify Coordinated Action Against Illegal Manufacture and Distribution of Misbranded Drugs on 5th September 2026.



ACCREDITED LOGISTICS PVT. LTD.
CONNECTING PEOPLE GLOBALLY

PEOPLE
PRODUCTS
POSSIBILITIES
WORLDWIDE

DIGITAL & TRUSTED TRANSPORT LOGISTICS COMPANY

Our global logistics expertise, advanced supply chain technology & customized logistics solutions will help you analyze, develop and implement successful supply chain management strategies from end-to-end.



On-Time Delivery Rate Improvement
Optimizing transportation operations to ensure reliable and timely deliveries.



Fleet Expansion and Modernization
Building a stronger, more efficient and future-ready transportation fleet.



Advanced Technology Integration
Leveraging modern technology to enhance visibility, efficiency and supply chain performance.



GLOBAL REACH LOCAL COMMITMENT

SEA FREIGHT
AIR FREIGHT
ROAD TRANSPORT
SUPPLY CHAIN SOLUTIONS
CUSTOMIZED LOGISTICS

Moving Businesses Forward. Delivering with Confidence.



RELIABLE SERVICES



TECHNOLOGY-DRIVEN



CUSTOMER-FOCUSED



END-TO-END SOLUTIONS

Delivering a Smarter Tomorrow.



B-3, Ground Floor, Sector-6,
NOIDA, UTTAR PRADESH, 201301



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SAFE ROUTES
STRONGER BUSINESSES
BRIGHTER FUTURES

Answers for the Quiz on BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards).

- 1. A unique identification number assigned to an Indian Standard.**
 - 2. Quality Control Order.**
 - 3. Testing to verify compliance with the applicable Indian Standard.**
 - 4. A laboratory recognized by BIS for specified testing.**
 - 5. A document showing product test results against specifications.**
 - 6. Product Certification Scheme using the Standard Mark.**
 - 7. Registration Scheme for specified products.**
 - 8. Compulsory Registration Scheme.**
 - 9. Foreign Manufacturers Certification Scheme.**
 - 10. Periodic assessment to verify continued compliance.**
-

THANK YOU FOR READING

Please connect any exceptional achievements, new initiatives , specific information related to ACPL Group of companies or any other individual contributions like Poems, Stories ,Jokes etc to hr@acplgroupindia.co.in for incorporating the same in the upcoming editions of ACPL times.

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