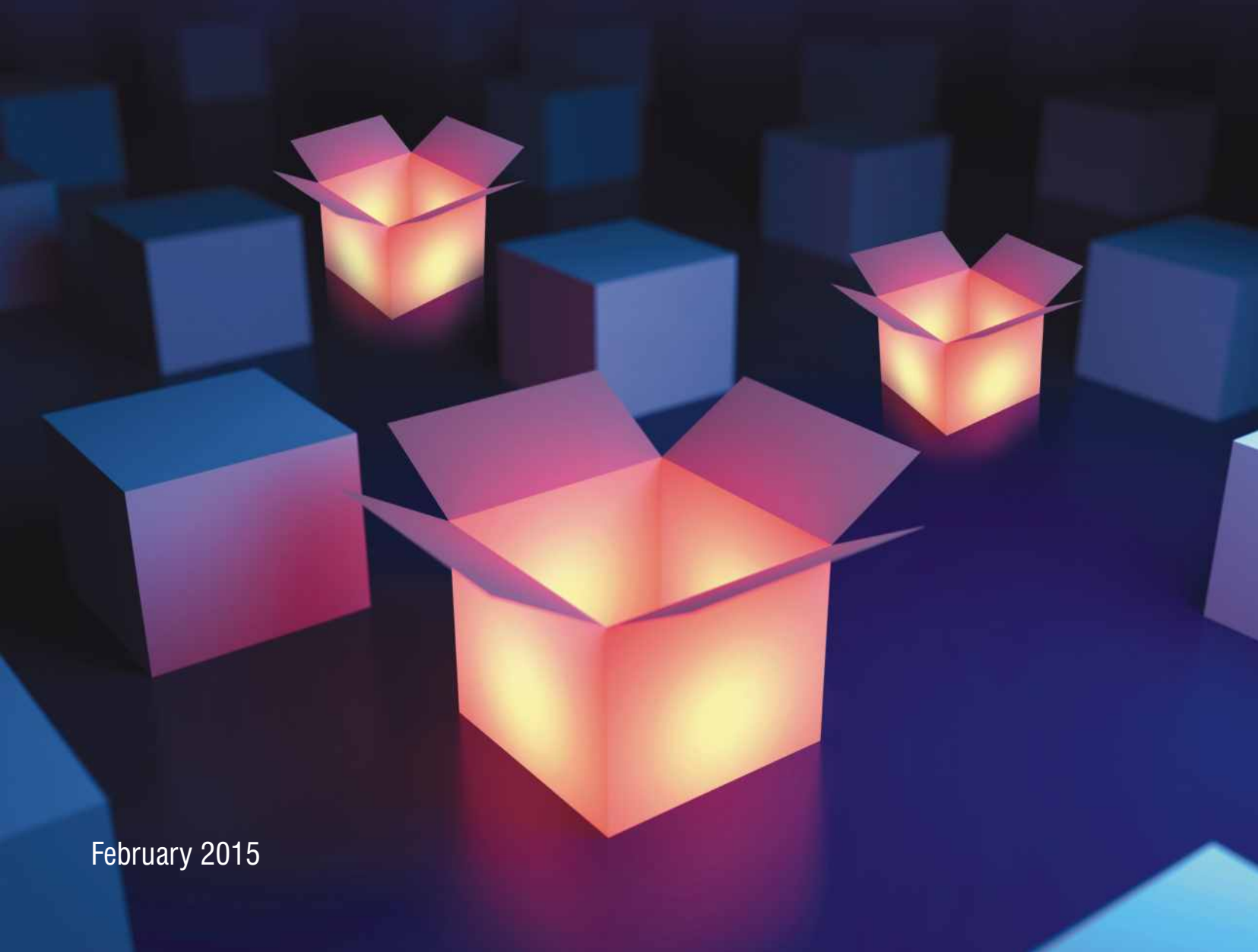




FICCI-Intel Project on

Ease of Doing Business

Dealing with Process Inefficiencies/Bottlenecks



February 2015

Project Sponsors

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All case study instances included in this report have been reconstructed based on information provided by investor company representatives. The investor companies were identified through cases sourced from Invest India and Intel.

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Foreword

As India geared up for the 16th Lok Sabha elections in early 2014, the mood in the country was gloomy. GDP growth had plummeted to 5.6%, inflation was up 8.5%, and there was an overall feeling of despondency. The rupee was in a free fall and the country no longer was perceived as an attractive investment destination. Country competitiveness was slipping down, and there was all round talk about business sentiment in India hitting a new low. India's low rank in the World Bank Group's Ease of Doing Business Reports made matters worse. While this situation was attributed to a combination of multiple factors, the business regulatory environment in the country seemed to be a major contributor.

As the country's apex industry association, FICCI has been working on various initiatives for improving the business regulatory environment ranging from advocacy for policy reform to strengthening implementation mechanisms and removing process inefficiencies. FICCI's 'Empowering India' program was initiated in 2012 and best practices related to business clearances across different States were analyzed and disseminated to State governments.

In continuation of this work, FICCI has launched a program under which specific issues related to process are identified and taken up with concerned government agencies. Intel has played a pioneering role in getting this program off the ground by jointly sponsoring a project on documenting instances of foreign investment inflows getting held up and reaching out to relevant stakeholders for initiating process improvements. This report provides an overview of the issues identified; process maps developed, and process improvement activities underway.

After the new central government took over the country's reins, several initiatives were taken to improve ease of doing business in the country. Many of these are in sync with the FICCI-Intel project which reiterates the relevance of this project. In this sense, one purpose of the FICCI-Intel project has been fulfilled. The government's attention is focused on ease of doing business in the country and very specific measures have been taken to improve India's ranking on global indices on ease of doing business.

However, of late there have been many reports showing that despite several measures being taken by the government, impact on the ground is yet to be seen. To address this issue, the government would do well to take a cue from the FICCI-Intel project which is based on the double-loop principle of not only applying fixes to prevent repeat problems, but also improving processes to prevent similar and related problems. This will show quick and more visible impacts on the ground.

Dr. A. Didar Singh
Secretary General
FICCI



Foreword

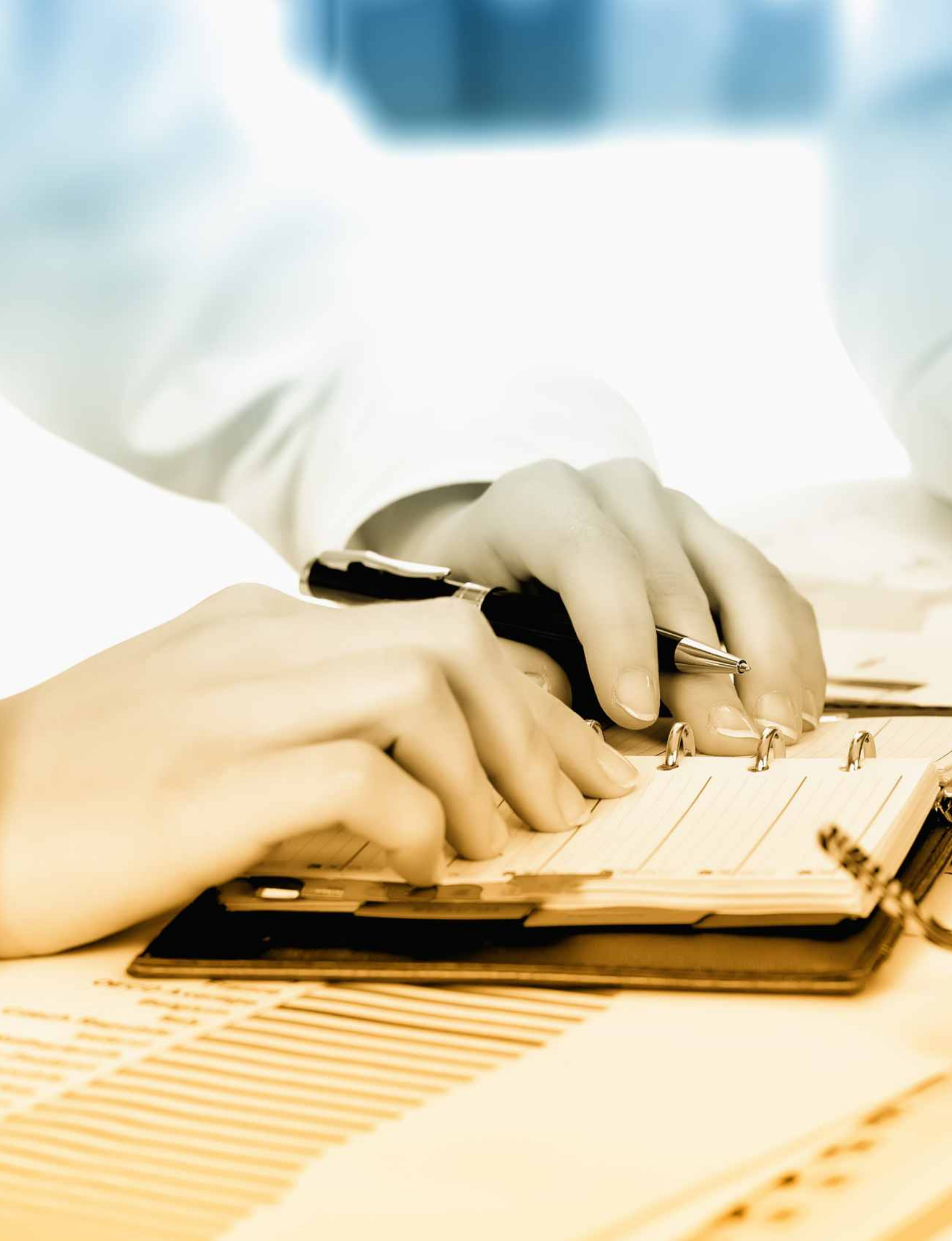
Intel is committed towards contributing to India's growth and competitiveness. Ease of Doing Business is a key imperative for the country to accelerate its pace of growth and make India an investment destination of choice. In view of this, it is absolutely critical for India to identify key deterrents in the existing framework that need to be addressed with the goal of boosting India's position as a business-friendly destination.

Intel and FICCI collaborated on this common goal and jointly initiated a project to identify process inefficiencies & bottlenecks slowing down the flow of foreign investments into India and come up with a proposal to work with relevant partners to close these gaps. The report is now ready with key findings and action plan. We hope this work will provide further insights to the government's ongoing efforts to improve 'Ease of Doing Business' in India.

The next phase of the project will involve identification of the stakeholders that will execute to the suggestions identified in the report.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "K. M. Srinivasan".

Kumud Srinivasan
President
Intel India



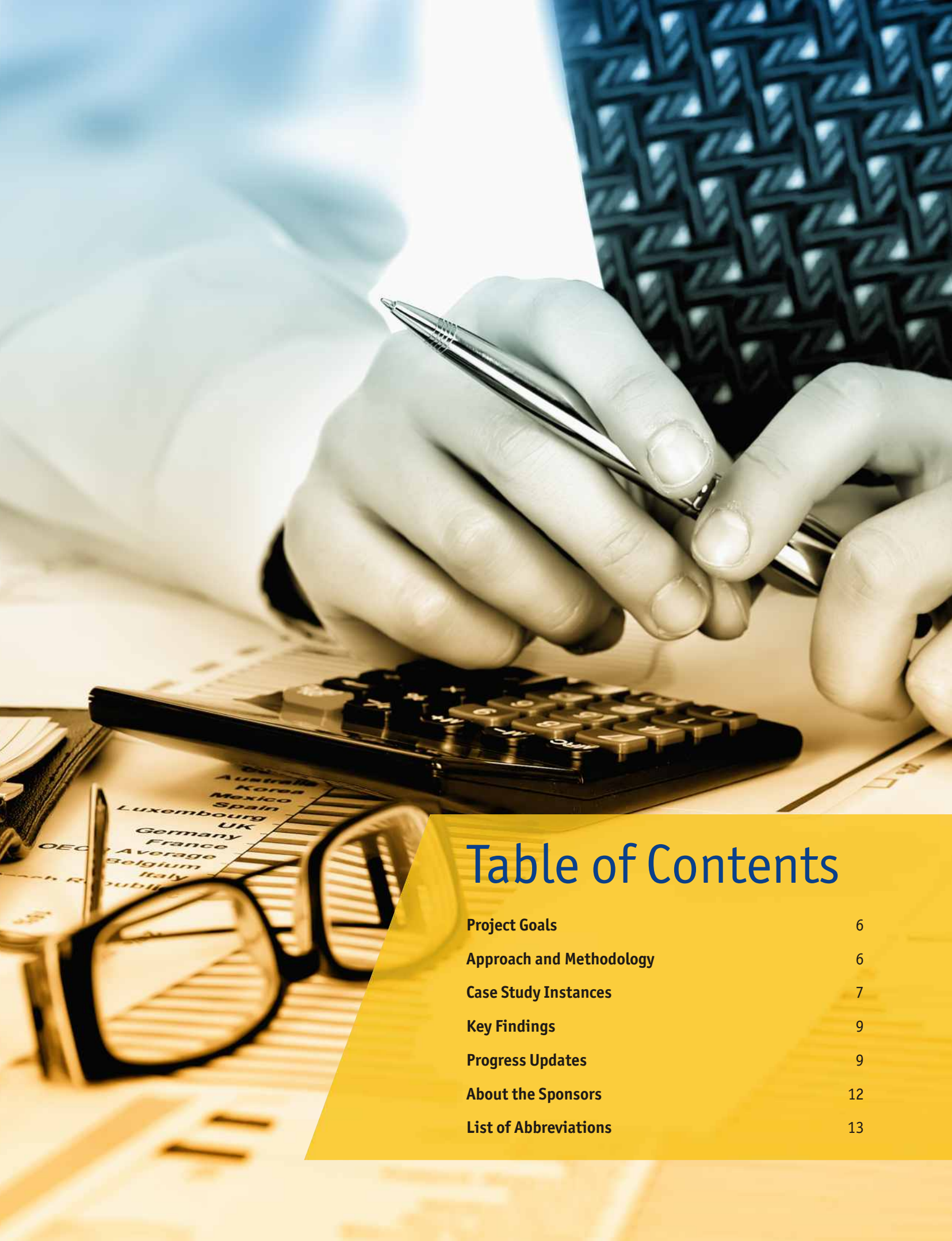


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Project Goals

In May 2014, FICCI and Intel launched an initiative for enhancing ease of doing business in the country by addressing process inefficiencies/ bottlenecks that slow down foreign investment flows into India. The first project under this initiative aimed at analyzing issues and challenges that had adversely impacted specific foreign investment cases and then work with implementation agencies to address process gaps. Accordingly, the project comprises two distinct sets of activities: Identification of issues/challenges arising out of process quality gaps and outreach to relevant stakeholders; and Collaborative work with stakeholders to address the gaps.

During the initial discussions, the issue of improvement in India's ranking on indices related to 'Ease of doing Business' came up as a major goal towards which this project should be geared. According to the World Bank report on 'Ease of doing Business 2014', India was ranked 140 out of 189 countries assessed. While the World Bank ranking has been questioned by the Department of Industrial Policy and Planning, Government of India, it is still seen as influencing international business sentiment. A quick analysis of the methodology used by the World Bank for calculating country ranking showed that the ranking was based only on data collected from Mumbai, and most parameter values would not improve even if significant process improvements benefiting investors are carried out. Therefore, while the overall goal of the FICCI-Intel initiative is to improve India's ranking on ease of doing business, quantifiable targets for improvement in the ranking were not taken up under this particular project. However, since improvement in India's ranking is an extremely relevant goal, it was agreed that an analysis of World Bank ranking methodology would be done to determine linkages for this project and additional tracks that could influence the ranking will be identified and examined to determine feasibility of additional projects along those tracks.

This project aims to address implementation issues within existing policy frameworks. It follows the 'deductive' approach of deriving issues to be taken up from a fact-base built on the basis of specific cases of foreign investment in India sourced from FICCI's Invest India forum and Intel. Recommendations under this project have been drawn from patterns emerging out of specific instances and collaborative work is being undertaken to implement the recommendations. Quantitative targets for this project were set in terms of number of specific instances taken up for deriving patterns and number of partner/associate agreements for collaborative work going forward.

Approach and Methodology

This project adopted a deductive approach of deriving issues to be taken up from a fact-base built on the basis of specific cases of foreign investment in India sourced from industry interactions. Activities taken up during the project are:

Documentation of specific cases

Data was collected from various documents/emails pertaining to problems that had come up in specific cases followed by consultative interviews with investor company's authorized representatives. The data was organized in the form of case study instances.

Shortlisting of instances for further analysis

Shortlisting was done on the basis of two parameters namely, relevance of issue from a process improvement perspective and adequacy of available information for further analysis. 19 out of 23 instances were shortlisted.

Content analysis and process mapping: Common issues attributable to process inefficiencies/bottlenecks were identified and clustered. For each cluster, mapping of the AS-IS and TO-BE processes was done in collaboration with relevant stakeholders/agencies.

Collaborative action

Outreach and collaborative work has been initiated with relevant stakeholders/agencies to address the issues and move forward with implementation of TO-BE processes.

Case Study Instances

1. Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation (MMDR) Act provides the following timelines for processing RP, PL, and ML applications with some conditions: RP – 3 months, PL – 4 months, ML – 3 months. In one of the cases under study, two years had passed without PL being granted and there was no clear communication of reasons for delay to the investor
2. PL is granted for a maximum area of 25 sq km and ML for 10 sq km as per the MMDR Act. To get ML the company needs individual approvals from local establishments within the PL 25 sq km area. When the company asks for a PL for which it needs to operate within a 10 sq km area, the logic of asking for individual approvals from local establishments within the PL 25 sq km area is not clear
3. New notification related to RP, PL, and ML released in 2013 were applied with retrospective effect resulting in additional delays in respect of application filed before the notification which should have been cleared before the notification was issued.
4. ML applications pass through at least 126 tables - 41 at the State Directorate and Revenue authorities, 18 at the State Mines Secretariat and 33 at the Central Ministry of Mines including GSI
5. As nature of manufacturing falls under Category A, the clearance is given by MoEF after site visit. In this particular case, the inspection was conducted after one year of filing the application. No information about any timelines for conducting a site visit was available to the investor.
6. During a site visit, violation of a nature which provides for closure of the unit within one month was raised due to the existence of a particular machine within the premises which was not part of the application. The section under which violation of this nature can be raised clearly states that violation can only be raised on the specific reason for which clearance is sought and not for any other reason. In this case, clearance was sought on capacity expansion with which that particular machine had no connection.

7. Process for hearing the company's point of view on the violation is not transparent. In this case, investor has reported that Ministry officials verbally agreed that the violation is not correct but there was no provision under which they could intervene. It was only after sustained follow-up by the investor that the committee constituted to validate/redress such violations called the company to hear them.
8. In the case of manufactured products of certain category, certification is required to be granted by the Bureau of Indian Standards. The main component of a particular product is manufactured outside India, additional component manufacturing and final assembly is being done in India. As the manufacturing location of main component was outside India, certification by BIS was held up because there was no precedent or process for handling such cases. After intervention by Invest India, the decision to grant certification was taken six months after the application was filed.
9. Foreign investor was unable to find out detail of documents required for 'Incorporation' and 'Consent to Operate'. The Indian Embassy in the concerned country did not provide the investor with any clear cut information or further references on where to find information on how to start a business in India
10. A specific company name under which investor applied for incorporation was rejected by MCA without assigning any reason.
11. Investor which is a private limited company has faced difficulty in its interactions with agency enforcing the Shops and Establishments Act, and does not understand the logic of why registration under this Act is required for a private limited company.
12. A case of heavy service tax amount refund has been pending for nearly two years. All the required documents were submitted at the time of filing an application for service tax refund, new documents were called for when the application moved from desk to desk in CBEC. Each desk officer has interpreted the application as per personal understanding and has asked the investor for additional documents which were not asked for either at the time of filing the application or by the desk officer processing the application at an earlier stage
13. Application for service tax refund is rejected without giving reasons for rejection.
14. Investor paid full amount for land allocated by the State government, but State government could not acquire the land due to farmer agitation. Investor found out about this issue after repeated follow up for possession certificate.
15. Alternative piece of land was allocated to the investor three years after the entire money had been paid in full. There was no information provided from the State government's side without persistent follow up.
16. Five months after the allocation of alternative piece of land, the investor was still following up with the State government for possession certificate.

17. Investor's money has remained blocked with the State government for over three years without any interest in the interim.
18. Taking industry requirements into account special provisions under Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, and specific circulars issued from time to time, import of used products has been permitted for export promotion purposes. These imports are required for specific projects under export promotion schemes, and their movement in and out of the warehouse is tracked. On the basis of Circular No. 27-2011, Customs insist for importers of used computers to produce permission to import used computers from Ministry of Environment and Forests. On account of delays in clearance from the Ministry, the imports are held up in customs warehouse defeating the purpose of provisions under export promotion.

Key Findings

A total of 19 cases of foreign investment were shortlisted for further analysis. Top three issues linked with process inefficiencies/bottlenecks are summarized below.

Delay in Clearances

Significant number of cases related to service delays even in cases where regulations have prescribed timelines, e.g. for Mining Clearance, Environmental Clearance, Tax Refund, and Land Possession/Allotment. Common reasons for delay in providing services lack of clarity on the documents required at each stage of the process, lack of transparency and investor awareness about the service delivery process, lack of mechanism to track application status at various stages of the process. An interesting observation in this regard was that various clearances and permissions were not even perceived as 'services' by the government to investors.

Manual processing of applications

Even in this day and age, a large part of the processing was still being done manually. Given that these cases pertained to foreign investment, which implies that applicants have easy access to online platforms and will be willing to bear additional costs for process efficiency using the power of technology, there is no reason for any further delay in bringing these services online. In fact the reality is that even complete information about the application process is not available online. Online service delivery in respect of certain clearances has picked up some steam in the recent past, but there is still a long, long way to go.

Lack of integrated investor facilitation services

There are no common sources of information providing the complete range of information right from incorporation to consent to operate. Even the Indian embassies and consulates abroad do not follow standard, benchmarked processes for providing information to investors. At best information available online is scattered over a plethora of government websites which are by no means easy to navigate. Formal investment facilitation channels do exist but are not well-publicized as a result of which many investors do not use their services. Furthermore, investors interested in finding out the logic behind specific regulations and compliance requirements had no authentic source from which to get this information.

Progress Updates

Time-bound Clearances

As mentioned earlier reasons for delay in providing services are manifold. If the issue is to be tackled by removing the root causes rather than just applying some fixes, government needs to institutionalize a culture of time-bound service delivery and issue of business clearances, permissions, licenses etc. are deemed to be services and not favours granted. FICCI has taken up this issue by leveraging recent legislation in the country on guarantee of public services to be delivered in a given time frame.



As per information currently available in public domain, 19 Indian States have passed Acts to implement this approach.

Right to Public Services Acts guarantee time bound delivery of services for certain listed public services rendered by government departments to citizens, and provides mechanism for penalizing the errant public servant who is responsible for delay in providing the service stipulated under the statute. These Public Service Guarantee Acts strengthen the ideas of Citizen Charter by making citizens' right to public service within a stipulated time legally binding, failing which the concerned officials has to face certain consequences.

Although the legislative framework for these Acts has been established, coverage of services and seriousness of implementation varies across States. While most services covered under these legislations are focused on individuals, FICCI has taken the view that the coverage should be extended to routine business and investor services also, including especially the MSMEs; and implementation of the Acts should be taken very seriously. In this way, the existing legislative framework can be utilized to bring about far reaching changes on the ground.

FICCI is engaged with Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Government of India which is the nodal agency for ushering in and supporting administrative reforms to build capacity of government officials in delivering services as per the norms of such legislations. FICCI and Quality Council of India have signed a MoU to work with State Governments on initiatives relating to improvement in the quality and timely delivery of government services to citizens with special focus on the Right to Public Service Guarantee legislations enacted by that state and to add more investor services under the ambit of such legislations.

Online service delivery

For this finding the most obvious recommendation is Availability of online service delivery, but this is easier said than done as is widely known due to limited number of successes in various e Governance projects. Before putting services online process rationalization needs to be in place and an exhaustive process workflow is required to start using technology as a medium to render services online.

FICCI started work with Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India to rationalize the processes for Environmental and

Mining clearances within the existing policy framework. Inputs and feedback was taken from the concerned ministries and affected industries to streamline the process and make it transparent so that transition from manual to online is smooth. Detailed process maps have been made for these clearances and they are in the process of being approved by the government. Once these clearances are available online the next step will be to track and monitor progress to ensure that this automation is delivering the desired results by speeding up the workflow. It must be noted that currently the intent is to automate the front end only as back end automation will take more time and have its own set of challenges.

Project Monitoring Group under Cabinet Secretariat has also started the process of getting states to migrate their industrial/investor clearances online. Workshops were conducted in FICCI for states to share their best practices on specific aspects of industrial clearances so that these could be replicated by other state governments. The assumption was that one or the other state government will be handling specific aspects of industrial clearances in an exemplary manner, which can be explored and taken up by other state governments to broad base the example. Identification of these examples has been completed thus far with implementation status varying across states.



Investor Facilitation

Most countries globally have set up investment promotion intermediaries (IPIs) to provide information on business environment and opportunities for potential investment. Providing relevant, accurate and timely information on business and investment conditions to potential investors is a crucial component of IPI activities in all economies. This reduces risk perceptions and transaction costs of investment projects.

To provide consistent and reliable information to investors to be able to meet regulatory requirements, IPIs performance with respect to following standardized operating processes/procedures plays an important role.

A key activity to address this issue is to *broadcast existence of these IPI's and evolve mechanisms to consistently improve their functioning*. For example, Invest India is one such IPI but limited number of foreign investors approached them. With the launch of the 'Make in India' initiative an Investor Facilitation Cell (IFC) was set up as a part of Invest India to provide information and handholding support for potential domestic and foreign investors. As the initiative was on a very large scale the broadcast was disseminated throughout the country and globally with the result that in the initial few weeks, the IFC was practically flooded with requests.

Given that the IFC has been in operation for the past 5 months and has a certain amount of maturity and experience in providing facilitation services, the next step is to undertake standardization of processes and implement standard operating procedures. Furthermore, information-sharing to benefit potential investors can be done online through the Make in India portal.





About the Sponsors

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

Established in 1927, FICCI is the largest and oldest apex business organisation in India. Its history is closely interwoven with India's struggle for independence, its industrialization, and its emergence as one of the most rapidly growing global economies.

A non-government, not-for-profit organisation, FICCI is the voice of India's business and industry. From influencing policy to encouraging debate, engaging with policy makers and civil society, FICCI articulates the views and concerns of industry. It serves its members from the Indian private and public corporate sectors and multinational companies, drawing its strength from diverse regional chambers of commerce and industry across states, reaching out to over 2,50,000 companies.

FICCI provides a platform for networking and consensus building within and across sectors and is the first port of call for Indian industry, policy makers and the international business community.

About Intel

Intel (NASDAQ: INTC) is a world leader in computing innovation. The company designs and builds the essential technologies that serve as the foundation for the world's computing devices. As a leader in corporate responsibility and sustainability, Intel also manufactures the world's first commercially-available "conflict-free" microprocessors. Additional information about Intel is available at newsroom.intel.com and blogs.intel.com, and about Intel's conflict-free efforts at conflictfree.intel.com.

List of Abbreviations

| | |
|----------|--|
| BIS | Bureau of Indian Standards |
| CBEC | Central Board of Excise and Customs |
| CEO | Chief Executive Officer |
| FICCI | Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry |
| FQF | FICCI Quality Forum |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GSI | Geological Survey of India |
| IFC | Investor Facilitation Cell |
| IPIs | Investment Promotion Intermediaries |
| MCA | Ministry of Corporate Affairs |
| ML | Mining Lease |
| MMDR Act | Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act |
| MoEF | Ministry of Environment and Forests |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MSMEs | Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises |
| PL | Prospecting License |
| RP | Reconnaissance Permits |



no further information for the purpose of this report. The data is based on the information provided by the client and is subject to change without notice. The information is provided for informational purposes only and should not be used as a basis for investment decisions. The information is not intended to provide any financial advice or recommendations. The information is provided as a service to the client and is not a guarantee of performance. The information is provided as a service to the client and is not a guarantee of performance.





Annexure Case Studies



Case Study 1

Issue: Delay in Reconnaissance Permit (RP), Prospecting License (PL), Mining Lease (ML)

Key Points:

- Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation (MMDR) Act timelines are given for processing RP, PL, and ML applications. These timelines were not followed in this case. Timelines: RP – 3 months, PL – 4 months, ML – 3 months (conditions apply). In the cases under study, two years had elapsed – main reason State.
- PL is granted for a maximum area of 25 sq km and ML for 10 sq km as per the MMDR Act. To get ML the company needs individual approvals from local establishments within the PL 25 sq km area
- Applications were held up during the RP, PL, and ML process. Meanwhile new notifications were released by either the Centre or State and were applied with retrospective effect covering even the application filed before the notification
- ML applications pass through at least 126 tables (=officials) - 41 at the State Directorate and Revenue authorities, 18 at the State Mines Secretariat and 33 at the Central Ministry of Mines including GSI

Case Study 2

Issue: Organization faced issues in getting timely environmental clearance for its application on capacity expansion in pulp manufacturing from Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)

Specific Process inefficiencies:

- As nature of manufacturing falls under Category A, the clearance is given by MoEF (Centre) after site visit. As per the interviewee they were not aware about whether there were any timelines defined with MoEF for conducting a site visit and in this case it happened after a year
- Officer conducting the site visit raised a violation on there being a paper cutter machine within the premises which was not part of the application. Section under which violation raised clearly states that violation of this nature can only be raised on the specific reason for which clearance is sought and not for any other reason and the clearance was sought on capacity expansion of pulp manufacturing (Note: Under this specific violation the CS can close the unit within a month of it being raised)
- Process for presenting the company's point of view on the violation is not transparent. In this case MoEFCC verbally agreed that the violation is not correct but was unable to intervene. The committee constituted to validate/redress such violations called the company after sustained follow-up

Case Study 3

Issue: Organization faced delay in getting ISI certification from Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) for its product (helmet)

Specific Process inefficiencies:

- The main component of the Helmet was made outside India, internal component and assembly was happening in India. As per the interviewee BIS had no precedence in this case as the situation had not been encountered earlier and was not covered under their rules and regulations. It took 6 months for BIS to decide to give the certification after intervention

Case Study 4

Issue: Organization faced issues with registering their company name. The issue for which Invest India was approached was due to software (MCA 21) during the time of vendor change. Some of the process inefficiencies pointed by the interviewee pertain to starting a business in India

Specific Process inefficiencies:

- No single source from where a foreign investor can find out what documents are required for submission for Incorporation and Consent to Operate. The interviewee approached the Indian Embassy and was not provided with any clear cut information on how to start a business in India
- As per the interviewee there seemed no logical reasoning for rejecting a specific company name (Note: Change may be required within the code of MCA 21)
- It makes no sense as per the interviewee for a Pvt Ltd company to also register under the 'Shops and Establishments Act' as due to this the company has been facing harassment from the agency enforcing the Act

Case Study 5

Issue: Organization files application for service tax refund on quarterly basis as per the prescribed rules and regulations of Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) and providing the necessary documents asked for at the time of filing the application. In each instance there has been rejection and delay in providing the service tax refund on arbitrary grounds

Specific Process inefficiencies:

- There are no timelines defined by CBEC for providing service tax refund
- Even after submitting all the required documents at the time of filing the application, new sets of documents are asked when the application moves from one desk(officer) to another in CBEC
- Each desk(officer) within the CBEC interprets the application as per their own understanding and comes back to the organization for providing another set of documents which were neither asked for at the time of filing the application nor by the previous desk (officer)
- Applications of service tax refunds get rejected on arbitrary grounds as the process is not transparent

Case Study 6

Issue: Organization was not able to get the land possession/allotment certificate despite getting the project approval and paying the full amount for the land from Karnataka State Government.

Specific Process inefficiencies:

- Main issue was of Land acquisition as the State Govt. after offering land had to retract and provide another piece of land due to farmer agitation, the organization had paid for the land in full which was allocated 3 years back and after following up repeatedly for possession certificate they came to know of the issue
- It took 3 years for the State Govt. to come back to the organization with another piece of land for which they had paid and during the interim there was no effort made by the State Govt. to keep the organization updated on the current developments
- Even after providing alternate land which was in Feb 14 the organizations is still waiting for the possession certificate from the State Govt. July 14
- No process in the State Govt. to provide interest on the money that had been submitted by the Organization for land acquisition as the land was given after 3 years

Case Study 7

Issue: Organization faces issue while importing “second hand/Used capital good” due to Customs Circular No. 27-2011 dated 4th July 2011. The circular states that certain items can only be imported (items at B1110 of the said Schedule III) with permission from MoEF. The entry includes electrical and electronic assemblies (including printed circuit board electronic components and wires) destined for direct re-use and not for recycling or final disposal

Specific Process inefficiencies:

- Customs authorities on the basis of Circular No. 27-2011 are insisting the importers to produce permission/authorization/license form Ministry of Environment and Forests. (MOEF) by referring to para 3 of the circular contending that, these imports fall under the category of waste and requires MOEF clearance. By holding these imports in customs warehouse till such time MOEF gives the clearance impacts the through put time of the project deliverables and increase in the overall operations cost of the STPI units
- These Second hand/ Used assets required in specific projects undertaken under export promotion schemes, do not undergo any further processing thus leaving no scope for e-waste dumping. Further, these used equipment's are not imported for trading or disposal purposes. The movement of these goods in and out of the bonded warehouse is tracked by the authorities and accountability maintained. Moreover the authorities having understood the industry requirements have made special provisions under Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, and specific circulars issued from time to time, allowing import of Used/ Second hand goods for use in the activities performed under export promotion schemes for STPI units
- Implementing agency is CBEC but the issue needs to be taken up with MoEF where they need to remove the ambiguity in the circular by explicitly stating which goods require their clearance

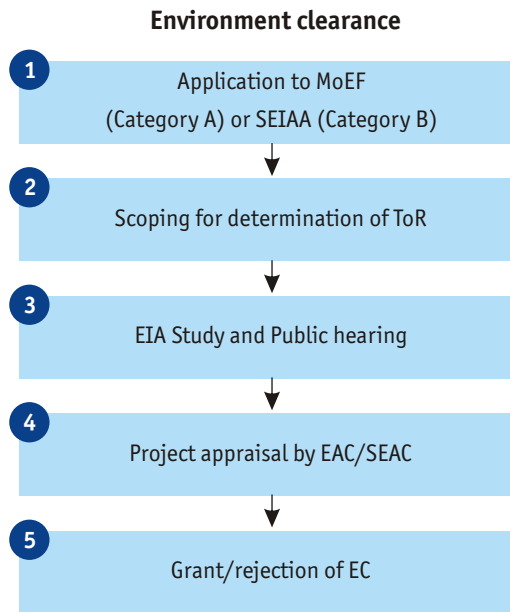




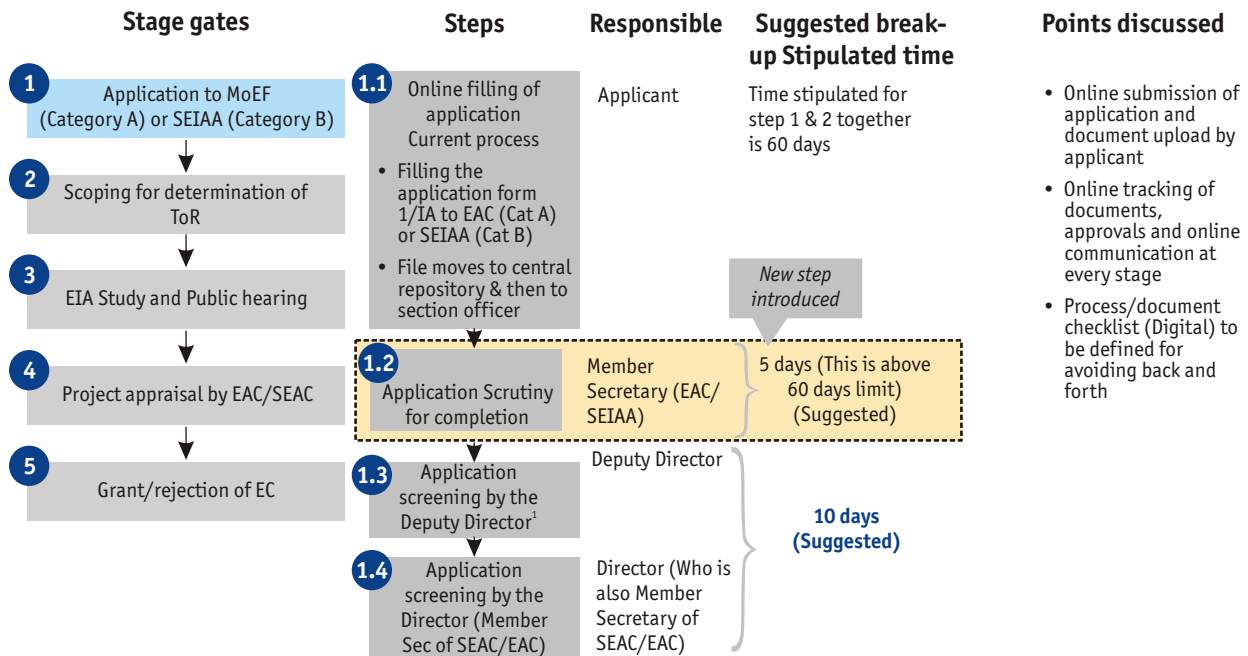
Process Workflows

Process Workflows

Process Workflow for Environmental Clearance

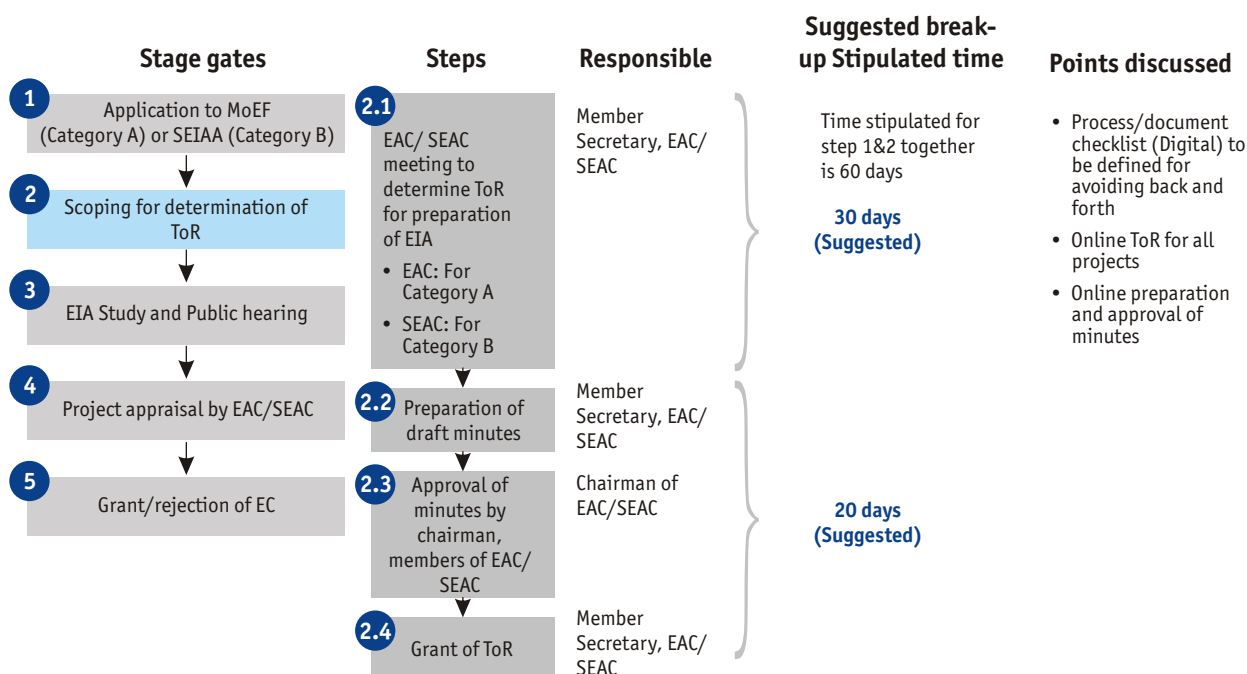


Step 1: Environment Clearance



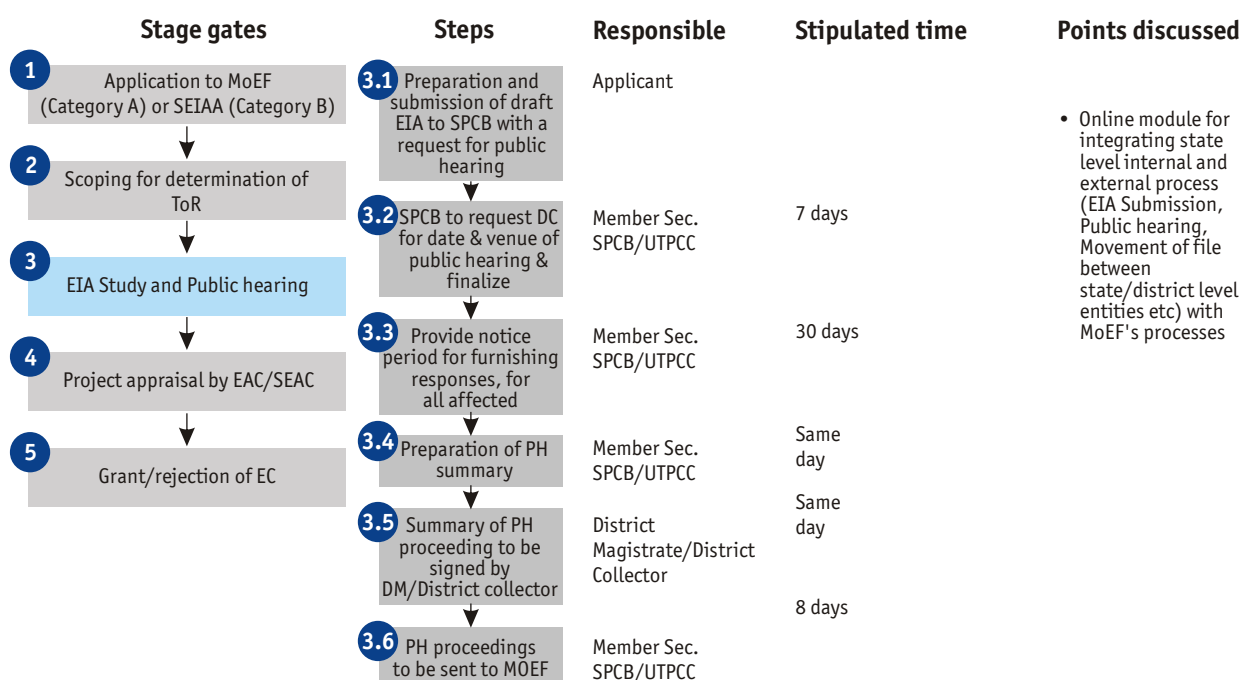
1. in case of Category B projects, if the projects have been classified as Category B1, then in such cases, SPCB directly gives NOC to the applicant
 Note: SPCB-State Pollution Control Board, SEAC-State Expert Assessment Committee, EC - Environment Clearance, EIA-Environment Impact Assessment, SEIAA-State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, ToR-Terms of Reference, PH-Public Hearing, DM-District Magistrate, UTPCC - Union Territory Pollution Control Committee

Step 2: Environment Clearance



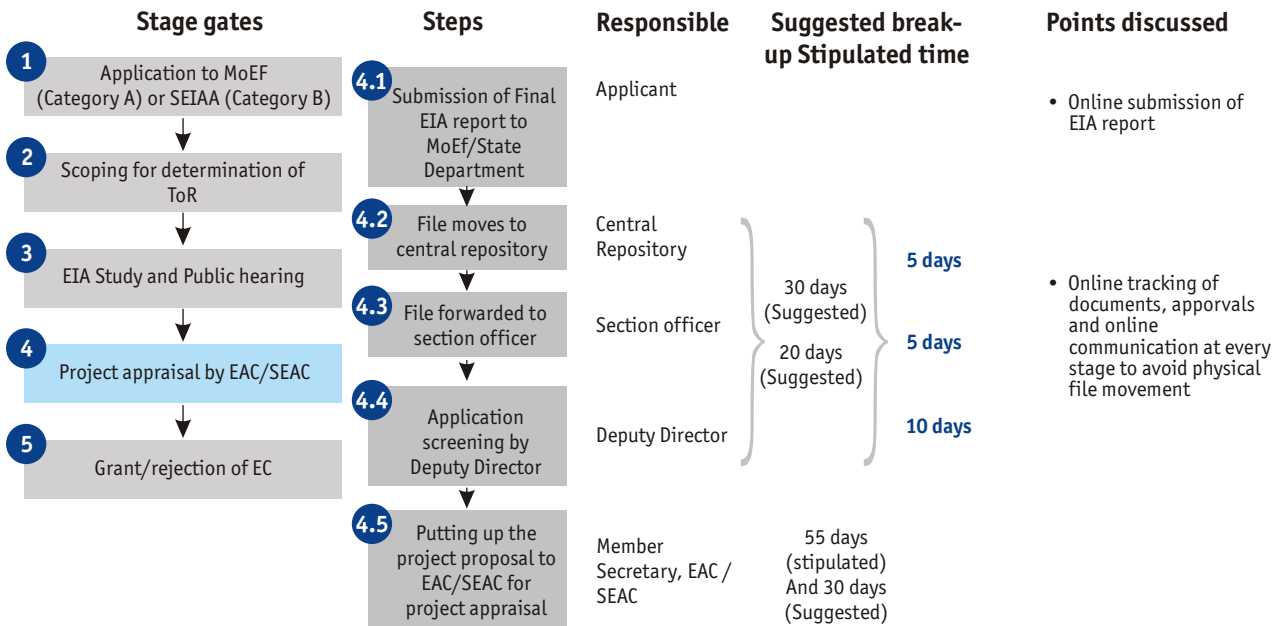
Note: SPCB-State Pollution Control Board, SEAC-State Expert Assessment Committee, EC - Environment clearance, EIA-Environment Impact Assessment, SEIAA - State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, ToR - Terms of Reference, PH - Public Hearing, DM - District Magistrate, UTPCC - Union Territory Pollution Control Committee

Step 3: Environment Clearance



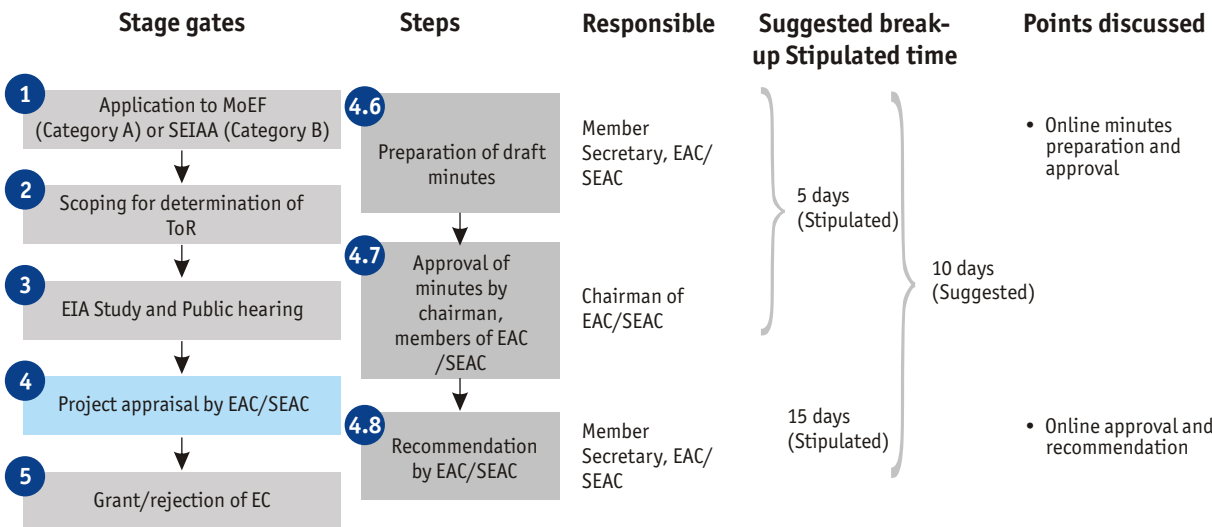
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Step 4: Environment Clearance



Note: SPCB - State Pollution Control Board, SEAC-State Expert Assessment Committee, EC - Environment Clearance, EIA - Environment Impact Assessment, SEIAA - State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, ToR - Terms of Reference, PH - Public Hearing, DM - District Magistrate, UTPCC - Union Territory Pollution Control Committee

Step 4: Environment Clearance



Note: SPCB - State Pollution Control Board, SEAC-State Expert Assessment Committee, EC - Environment Clearance, EIA - Environment Impact Assessment, SEIAA - State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, ToR - Terms of Reference, PH - Public Hearing, DM - District Magistrate, UTPCC - Union Territory Pollution Control Committee

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