COMMERCE MINISTER'S SPEECH

Let me first extend my warm welcome to all of you.

2. I am here with you today to announce the first Five Year EXIM Policy of the New Millennium. But I want to be realistic and state that if some commentators feel that the presentation of Five Year EXIM Policy is just a ritual, they may be right because every year at the end of March, we attempt to make about 200 amendments in the full policy-set of 5 volumes and other Departments too have their own contribution of changes which they deem fit.

3. Nonetheless, the fact remains that this ritual underscores the necessity of taking a telescopic view of the future and reformulate the goals accordingly, after due introspection. Naturally, we have to take into account the changing dynamics ofinternational trade. Sometimes, even one incident like September 11 of last year had catastrophic effect which necessitated mid-course changes and needs necessary corrections even now.

4. I had constituted a High Level Committee headed by former Commerce Secretary Thiru P.P. Prabhu comprising eminent economists, business-leaders representing the Chambers of Commerce, the Export Promotion Councils and experienced professionals. This Committee had made important recommendations regarding various schemes and procedures of different departments handling exports. Those recommendations of the Committee have guided us as the pole star in formulating this EXIM Policy. In addition, the report of the Medium Term Export Strategy(2002-2007) of our Ministry released in January, 2002 provides a mine of Market Intelligence Information and industry-specific initiatives. I think that both the documents may make the ÔritualÕ meaningful and effective by providing the substance, parameters, direction, and strategy for the Five Year Policy.

OUR MISSION

5. The Prime Minister has directed the Planning Commission to examine the feasibility of doubling our per capita income in the next ten years. The Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan aims at an intermediate indicative target of 8.0% (instead of 8.7% needed). Almost all the experts are of the opinion that 8 to 9 % annual growth for the next ten years while technically feasible, cannot be achieved through "a business as usual" approach. We will need to take radical steps. **In line with this approach, our Medium Term Export Strategy has a mission to capture 1% of theglobal share of trade by 2007, up from the present level of 0.67%. Translated in value, the projected growth will mean doubling the present exports of 46 billion dollars to more than 80 billion dollars over the Tenth Five Year Plan, requiring a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 11.9% in dollar terms.**

6. To achieve this, we should wake up from the stupor of export fatalism of the earlier years, release ourselves from the feelings of export pessimism and apathy and employ **international trade as an engine of growth.** Although the empirical debate on the growth effects of trade policy reforms remains unsettled, **there is a strong co-movement between exports and output growth in a liberalised trade environment. This lends support to the need for persisting with an open trade system. Anti-export bias - both in policies and mind-set - needs to be**

corrected. Unless capacities are created in India specifically for the export market, it is unlikely that the export growth expectations can be met.

- Therefore, there should be appreciation of the fact that international trade isa vital part of development strategy, and it can be an effective instrument of economic growth, employment generation and poverty alleviation.

7. With this Mission Statement, let me proceed with my proposals.

A. REMOVAL OF QRs ON EXPORTS

8. Last yearÕs EXIM Policy evoked a lot of interest, because we removed the QRs on imports and the ÔQuota RajÕ it symbolised. We created an **Inter-Ministerial Standing Group** to track 300 sensitive items and to swing into immediate action, if necessary. I appreciate the vigilant attitude of this **"War-Room"**. Contrary to the apprehensions expressed, I find that there has not been any surge in imports during the year.

9. **This year we propose to remove all Quantitative Restrictions on exports** - except a few sensitive items. Only a few items have been retained for exports through State Trading Enterprises.

B. AGRICULTURE

10. **It is estimated by some economists that every one per cent switch in the terms of trade in favour of agriculture will result in diversion of about Rs.8,500 crores annually in favour of agriculture from the non-agriculture sector.** This additional rural purchasing power will create a phenomenal effective demand. Promotion of agricultural exports is important for creating conditions for providing remunerative prices to farm products. I have no doubt that our farmers will rise to the occasion, and that we shall be able to make a mark in international trade in agriculture with a **farm-to-port approach as reflected in the Agri Export Zones Scheme and in the proposed Agri-Export Policy** which are but small steps forward in the right direction. I am happy to state that the actions initiated in earlier years have begun to bear fruits.

11. Government have made major break-through in the export of food grains. As against the anticipated export of 80 lakh MTs of foodgrains during the year we have exported about 73 lakh MTs. India is now exporting foodgrains to about 16 countries of the world and **according to the International Grain Council reports, in respect of wheat export, we are at the 7th position amongst the wheat exporting countries.**

12. The major initiatives being planned in the EXIM Policy are as follows:

Export restrictions like registration and packaging requirement are being removed today on Butter, Wheat & Wheat Products, Coarse Grains, Groundnut Oil and Cashew exports to Russia under Rupee Debt Repayment Scheme. Quantitative and packaging restrictions on wheat and its products, Butter, Pulses, Grain and flour of Barley, Maize, Bajra, Ragi and Jowar have already been removed on 5th March, 2002.

To transform **select rural regions as regional rural motors of export economyby promoting export of agro products and agro-based processed products, 20 Agri Export Zones have been sanctioned so far.** (The Zones and their speciality agri-products are given in Annexure-I.) This will provide enhanced international market access to Indian farmers. On invitation and in consultation with the State Governments, we will catalyse development of necessary infra-structure, flow of credit and other facilities for promoting agro exports.

Transport **assistance is proposed to be made available for export of fresh and processedfruits, vegetables, floriculture, poultry, dairy products and products of wheat& rice. This will also lead to diversification of agriculture activity. Further, it is also proposed to work out suitable Transport Assistance for export of accumulated stocks of rice and wheat from FCI to facilitate their liquidation.**

C. SPECIAL FOCUS ON COTTAGE SECTOR AND HANDICRAFTS

13. The word ÔExportsÕ brings to our mind sophisticated articles, urban centres and a privileged few at the upper crest of the society. But it is the small scale sector, which forms 50% of our exports. Therefore, with a view to strengthen them we have embarked on a programme this year called "**SPECIAL FOCUS ON COTTAGE SECTOR AND HANDICRAFTS**".

14. The following facilities will be made available to them:-

Initially an amount of Rs. 5 crores has been earmarked for promoting cottage sector exports coming under the KVIC.

· The units in the handicrafts sector can also access funds from Market Access Initiative (MAI) scheme for normally permissible activities including development of website for virtual exhibition.

· Under the EPCG scheme, these units will not be required to maintain average level of exports.

· These units shall be entitled to the benefit of export house status on achieving lower average export performance of Rs.5 crores as against Rs. 15 crores for others; and

· The units in handicraft sector shall be entitled to duty free imports of specified items as embellishments upto 3% of FOB value of their exports.

15. In addition, since they have a very strong propensity for economic activities with export possibilities, we are embarking on a programme of identifying those places. To begin with, places like Khurja (U.P.) famous for its pottery will be undertaken for an in-depth study for their revealed and potential special characteristics for developing an export market.

D. TOWNS OF EXPORT EXCELLENCE

16. I have not forgotten the small scale sector also. A number of towns in specific geographical locations have emerged as dynamic industrial locations and handsomely contributing to IndiaÕs exports. These Ôindustrial clustersÕ, rooted in history, symbolise the bursting force of the free market spirit and are essentially collective response to common problems of competitiveness. Some have become globally renowned manufacturing bases. It is necessary to grant recognition to these industrial cluster-towns with a view to maximize their export profiles and help in upgrading them to move up in the higher value markets.

17. **A number of such industrial cluster-towns are exporting a substantial portion of their products which, are world-class. For example, Tirupur is exporting 80% of its production of hosiery. A beginning is being made to consider industrial cluster towns such as Tirupur for hosiery, Panipat for woollen blanket, Ludhiana for woollen knitwear to be eligible for the following benefits**:-

18. Common service providers in these areas shall be entitled for facility of EPCG scheme. The recognised associations of units will be able to access the funds under the Market Access Initiative scheme for creating focused technological services.Further, such areas will receive priority for assistance for identifiedcritical infrastructure gaps from the scheme on Central Assistance to States. The units in these notified areas would be eligible for availing all the EXIM policy schemes as per their choice and the provisions of these schemes shall stand relaxed to the extent provided in this para in respect of such units.

E. Gems & Jewellery

Customs duty on import of rough diamonds is being reduced to zero per cent. Import of rough diamonds is already freely allowed. Licensing regime for rough diamond is being abolished. This should help India to emerge as a major international centre for diamonds.

Value addition norms for export of plain jewellery is being reduced from 10% to 7%. Export of all mechanised unstudded jewellery shall be allowed at a value addition of 3% only. Having already achieved leadership position in diamonds, now efforts will be made for achieving quantum jump on jewellery exports as well.

iii) Personal carriage of jewellery allowed through Hyderabad and Jaipur airport as well.

F. SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONEs (SEZs)

19. Special Economic Zones, announced in 2000 after visit to China is taking up roots and four existing EPZs have been converted into SEZs. 13 New SEZs have already been given approval, list of which is at Annexure-II.

20. In a world dominated by the WTO, India cannot be left behind and SEZs are the symbols ofIndian endeavour to remain internationally competitive and relevant. They are our best dream-projects and are firmly based on success everywhere.

21. Besides the fiscal packages already announced, I am happy to state the following entitlements that will be allowed:-

IT concessions to units in SEZ, details of which shall be presented in Parliament;

Exemption from CST to supplies from DTA to SEZ.

Drawback/DEPB to DTA suppliers.

Transactions from DTA to SEZ to be treated as exports under Income Tax Act and Customs Act.

Exemption to SEZ units from External Commercial Borrowings restrictions, freedom to make overseas investment and carry out commodity hedging.

22. **For the first time in India, Overseas Banking Units (OBUÕs) will be permitted to be set up in SEZs. These units would be virtually foreign branches of Indian banks but located in India. These Overseas Banking Units, inter alia would be exempt from CRR, SLR and would give access to SEZ units and SEZ developers to international finances at international rates. This, I need to mention, is a very significant decision in making SEZs internationally competitive.**

G. ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR EXPORTS (ASIDE)

23. You may all remember that during 2000, I have announced a scheme for participation ofStates in the export endeavour. This new Scheme "ASIDE" would provide funds to the States based on the twin criteria of gross exports and the rate of growth of exports from different States. 80% of the total funds would beallotted to the States based on the above criteria and the remaining 20% will be utilised by the Centre for various infrastructure activities that cut across State boundaries etc. A sum of Rs.49.5 crores has already been sanctioned for this year. Further, a sum of Rs.330 crores has also been approved for the year 2002-03.

H. MARKET ACCESS INITIATIVE (MAI)

24. I had also announced last year the launching of the Market Access Initiative Scheme for undertaking marketing promotion efforts abroad on country-product focus approach basis. This Scheme is in line with market promotion and development schemes being implemented by many other countries. A beginning has already been made this year with a small allocation of Rs.14.50 crores, which has been increased to Rs.42.0 crores in 2002-03. I intend to further broaden the scope of this scheme to include activities considered necessary for focussed market promotion efforts.

I. INCENTIVE PACKAGE FOR ELECTRONIC HARDWARE

25. In software, India is a global player. But in hardware out presence in international arena is insignificant. Therefore, to give a boost to the hardware industry, we propose to modify the Electronic Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) scheme to enable the sector to face the zero duty regime under ITA-1. The units shall be entitled to following facility:-

NFEP positive in 5 years only instead of every year.

No other export obligation for EHTPs.

Supplies of ITA I items having zero duty in the

domestic market to be eligible for counting of

export obligation.

J. RE-LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

26. To encourage re-location of industries to India, plant and machineries would be permitted to be imported without a licence, where the depreciated value of such relocating plants exceeds Rs.50 crores.

K. ACTION PLAN UNDER MEDIUM TERM EXPORT STRATEGY (MTES)

27. In our Medium Term Export Strategy, we have given a list of 47 potential items in the top imports of major markets. A five percentage share for these items in major markets would mean an increase in our exports by more than 18 billion dollars. We have also identified a list of 59 items figuring in the top imports of major markets and IndiaÕs exports. A 5% share in these items in major markets would mean an addition of 36 billion dollars exports. These 106 items are mainlyEngineering/Electrical/Electronics items, Instruments, Watches etc., Footwear items, Marine & Poultry items, some Textiles and Chemical items, Jewellery items and items for repairs.

28. We will give special focus to these items through our Export Promotion Schemes and continue to monitor their progress.

L. <u>REDUCTION IN TRANSACTION TIME AND COSTS</u>

29. Our disadvantages arising from the state of the infrastructure, power tariffs,interest rates, industrial relations, taxation structure etc. are well known.The new policy contains several initiatives to immunise atleast the export sector against these disadvantages. Thus while airports, ports and roads are looked after say the ministries of Civil Aviation and Shipping and Surface Transport which are grappling with these issues, our scheme for assistance to the states will take care of the complementary infrastructure. Similarly, even while the power situation continues to confront our industries, the export industry can go for captive power generation and our scheme announced to day will provide duty free fuel for such power ranging from three to seven percent of the fob value of exports. The packing credit rate has already been linked to PLR so that the benefits of any further softening of interest rates shall pass on automatically to the exporters. The Reserve Bank of India is examining the question of requesting Banks to treat at least the Status holders as primeborrowers even for term loans. Some states have taken steps towards differential treatment for export oriented units in matters pertaining to industrial relations to enable them to adhere to rigorous delivery schedules. The simplification of Exim policy schemes being announced today will more effectively rebate all indirect taxes on imports. The export sector will thus be substantially immunised against the constraints affecting domestic economy.

30. In the last few years we have taken several steps to simplify the rules and procedures and improve the speed of transactions in the Directorate General of Foreign Trade with the help of information technology. As a result all the 32 offices of theDGFT have been fully computerised and the exporters can transact all business with the DGFT on-line without having to visit these offices and in fact 75% of the licence applications are already being filed and processed on-line. All the rules and notifications are available real time on the DGFT website which is recording more than a million hits every year. I consider this as a remarkable achievement indeed and I must compliment the DGFT and his staff. Even threeyears ago no one would have believed that you could obtain a licence in Indiaon the same day you made the application. But this miracle has actually happened and while saying this I am not being guided by official reports alone. Exporters all over the country have endorsed this perception in the Open Houses in my presence. In fact, so confident has this organisation become of its performance and its potential that it has applied for ISO:9000 certification. This is a remarkable instance of how a whole organisation can transform itselffrom a "dyed in the wool" regulator and controller to a service organisation and a facilitator - given the right leadership and mandate.

31. With a view to further reducing transaction costs, various procedural simplifications have been introduced. These include:-

DGFT

A new commodity classification for imports and exports is being adopted. This classification shall be adopted by Central Board of Excise & Customs (CBEC) and DGCI&S shortly. The common classification to be used by DGFT and CBEC will eliminate the classification disputes and hence reduce transaction costs and time. Similarly, Ministry ofEnvironment and Forests is in the process of finalisation of guidelines to regulate the import of hazardous waste.

Further simplification of all schemes.

Reduction of the maximum fee limit for application under various schemes.

Same day licensing introduced in all the regional offices.

(b) CUSTOMS

Adoption and harmonisation of the 8 digit ITC(HS) code.

The percentage of physical examination of export cargo has already been reducedsubstantially except for few sensitive destinations.

The application for fixation of brand rate of drawback shall be finalised within 15 days.

(c) Banks

Direct negotiation of export documents to be permitted. This will help the exporters to save bank charges.

100% retention in EEFC accounts.

iii) The repatriation period for realisation of export proceeds extended from 180 days to 360 days. The facility is already available to units in SEZ and exporters exporting to Latin American countries.

- These facilities are being made available to status holders only.

M. <u>Diversification of markets</u>

Focus LAC was launched earlier in order to accelerate our trade with Latin American countries. This has been a great success. Our exports to these countries during 2001-02 have increased by 40%. To consolidate the gains of this programme, we are extending this upto March, 2003.

Focus Africa is being launched today. There is tremendous potential for trade with the sub-Saharan African region. During 2000-01, IndiaÕs total trade with sub Saharan African region was US$ 3.3billion. Out of this, our exports accounted for US$ 1.8 billion and our imports were US$ 1.5 billion. The first phase of the focus Africa programme shall include 7 countries namely, Nigeria, South Africa, Mauritius,Kenya,Ethiopia, Tanzania and Ghana. The exporters exporting to these markets to be given Export House Status on export of Rs.5 crores.

We have had traditional trade ties with CIS countries, and in the year 2000-01, our exports to these countries reached a level of US$ 1082 million. In order to strengthen these ties, **we propose to launch a Focus CIS Programme in the coming year**.

Selected Indian Missions will provide business promotion services to visiting Indianexporters / businessmen at a nominal fee on more or less cost basis by setting up "Business Centres".

N. Duty neutralisation instruments

32. I know exporters will be eagerly awaiting to know about the fate of DEPB and other schemes like Advance Licences, EPCG and DFRC.

33. **Let me now end the suspense and say that DEPB and all other schemes will continue along with existing dispensation of not having any value caps**. The changes in those schemes are as follows :-

I. Advance Licence

DEEC book to be abolished. Redemption on the basis of Shipping bills and Bank Realisation Certificates.

Withdrawal of Annual Advance Licence (AAL) scheme as problems were encountered in closure of AAL and the significance of scheme considerably reduced due to dispensation of DEEC. **The exporters can avail Advance Licence for any value**.

Mandatory spares to be allowed in the Advance Licence upto 10% of the CIF value.

II. Duty Free Replenishment Certificate (DFRC)

Technical characteristics to be dispensed with for audit purpose.

III. Duty Entitlement Passbook (DEPB)

Value cap exemption to continue.

No PMV verification except on specific intelligence.

Same DEPB rate for exports whether as CBUs or in CKD/SKD form,

No mid term reduction of rates except in exceptional circumstances.

DEPB rates for composite items to have lowest rate applicable for such constituent.

IV. Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG)

EPCG licences of Rs.100 crores or more to have 12 years export obligation period with 5 years moratorium.

Supplies under Deemed Exports to be eligible for export obligation fulfillment alongwith deemed export benefit.

Refixation of EO in respect of past cases of imports of second hand capital goods under EPCG

BIFR units to be given additional period of export obligation.

O. Leather

34. Duty free imports of trimmings and embellishments upto 3% of the FOB value hitherto confined to leather garments extended to all leather products.

P. Textiles

i) Sample fabrics permitted duty free within the 3% limit for trimmings and embellishments.

ii) 10% variation in GSM to be allowed for fabrics under Advance Licence.

iii) Additional items such as zip fastners, inlay cards, eyelets, rivets, eyes, toggles, velcro tape, cord and cord stopper included in input output norms.

iv) DEPB rates for all kinds of blended fabrics permitted. Such blended fabrics tohave the lowest rate as applicable to different constituent fabrics.

Q. Status Holders.

36. Over the last few decades certain areas of strength have emerged in the export sector. Definite export surpluses have emerged in sectors like food grains, sugar, yarn, garments, steel, cement, aluminium & petroleum products and pharmaceuticals. Certain Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and other units in DTA have been exporting more than 75% of their production. Similarly export oriented units and units in export processing zones have been contributing significantly to exports. Certain industrial clusters have evolved on their own without any significant official assistance, each of them collectively producing goods and services worth more than Rs.1,000 crore per year andexporting a substantial part thereof. Status certificates have been issued to units on the basis of their export performance. Based on all these parameters and the results expected from the new initiatives announced in the last twoyears, I envision a critical mass emerging on the countryÕs export horizon. In the new policy I propose to nurture this mass so that the countryÕs exports can reach a stage of criticality from where onwards they would perhaps not require even the policy support.

37. Keeping the above in mind, the status holders shall be eligible for the following new/ special facilities:

Licence/Certificate/Permissions and Customs clearances for both imports and exports on self-declaration basis.

Fixation of Input-Output norms on priority;

Priority Finance for medium and long term capital requirement as per conditions notified by RBI;

Exemption from compulsory negotiation of documents through banks. The remittance, however, would continue to be received through banking channels;

100% retention of foreign exchange in EEFC account;

Enhancement in normal repatriation period from 180 days to 360 days.

The threshold for obtaining status certificate as Export House has been brought down to Rs. 5 crore for tiny, cottage, small scale, handloom, handicraft, agriexports, services, units having ISO:9000 (series) status, exporters exporting to Latin American countries, Sub-Saharan Africa and CIS countries.

38. As is evident from the details mentioned above, a number of new initiatives have been launched and existing initiatives strengthened. Some may ask: where are the resources? The answer is as follows: in the current Budget, the outlay of Deptt. of Commerce for 2002-2003 has been increased by 55% to Rs.775 Crore. Further, as already mentioned there has been a quantum jump in the funds allocated for both the MAI and the ASIDE schemes. It is expected that these budgetary enhancements will allow us to provide the financial back-up to the various initiatives mentioned herein.

39. In sum, I would say that the EXIM Policy announced today is comprehensive in scope encompassing Agri-Sector, Cottage and Handicrafts and Small Scale sectors, thus taking care of more than 80% of the population living in the rural areas and will also benefit a wide range of people and give an additional fillip to exports. Most importantly, I have tried to forge a lasting partnership amongstthe Union Government, the State Governments, exporters and people at large. I also wish to say that we have further simplified the process of exporting to such an extent that even the small artisans feel motivated to export.

40. Needless to say, our SEZs now will be second to none, in this part of the world regarding incentives offered. They will act as **magnet and glue** - **magnet** to attract FDI and **glue** to identify and bind strategies that will benefit a large number of people and organizations, thereby creating a bright future for India. Altogether our efforts will, we hope, expand our competitiveness, broaden horizons and hold up a comparative mirror against world standards.

Thank you.

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ANNEXURE-I

DETAILS OF AGRI EXPORT ZONES

S. No.	Location	Name of Product(s)	Status
1.	West Bengal	Pineapple	Work already started
2.	Karnataka	Gherkins	Work already started
3.	Uttaranchal	Lychee	Work already started
4.	Punjab	Vegetables	Work already started
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Potatoes	Work already started
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Mangoes	Work already started
7.	Punjab	Potatoes	Work already started
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Mangoes	Work already started
9.	Maharashtra	Grapes and Grape Wine	Work already started
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Mango Pulp & Fresh Vegetables	Work already started
11.	Tripura	Pineapple	Work already started
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Potatoes, Onion & Garlic	Work already started
13.	Maharashtra	Mangoes	Work already started
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	Apples	Work already started
15.	Tamil Nadu	Flowers	Work already started
16.	Maharashtra	Kesar Mango	Approved on 5.3.02. Draft of MoU sent to State Government and APEDA is awaiting their concurrence
17.	Maharashtra	Flowers	Approved on 5.3.02. Draft of MoU sent to State Government and APEDA is awaiting their concurrence
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	Walnuts	Approved on 5.3.02. Draft of MoU sent to State Government and APEDA is awaiting their concurrence
19.	West Bengal	Lychee	Approved on 5.3.02. Draft of MoU sent to State Government and APEDA is awaiting their concurrence
20.	Bihar	Lychee	Approved on 5.3.02. Draft of MoU sent to State Government and APEDA is awaiting their concurrence

ANNEXURE-II

DETAILS OF SEZs APPROVED

S.No.	Location	Name of the promoter	Date of approval	Status of Implementation
1.	**Positra** (Gujarat)	Gujarat Positra Port Infrastructural Ltd. Joint Sector	3.7.2000 (in principle) 15.2.2002 (Formal Approval)	Area of more than 20,000 ha. Commitments of about Rs.2000 crores obtained Land acquisition in progress.
2.	**Nanguneri** (Tamil Nadu)	Govt. of Tamil Nadu	28.9.2000 (in principle)	2094 acres land in possession Master plan Feasibility report prepared by Cushman and Wakefield and Ernst and Young. FIPB approval obtained for Foreign Equity of US$ 89.8 million.
3.	**Dronagiri** (Maharashtra)	Govt. of Maharashtra	5.5.2000 (in principle) 15.2.2002 (Formal Approval)	4377 hectares of land in possession Business plan under preparation.
4.	**Kakinada** (Andhra Pradesh)	Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	26.9.2000 (in principle)	Feasibility report being prepared by M/s. KPMG.
5.	**Gopalpur** (Orissa)	Govt. of Orissa	19.3.2001 (in principle)	Land - 3000 acres acquired. Feasibility report being prepared by M/s. KPMG.
6.	**Hassan** (Karnataka)	Govt. of Karnataka	18.6.2001 (in principle)	Detail Project Report (DPR) under preparation
7.	**Kulpi** (West Bengal)	Govt. of West Bengal	23.5.2000 (in principle)	DPR under preparation
8.	**Salt Lake** (Kolkata)	Govt. of West Bengal	7.11.2001 (in principle)	DPR under preparation
9.	**Bhadohi** (Uttar Pradesh)	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh	19.9.2000 (in principle)	DPR under preparation
10.	**Kanpur** (Uttar Pradesh)	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh	2.1.2002 (in principle)	DPR under preparation
11.	**Greater Noida** (Uttar Pradesh)	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh	19.6.2001 (in principle)	DPR under preparation
12.	**Indore**	Govt. of Madhya Pradesh	2.1.2002 (in	DPR under preparation

	(Madhya Pradesh)		principle)	
13.	**Paradeep** (Orissa)	Govt. of Orissa	2000 (in principle)	DPR under preparation