

Sl. No.	State	Number of Startups
26.	Telangana	121
27.	Uttar Pradesh	138
28.	Uttarakhand	22
29.	West Bengal	45
TOTAL		2360

*Statement-II*

*State-wise distribution of portfolio start-ups funded under Fund of Funds for Start-ups*

State	No. of Start-ups
Delhi	10
Gujarat	1
Haryana	2
Karnataka	23
Madhya Pradesh	1
Maharashtra	20
Rajasthan	3
Tamil Nadu	2
Telangana	4
West Bengal	1
TOTAL	67

**Improvement in 'ease of doing business' index**

†1142. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India could not bring any improvement in ranking regarding 'ease of doing business' index recently issued by World Bank despite many measures taken by Government;

(b) the shortcomings which are pushing India's ranking backward; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the views of the Ministry regarding this issue and the plan of the Ministry to show the world what the country has done so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No Sir. India ranks 130th in the World Bank's annual Doing Business Report (DBR), 2017 as against 131st rank (revised) in the Doing Business Report, 2016. The DBR ranks countries on the basis of Distance to Frontier, an absolute score that measures the gap between the country and the global best practice on 10 specified indicators. India's absolute score improved from 53.93 in DBR, 2016 to 55.27 in DBR, 2017. For the first time India has improved its absolute score in two consecutive years as can be seen from the table given below. Additionally, India's Distance to Frontier score improved on 7 out of the 10 indicators, showing that India is increasingly progressing towards best practice.

	DB 2015	DB 2015 (Revised)	DB 2016	DB 2016 (Revised)	DB 2017
Overall rank	142	134	130	131	130
Distance to Frontier	52.67	-	54.68	53.93	55.27

Following major reforms were not accounted for by the World Bank in its latest Doing Business Report 2017:

- I. Enactment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code which has transformed India's corporate insolvency landscape by replacing outdated laws with a new legal framework. However since December, 2016, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has been implemented and it is expected that in Doing Business Report, 2018, it will improve our rank significantly in resolving insolvency index.
- II. Introduction of online single window system for building plan approval in Delhi and Mumbai, integrating permission of various agencies. This has reduced time to process and issue building plan approvals from 231 days to 21.85 days on an average in Delhi, and from 147 days to 26.39 days in Mumbai.
- III. Introduction and streamlining of INC-29 for company incorporation, which according to Doing Business Report, 2017 was used by 30% of new

companies. This reform was not factored in because as per the World Bank's methodology more than 50 per cent of users should have used the system in the period 2nd June, 2015 to 1st June, 2016.

- IV. The elimination of the requirement of a company seal as a procedure for starting a business. The Companies Act, 2013 was amended in 2015 to make provision for the same but has not been accounted for by the World Bank. The Bank has observed that, to open a bank account a company seal/stamp was required.
- V. Online registration for ESIC and EPFO, which has expedited the time taken to register. This functionality has been made applicable from 1st December, 2015. The World Bank has not accepted the evidence provided in this regard.
- VI. Online filing and payment of returns at the Employees' Provident Fund Organization, where the majority of returns and payments are now filed and paid fully online. This reform has not been considered even though it was implemented by EPFO on 5th June, 2015.
- VII. Streamlining of name reservation process at Ministry of Corporate Affairs, reducing the time taken to an average of 1.86 days.
- VIII. Registration under VAT and Profession Tax has been merged into a single process from 1st January, 2015 by Government of Maharashtra.
- IX. Registration for VAT in Delhi has been made online and is allotted real time and business can start operations immediately on receipt of TIN number.
- X. Delhi Pollution Control Committee has removed the requirement of obtaining consent to establish for a non-hazardous warehouse.

(c) Government of India is working towards improving Ease of Doing Business (EODB) on the World Bank index. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has taken up a series of measures to increase transparency and improve efficiency and effectiveness of various Government regulatory functions and services for business in India. The Central Government Ministries/Departments have been asked to analyse the World Bank's latest Doing Business Report. Nodal

Department/Ministry have been identified for each of the 10 indicators of the Report. The Departments in coordination with Government of NCT of Delhi and Government of Maharashtra are responsible for reducing procedures, time and cost across each indicator. Further, Ministries/Departments concerned have been asked to have regular engagement with stakeholders, conduct workshops with users and stakeholders to familiarize them with the reforms, take their feedback on a regular basis and take corrective action. Ministries/Department concerned have been provided with the set of reforms which need to be implemented and have been asked to identify additional areas related to the Department where reforms need to be implemented. Details of some of the reforms undertaken on various parameters of Doing Business towards easing the business environment in the country are given in Statement (*See below*).

States too have been brought on board in the process to expand the coverage of these efforts. DIPP has been closely working with the State Governments to help them identify constraints in doing business and improving the overall business environment in their respective States.

- (1) The 340-point Business Reform Action Plan, 2016 for States includes recommendations for reforms on 58 regulatory processes, policies, practices or procedures spread across 10 reform areas spanning the lifecycle of a typical business.
- (2) The States showed tremendous improvement and competition with 48.93% score in 2016, significantly higher than national implementation score of 32% in 2015. 12 States scored more than 90% implementation score.
- (3) A few major achievements of States/UTs are:
  - 16 States/UTs have introduced an Online Single Window System as part of the 340-point Business Reform Action Plan. The Single Window System in States/UTs allows businesses to apply, pay, track, and receive their registration online at one place. At least 18 services are included in the online single window system.
  - More than 15 states have introduced risk-based classification of businesses (such as High, Medium and Low risk) for various licenses, and introduced self- and third-party certification to reduce burden of compliance inspections under more than 15 laws. Risk-

based classification provides streamlined compliance inspection regimes for industries on the basis of their relative risk or hazard levels.

- 13 States have established specialized courts at the district court level to resolve commercial disputes. Specialized commercial courts at High Courts and District Courts can focus on contract disputes exclusively, thereby reducing the time and the cost of enforcing contracts.
- 15 States/UTs have introduced single integrated return under all labour laws. This greatly reduces businesses' regulatory burden.

- (4) For the current year, DIPP has circulated a 373-point Action Plan to be implemented by States and UTs.

***Statement***

*Details of some of the reforms undertaken by the country towards easing the business environment in the country*

**1. Starting a business**

- Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Company Electronically (SPICe) form has been introduced to make incorporation of companies possible within one working day by imbibing 5 services viz. Name reservation, DIN, Incorporation, PAN and TAN. Earlier this used to take 30 days (1 day for DIN, 7 days for name reservation, 5 days for company incorporation, 10 days for PAN and 7 days for TAN registration as per DBR 2017). This has also reduced the fees for filing the incorporation form INR 2000/- to INR 500.
- Until March 2017, the Government allocated PAN and TAN to 19,704 new corporate entities, wherein PAN was allotted within 4 hours to 95.63% of the 10,894 newly incorporated companies and TAN was allotted to 99.73% applicants.
- The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2015 has eliminated the need of a common company seal for incorporation.
- Value Added Tax (VAT) Registration is now processed within 24 hour using electronic application and does not require any inspection. Earlier this used to

take 9-10 days in Delhi and Mumbai and also involved inspection. As per the January 2017 data 79% of VAT registrations in Mumbai were done in a single day.

- In Mumbai, registering under Shops and Establishments has been made online without any physical inspection and registration is given within a day. 92% of the registration is given within a single day in January 2017. Earlier it used to take 2-6 days as per DBR 2017.
- Registration with ESIC and EPFO has been made real-time by eliminating all physical touch-points. Inspection procedures associated with both procedures have been dispensed with.
- "Shram Suvidha" Portal has been launched to issue Unique Labour Identification Number (LIN), submission of common electronic returns under 16 Labour Acts and facilitate risk based inspections.

## **2. Construction permits**

- Both Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) and Municipal Corporation/of Delhi (MCD) have reduced the number of procedures from 42 and 29 respectively to only 8. Also, the time taken in giving the various approval during the construction cycle of a building has been brought down to 60 days from last year 213 days in Delhi and 164 days in Mumbai.
- In Delhi since last few months a total of 2885 online applications for construction permits were received out of which 2466 were sanctioned within an average time of 18 days.
- Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has notified the Unified Building Bye-laws. The unified building bye laws have provision of deemed approval of sanctioning building plans within 30 days.
- Both MCD and MCGM has introduced digital signing of building permit application, as well as maps, thereby eliminating need of physical submission of documents. The manual application for grant of construction permits has been discontinued.
- MCGM and MCD Single Window Application System have a provision for online transfer of application and receipt of NOC.

- There is an online common occupancy-cum-completion requirement form (COCCRF) which captures requirement of all agencies for granting OCC. This certificate is to be granted mandatorily within 22 days (15 days for inspection + 07 days for processing by MCD).
- MCD has completed the process of single window approval by integrating with internal departments as well as external Departments like DMRC, Delhi Fire Services, DUAC, AAI and NMA through a common application form. NOC from Labour Department of Delhi Government is not required if no manufacturing activity is being undertaken in the building.
- Infrastructure charges have been abolished by Delhi Jal Board Authority for commercial/industrial connections. The development Charges for commercial and industrial water connections upto 50 sq. m is INR 45000 and above 50 sq. m is INR 0.5 Million (1 lakh). No NOC is required from DJB for building plan approval.
- MCGM has operationalized online building plan approval system with integration of all internal/external agencies. Applicant is only required to submit common application form (CAF) which captures the requirements of Municipal Corporation and that of all internal/external agencies like AAI, NMA, Fire, storm water drain, sewage, Tree Authority, Revenue Department, etc.
- Common Application Form provides an online calculator on the website to calculate fees and charges for the building proponent. Provision has been made for online payment of all fees/charges to MCGM. This is transferred to concerned agencies through e-payment.
- Timeframe for building plan approval has been fixed for 30 days, inspection for 07 days and OCC for 22 days, in all less than 60 days. There is a provision under Maharashtra State Right to Service Act, 2015 to ensure that such time commitments are adhered to else the concerned officers is to be penalized under law. In Mumbai, the building completion certificate and occupancy certificate can now be processed simultaneously through single-window approval system.
- The Development Plan of Mumbai along with all plots has been mapped on GIS platform and the requirement for NOC from different agencies like AAI, NMA, etc. as Colour Coded Zonal Maps (CCZM) and have been superimposed on GIS Map of Mumbai. Hence, for every plot, building proponent can know

which parts of common application form (CAF) is to be filled up. No NOC is required if the building area falls outside CCZM of any agency.

- Provisions have been introduced in the building regulations to ensure that parties (architect, engineer, construction company etc.) involved in the construction process are held legally liable for defects such as structural flaws or problems in the building once it is in use.
- Mandated that any party (architect, engineer, construction company etc.) involved in the construction process is legally required to obtain a latent defect liability or decennial (10 years) liability–insurance policy to cover possible structural flaws or problems in the building once it is in use.
- MCD has introduced system of risk based classification in the amended UBBL for all categories. These classifications are used for fast-pacing the building plan approval, inspection and grant of occupancy-cum-completion certificate (OCC).

### 3. Getting electricity

- Owing to the efforts of Ministry of Power and Government of NCT of Delhi and Maharashtra, rank in 'Getting Electricity' indicator leaped from 137 in DBR 2015 to 26 in DBR 2017. A jump of 111 ranks!
- Number of procedures for obtaining an electricity connection reduced from 5 to 3, namely:
  - Online submission of application to utility and conduct site inspection,
  - Load sanction and demand note generation,
  - Utility does external connection and installs meter.
- Online application for connections above 100KVA mandatory in Maharashtra and Delhi. Now, it takes only 15 days to get an electricity connection.
  - Tata Power has issued 250+ new connections above 50 KVA and 85000+ new connections below 50 KVA in less than 15 days in the last one year.
  - Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply and Transport (BEST) has issued 40+ new connections above 50 KVA and 4900+ new connections below 50 KVA in less than 18 days in the last one year.

- Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) has rationalized LT and HT tariff thereby allowing LT connections upto 150KVA.
- NOC/Consent to Establish is not required for getting industrial electricity connection for setting up new industries and projects.
- Amendments in Central Regulatory Authority regulation has been done to allow installation of transformers up to 500 KVA on double pole structure.
- Amendments in Central Regulatory Authority notification to waive off electrical approval for 11 KV installations carried out by DISCOMs and allowing self-certification by DISCOMs engineers.
- Supply Code Regulation and Standard of Performance (SOP) regulations have been modified by DERC and MERC to complete the process within 15 days.
- Automated systems to monitor outages implemented.

#### **4. Trading across borders**

- Government has made only 3 documents mandatory for export and import which has made the process simpler and easier. There is significant reduction in time from 111 hours to 4 hours for imports and from 34 hours to 4 hours for exports after Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) implemented Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT).
- The launch of the Customs Electronic Commerce Interchange Gateway (ICEGATE) portal has allowed e-filing of integrated customs declaration, bill of entry and the shipping bill. ICEGATE also facilitates data and communication exchanges between applicants and customs.
- Other relevant developments include expanding the number of 24x7 customs clearance facilities, introducing changes to the period of warehousing, implementing an electronic messaging system between shipping lines and custodians for electronic delivery orders and reducing the number of required documents. This reform applies to both Mumbai and Delhi. 24X7 Customs clearance facility is available at 19 seaports and 17 Air Cargo complexes.
- CBEC has implemented Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) on the ICEGATE portal by integrating 6 other Departments viz. FSSAI, Animal Quarantine, Plant Quarantine, Drug Controller, Wildlife Control Bureau and Textile Committee for exports and imports. Also, online message exchange

system under single window between Customs' ICEGATE and Plant Quarantine Information System (PQIS) has been implemented for import clearances of agricultural commodities.

- CBEC have merged the two facilitation schemes namely Accredited Client Programme (ACP) and Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) programme into a combined three-tier AEO programme to further provide facilitation/benefits to the exporters/importers for efficient custom clearance based on their compliance history.
- Customs' risk management system has been extended to other regulatory agencies to ensure risk- based inspection.
- Terminal handling receipts have been eliminated from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Container Terminal, Gateway Terminals India and Nhava Sheva International Container Terminal by web based e-form 13.
- Filing of import and export declarations and manifests has been made online with digital signature. Importers, exporters using services of Customs Brokers, shipping lines and airlines can file customs documents under digital signature mandatorily.
- Electronic messaging system between shipping and custodians' i.e. electronic delivery order instead of manual, paper based delivery order has been introduced.
- The system of physical control and locking of public and private warehouses by Customs has been dispensed with and replaced by record based controls.
- The Import Data Processing and Management System (IDPMS) has also been launched to facilitate efficient data processing for payment of imports and effective monitoring.
- The port has reduced the "Gate in" time period for export containers from 5 days to 4 days which will further reduce export dwell time by another 24hrs.
- Indian Customs has done away with routine print-outs of several documents related to customs clearance including GAR 7 Forms/ TR 6 Challans, TP copy, Exchange Control Copy of Bill of Entry and Shipping Bill, and Export Promotion copy of Shipping Bill.

**5. Resolving insolvency**

- The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 enacted as a law on 28th May, 2016.
- All the elements of the corporate insolvency eco-system, namely,
  - the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT),
  - the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT),
  - the Insolvency Professionals (IP),
  - the Insolvency Professional Agency (IPA),
  - the Insolvency Professional Entity (IPE), and
  - the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India have been made operational.
- Eleven benches of the NCLT, approximately 1000 Insolvency Professionals, 3 IPAs and 2 IPEs are in operation.
- The corporate insolvency provisions of the Code have been commenced w.e.f. 01/12/2016 and liquidation provisions w.e.f. 15/12/2016.
- At present 144 cases have been filed with various benches of National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and out of which 89 cases have been disposed of till date.

**6. Enforcing contracts**

- On 7th January, 2016, the Maharashtra High Court established Commercial Division benches and Commercial Appellate Division benches under the High Court.
- Commercial divisions and appellate divisions in Delhi High Court have been established.
- The Arbitration and Conciliation Act has been amended to reduce the time taken in arbitration proceedings and grounds on which an award may be challenged.
- National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) was opened to general public on 19th September, 2015. NJDG is a national data warehouse for case data including

case registration, cause list, case status and orders/judgments of courts across the country till District Level Courts.

**7. Registering property**

- Integration of Sub Registrars' offices with the Land Records Department has been completed. Registration data is being shared with the Land Records Department as part of the LR-SRO linkage under the National Land Records Modernization Programme.
- The iSarita system available in all SR offices has enabled online registrations in Mumbai as well as rest of Maharashtra. iSarita is available over MPLS VPN connections in the SR offices.
- For citizens, various aspects of the registration process have been made available online:—
  - (a) Citizens can review the property details using e-Search facility,
  - (b) Citizens can carry out data entry in the system before going to the SR offices using the Public Data Entry portal,
  - (c) Appointment slots can also be booked using the eStepIn system, and
  - (d) make online payment using GRAS.
- The grievance management system (a single window service portal) has already been implemented by Government of Maharashtra - called "Aaple Sarkar" portal. The Land Records (Cadastral mapping agency) related grievances are reported through "Aaple Sarkar" portal to the Land Records Department.
- Documents of last 30 years have been scanned and are available in eSearch; mortgages against properties are also available in eSearch. Negative property list is available in iSarita and the system issues alerts.
- Year-wise historical statement for number of documents registered and revenue collected is publically available.
- All land parcel maps are already surveyed as a part of City Survey under section 122 and section 126 of MLRC 1966 and property cards (RoR) are present in Digital form for all privately held land plots.
- Necessary amendment has been made to mandate the adjudication of the cases/ disputes with regard to land within one year.

- In Mumbai, Service delivery standards have been introduced to provide maps within a specific time frame through an online portal.
- In Mumbai, title search can be conducted online without requirement of any physical visit.
- In Delhi, an electronic database for recording boundaries, checking points and providing cadastral information has been completed.
- Property tax dues can be accessed online free of cost by registered users (property owners) through Property Identity Number (PID).
- Online database has been developed for checking for encumbrances (liens, mortgages, restrictions and the like).
- In Delhi, grievances related to land can be made online on Department of Revenue's website through Registration Related Monitoring System.

8. **Getting credit**

- SARFAESI (Central Registry) Rules, 2011 has been amended. The amendment provides inclusion of additional types of charges such as security interest in immovable property by mortgage other than deposit of title deeds, hypothecation of plant and machinery, stocks, debt including book debt or receivables, intangible assets, etc. This amendment allows (Central Registry of Securitization Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest) CERSAI to register these additional charges. Over 100,000 charges on movables have been registered thus far.
- The amended SARFAESI Act, 2002 provides priority to secured creditors to be paid first over all other debts and all revenues, taxes, cesses and other rates payable to the Central Government or State Government or local authority.

9. **Paying taxes**

- In recent times, the focus of the Indian Government is to gradually reduce the corporate tax rate from 30% to 25% in medium term. The Government is also focusing on increasing the incentives for the small businesses and the MSME (micro, small and medium enterprises) industrial base.
- The tax incentives provided to the small and medium sized businesses in the fiscal year 2016 include the reduction of corporate tax rate to 29% for the

companies with turnover/gross receipts of INR 50 Million or less and reducing the tax rate to 25% for newly incorporated manufacturing companies. This has been further liberalised by reducing the corporate tax rate to 25% in the fiscal year 2017 for the companies with turnover/gross receipts of INR 500 Million or less. Also, tax incentive is provided to start-ups to promote setting up start-ups in India.

- The Government is driving a new mantra 'RAPID- revenue, accountability, probity, information and digitalization' for administrating the tax reforms. With project RAPID, Government is trying to achieve the goal of 'minimum government and maximum governance' and make tax compliances more taxpayer-friendly, transparent and eventually leading to widening of the tax base. There are visible efforts to facilitate, *inter alia*, online payment of taxes and electronic filing, processing, analyzing and scrutiny of income tax returns.
- The Income tax department in India has initiated an E-proceeding facility for all taxpayers which is an expanded and extended form of e-assessment (audit) involving direct communication between the taxpayer and the Department for all Income Tax proceedings including assessment (audit).
- It is likely that Goods and Service Tax (GST) would be effective from 1 July, 2017. GST will subsume all the indirect taxes and will be a game changer of these times. Under the GST regime, the registration number would be PAN based and the details furnished in the GST return would also be reported to Income Tax department. Also, the Tax Audit report would be furnished before the inspecting GST authority. Such dialogue between these tax departments would lead to reporting of consistent data by the taxpayer and would boost better, harmonized and efficient tax compliances within the Indian economy and widening of the tax base.
- Recently, the Provident Fund administrative charges have been reduced from 1.10% to 0.65% (change of .45%). This will reduce the overall tax rate in India.
- Payment of Employee State Insurance Corporation and Employees' Provident Fund Organization contributions can now be made online through 58 banks, debit cards or credit cards.
- Sales tax department of Maharashtra has eliminated physical touch point for filing of tax returns, tax payment and tax compliances by introducing online return filing and online payment through GRAS (Government Receipt Accounting System) for VAT, CST, Profession tax, Luxury Tax and Entry Tax.

- In India, the revision of return of income is a completely online process and revision by itself is not a criteria for selection of a case for scrutiny (audit). In India, selection of a case for scrutiny is based on several parameters under the Computer Aided Selection for Scrutiny (CASS) programme.

#### **Import of pesticide laden pepper from Vietnam**

1143. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that pepper from Vietnam, which is banned by countries like the US due to excessive presence of pesticides is exported to India through Sri Lanka at cheap prices; and

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any concrete measures to halt such cheap and inferior quality import of pepper to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Representations have been received from exporters/growers associations regarding alleged import of low quality pesticide contaminated pepper from Vietnam through Sri Lanka. On analysis of the data of import and production of pepper in Sri Lanka in the last 3 years, it is observed that the quantum of total import of pepper in Sri Lanka was very small as compared to the production of pepper as well as the quantum of exports from Sri Lanka to India. Therefore, there is little possibility of Vietnamese pepper being imported to India, through Sri Lanka.

However, the matter was examined in the Department and necessary directions were issued to Central Board of Excise and Customs and Food Safety and Standards Authority of India for taking suitable measures like strict verification of Certificates of Origin and further to check the possibility of contaminated Vietnamese pepper being imported into India.

#### **Merger of DGFT with CBEC**

1144. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to merge the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) with Central Board for Excise and Customs (CBEC);