

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY  
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY & PROMOTION**

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2547.  
TO BE ANSWERED ON MONDAY, THE 12<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2018.**

**STALLED PROJECTS**

**2547. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

**वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री**

- (a) the details of the criteria laid down to identify the stalled projects and the number of stalled projects identified in the country during each of the last three years, State and sector-wise;
- (b) whether the number of stalled projects increased or decreased during the said period;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to improve 'Ease of Doing Business' in the country?

**ANSWER**

**वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सी.आर. चौधरी)**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY  
(SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY)**

- (a) to (c):** Project Monitoring Group (PMG) is an institutional mechanism for resolving a variety of issues with a view to fast tracking the approvals for setting up and expeditious commissioning of large Public, Private and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Projects. It was set up initially in Cabinet Secretariat in June, 2013. At present PMG is functioning under the Administrative Control of Prime Minister's Office (PMO) since 14.09.2015. Any investor having issues delaying or likely to delay the execution of a project can bring forth them before PMG for taking up with the concerned Authority in the Central and State Government through its portal and PMG takes up those issues with the concerned agencies. In accepting a project for resolution, PMG does not distinguish between a 'stalled' or an 'under implementation' project. As such, there is no prescribed criterion for classifying a project as a stalled project so far as PMG is concerned.

PMG has so far accepted 902 projects with anticipated investment of Rs.37.66 lakh crore having more than 3,417 issues. These projects have been considered for resolution through PMG mechanism and 2,862 issues in 675 projects (with anticipated investment of Rs.28.14 lakh crore) have either been resolved or require no further PMG consideration. Presently, 227 projects with anticipated investment of Rs.9.52 lakh crore are under PMG's consideration.

Details of Projects presently under consideration in PMG pertaining to various sectors as on 06.03.2018 are as mentioned below: -

Sl. No.	Sponsoring Ministry	No. of projects	Anticipated Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Railways	62	201929.31
2	Road Transport and Highways	60	141935.31
3	Power	41	290847.99
4	Coal	18	68112.96
5	Petroleum and Natural Gas	14	28820.81
6	Steel	9	63831.00
7	Chemicals and Fertilizers - Fertilizers	5	34750.00
8	Commerce and Industry-DIPP	4	41900.00
9	New and Renewable Energy	4	6850.00
10	Shipping	2	1322.36
11	Urban Development	2	54960.00
12	Communications and Information Technology - Telecom	1	1000.00
13	Environment and Forests	1	1583.00
14	Health and Family Welfare	1	5960.00
15	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	1	1811.33
16	Tourism	1	1000.00
17	Water Resources	1	5565.00
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>227</b>	<b>952179.07</b>

(d): Some of the major reforms towards easing the business environment in the country undertaken by the Government of India in partnership with the Governments of NCT of Delhi and Maharashtra include:-

- i) **Starting A Business:** Starting a business was made easier and faster by introducing the SPICe (Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Company electronically) form which merged five different procedures i.e. (i) Name reservation, (ii) Company incorporation, (iii) Director Identification Number (DIN), (iv) Permanent Account Number (PAN) and the (v) Tax Deduction/Collection Account Number (TAN).
- ii) **Resolving Insolvency:** The adoption of a new insolvency and bankruptcy code introduced a reorganization procedure for corporate

debtors and facilitated continuation of the debtor's business during insolvency proceedings.

- iii) **Paying Taxes:** Paying taxes and other statutory contributions was simplified with the mandatory provision of electronic payment of Employee Provident Fund (EPF) and introducing a set of administrative measures easing compliance with corporate income tax. The implementation of GST subsumed a number of indirect taxes namely (i) Service Tax (ii) Value Added Tax (iii) Central Sales Tax and (iv) Excise Duty. This will further reduce the time spent on filing and returns.
- iv) **Getting Credit:** Access to credit was facilitated by adopting a new law on insolvency that provides a time limit and clear grounds for relief to the automatic stay for secured creditors during reorganization proceedings.
- v) **Enforcing Contracts:** On enforcing contracts India introduced the National Judicial Data Grid, which made it possible to generate case measurement reports on local courts.
- vi) **Protecting Minority Investors:** Protection to minority investor is increased by the remedies available in cases of prejudicial transactions between interested parties.
- vii) **Construction Permits:** Dealing with construction permits has been made less cumbersome by implementing an online system streamlining the process in the Municipal Corporations of New Delhi and Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai. The online system has expedited the process of obtaining a building permit by reducing the number of procedures and time required to obtain building permits.
- viii) **Trading Across Borders:** Import border compliance time in Mumbai was reduced by improving infrastructure at the Nhava Sheva Port. Elimination of merchant overtime fees and increased use of electronic and mobile platforms reduced export and import border compliance costs.

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