



**Government of Assam**  
**Industrial Policy of Assam**  
**2008**

Preamble:  
The New Paradigm for Growth  
and Industrial Investment in Assam

At the time of India's independence, Assam was relatively a land of plenty. It was not only among the better administered states, the per capita State Domestic Product was way above the average in the country as a whole and the relevant social indices ranked the State at a higher level in the ladder of social development. The primary sector was buoyant, the process industries and the plantation sector were efficiently run. The State was near self sufficient in its requirement of primary products and above all, poverty and unemployment was not of great concern then. With India attaining its independence and resultant physical partition, the traditional trade and commerce linkages with Assam's hinterland got snapped and along with the entire North East, Assam was reduced to a landlocked cocoon. Before India's attaining independence Assam served as a conduit in the big integrated market with erstwhile East Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar besides other neighbouring states. The economic activities were greatly reduced after independence. Assam's progress has been rather halting and tenuous especially in the 80s' and 90s' for various reasons.

Today as we embark on the new charter in the path of development, the Industrial Policy of 2008 would like to lay emphasis on new capital formation through the creation of ecologically compliant assets in a sustainable manner. We want to build our economy on the core strengths of this region so that we can manage our resources. While doing so, we also identify the key issues the world is facing today as a result of the conflict between ecology and economics that caused imbalance mainly on the stress on food, water, energy and the environment. The recognized core strengths of our state today are its nature, water, agriculture, human resources and geographical location. As we look towards the new decades ahead the Industrial Policy of Assam 2008 would like to lay emphasis also on Clean Development Mechanism as an investment proposition. We would like to project an alternative approach to economic development by fostering interdependence between nature and economics for which the concept of 'Green Accounting (valuing nature assets)' is sought to be introduced to supplement the State's Gross State Domestic Product. The Green Accounting statistics are necessary for measuring the sustainability of Assam's economy in quantitative and monetary terms. The new thrust would track the gains and losses of Assam's natural capital including estimates for the values embedded in our fresh water quality, forest biomass carbons storage and carbon sequestration, bio diversity, bio prospecting, eco-tourism, timber and fuel and non-timber forest products. The new thrust also would track the gains and losses in our human capital including the values of education at all level and the future liability and health impacts of pollution. The charter would cover estimates of annual losses of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere through deforestation and thinning of forest biomass so that Assam can benefit from significant compensation through future variations of the Kyoto protocol. The new thrust has been given to enable the Government of Assam to make appropriate economic policy choices informed by a fair valuation of the many un-traded services of our natural eco-system including all their unaccounted benefits that do not at present enter GSDP and GDP accounts.

We recognize that the development and progress of the State will depend largely on the intensive and faster growth of the Rural Economy – primarily income multiplication by inducing multi-cropping in the agricultural sector and the development of agro based services and investment involving larger participation of the people, meaningfully contributing to the State’s economic health and prosperity. The other equally important area is the rapid and well co-ordinated growth in the infrastructure sector to accelerate natural development where the state holds a very big potential.

The Industrial Policy of 2008 acknowledges that only an open and inclusive society can bring rich dividends to our state. All these require certain course correction by carrying out reform in the delivery system. A society that shuts its door to the outer world is bound to lag behind – a small state becomes big when it embraces the world. The world today is an open one.

# Chapter – 1

Assam, the largest economy in the North East region of India, is the most industrially advanced state in the region by virtue of its comparatively favorable geographical location and the availability of reasonable infrastructure facilities. The state is rich in natural resources like natural oil and gas, coal, rubber, tea and minerals like granite, limestone and kaolin. It is also known for its vibrant tea and petroleum sectors.

The state is well placed to serve the needs and markets of other states of the North East. A medium of incremental investment would allow access to other countries in particular to the growing economies of South East Asia.

Apart from the sector to be built on the core strengths potential areas of investment in Assam include: Power / Energy, Mineral based industries, Tourism, Crude oil refining. The state is rich in immense water resources and has the potential of developing into India's powerhouse.

Assam is clearly the gateway to the North East, neighboring Myanmar, China, Bangladesh, Nepal & Bhutan making it positively viable for trade with ASEAN countries. This ensures access to more than 400 million households. Assam is a state with unlimited opportunities. There is a strong potential to be a future international trading hot spot. Business opportunities also exist for Information Technology Enabled Services as it has a large pool of educated English speaking population.

The overriding priority of the Industrial Investment Policy of 2008 is to create conditions for income and employment generation in our state. We recognize that 80% of Assam's population lives in rural area that is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. As such among other things, the Industrial and Investment Policy 2008 would like to identify some specific sectors which offer tremendous potential for income and employment generation. The following are some of the key potential investment areas to be developed on the core strengths of our state which can play a catalytical role in achieving the expressed objectives of the policy.

Assam has an abundance of natural resources which are yet to be engaged industriously. Following are key potential industries to be developed on the core strengths of our state.

- **Multi Cropping in Agricultural Sector:** A vast majority of our farmers in Assam is still saddled with a single crop i.e. a long duration 'Sali' paddy cultivation and after harvesting the agricultural fields in Assam remains idle for the rest of the year. As such, a massive thrust has to be put in the agriculture sector for inducing short duration high yielding variety of multi cropping in the same field in a year so that the average income of a farmer's household can be multiplied. Naturally, income multiplication in rural area would create massive demand for various goods and economic services and resultant investment would in turn create employment opportunities. Income multiplication in rural area has got direct bearing on investment opportunities in our state.

- **Tea:** Assam tea grown at sea level, is known for its body, briskness, malty flavour and strong bright color. Though Assam tea generally indicates the distinctive black teas from Assam, the region also produces relatively smaller quantities of green and white tea as well with their own distinctive characteristics. Assam is the world's single largest tea growing region. At present Assam produces about 55% of the country's total tea production. The economic realization of the importance of tea in Assam is a forgone conclusion. Along with the organized sector the proliferation of small tea cultivation in Assam has created vast employment opportunities in the rural areas giving economic impetus as well as employment generation.

The Government of India has created a Special Purpose Tea Fund (SPTF) which is meant for rejuvenation of tea bushes. This will benefit about 700-800 tea gardens of the state. In an important policy decision – the Government has decided to secure a geographical indication for the tea produced in the state. 'Assam Tea' will be known as 'Assam Orthodox Tea' once the geographical indication is secured, thus making it an exclusive commodity and raising its stakes in the global market.

- **Plywood Industry:** It is a pity that the state of Assam which was a market leader till 1996 producing almost 80% of India's total plywood has now been reduced to producing only 5% to 8% of India's plywood. In contrast a barren state like Haryana becomes the market leader in plywood production by utilizing fast growing poplar trees (*Populus ciliate*) being cultivated profusely in homesteads and agricultural fields. Plywood industry can be rejuvenated in Assam not by felling trees from the Reserved Forests of Assam but by developing fast growing tree variety in non-forest areas in Assam. Soil and climatic condition in Assam is such that a tree grows naturally which can be utilized for developing captive plantations for plywood industry in Assam. The Industrial Policy 2008 would like to recognize plywood as a very potential sector for income and employment generation in the state. The policy would like to suggest that all wood based industries should be located within the approved Industrial Estates and these industries would be encouraged to raise their own captive plantation or alternatively try to procure raw materials from Joint Forest Management Community Forestry or private plantation like Haryana. Wood based industries will be encouraged to raise their plantation for the raw materials for meeting their requirement or support individually/ communities to grow the raw materials with inputs including credit, technical advice, harvesting and transport services. Farmers particularly small and marginal farmers would be encouraged to grow fast growing trees on marginal/ degraded land available with them. Government would also encourage import of wood for wood based industries with suitable fiscal incentives.
- **Agar wood Industry:** - Assam's soil condition is particularly suitable for growing Sanchi plant or Agar wood. The Agar wood oil of Assam enjoys international brand equity. Particular state or region must have a mission for socio-economic

development of the people utilizing its endemic potential resources as we have in Assam. Agar wood or Aquilaria Agallocha has been identified as the most potential species of wood which can generate large scale income and employment for the people of Assam. It is noteworthy that today Assam's Reserved Forests do not have Agar trees. Therefore, unnecessary restriction on growing Agar trees in private land and homesteads should be done away with. As Agar wood can grow abundantly and regeneration of this plant in Assam is very easy because of very special climate and soil condition in our state the restriction by Forest Department describing Agar wood as one of the endangered species need to be reviewed. The extractions of aromatic oil from Agar wood and trade of Agar oil / derivatives can be regulated in the entire state for curbing any illegal trade so that optimum returns are forthcoming to the people of Assam. The new Industrial Policy would like to recognize Agar wood plantation in private homesteads and land and its processing industry as a very important potential for Assam's economic development. The Industry Department will frame rules for legalized Agar wood aromatic oil industry in Assam.

- **Silk:** Assam accounts for the highest production of non-mulberry silk, muga and eri – for which it is well known/famed.

The state contributes 99% and 63% of the total muga and eri raw silk production in the country. There are approximately 1.9 lakhs families engaged in Sericulture.

- **Bamboo:** Assam has the highest concentration of bamboo having high potential for commercialization. The region has approximately 60% of the total bamboo of the country. There are also substantial areas under homestead cultivations and commercial cultivation is taking place. Bamboo can be used as a substitute to timber and it is also a versatile raw material for a host of industrial uses. Therefore bamboo processing and various value additions would throw up new opportunities.
- **Horticulture:** Assam's favorable agro climatic condition is conducive for growing a wide range of vegetables, aromatic and medicinal plants, flowers, spices etc. There are opportunities to source organically grown fruits and vegetables.
- **Food Processing:** The food processing sector has the potential to grow in Assam with increasing demand for processed food. Opportunities exist in processing, sourcing, setting up cold chains and logistics. The Government of India has approved for setting up a Food Processing Industrial Park at Chaygaon near Guwahati in Kamrup District.
- **Fresh Water Processing:** We are endowed with abundant resource of fresh water which is rare in today's world. At a time when the world is waking up to the danger of global warming and the possibility of water scarcity in the future, Assam can position itself to quenching the thirst of water for the rest of the country by utilizing its water resources. The water resources in Assam can throw up new

opportunities for water processing and supplying water commercially for the water scarce areas of other parts of the country besides energy generation in a most environment friendly manner.

### **Other potential sectors :**

- **OIL / GAS / COAL:** Assam has a huge reserve of oil and gas. It has 1.3 billion tonnes of proven crude oil and 156 billion Cu. Mt. of natural gas reserves. There is a heavy repository of Coal Bed Methane (CBM). It also processes an estimated 320 million tonnes of coal reserves.

Having a largely untapped, potential for power generation, there are scope for Gas and Coal based thermal power projects and setting up gas-based industrial units.

Assam has a number of refineries including the oldest working refinery of Asia at Digboi. The addition of refining capacity in recent years has given rise to great opportunities for further downstream petro-chemical projects. The proposed Gas Cracker Project in Assam will further enhance this potential.

- **MINERALS:** Coal, limestone, china-clay, glass sand, granite, iron-ore, sillimanite etc. are the main economic minerals of Assam.

**Coal:** Coal occurs mainly in Upper Assam districts of Tinsukia and Dibrugarh in the Makum and Dilli – Jeypore Coalfields. Small coal deposits occur sporadically in the Central Assam districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills. The proved reserve of coal in this belt is about 340 million tonnes.

**Limestone:** Good quality cement grade limestone occur in the Central Assam districts of North Cachar Hills and Karbi Anglong where a total reserve of about 670 million tonnes is available for exploitation.

**China Clay:** China Clay is mostly found in Upper Deopani, Silonijan, Sheelveta and Tengrajan areas of Karbi Anglong District. Both stacking and non stacking variety of China Clay is found here.

**Glass Sand:** Sporadic occurrences of friable feldspathic quartzite found in Jiajuri, Chapanala, Borhola & Tanajuri in Nagaon & Karbi Anglong District are the main glass sand deposits.

Inferred reserve of glass sand is about 10.50 million tonnes.

**Iron Ore:** Iron Ore deposits are located at Chandardinga in Dhubri District and Lengupara in Goalpara District.

**Sillimanite:** Promising deposits of sillimanite occurs in Unippilangso area of Karbi Anglong District.

**Granite:** Assam possesses large deposits of granite which is mostly of pink & grey variety and found in Nagaon, Karbi Anglong, Kamrup & Goalpara districts. Some

black variety of granite is also found sporadically in Goalpara district. Reserve of granite is estimated at 950 Million Cubic Metres.

**Bio-resources:** Assam has abundance of bio-resources which can be separately exploited.

- **TOURISM:** The state has unparalleled tourist attractions like wildlife sanctuaries, adventure tourism, eco-tourism, hill stations, lakes and places of historical heritage. There are five national parks and fifteen wildlife sanctuaries in Assam. The famous species of one horned rhino is found only in Assam. It has phenomenal bio-diversity such as forest wealth, agro based, fruits and vegetables, herbs, aromatic plants, exotic flowers and other flora and fauna. There are also large varieties of organic agricultural produces.

The abundance of natural resources like minerals, forests, livestock etc. coupled with investment incentives offered by the Government makes Assam one of the most attractive investment destinations of the North East.

## **CURRENT INDUSTRIAL SCENARIO**

There are 29367 nos. of registered SSI units in the State with an investment of Rs. 106807.84 lakh in plant and machinery. The number of IEMs since 1997 is 354 nos. with an investment of Rs. 5728.74 crore.

Existing Industrial Growth Centres and IID Centres at Balipara, Matia, Chaygaon, Dalgaon, Demow, Bhomoraguri, Malinibeel, Dahudi, Silapathar, Rangiya, Banderdewa and Titabor have excellent connectivity, dedicated power lines, adequate water supply, communication facilities and central effluent treatment plants. 144 number of units with a total investment of Rs. 19645.77 crore offering direct employment to 7063 and indirect employment to 22670 have started their ventures in the above Growth Centre, IIDs & EPIP. The figure will be multi-fold with completion of all these infrastructure projects. It is worthwhile to mention here that there are 3 refineries, 2 paper mills, 1 cement industry in the public sectors which are functioning profitably in the State. The announcement of the N.E. Industrial Policy 1997 & subsequent NEIIPP 2007 has been able to draw a large number of industries especially in the cement sector, plastic sector, food industries, coal based industries and cosmetic sectors.

- **ASSAM GAS CRACKER PROJECT**

The Rs. 5460 crores Assam Gas Cracker Project with joint venture of GAIL, NRL, OIL, and Govt. of Assam has taken off with the foundation stone being laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. The schedule time of completion of the Project is 60 months and work is going on as per schedule. A joint venture company viz. Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited has been formed and acquisition of land has been completed. The project will offer direct employment to 800 persons

and indirect employment to 1,00,000 persons. The proposed Gas Cracker Project will open up tremendous avenues of opportunities in multi-faceted directions. The products coming out from the Cracker Complex would give rise to a chain of industries. The various socio-economic linkages expected to be obtained in utilizing the poly-ethylene products are in the field of agriculture, water management, packaging, automobiles, electronics, health & hygiene, education, telecommunications etc. The opportunities based on the petrochemicals complex can be divided into a) opportunities based on polymers (LLDPE & HDPE), b) opportunities for engineering industries in the petro-chemicals sector.

- **Plastic Park:** The Policy would like to emphasize that the core project of Assam Gas Cracker would have potential to offer direct employment to only about 800 persons whereas the downstream industries and ancillaries can throw up multifarious opportunities for income and employment generation to more than 1 lakh persons. The Government of Assam would try to create opportunities for development of such downstream industry by promoting a plastic park around the project site.

# Chapter – 2

## INFRASTRUCTURE

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In order to increase the economic growth rate, creation of the right industrial environment is necessary whereby the state can become an attractive destination for both foreign and domestic investments. Sound infrastructure with easy access to key utilities like road connectivity, quality power supply, land availability, human resources etc. will create a dream climate for investors. During the historic event of signing of the Vision 2020 Document during the 2 day North Eastern Council (NEC) Plenary on 13th May 2008, the State Government has also agreed to the urgent need of redefining of the Look East Policy to resolve the outstanding issues of trade, transit and investment with the countries neighbouring the region. The State has accorded the highest priority in the development of infrastructure.

### **1. Issues relating to land**

Land availability in time for Industrial use at a reasonable advantage to an investor is the main concern of the Government. Together with the Revenue Department, the State offers speedy acquisition of lands in order to allocate Government lands on the basis of maximum advantages offered by the Projects. Lands suitable for Industry will be identified in each District and allotted on priority basis for Industrial Units/Parks.

The prevalent Land Policy of 1989 highlighted that over the years, land as a resource has become scarce in both urban and rural areas. As per the Constitution of India, land resource management is a State subject and is dealt with by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of the Government of Assam. In the Autonomous District Council areas of Karbi Anglong, North Cachar Hills, and the Bodo Autonomous Council Districts of Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa and Udalguri, the subject has been transferred to the respective Councils.

The matter of allotment/ settlement of land for special cultivation like tea, coffee, rubber etc, which activities fall within the ambit of industrialization, is governed by the provisions of clause no 5 of the Land Policy under which high land and ceiling surplus land suitable for such cultivation is identified and feasibility reports is prepared for allotting/settlement with the eligible entrepreneurs for special cultivation. The maximum ceiling of allotment of land for special cultivation is four hectares for individuals and aggregate of holdings of the number of members in case of Co-operative Societies. The land allotted must be utilized within 3 years failing which it will be reverted to Government.

Under Clause 7.2 of Land Policy, for speedy industrial development in the State the Government may specially consider allotment or settlement of available and suitable land for industrial purposes.

To further simplify and support the cause of rapid industrialization in the State, the new initiatives contemplated are:

- Streamline the procedure in respect of speedy acquisition of lands by bringing statutory amendments and executive directions, with special focus on land use re-classification.
- Allotment and settlement of land on the basis of a real time land use map with preference to entrepreneurship promoting production capacity, productivity and employment generation.
- Identification of lands for Special Economic Zones, Industrial Parks and Estates with the facility of automatic re-classification, on the basis of pre-determined parameters – simplification of process for allotment/settlement and registration thereof.
- Computerization of land records and Registration with integration.
- Use of GIS for updating of maps and records to maintain it real time.
- Simplification of valuation of land through zoning, e-registration.
- Adoption of PPP mode and outsourcing for expediting land transactions.

## **2. Power Supply**

The Government is committed to ensure uninterrupted quality power supply by way of dedicated feeders from Grid Substation of Power distribution companies to all the Industrial Estates/Parks. Private Industrial Estates will be allowed to install Captive Power Plant to generate and distribute within such Industrial Estates/ Parks subject to provision of the Electricity Act, 2003 and rules there under. At the same time the State would encourage Private Power Generators to set up Power Plants.

Assam is poised to have surplus quality power in the near future through the National Power Grid which is in advanced stage of implementation. Power sector in Assam has received the assistance from Asian Development Bank. Investment has been made in the sub-transmission and distribution sector. Power supply to Assam is ensured from Central Generating Stations owned by Corporations under the Government of India.

To augment generating capacity in the State, Government has taken a series of projects both in private and public sector.

- NTPC is setting up a 750MW coal based Thermal Power Station at Bongaigaon.
- Revival and System conversion with enhanced capacity of Chandrapur Power Station for meeting Guwahati's need as base load station.
- The State to get allocation of about 350MW of power from the proposed 750MW gas based power station in Tripura.
- Orders for 100MW Namrup Replacement Power Plant are to be issued.
- A 37.5MW Waste Heat Recovery Unit at Lakwa is at advanced stage of implementation.
- 150 MW Lower Kopili Hydel Power Project in joint venture.
- 250 MW coal based Thermal Project in joint venture in Cachar.
- 250 MW coal based Thermal Project in joint venture in Margherita.

- 200 MW Gas based Project at Amguri.
- 1000 MW Coal based Thermal Project from captive mining block in Orissa.
- Assorted small hydro and biomass based power project up to 500 MW.

Projections indicate that over 1500MW of new generation capacity would be required in Assam in the next seven years. Corresponding investment in R&D and reduction of power costs are already underway. With the large demand-supply gap, opportunities present themselves in power generation from hydro, coal, natural gas based and alternative energy, transmission network ventures and distribution.

### 3. Transportation

The major modes of transportation in Assam are roadways, railways, airways and inland waterways.

**Roadways:** Excellent infrastructure is the most crucial requirement of the industries. The Government realizes that excellent road connectivity in all the new Industrial Estates/ Parks of the State is needed for the Industrial growth. The State therefore ensures emphasis on adequate road connectivity.

Assam has total road length of approximately 37,555 kms covering both metalled and non-metalled surfaces. It has 48 km of roads per 100 sq km of area.

At present, there are 2 road-cum-rail bridges and one road bridge over the river Brahmaputra. The fourth bridge over the river near Dibrugarh is under construction and a fifth bridge in Guwahati is also coming up. The Government is also taking action for three more bridges over the Brahmaputra at Dhola, Jorhat, Nematighat and Dhubri Phulbari.

There are tremendous opportunities in construction and development of roads for improving access to important industrial areas. The idea of re-opening of Stilwell Road and corridor through Myanmar to hook on to the Trans Asian Highways is currently being explored. With this road, the exports from Assam would reach Bangkok, Singapore in about 4/5 days time.

**Railways:** North-East Frontier Railway operating in the state of Assam has major plans to increase the railway connectivity and improve the existing facilities to facilitate and increase the movement of freight and passengers through railways. The gauge conversion works of railway track on the North banks of Brahmaputra River along with the new railway bridge across Brahmaputra at Bogibeel near Dibrugarh will provide alternate rail connectivity to the upper Assam region. The main rail track on Barauni-Katihar-Guwahati will be electrified for faster movement. For improving the freight movement through railways and for faster & reliable goods movement rolling stock examination facilities have been created on N.F. Railway. The Hill Section between Lumding and Badarpur is being converted to broad-gauge which will improve transportation of essential commodities and industrial raw materials and final products to & from south Assam. The Barak valley region will be connected with Tripura through the new Silchar - Agartala railway line.

The total route length is approximately 3950 kms. Several services directly connect Assam to major cities of India. Within the State, all the major towns are directly linked by railways. The headquarters of the North-East Frontier Railways is located at Guwahati.

**Air connectivity:** As regards air connectivity, Assam has 6 operational airports with Guwahati airport designated as an international airport. Government has proposed one Greenfield project at Kokrajhar and major investments are planned for up-gradation of existing airports anticipating the future increase in demand.

Assam is well connected with the rest of India by both state owned and private airlines. The capital city of Guwahati is well connected with major cities of the country through regular and direct flights. There are also regular intra-state air services connecting the six civil airports of the State. Some of the tea gardens have their own air-strips and aircraft. Flights to and from the South East Asian cities are in the offering through the LGB International Airport at Guwahati.

The projected outlook for Assam is encouraging as regards air infrastructure and connectivity. Passenger traffic is projected to grow at a CAGR of over 15% in the next five years. Major investments are being planned in up-gradation of existing air infrastructure and Guwahati is emerging as a hub for international flights to the South and South East Asia.

**Inland Waterways:** Assam's major river routes are the Brahmaputra and the Barak rivers with a combined navigable length of around a thousand kilometers.

- i) River Brahmaputra with a navigable length of 891km from Sadiya to Dhubri and
- ii) River Barak having a navigable length of 94km.

There are seven port locations that are operational for Import and Export to Kolkata and Haldia port.

The river Brahmaputra is the National Waterway No.2 of the country. The Directorate of Inland Water Transport, Assam operates water transport services on the river Brahmaputra and Barak on commercial basis. These services are used for the transportation of passengers and goods alike across the State and to neighboring West Bengal. The present cargo handling capacity of the fleet is nearly 10,000 metric tonnes.

The projected outlook anticipates an increase in the passenger and cargo traffic by a factor of 20 in the next ten years as people go ahead and harness the power of the cheapest means of transport. The development of this can open up access to the state by sea.

**Inland Container Depot (ICD):** Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR) operates an ICD at Amingaon, 10 km from Guwahati having one Reach Stacker with 50MT capacity and Two Sling cranes with 35MT capacity. Two bonded warehouses of CONCOR along with a private warehouse adding up a total area of 6400 sq.m. operate from the ICD.

#### **4. Finance and Banking**

Assam Financial Corporation, a premier term lending institution of the North East, has been providing credit and other financial services to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).

The Corporation offers liberal credit of term loan and working capital term loan to a maximum limit of Rs.150.00 lakhs per projects including consortium finance by way of joint financing with SIDBI/Commercial Banks for viable large size projects.

To accelerate the business activity and rapid industrial growth of the region, the Corporation has planned for more than Rs.20,000 lakhs as sanction and disbursement targets for the next three years.

##### **Thrust Area For Financing by A.F.C.:**

- Food Processing and Agro based Industries including.
- Mineral Based Industry
- Hospitality Industry/Tourist Resorts
- Information Technology/IT related activities/Services
- Medical Scheme/ Nursing Homes/Medical Equipments
- Infrastructure Equipments
- Bamboo based Industry
- Export oriented activities
- Commercial Complexes
- Use of Bio-resources through emerging Bio-technology

The Corporation ensures to provide best and efficient service delivery to its customers.

#### **NEDFi**

North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi) was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, on August 9, 1995 with its registered office at Guwahati, Assam, for the development of industries, infrastructure, animal husbandry, agri-horticulture plantation, medicinal plantation, sericulture plantation, aquaculture, poultry and dairy in the North Eastern states of India.

NEDFi is the premier financial and development institution of the North East of India. The main objects to be pursued by NEDFi as per its Memorandum of Association are:

To carry on and transact the business of providing credit and other facilities for promotion, expansion and modernization of industrial enterprises and infrastructure projects in the North Eastern Region of India, also carry on and transact business of providing credit and other facilities for promotion of agri-horticulture plantation, medicinal plantation, sericulture plantation, aquaculture, poultry, dairy and animal husbandry development in order to initiate large involvement of rural population in the

economic upsurge of the society and faster economic growth of different parts of the North Eastern region.

NEDFi has been promoted by All India Financial Institutions - Industrial Development Bank of India, ICICI Ltd., Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Small Industries Development Bank of India, Insurance Companies - Life Insurance Corporation of India, General Insurance Corporation and its subsidiaries, Investment Company - Unit Trust of India and Bank - State Bank of India.

After the creation of DONER, NEDFi has come under the administrative control of this Ministry.

Almost all the nationalized commercial Banks, financial institutions and insurance companies have their Regional/Zonal offices at Guwahati. Many multi-national Banks like Standard Chartered and national level Banks like IDBI, HDFC, and ICICI are present in the State. EXIM Bank, the premier foreign trade Bank also operates in Guwahati.

### **Information Technology Park**

A major IT park with the proposed investment of over 500 Crores rupees over an area of approximately 100 acres of land is being developed in the PPP mode at Guwahati near the airport. The park will contain state-of-the-art infrastructure necessary for IT Enabled Services and BPO's. Thus it will attempt to leverage the easy availability of local well trained manpower and those from the region presently working outside which contribute a significant percentage.

Assam has a large manpower base that is highly skilled in Information Technology. As such, opportunities exist for IT Enabled Services like call centres, back office operations, revenue accounting, data entry and conversion, transcription and translation, content development, animation, engineering and design, market research, consultancy and management.

### **Guwahati Bio-Tech Park**

Considering the importance of bio technology, an integrated park to provide all infrastructural and other related services is considered to be developed.

### **Human Resource Development**

The pursuit for progress in Industries, cannot be made unless there is skilled/trained manpower in the State. Government of Assam strongly feels that strengthening the linkages between educational Institutions and Industries provides the much needed synergy. The State has 5 (five) universities including 1 (one) agricultural university, 3 (three) medical colleges, 5 (five) engineering colleges including an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT). It also has 8 (eight) polytechnics & 23 (twenty-three) Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). 2 (two) more medical colleges are coming up. Four universities in the state offer Master Degree Courses in Management and Computer Applications. The state has numerous Law Colleges. CIPET also offers

Diploma & Certificate courses and the Tool Room Training Centre offers Certificate courses. Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship and Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Institute also trains the state's human resource. In recent times, Government has encouraged setting up of various educational complexes, vocational institutes running traditional trades/specialized courses. The State Government has initiated steps by formation of the State Steering Committee & formation of 27 (twenty seven) numbers of IMC in the ITIs and industry partners are working closely with the ITI for skill development. Presently, there are 4 (four) ITI's under the Center of Excellence through retroactive funding scheme, Three ITIs covered under COE through competitive scheme. In addition, six ITIs have been taken up in the year 07-08 under PPP mode. Four ITIs are proposed to be taken up in 08-09. Twelve ITIs are implementing MES (Modular Employable Skill) in various sectors like-electrical, automobiles etc. The State would sponsor 50,000 youths to receive skills outside the State in the next three years. Their skills would empower them in becoming self-employed.

# Chapter – 3

North-East Industrial and  
Investment Promotion  
Policy (NEIIPP), 2007

## **North-East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007**

With the introduction of the North East Industrial & Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007, the Central Government has approved a package of fiscal incentives and other concessions for the North East region.

The new policy would be valid for 10 years .The provisions of the NEIIPP, 2007 would provide the requisite incentives as well as an enabling environment to speed up the industrialization of Assam.

The North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy 2007 of the Government of India have laid down a number of fiscal incentives for investors in North East India. The highlights of the Policy are:

- Total Tax Free Zone, for units located anywhere in the North East.
- Central Excise benefits available for goods.
- Transport Subsidy for both raw materials and finished products to and from the region.
- 30% Capital Investment Subsidy for new and expansion of existing units without any limit.
- Working Capital Interest Subsidy @ 3% on loan for industrial units.
- Comprehensive Insurance Scheme for industrial units where 100% premium would be borne by the Government of India.

The details of the above policy can be seen at

**<http://www.dipp.nic.in/>**

Assam intends to attract maximum Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and will put in sustained efforts to that end. The State Government has constituted a separate cell – The Industrial Investment Secretariat Cell (IISC) to facilitate investment – and a High Level Committee to accord fast track clearance for investment proposals. The Cell will function as a single point of contact for all inquiries from investors including supplying of information pertaining to permissions/ procedures/ guidelines.

To synergize its efforts with the above mentioned policy, the State Government of Assam also offers attractive investment incentives and also subsidies on power consumption through its industrial policy.

**GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM**  
**INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT**  
**DISPUR :: GUWAHATI - 6**

**ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR OF ASSAM**

**NOTIFICATION**

Dated Dispur, the 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2009

No. CI.133/2007/148:- The Governor of Assam is pleased to enunciate the Industrial and Investment Policy of Assam, 2008 w.e.f. 01-10-2008. This policy would be valid for 5 (Five) years i.e. upto 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2013.

Sd/- (Ravi Capoor)  
Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Assam  
Industries & Commerce Department

Memo No. CI.133/2007/148-A

Dated Dispur, the 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2009

Copy for information and necessary action to :

- 1) All Principal Secretary / Commissioner & Secretary / Secretary to the Govt. of Assam.
- 2) The Resident Commissioner to the Govt. of Assam, Assam House, New Delhi.
- 3) The Agriculture Production Commissioner.
- 4) All Commissioner of Divisions, Assam
- 5) The Chairman, Assam State Electricity Board, Guwahati - 1.
- 6) The Commissioner & Secretary to the Chief Minister, Assam, Dispur, Guwahati - 6.
- 7) The Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce & Industries, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi - 110 011.
- 8) The P.P.S. to the Chief Minister, Assam.
- 9) The P.S. to the Minister, Industries & Commerce, Assam.
- 10) All Principal Secretary's of the Autonomous Councils.
- 11) All Deputy Commissioner's.
- 12) The P.S. to the Chief Secretary.
- 13) The P.S. to Additional Chief Secretary.
- 14) All P.S. to Ministers / Minister of State.
- 15) The Director, Industries & Commerce, Assam, Bamunimaidam, Guwahati - 21.
- 16) The Managing Director, AIDC / AIIDC / ASIDC.
- 17) All General Manager, DI&CC.
- 18) The Deputy Director, Assam Govt. Press, Bamunimaidam, Guwahati - 21 with a request to publish the notification in the next issue of the Assam Gazette and to submit 50 copies of the Gazette notification.

By order etc.,



Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Assam  
Industries & Commerce Department

# Chapter – 4

## INDUSTRIAL POLICY – INTRODUCTION

## **INDUSTRIAL POLICY – INTRODUCTION**

### **4.1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 1) To generate economic development by accelerating the process of industrialization.
  - 2) To generate employment and increase income by encouraging the establishment of micro enterprises.
  - 3) To increase the share of the Industrial sector in the State Domestic Product (SDP).
  - 4) To make Nature – Economics Centric Development.
  - 5) To make Agro and rural area linked industrial investment as focused programme.
- Besides, the State Government would endeavour to encourage youths of the State, particularly the women entrepreneurs to set up industries, encourage to help increase exports and attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) particularly from NRIs.

### **4.2 STRATEGY**

The aims & objectives will be endeavoured to be achieved by following suitable and appropriate strategies like:

- 1) Creation of quality infrastructure
- 2) Cluster development
- 3) Encourage investment by fiscal incentives
- 4) Tax concessions to attract investment
- 5) Facilitate access to market
- 6) Facilitate mega investment
- 7) Simplification of procedures
- 8) Industry friendly administration
- 9) Create conducive atmosphere to induce investment

#### **4.2 (A):**

To provide incentives for development of service sector in the areas of Tourism, Health services vocational training etc. a separate policy will be notified later on.

### **4.3 PERIOD OF VALIDITY OF THE POLICY**

The policy will be effective from 1/10/2008 and will be valid for a period of 5 years, i.e. up to 30/9/2013. All new units as well as existing units which go in for substantial expansion and which commence commercial production within the period of validity will be eligible for the incentives from the date of commencement of commercial production for the period applicable for each incentive.

### **4.4 EFFECTIVE DATE**

Effective date for the new policy shall be 1/10/2008 and from that date the 2003 Policy will cease to operate unless otherwise provided for.

Units which commenced commercial production prior to 1/10/2008 and are eligible under 2003 policy shall continue to be governed by the Industrial Policy 2003.

However no application for Eligibility Certificate claims under the 2003 policy will be entertained after 31-3-2009.

#### 4.5 DEFINITIONS

- 1) **EXISTING UNIT** means a unit, which is or was in commercial production in the State of Assam prior to 1/10/2008.
- 2) **NEW UNIT** means a unit, which has commenced commercial production in the State of Assam during the validity period of Industrial Policy 2008.
- 3) **SUBSTANTIAL EXPANSION** means increase in value of fixed capital investment in plant and machinery of an existing unit by at least 25% as well as increase of employment by at least 10% and at least 25% increase in production compared to average annual production of previous three years. Prior to going for expansion, the unit should be operating at least at a minimum of 80% capacity during the period of three previous years and prior intimation to the concerned implementing agency.
- 4) **NON-ELIGIBLE UNIT:** Non-eligible unit means those industries, which are declared as Non-eligible under this policy.
- 5) **MANUFACTURE** means any activity that brings out a change in an article or articles as a result of some process, treatment, labour and results in transformations into a new and different article so understood in commercial parlance having a distinct name, character use, but does not include such activity of manufacture as may be prescribed by Finance Department.
- 6) **MICRO/SMALL/MEDIUM ENTERPRISE:** As defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 as amended from time to time.
- 7) **INDUSTRIAL ESTATE/PARK** under this policy means an area not less than 500 bighas with infrastructure facilities or built up space with common facilities for the purpose of industrial use commensurate with the master plan of the district or town or city as applicable. Minimum 25% area is to be left for open space and green belt and minimum 10% area for common utility.

#### 4.6 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Unless otherwise specified, the eligibility criteria shall be as below:

- a) A unit that is engaged in the manufacture or production of goods pertaining to any industry specified in the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 is eligible.
- b) New Units set up on or after 1/10/2008 as well as existing units undergoing substantial expansion at the same place in the State of Assam on or after 01-10-2008 shall be eligible for incentives under 2008 Industrial Policy provided that for the units undergoing substantial expansion, the fiscal incentives will be only against the additional investments made on plant & machineries.
- c) A unit shall have employment of 80% people of Assam in the managerial cadre and 90% people of Assam in the non-managerial cadre and that over a period of 5

years from the commencement of commercial production, such unit would take all effective steps to ensure 100% employment of people of Assam in non-managerial cadre and at least 90% in managerial post.

- d) A unit availing grants/incentives from a Department/ an agency under the State/ Central Government/ foreign agencies shall not be eligible for similar type of incentives under this policy.
- e) Incentives/ subsidies/ concessions/ financial support under this policy shall be applicable to units in the private sector, joint sector, co-operatives as well as units set up by State Government only.
- f) The non-eligible industries mentioned in annexure one will not be eligible for any incentives under this Industrial Policy.
- g) In case a new unit is promoted in the premises of an existing unit; it should be distinctly identifiable and be located in the open spaces available in the premises. The earlier unit in the premise should not be closed nor any plant & machinery be dislodged from the earlier unit.

# Chapter – 5

DEVELOPMENT OF  
INDUSTRIAL  
INFRASTRUCTURE

## **DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

- 5.1 Development of quality infrastructure for industrial growth will be accorded highest priority. Government will ensure that there is at least one modern industrial estate/ park with all required facilities in those district of Assam where adequate potential for setting up of industries exists. In addition, private sector will be encouraged to set up industrial estate/park in high demand areas.
- 5.2 Government will take necessary steps for development of land belonging to closed PSUs through its Industrial and Infrastructural Development Corporations so that these may be properly utilized for industrialization of the State.
- 5.3 Uninterrupted quality power supply plays a crucial role in the production process as voltage fluctuations create major problem in modern high technology plants. In all industrial estates/parks promoted by the Government it will be ensured that quality power is available by dedicated feeders from grid sub-station of power distribution companies. Private industrial estates shall be allowed to install Captive Power Plant to generate and distribute within such Industrial Estates/ Parks subject to provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 and rules there under. Private power generators will be encouraged to set up power plants. Distribution Companies would arrange dedicated 33 KV line to sub-station meeting the demand of Industrial Area.
- 5.4 ASEB would dedicate the demanded power load to the Industries Department for the Industrial Estates/ IIDs/ IGCs set up by the Government or the Government owned corporations. This will be done to ensure that the units set up are assured of quality power. To facilitate the timely payment to the ASEB, the bills would be issued to the industrial units directly by ASEB.
- 5.5 Adequate road and rail connectivity, wherever possible, will be ensured in all new Industrial Estate/ Park proposals.
- 5.6 In order to carry out maintenance and repair of Government owned Industrial Estates/Park, 50% of the rent and service charge collected from the tenants will be spent on repair and maintenance, which will be over seen by a committee in each location with representative from the tenants. To facilitate this, Industrial Estates, Growth Centre, Industrial Areas currently under the Department of Industry & Commerce will be transferred to AIIDC with all assets & liabilities.
- 5.7 Identification of sites for new Industrial Estate/IIDC will be finalized in consultation with ASEB and PWD.
- 5.8 Government will identify traditional industrial clusters and will develop them under the rural business hub concept involving private sector and Gaon Panchayats. For non-traditional items also clusters will be identified and required common facilities will be developed.

# Chapter – 6

## FISCAL INCENTIVES

## FISCAL INCENTIVES

### 6.1 INTEREST SUBSIDY ON TERM LOAN

Interest subsidy will be provided to Micro industrial units @ 30% of the amount of interest paid on term loan to Bank/Financial Institutions for a period of 5 years from the date of commercial production subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.00 lakhs per unit/year.

### 6.2 POWER SUBSIDY

Power subsidy will be provided to eligible units on power tariff paid by the unit on actual units consumed for a period of 5 years from the date of commercial production subject to the ceiling given below:

Connected load	Rate of subsidy	Ceiling of subsidy per annum
Up to 1.0 MW	30%	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
Above 1.0 MW	25%	Rs. 25.00 lakhs

### 6.3 SUBSIDY ON QUALITY CERTIFICATION/TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW

The fees payable for obtaining BIS/ISO/FPO/AGMARK and fees payable for getting the technical know-how from recognized research laboratory / institutions like CFTRI, CIPET etc. by eligible units will be subsidized to the extent of 50% subject to a ceiling of Rupees One lakh per unit.

### 6.4 SUBSIDY ON DRAWAL OF POWER LINE

25% of the cost payable to State Power Distribution Company for drawal of power line to the premises of the unit including the cost of transformer will be subsidized to Micro and Small industrial units subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10 lakhs per unit. This subsidy shall be available only once to a unit.

# Chapter – 7

## TAX INCENTIVES

## TAX INCENTIVES

### 7.1 VAT EXEMPTION

All eligible units, which manufacture goods in Assam, will be entitled to exemption of 99% of the tax payable under the Assam Value Added Tax Act, 2003 and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 subject to the limit mentioned below.

Category	Micro	Small	Medium & Large
New	Seven years subject to maximum of 200% of fixed capital investment.	Seven years subject to maximum of 150% of fixed capital investment.	Seven years subject to maximum of 100% of fixed capital investment.
Substantial Expansion	Seven years subject to maximum of 150% of additional fixed capital investment	Seven years subject to maximum of 100% of additional fixed capital investment	Seven years subject to maximum of 90% of additional fixed capital investment

Fixed capital investment means & includes investment in plant & machinery or additional investment in plant & machinery (for expansion units) and building connected directly with manufacturing process.

In case of micro industries only, cost of land purchased up to 40% of total investment in plant and machinery, can be included as part of fixed capital investment.

The Finance Department of Government of Assam shall be the implementing agency for tax incentives. The Finance Department will bring out a separate notification in this regard.

### 7.2 EXEMPTION FROM STAMP DUTY AND REGISTRATION FEE

To encourage setting up industrial infrastructure in the form of Industrial Park/ Estate through purchase of Private/ Government land, there will be 100% reimbursement of the stamp duty and registration fees against submission of equivalent Bank Guarantee from a nationalized bank that the Industrial Park/ Estate will be set up within a period of 3 years. The said Guarantee will be invoked if the Industrial Estate / Park will not be set up within 3 years or if the land is used for any other purpose.

# Chapter – 8

SPECIAL INCENTIVES  
FOR MEGA PROJECTS

## **SPECIAL INCENTIVES FOR MEGA PROJECTS**

- 8.1 Projects with large capital investment with a minimum of Rs. 100 crores or generating a minimum of 1000 regular employment and having potential for development of ancillary industries based on their products will be given Mega Project status.
- 8.2 To encourage the establishment of mega projects, all incentives including priority land allotment, the ceiling amount of subsidy and or the period of validity of Tax concessions under this policy will be relaxable on case to case basis to be decided by a High Power Committee specially constituted by the Government for the purpose.

# Chapter – 9

SPECIAL INCENTIVES FOR  
REVIVAL OF SICK UNITS

## **SPECIAL INCENTIVES REVIVAL OF SICK UNITS**

- 9.1 Encouragement to entrepreneurs for undertaking revival of sick units will be given priority. Detailed operational guidelines including following broad principles will be formulated for this purpose.
- 9.2. The units declared sick by BIFR or as Assam Government Relief Undertaking will be eligible for the special incentives for revival subject to fulfillment of the following: -
  - a) There should be increase by not less than 25% in the value of fixed capital assets in plant & machinery for revival of sick units.
- 9.3 A sick unit relief undertaking fulfilling the above condition shall be entitled to exemption of 99% of tax payable under the Assam Value Added Tax Act, 2003 and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 for period of 3 years subject to maximum of 100% of additional investment made for rehabilitation.
- 9.4 The ceiling amount of subsidy and or the period of validity for tax concessions under this policy will be relaxable up to 50% on case to case basis to be decided by the High Power Committee constituted under 8.2 of the policy.

# Chapter – 10

MARKET LINKAGE

## **MARKET LINKAGE**

### **10.1 MARKET LINKAGE**

Market linkage has been identified as one of the critical factors for development of Micro and Small Scale sectors. Government will actively encourage trade with neighboring countries and countries in South East Asia.

### **10.2 PREFERENTIAL PURCHASE**

For facilitating promotion and development of medium & large scale enterprises, the State Government will notify a separate preference policy in respect of procurement of goods produced by medium and large enterprises by its department or its aided institutions and State PSUs.

### **10.3 PARTICIPATION IN TRADE FAIR**

All Micro and Small Enterprises in commercial production irrespective of year of establishment will be eligible for the following financial support under marketing assistance scheme:

- a) Reimbursement of 50% of the rent/fee paid by the unit for participation in trade fair/ exhibition sponsored or recognized by Government within India subject to a ceiling of Rs.10,000.
- b) Reimbursement of 50% of the transport cost incurred on exhibits for participation in Government sponsored/ recognized trade fair/ exhibition in South East Asia subject to a ceiling of Rs.50,000.00 per exhibition.
- c) A unit can avail this benefit for a maximum three times.

The Industries Department will make adequate provisions for implementing the incentive.

### **10.4 PREFERENCE TO WOMEN / PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED ENTREPRENEURS**

Units promoted by women and physically handicapped entrepreneurs (more than 50% ownership) will be given preference in selection for participation in trade fair.

# Chapter – 11

## PROCEDURAL SIMPLIFICATION

## PROCEDURAL SIMPLIFICATION

### 11.1 ALLOTMENT OF LAND / SHED

All applications received for allotment of land up to 1 acre and shed up to 500 square metres in the Industrial Estates/ Industrial Areas/IIDC/Growth Centre etc. will be disposed off within a maximum time period of 30 days. Since as per Chapter 5, the I.E./ I.A./G.C. under Industries Department will be transferred to AIIDC; hence a committee headed by M.D. AIIDC/ AIDC/ ASIDC will allot land/ shed up to 1 acre under their respective control within the above time period. A Nodal Officer from Directorate of Industries & Commerce will be a member in the above land allotment committee. Requirement beyond above limits will be disposed off within 60 days by a State Level Committee chaired by Principal Secretary/ Commissioner & Secretary, Industries & Commerce Department with representatives from departments of Revenue and Finance.

### 11.2 POWER

The Electricity Distribution Companies will strictly maintain the time frame specified under Electricity Supply Code and Related Matters Regulations - 2004 while giving new connection. The relevant time limits are enclosed herewith as Annexure-II.

In order to achieve the above time limits, the distribution companies will sufficiently enhance the authority of field level officials as below in so as far the sanction of power to industrial units is concerned.

	<b>Power sanction</b>	<b>Estimate approval</b>	<b>Supply/Transformer agreement sign</b>
Asstt. Executive Engineer/ Manager	Up to 100 KVA	Up to Rs. 1,00,000.00	Up to 100 KVA
Executive Engineer/ Sr. Manager	Up to 250 KVA	Up to Rs. 2,50,000.00	Up to 250 KVA
Superintending Engineer/ DGM	Up to 500 KVA	Up to Rs. 5,00,000.00	Above 250 KVA
Addl. Chief Engineer/GM	Up to 1 MVA	Above Rs. 5,00,000.00	.
Chief Engineer/CGM	Up to 5 MVA	.	.
CMD/MD	Above 5 MVA	.	.

#### 11.2 (A)

In the case of new Industrial Estates/ Parks where power related infrastructure has been built as a part of the total project for such estate/park the Discoms will be delegated authority to the officer of the Industries Department in charge of such Estates/ Parks to sanction the load for individual units/ investors. For these purpose, concerned DGM of the Discom will provide the maximum capacity available in the system once in the beginning of the year. Total load sanctions will be limited to the total capacity so indicated and copy of the

sanction will be marked to the Local officers of Discom like IRCA/DGM. The Discoms will do the billing and collection as done in usual course.

### **11.3 POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD APPROVAL**

The Industrial Policy in Annexure-III, IV, V and VI have given list of various industries categorized as non-polluting industrial activities - green, orange and red. It has been resolved that all these industries categorized as non-polluting industrial activities and green category, the prospective investors need not have to go through the arduous process of obtaining consent or NOC from the Pollution Control Board before a industry is set up. The green and non-polluting industries can straight away be set up under advice to the Pollution Control Board. The orange category of industry specified in Annexure-V will be granted a simplified consent for a period of 10 years.

In case of industries covered by the Environment Impact Authority Notification, 2006 dated 14.9.2006 the time limit specified therein will be followed.

The validity of the Consent orders as long as there is no change in the process and addition/deletion of machinery will be as follows:

- |                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| I. Red category of industries     | : five years    |
| II. Orange category of industries | : ten years     |
| III. Green category of industries | : fifteen years |
| IV. Management of hazardous waste | : five years    |

**11.4 INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT REGISTRATION:** In case of micro and small scale enterprise, Memorandum Part I filed under the MSMED Act will be completed on the same day of submission.

**11.5 ELIGIBILITY AND SANCTION OF INCENTIVE / CONCESSIONS:** Applications complete in all respect for eligibility and sanction of incentives/concessions under the policy will be disposed off within a maximum period of 90 days.

**11.6 TAX FORMALITIES:** Registration of new units under VAT Act will be done within 15 days on receipt of application complete in all respect.

**11.7 STATE INVESTMENT PROMOTION BOARD:** A State Investment Promotion Board headed by the Chief Minister will be constituted to act as the final authority in matters of policy concerning industrial development of the state. Minister for Industry & Commerce would be its Vice Chairman. Chief Secretary, Secretary to Chief Minister, Chairman, ASEB, Principal Secretary/Commissioner & Secretary of the Departments of Finance, Power, Planning & Development, Tourism, Information Technology, Revenue Department, P.W.D and Chairman Pollution Control Board would be members of the Board. The Principal Secretary / Commissioner & Secretary, Industry & Commerce would be its Member Secretary. The Board will have two member representatives from Industries Associations of the North Eastern Region. The Board will meet once in a quarter to review the industrial and other related policies of the state and to oversee the process of simplification of government rules and regulations for rapid industrial development.

# Chapter – 12

## IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

## **IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING**

### **12.1 IMPLEMENTING AGENCY**

All incentives under this policy can be claimed only after obtaining Eligibility Certificate from the prescribed authorities as below:

### **12.2 COMMITTEES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF INCENTIVES UNDER THE POLICY**

The State Government will notify the following Committees for scrutiny of the applications and to approve the deserving cases for the issuance of Eligibility Certificate for the entire fiscal and tax incentives under this Industrial Policy. The committees shall meet as and when necessary and at least once in every quarter. The Chairman may invite expert(s) to specific meeting(s) of the committees

#### **(A) DISTRICT LEVEL COMMITTEE (FOR MICRO ENTERPRISES)**

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Deputy Commissioner                                    | Chairman         |
| 2. Additional Director of Industries & Commerce (Zonal)   | Vice Chairman    |
| 3. Additional Deputy Commissioner (Development)           | Member           |
| 4. Deputy Commissioner of Taxes (In charge of District)   | Member           |
| 5. Senior most officer of the ASEB of the District        | Member           |
| 6. District Employment Officer                            | Member           |
| 7. General Manager, District Industries & Commerce Centre | Member Secretary |

At least four members including Deputy Commissioner/ADC (Development), Deputy Commissioner of Taxes and Member Secretary shall be necessary for sitting of the committee.

#### **(B) STATE LEVEL COMMITTEE (FOR SMALL SCALE UNDERTAKINGS)**

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. The Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/ Commissioner & Secretary to the Government of Assam, Industries & Commerce Department. | Chairman |
| 2. Principal Secretary to the Government of Assam, Revenue Department or Nominee   | Member   |
| 3. Principal Secretary to the Government of Assam, Finance Department or Nominee   | Member   |
| 4. Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Science & Technology Dept.   | Member   |
| 5. Director of Industries & Commerce, Assam  | Member   |
| 6. Commissioner of Taxes, Government of Assam  | Member   |
| 7. Chairman, ASEB or Nominee   | Member   |
| 8. Director of Employment & Craftsmen Training, Assam  | Member   |
| 9. Member Secretary, Pollution Control Board   | Member   |
| 10. MD, Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.  | Member   |

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 11. MD, Assam Financial Corporation                                 | Member           |
| 12. Additional Director of Industries & Commerce<br>(Udyog Sahayak) | Member Secretary |

At least five members including the Commissioner & Secretary/ Principal Secretary to the Government of Assam, Industries & Commerce Department, Commissioner of Taxes and Member Secretary shall be necessary for any sitting of the committee.

**(C) AIDC COMMITTEE (FOR MEDIUM & LARGE SCALE UNDERTAKINGS)**

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 1. The Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary/<br>Commissioner & Secretary to the Government<br>of Assam, Industries Department. | Chairman         |
| 2. Secretary to the Government of Assam,<br>Finance Department or Nominee  | Member           |
| 3. Secretary to the Government of Assam,<br>Revenue Department or Nominee  | Member           |
| 4. Commissioner of Taxes, Government of Assam  | Member           |
| 5. Director of Industries & Commerce,<br>Government of Assam   | Member           |
| 6. Director of Employment and Craftsmen<br>Training, Govt. of Assam  | Member           |
| 7. Chairman, ASEB or Nominee   | Member           |
| 8. Managing Director, AIDC Ltd.  | Member           |
| 9. Member Secretary, Pollution Control Board   | Member           |
| 10. MD, Assam Financial Corporation  | Member           |
| 11. General Manager, AIDC Ltd.<br>(Udyog Sahayak)  | Member Secretary |

At least five members including the Commissioner & Secretary / Principal Secretary to the Government of Assam, Industries & Commerce Department, Commissioner of Taxes and Member Secretary shall be necessary for any sitting of the committee

**12.3.1 SANCTION OF FISCAL INCENTIVES / TAX CONCESSIONS / FINANCIAL SUPPORT UNDER CHAPTER 6, 7 & 10 OF THIS POLICY**

All units after receipt of E.C. will apply to G.M. of concerned DICs for micro and small units and AIDC for large & medium, for sanction of fiscal incentives under Chapter 6/7 & 10 of the policy.

**12.3.2** A District Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Director of Industries of concerned zone will scrutinize and sanction the fiscal incentives under Chapter 6 & 10 of this Policy for the micro and small enterprise having required E.C. In case of large and medium enterprises, such claims will be scrutinized under the Chairmanship of M.D., AIDC Ltd. The composition of these 2 committees will be notified by Government of Assam.

#### **12.4 INTERPRETATION**

The decision of Industries & Commerce Department, Government of Assam, as regard to interpretations under this Policy shall be final and binding.

#### **12.5 RIGHTS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT**

- i The State Government reserves the right to amend any provision(s) including amendment or withdraw any of the incentives/ subsidies as and when necessary for development of industries and in the interest of the general public of the State from time to time under the provision of the Policy.
- ii The State Government reserves the right to review the matter regarding sanction/ disbursement of subsidies/ incentives to the eligible industrial unit(s) and in this connection, the State Government's decision shall be final and binding.
- iii State Government reserves the right to modify the non-eligible list of the industries as and when required in the interest of revenue or general industrial growth of the State and preservation of environment and ecology.
- iv. The State Government reserves the right to make/ amend the necessary rules for implementation of this policy as and when required.

#### **12.6 PROCEDURE, GUIDELINES & APPLICATION FORMS**

A set of guidelines including application forms and procedures for getting various incentives will be issued separately.

## **Annexure - I**

### **List of Non-eligible units**

1. All goods falling under Chapter 24 of the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986) which pertains to tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes.
2. Pan Masala as covered under Chapter 21 of the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986).
3. Plastic carry bags of less than 20 microns as specified by ministry of Environment and Forests Notification No. S.O. 705 (E) dated 02.09.1999 and S.O. 698(E) dated 17.6.2003.
4. Goods falling under Chapter 27 of the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986) produced by petroleum or gas refineries.
5. In order to ensure genuine industrial activities, benefits under this policy will not be admissible to goods in respect of which only peripheral activities like preservation during storage, cleaning operation, packing, re-packing, labeling or re-labeling, sorting, alternation of retails sale price etc. takes place.

## Annexure - II

### Time frame for completion of different activities related to power supply

Sl. No.	Type of Service	Time limits specified for supply of Electricity after the date of receipt of complete application (Number of Days)	
		URBAN	RURAL
<b>1.</b>	<b>L. T. Connection</b>		
	i. If extension work is not required and the connection is to be given from the existing network	30	36
	ii. If extension of line required	67	74
	iii. If installation of new transformer/enhancement of transformer capacity required	90	107
<b>2.</b>	<b>High Tension Connection</b>		
	i) If no extension work is involved	34	34
	ii) If extension work is involved	114	114
<b>3.</b>	<b>Extra High Tension Connection</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>197</b>

Within the time limits specified above, the recommended time limits for different activities for various types of services are given in the table below:

Sl. No.	Type of Service	Time limit for rendering the service
<b>1.</b>	<b>L. T. Connection</b>	
	a) Notice of inspection on receipt of complete application	3 working days
	b) Inspection after sending the notice	
	i. Urban areas	5 working days
	ii. Rural areas	7 working days
	c) i) Issue of demand note to the applicant for payment of estimated charges (if no extension work is required and the connection is to be given from the existing network)	
	a) Urban areas	5 working days
	b) Rural areas	7 working days
	(ii) Issue of demand note to the applicant for payment of estimated charges (if (a) extension work or (b) enhancement of transformer capacity or new transformer is required)	
	For extension of LT Network	
	a) Urban areas	10 working days
	b) Rural areas	15 working days
	For extension of Transformer Capacity/ New Transformer	
	a) Urban areas	15 working days
	b) Rural areas	30 working days

Sl. No.	Type of Service	Time limit for rendering the service
	d) Commencement of supply/service notice about availability of supply. After payment of necessary charges (if the connection is required to be given from existing network) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Urban areas</li> <li>b) Rural areas</li> </ul> after payment of necessary charges (if (a) extension work or (b) enhancement in transformer capacity is required)	10 working days 12 working days 42 days if only LT line extension is required and 60 days if enhancement of transformer capacity or new transformer is required provided approach load is available.
<b>2.</b>	<b>High Tension Connection</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Informing feasibility after receipt of the application</li> <li>b) Issue of demand note of estimated charges (after issue of notice of feasibility)</li> <li>c) Release of connection after receipt of estimated charges/ serve notice about availability of supply               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. If no extension work is involved or extension is within 50 meters</li> <li>ii. If extension work is involved is more than 50 meters</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	7 working days  10 days  10 days 90 days (Subject to receipt of clearance from Electrical Inspector)
<b>3.</b>	<b>Extra High Tension Connection</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Informing feasibility after receipt of the application</li> <li>b) Issue of demand note of estimate charges after issue of notice of feasibility</li> <li>c) Release of connection after receipt of estimate charges serve notice about availability of supply</li> </ul>	10 working days 30 days  150 days (Since extension of line) it will involve (subject to receipt of clearance from Electrical Inspection)

## **Annexure - III**

### **Non-polluting industrial activities (exemption from consent)**

1. Tailoring/garment making
2. Handloom weaving
3. Furniture (wooden & steel)
4. Assembly of domestic electrical and electronic appliances/equipment
5. Candles
6. Carpentry (excluding saw mill)
7. Manufacture of steel trunks and suit-cases

## **Annexure - IV**

### **List of industries under green category**

1. Apparel making
2. Assembly of air coolers, conditioners
3. Assembly of bicycles, baby carriage and other small non-motorized vehicles
4. Atta-chakkies
5. Bakery products, biscuits confectionery
6. Bamboo and cane products (only dry operations)
7. Block making for printing
8. Bulk Cement terminal
9. Cardboard or corrugated box and paper products (Paper or pulp manufacturing excluded)
10. Carpet weaving
11. Chilling plants and cold storage
12. Cotton and woolen hosiery
13. Dal mills
14. Electronic and electrical goods
15. Electronics equipment (Assembly)
16. Footwear (rubber and PVC)
17. Fountain pens
18. Garments stitching, tailoring
19. Gold and silver smithy
20. Gold and silver thread zari work
21. Groundnut decorticating (dry)
22. Ice-cream or Ice-making
23. Industrial Gases, namely; Air, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Argon, Helium, Carbon Dioxide, Nitrous Oxide
24. Insulation and other coated papers (Paper or pulp manufacturing excluded)
25. Jobbing and machining
26. Leather footwear and leather products excluding tanning and hide processing
27. Light engineering
28. Manufacture of formulated synthetic detergent products
29. Manufacture of soaps involving process without generation of trade effluent (saponification of fats and fatty acids only)
30. Medical and surgical instruments
31. Mineralized water
32. Musical instruments manufacturing
33. Oil ginning/expelling (no hydrogenation/refining)

34. Optical frames
35. Paint (by mixing process only)
36. Paper pins and U-clips
37. Plastic & PVC processed goods
38. Polythene, plastic and PVC goods through injection/extrusion moulding
39. Powerlooms/handlooms (without dyeing & bleaching)
40. Printing press
41. Radio assembling
42. Rice mullors
43. Robe (cotton and plastic)
44. Rubber goods industry
45. Scientific and mathematical instruments
46. Shoelace manufacturing
47. Sports goods
48. Steeping and processing of grains
49. Supari (Betelnut) and masala grinding
50. Thermometer making
51. Toys
52. Wasting of used sand by hydraulic discharge
53. Water softening and de-mineralized plants.

## **Annexure - V**

### **List of industries under “Orange” category**

1. Automobile servicing and repair stations
2. Brick manufacturing
3. Cashew nut processing plants (dry process)
4. Cement clinker grinding units
5. Cotton ginning, spinning and weaving
6. Fish processing
7. Flour mills (excluding Domestic Atta Chakki)
8. Food additives, nutrients and flavours
9. Food including fruits and vegetable processing
10. Fragrances and industrial perfumes
11. Hotels and restaurants
12. Instant tea/coffee, coffee processing
13. Khandsari sugar
14. Laboratory chemicals involving distillation, purification process
15. Laboratory-wares
16. Lead-acid battery reconditioning/assembling
17. Malted food
18. Manufacture of mirror from sheet glass and photoframing
19. Manufacture of synthetic detergent intermediates (other than formulated synthetic detergent products)
20. Manufacture of soaps (process generating trade effluent)
21. Metal treatment or process involving surface coating and paint baking
22. Non-alcoholic beverages (soft drinks)
23. NPK Fertilizers/Granulation
24. Organic nutrients
25. Pesticides/Insecticides/Fungicides/Herbicides/Agrochemicals formulation
26. Petroleum products/crude oil storage and transfer excluding cross-country pipeline.
27. Pharmaceuticals formulation
28. Plywood and Board manufacturing
29. Pre-boiled rice mills
30. Pulping and fermenting of coffee beans
31. Pulverizing units
32. Surgical and medical products not involving effluent/emission generating processes.
33. Tyres and tubes vulcanization, vulcanization, retreading and moulding
34. Wire drawing (cold process) and bailing straps.

## **Annexure - VI**

### **List of industries under "Red" category**

1. Aluminum Smelter
2. Cement
3. Chlor-alkali
4. Copper smelter
5. Distillery including Fermentation Industry
6. Dyes and Dye-intermediates
7. Fertilizer.
8. Iron and Steel (Involving processing from ore/ scrap/Integrated steel plants)
9. Oil refinery (Mineral oil or Petro Refineries)
10. Pesticides (Technical - excluding formulation)
11. Petrochemicals (Manufacture of and not merely use of as raw material)
12. Pharmaceuticals (Basic - excluding formulation).
13. Pulp & Paper (Paper manufacturing with or without pulping).
14. Sugar (excluding Khandsari)
15. Tanneries
16. Thermal power plants
17. Zinc smelter
18. Anodizing
19. Asbestos and asbestos-based industries
20. Automobile manufacturing/assembling
21. Ceramic/ refractories
22. Chemical, petro-chemicals and electro-chemicals including manufacture of acids such as Sulphuric Acid, Nitric Acid, Phosphoric Acid etc
23. Chlorates, Perchlorates and Peroxides
24. Chlorine, Fluorine, Bromine, Iodine and their compounds
25. Coke making, coal liquefaction, coal tar distillation or fuel gas making
26. Common Effluent Treatment Plant
27. Dry coat processing/ Mineral processing industries like ore sintering, palletization etc.
28. Explosives including detonators, fuses etc.
29. Fermentation industry including manufacture of yeast, beer etc.
30. Fire crackers.
31. Foundries
32. Glass and fibre glass production and processing
33. Glue and gelatine.
34. Heavy Engineering
35. Hospitals
36. Hot Mix plants
37. Hydrocyanic acid and its derivatives
38. Incineration plants
39. Industrial carbon including electrodes and graphite blocks, activated carbon, carbon black etc.

40. Industrial or inorganic gases namely (a) Chemical Gases: Acetylene, Hydrogen, Chlorine, Fluorine, Ammonia, Sulphur Dioxide, Ethylene, Hydrogen Sulphide, Phosphine, (b) Hydrocarbon Gases: Methane, Butane, Ethane, Propane
41. Industry or process involving electroplating operations.
42. Industry or process involving foundry operations.
43. Industry or process involving metal treatment or process such as picking, surface coating, paint baking, paint stripping, heat treatment, phosphating or finishing etc.
44. Lead re-processing & manufacturing including lead smelting.
45. Lime manufacturing
46. Lubricating oils, greases or petroleum - based products
47. Milk processing and dairy products (Integrated Project)
48. Mining and ore-beneficiation
49. Organic Chemical manufacturing
50. Parboiled rice mills
51. Paints and varnished (excluding blending/mixing)
52. Petroleum products manufacturing & oil/crude oil/residues reprocessing
53. Phosphate rock processing plants
54. Phosphorous and its compounds
55. Photographic films and chemicals
56. Pigments and intermediates
57. Potable alcohol (IMFL) by blending or distillation of alcohol
58. Power generating plants (excluding DG sets)
59. Processes involving chlorinated hydrocarbons
60. Ship-breaking
61. Slaughter houses and meat processing units.
62. Steel and steel products including coke plants involving use of any of the equipments such as blast furnaces, open hearth furnace, induction furnace or arc furnace etc. or any of the operations or processes such as heat treatment, acid pickling, rolling or galvanizing etc.
63. Stone Crushers
64. Surgical and medical products involving prophylactics and latex
65. Synthetic detergent and soap
66. Synthetic fibre including rayon, tyre cord, polyester filament yarn
67. Synthetic resins
68. Synthetic rubber excluding moulding
69. Tobacco products including cigarettes and tobacco processing
70. Vegetable oils including solvent extracted oil, hydro-generated oils.
71. Yarn and textile processing involving scouring, bleaching, dyeing, printing or any effluent/emission generating process.

# Package of Incentives

### Package of Incentives available in Assam for setting up Industries

S.N.	Incentives	State Policy	NEIIPP 07
1	Interest Subsidy on term loan	<b>30% of interest</b> paid on term loan to F.I. for Micro industrial units subject to <b>ceiling of Rs. 1.00 lacs per year</b>	
2	Power Subsidy	(a) <b>30% subsidy</b> on power tariff on actual units consumed for <b>5 years</b> up to connected load of 1.00 MW subject to <b>ceiling of Rs. 10.00 lacs</b> per annum (b) <b>25% subsidy</b> on power tariff on actual units consumed for 5 years up to connected load above 1.00 MW subject to <b>ceiling of Rs. 25.00 lacs</b> per annum	
3	Quality Certification/ Technical Knowhow	<b>50% subsidy</b> subject to <b>ceiling of Rs. 1.00 lacs</b> for fees paid for obtaining BIS/ISO/FPO/Agmark or know-how obtained from recognized laboratory like CFTRI/CIPET	
4	Drawal of Power Line	<b>25% of cost</b> payable to ASEB for drawal of power line including cost of Transformers subject to <b>ceiling of Rs. 10.00 lacs</b> per unit to micro and small units	
5	VAT	(a) <b>7 years ceiling of maximum 200%</b> of fixed capital for Micro, <b>150% for Small</b> and <b>100% for Medium &amp; Large</b> new units (b) <b>7 years ceiling of maximum 150%</b> of additional fixed capital for Micro, <b>100% for Small</b> and <b>90% for Medium &amp; Large</b> units undergoing substantial expansion	
6	Exemption from Stamp Duty & Registration Fee	<b>100% reimbursement</b> of stamp duty & registration fees for setting up of industrial infrastructure	
7	Special incentives for Mega Project	Priority land allotment, raising ceiling amount of subsidy, period of validity of tax concession on case to case basis for Mega projects (100 crores or 1000 minimum employment).	
8	Special incentives for revival of sick units	<b>Exemption of 99%</b> of tax payable under VAT for 3 years <b>ceiling of 100%</b> of additional investment made for rehabilitation	
9	Participation in Trade Fairs	(a) Reimbursement of <b>50%</b> of rent <b>ceiling of Rs. 10,000</b> (b) Reimbursement of <b>50%</b> of transport cost incurred on exhibits for exhibition in S. E. Asia with <b>ceiling of Rs. 50,000</b> per Exhibition (c) Preference to Women & Physically Handicapped Entrepreneurs	
10	Excise Duty Exemptions		As per Excise Notification on finished goods manufactured in N. E. States
11	Income Tax Exemption		<b>100%</b> Income Tax exemptions
12	Capital Investment Subsidy		<b>30%</b> of investment in Plant & Machinery without any ceiling

S.N.	Incentives	State Policy	NEIIPP 07
13	Interest Subsidy		3% on Working Capital loan
14	Comprehensive Insurance		100% insurance premium
15	Incentives to Service Sector		All incentives under NEIIPP 07 will be applicable to notified service sectors like <i>hotels, medical &amp; health services, vocational training institutes, biotechnology industry, power generating industries</i>
16	Incentives to Bio-technology industries		All incentives under NEIIPP 07 will be applicable to bio-technology industries
17	Incentives to Power Generating industries		Power generating plants up to 10 MW (all types) will be eligible for capital, interest and insurance subsidy under NEIIPP 07
18	Transport Subsidy		90% transport Subsidy
	Validity	For 5 years to 30-09-2013	10 years

## Name of District Industries & Commerce Centre (DI & CC) with address & telephone number

Sl. No.	Name of DI & CC	Address of DI & CC	Phone No.	Name of the General Manager	Contact No. of General Manager
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Baksa	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, Baksa, Masalpur		Sri T. Ahmed I/c G. M.	94353-85253
2.	Barpeta	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, Barpeta	03665-252137 236634 (F)	Sri P.N. Bordoloi	98640-94587
3.	Bongai-gaon	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, Bongaigaon	03664-222314	Sri B. K. Hazarika I/c G.M	94350-32193
4.	Cachar	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, Cachar, Silchar	03842-225569	Sri Amulya Nath I/c G.M.	94351-64668
5.	Chirang	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, Chirang, Kajalgaon		Sri H.K. Sarma (1)	94351-18596
6.	Darrang	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, P.O. : Mangaodoi, Dist. : Darrang	037113-230899 230290	Sri Ramani Kalita	94350-25765
7.	Dhemaji	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, Dhemaji	037532-225819	Sri Hitesh Deuri, I/c G.M.	94353-50938
8.	Dhubri	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, Dhubri, Gauripur	03662-281447	Sri Kamal Choudhury	98642-06398
9.	Dibrugarh	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, C.R. Building, Dibrugarh	0373-2319412(F) 2311238	Sri Rajendra Sarmah	98640-42694
10.	Goalpara	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, Goalpara	03663-240070	Sri Y. Ali	94350-27326
11.	Golaghat	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, Purana Amolapaty, Golaghat	03774-280445	Sri U.K. Busing	94350-84892
12.	Hailakandi	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, Hailakandi	03844-223133	Sri Pankaj Hazarika I/c. G.M.	98640-50149
13.	Jorhat	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, I/E Chinamora, Jorhat	0376-2360353	Sri Naba Kumar Talukdar	94357-31642
14.	Kamrup	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, Kamrup, Guwahati - 21	0361-2551952	Sri Anup Kr. Baruah	98642-55814
15.	Karbi Anglong	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, Karbi Anglong, Diphu	03671-273356	Mrs. Melina Trangpi, I/c. G.M.	94350-67242
16.	Karimganj	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, Karimganj	03843-273130(F) 274210	Sri Upen Ch. Deka I/c. G.M.	98640-54325
17.	Kokrajhar	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, Kokrajhar	03661-270262 270966 (F)	Sri Biswajit Das	94351-00143
18.	Lakhimpur	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, Lakhimpur	03752-222405	Sri I.B. Knowar	98649-84935
19.	Morigaon	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, Morigaon	03678-240324	Sri M.K. Sanyal	98647-53491
20.	N.C. Hills	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, N.C. Hills, Hafong	03673-236826	Sri B.C. Sama	98640-15368
21.	Nagaon	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, Nagaon	03672-233173	Sri Dhubajyoti Saikia	94351-17280
22.	Nalbari	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, Gopal Bazar, Nalbari	03624-220310 221271 (F)	Sri P.C. Sama	98640-25376
23.	Sivasagar	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, Sivasagar	03772-223653	Sri S.K. Lekharu	94350-51556
24.	Sonitpur	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, Sonitpur, Tezpur	03712-220290	Sri Lila Bora	94353-14814
25.	Tinsukia	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, I/E Borguri, Tinsukia	0374-2331960	Sri L.J. Bora I/c. G.M.	94351-17281
26.	Udalguri	The General Manager District Industries & Commerce Centre, Udalguri	03711-225520	Sri S.R. Pegu I/c. G.M.	98640-78533

For clarifications and details, please contact:

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