

Organizational Development of Sector Specific SEZs: A Study of Moradabad SEZ

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ABSTRACT

A stable and hassle-free environment is essential to carry out exports and this in turn would require raising the level of production, reduction in duties and taxes and other forms of financial support. Keeping these goals in mind, the Government of India designed a framework to setup Special Economic Zones (SEZs) throughout the country which are involved in the production of cheap and quality export oriented goods and services. Earlier the SEZ policy mentioned the minimum area required as 1000 hectare but later the improvement in policy through amendment reduced the minimum area requirements to 100 hectares for SSSEZs, for Information Technology (IT) and IT enabled services (ITeS) 10 hectares. The establishment of SSSEZs is a major improvement in SEZ policy as well as in Indian economy as it leads to setup small SEZs in those areas too where big SEZs could not be established. To evaluate and analyze all these and other related aspects, the present research study is undertaken.

Keywords: *SEZ, SSEZs, Moradabad SEZ, Export, Growth*

Introduction

It had been a fair shake that such a moment arrived which could lead to the development of the Indian economy and then it such happened with the enactment of SEZ Act 2005 and Rules framed thereunder that Eight Export Processing Zones (EPZs) were transformed into the Special Economic Zones (SEZs). In order to allow for the smooth functioning of the zones, many of the new and competent rules, policies and provisions were framed and on the other hand, any shortcomings, if any, identified and rectified through the experience of the EPZ units that will operate under the liberal environment. However, after that, no EPZ has been transformed into SEZ. It had remained as such only.

India was the first country that made a mark of excellence in the area of growth and development among all the developed and developing counties. India was amongst the one that grabbed the opportunity of moving ahead of others and that too in a positive direction. All the things were not focused at in a very detailed manner, but a keen observation was being made by India that paved a definite way for the enhancement of the Industrial Sector and the comprehensive growth and development of the economy as a whole. The establishment of special economic zones made it possible for India to garb the opportunities for the growth and development of the economy.

SEZs have proved to be an extremely beneficial initiation towards the growth and advancement of the Indian economy which lagged far behind the bars of backwardness and needed upgradation in its "Status". This factor was soon realized that India has a great potential of being

one among the leading nations, and this gave the birth to the idea of developing such medium with the help of which:

- Massive earnings can be done,
- Economy can be amplified,
- Industries can be brought up to a certain acceptable level,
- Position of India can be heightened up.

Review of Literature

Jenkins R (2007), Firms operating within SEZ s are attracted not only by the provision of dedicated infrastructure, but by a package of tax and non- tax incentives or to evade onerous regulations. SEZs are a means of preparing India's firms for operating within the foreign environments in which they are increasingly will have to do business. Dhingra T, Singh T, Sinha, A (2009), Special economic zones have emerged as a popular strategy to increase the trade competitiveness. SEZ as specialized locations have provided efficiency in business transactions through advanced infrastructure and other facilities to improve trade competitiveness of the country. Zones have gained currency in these dynamic times to experiment with the market economy and to impart outward looking orientation to the economy. Balasubramaniam CS (2013), The SEZs have grown significantly and contributed to exports remarkably in our economy. Tax and business incentives are meant to attract FDI and advanced technology to the enterprise. The state government/private agencies have jointly promoted and set up the SEZ at backward regions. All these indicate the inadequacy of financial resources with the Union Government for the setting up of SEZs. Shaik SB, Vijaya R, Rao AN (2012), The special economic zones were established to boost the export performance of the country apart from creating employment opportunities, generating additional economic activity and developing infrastructure. The SEZs are going in a positive direction. With respect to growth in investment, exports and employment and the number of SEZs established in the country are growing. The SEZs establishment has contributed positively to the nation. Lakshman L (2009), SEZs have been introduced as a growth driver through increase in export potential of the country, development of infrastructural facilities and generation of employment opportunities. But the growing number of SEZs with sector specific small sized fragmented zones may not yield the desired result. SEZs are the necessary channel in India to promote industry, infrastructure and growth. Tantri ML (2014), SEZs performance seems quite promising, however, it is quite ineffective in diversifying exports basket and contributing little to promote strong industrial base. Government offers various incentives for land acquisition and for expansion of SEZs in the country. It fulfills its promise of promoting qualitative transformation of EPZ. The SEZ policy in India needs a pragmatic revisit. More JB (2015), SEZs are essential for financial development, export growth and to increase employment in the country. For the balanced regional development, SEZs should be started in backward areas. As SEZ have been acquired land from the farmers, so Government should reserve some vacancies for the farmers and their family members. Rastogi S, Gupta P, Aggarwal S K (2015), SEZs are effectively contributing in generation of employment, export promotion, inflow of foreign capital. It has attracted favorable growth by attracting foreign direct investment and enhancing export. But all the zones must have a strong coordination among them by which they can support each other by inter-exchanging raw material, capital goods, technology to perform better. Bhadauria SS (2017), The role of special economic zone is very important for economic growth. It helps in managing financial assets,

single window clearance and other assistance which are prerequisite conditions for industrial growth, especially small scale and cottage industries. After the introduction of SEZs, there are tremendous improvement in the investment, employment and export, which in turn pace up the process of economic growth.

To interpret the highlights of the ever extending, transformative and evolutionary process of the Moradabad Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Sector Specific SEZs with their performances since their (SEZ) establishment, this study has been executed.

Objective Of The Study

India has shown an increasing trend in foreign trade since the last five decades as per the plan framed by the Government of India. India achieved a major milestone in its journey towards globalization when the Government decided to established specially delineated duty free enclaves, appropriately named as Special Economic Zones (SEZs). SEZs are effectively contributing in generation providing employment, export promotion, inflow of foreign capital and many more areas. Moreover, the Government is providing number of incentives and various schemes have been launched to promote SEZs. Although the existing SEZs are functioning very well, still some issues were needed to be relooked such as whether the existing SEZs are working up to their full potential, whether, especially, Moradabad Special Economic Zone (MSEZ) has been successful in attaining its mission, whether the various incentives and schemes provided to MSEZ are sufficient, whether any new step is being taken by the Government to promote MSEZ, etc. The Study included the following objectives:

- ❖ To review Transformation of EPZ into SEZ
- ❖ To get an insight into the salient features and performance of SSEZs in India
- ❖ To have a look at the organizational structure of Moradabad SEZ (MSEZ)
- ❖ To examine the functioning and appraise the performance of MSEZ
- ❖ To study the organizational Development of MSEZ

Research Methodology

This research work was based on both primary and secondary data. The main sources of secondary data were various Journals, Periodicals, News Papers and documents of the related Institutes. The study was mainly based on data compiled from the Annual Report of the related Institutions, Government Offices and Agencies, especially Moradabad Special Economic Zone. The study directly dealt with the functioning of Moradabad Special Economic Zone (MSEZ), for which detailed information was collected directly from the MSEZ offices and other concerned Government institutions. Also, it is intended to collect relevant data from the various units operating in MSEZ. The study was completed under the following stages:

Transformation of EPZ into SEZ

The concept of transformation of EPZs into SEZs had been a very subtle and exclusively important decision that the government had to take. It is because of the very sensitive issue involved in it that questioned:

- Whether such a transformation will result in a positive manner,
- Whether such a transformation will result in the easy working for the companies,
- Whether such a transformation will prove to be beneficial in comparison to the already existing workings and outcomes of EPZs,
- Whether such a transformation will escalate the exports of the economy, and
- Whether such a transformation will conclude in the ultimate achievement of the aim which is the growth and development of the economy.

And hence, the Indian Government pondered deeply upon the fact that stated the reality behind the transformation and made them think about it to be a right decision or a wrong decision. The government had planned to transform all the Export Processing Zones (EPZs) of the country into Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the year around 2000. The EPZs at Santa Cruz, Kandla and Cochin have already been transformed into SEZs in November 2000. The remaining EPZs located at Noida, Falta, Chennai and Visakhapatnam would also be transformed soon. However, earlier this transformation was obstructed and was denied by the EPZs, but later on the government handled the situation effectively, and the transformation would take place within a couple of months.

Reasons for Transformation of EPZ into SEZ

The limited success or failure in some countries of EPZ gave birth to the concept of SEZ. The multinational companies used EPZ to their great advantage by moving their establishments from country to country after the tax holiday ended. SEZ has much more flexibility and is much larger in size than EPZ and has proved successful in almost all countries. The reasons for transformation of EPZ into SEZ are as follows:

- ❖ Scope of business is more in SEZ as compared to EPZ
- ❖ Tax benefits are more in SEZ as compared to EPZ
- ❖ Geographical size of SEZ is large as compared to EPZ
- ❖ In SEZ, FDI investment in manufacturing units does not require sanctions from the boards as it requires in EPZ

The contribution of SEZ exports, employment generated and investments made in respect of various SEZs during the last three years is elaborated in the table below:

Financial Year	Exports (Rs.Crore)	Employment(Persons)	Investment (Rs. crore)
2015-2016	467337	15,91,381	376494
2016-2017	523637	17,31,641	423189
2017-2018	581033	19,77,216	474917

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean		Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
Financial_year	3	2	2016	2018	2017.00	.577	1.000
Exports_cr	3	113696.00	467337.00	581033.00	524002.3333	32821.71642	56848.88042
Employment_cr	3	385835.00	1591381.00	1977216.00	1766746.0000	112755.53582	195298.31688
Investment_cr	3	98423.00	376494.00	474917.00	424866.6667	28424.65278	49232.94280

Thus, in order to exhibit and validate whether the objective of developing SEZ is being fulfilled or not. For this, Development Commissioners of SEZ regularly monitored the performance of these SEZ Units as per the provisions of SEZ Act 2005 and rules thereunder just to check and ensure that the exports are made in accordance with SEZ laws, and that whether all the laws and provisions are duly complied with or not.

Features of SSSEZ

- A designated duty free enclave and to be treated as foreign territory for trade operations and duties and tariffs.
- For import, no license is required.
- Import of capital goods, raw materials, consumable spares etc. are exempted from custom duty.
- Procurement of capital goods, raw materials, consumable spares etc. from the domestic market are exempted from central excise duty.
- For a block of five years, 100% tax exemption. For two years, 50% tax exemptions and 50% of the profit ploughed back for next three years under section 10-A of Income tax Act.
- Supplies from DTA to SEZ to be treated as exports under 80HHC of the IT Act.
- carry forward of losses
- For off-shore banking units, for three years 100% tax exemption and for two years 50% tax exemption under section 80-LA of the Income-tax Act.
- Reimbursement of duty paid on furnace oil, procured from domestic oil companies to SEZ units as per the rate of Drawback notified by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade.
- SEZ units may be for manufacturing, trading or service activity.
- SEZ unit to be positive net foreign exchange earner within three years.
- A Committee headed by Development Commissioner and consisting of Customs monitors the performance of the units.
- In manufacturing, sector allowed through automatic route barring a few sectors. 100% foreign direct investment is allowed.
- In EEFC Account, there is facility to maintain 100% foreign exchange receipts.
- Within 12 months there is facility to realize and repatriate export proceeds.
- Re-export imported goods found defective, goods imported from foreign suppliers on loan basis etc without G.R. waiver under intimation to the Development Commissioner.
- "Write off" of unrealised export bills upto 5%.
- By SEZ units commodity hedging is permitted
- Import payables capitalization
- On foreign investment or SSI reserved items, no cap is required.
- Items reserved for SSI Sector are exempted from industrial licensing requirement.
- Profits allowed to be repatriated freely without any dividend balancing requirement.
- Domestic Sales on full duty subject to import policy in force.
- No fixed wastage norms.
- Full freedom for subcontracting including subcontracting abroad.
- Subcontracting facility available to jewellery units

- Duty free goods to be utilized in 5 years.
- Job work on behalf of domestic exporters for direct export allowed.
- By Customs of export and import cargo, no routine examination is required
- For customs and Exim Policy, no separate documentation is required
- In house customs Clearance.
- Support services like banking, post office clearing agents etc. provided in Zone Complex.
- Developed plots and ready to use built up space
- For setting up units in the zone, goods are exempted from custom/ excise duty.

Advantages of SSSEZ

- 10-year tax holiday in a block of the first 20 years.
- Exemption from duties on all imports for project development
- Exemption from excise / VAT on domestic sourcing of capital goods for project development
- No foreign ownership restrictions in developing zone infrastructure and no restrictions on repatriation
- Freedom to develop township in to the SEZ with residential areas, markets, play grounds, clubs and recreation centers without any restrictions on foreign ownership
- Income tax holidays on business income
- Exemption from import duty, VAT and other Taxes
- 10% FDI allowed through the automatic route for all manufacturing activities
- Procedural ease and efficiency for speedy approvals, clearances and customs procedures and dispute resolution
- Simplification of procedures and self-certification in the labor acts
- Artificial harbor and handling bulk containers made operational throughout the year
- Houses both domestic and international air terminals to facilitate transit, to and fro from major domestic and international destinations
- Has host of Public and Private Bank chains to offer financial assistance for business houses
- A vibrant industrial city with abundant supply of skilled manpower, covering the entire spectrum of industrial and business expertise
- Well connected with network of public transport, local railways and cabs
- Pollution free environment with proper drainage and sewage system
- In-house Customs clearance facilities
- Easy access to airport and local Railway Station
- Full authority to provide services such as water, electricity, security, restaurants and recreational facilities within the zone on purely commercial basis
- Abundant supply of technically skilled manpower
- Abundant supply of semi-skilled labor across all industry sectors.

Objectives of SSSEZ

The SSSEZs were established with the following objectives:

- To attract foreign direct investment.

- To improve the position on export (international business).
- To create employment opportunities.
- To generate additional economic activity.
- Advancement of infrastructural facilities.
- SSSEZs are simple tool permitting a country in support of a wider economic reform strategy to develop and diversify exports of the country.

SSSEZs offer two types of benefits: static and dynamic benefits. Static benefits of SSSEZs include government revenues, foreign exchange earnings, creation of employment opportunities and export growth. Dynamic benefits of SSSEZs include transfer of technology and innovation, diversification of economy, productivity enhancement of local firms and skills upgrading, etc.

About Moradabad

Moradabad is a major industrial city and export hub. Its handicrafts industry accounts for more than 40% of total handicraft exports from India. In 2006-2007, Moradabad's export turnover was ₹32 billion (\$530 millions) In 2012-2013 it increased to ₹40 billion (\$667 millions). In October 2014, Livemint included Moradabad in its list of "25 Emerging Cities To Watch Out For In 2025". Moradabad's brass industry that employs tens of thousands of workers has been impacted by ongoing wars in Libya and Syria.

Export from Moradabad

Moradabad is popularly known as the Brass City of the country. Countries like Britain, the US, Middle East Asia, Germany and Canada import brassware from Moradabad. In Moradabad there are about 600 export units and 9000 industries in the district. Moradabad exports goods worth Rs. 4500 crore yearly. Many other products for example, iron sheet, metal wares, aluminum, artworks and glassware are also exported as per the need of foreign buyers. Export of mint is done in several crores from Moradabad. These products are quite famous in overseas market and are being exported in thousands of crores yearly. Due to upsurge of exports and popularity in foreign particularly in America, Europe, Italy and other countries, a large No. of exporters are launching their units and started their export. Out of the seven industrial corridors declared by the State Government in Industrial Policy 1999-2002, Moradabad is one of them.

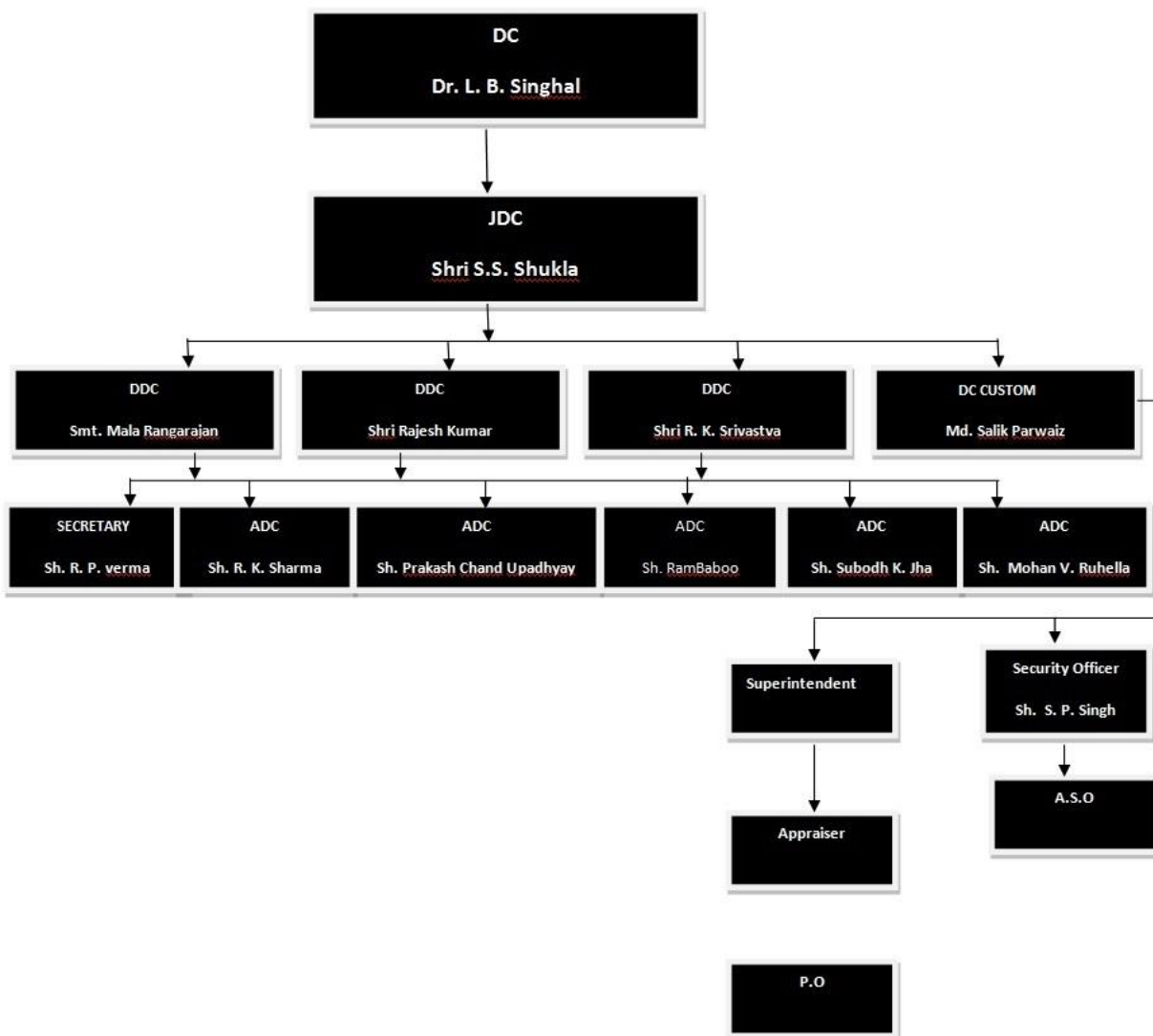
Moradabad SEZ

Moradabad SEZ the only Uttar Pradesh Government Developed SEZ in the northern India, headed by the Development Commissioner, Noida SEZ and locally governed by the Assistant Development Commissioner, was set up in 2003 at Pakbara – Dingarpur Road in Moradabad on a 421.565 acre plot of land. Government of UP through UPSIDC Limited being developers to this SEZ project has so far invested a sum of Rs. 1100 million on its development. Moradabad SEZ provides excellent infrastructure, supportive services and sector specific facilities for the Handicraft Trade. Proximity to Delhi/ NCR and availability of skilled and dedicated manpower makes it ideal for setting up various industries in Handicrafts & its allied filed. This is a sector Special Economic Zone for handicraft products. Provision for infrastructure facilities such as: – greenbelt, boundary wall, internal development, security system, power substation, CETP, inland container depot, design and training center, helipad, school, canteen has been made. Moradabad SEZ was operationalized since April, 2007 when it started with only one unit, however till today

in spite of global slowdown in the handicraft trade for past four years; this zone has now 22 operational Units. Moradabad SEZ has 465 developed plots of varying sizes. Future expansion of this has been strategically planned and soon it will be available for few more export sectors.

Infrastructure, supportive services and trade related facilities have been substantially upgraded during the last few years. Moradabad SEZ offers access to global telecommunication network, uninterrupted power supply and efficient local transport system. An ultra modern RSU Telephone Exchange has been installed in the Zone, besides the availability of all the mobile frequencies in and around the zone through various mobile communication towers. An independent feeder line has since been provided for uninterrupted power supply, the reliability and quality of power supply has improved with the pre-commissioned 32 / 11 KVA / 5.0 MVA Power Sub-station within Moradabad SEZ. Proximity to Delhi/ NCR provides easy access to financial and commercial infrastructure of the capital. Customs Wing ensures prompt and on the spot clearances of export/import consignments through web based system called “sezonline”. Supportive infrastructure and easy availability of manpower make Moradabad SEZ an ideal location for setting up handicraft unit. Facility of ICD is available inside the zone which is operated by the Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR), Moradabad and which is linked to the rail-head available at Moradabad ICD in city. Moradabad SEZ provides Pre-establishment support in obtaining clearances/approvals from various statutory authorities through a very effective “single window system” operated locally in zone by the Assistant Development Commissioner. Moradabad SEZ ’s developed infrastructure, procedural ease and supportive services are its main attractions. Moradabad SEZ has been declared as a ‘Port of Import & Export’ on the lines of Inland Container Depot ICD and the online filing facilities of application is operational through a dedicated EDI system called “sezonline”. The service centre at Moradabad SEZ provides excellent facility for banking, insurance, telephone, broadband internet, leased line internet, restaurant, canteen etc. Cleanliness and sanitation and top on that the Security of the Zone is accorded on top priority and dedicated staff of the Moradabad SEZ is always there to extend their helping hand for overall growth and development of exports trade.

Organizational Structure of MSEZ (under Noida SEZ)



Organizational Development of Moradabad SEZ

Moradabad Project is spread over 464.28 Acres of near Kanpur. Current Rate 4700 INR/Sq. mtr. for industrial Plots. Moradabad Special Economic Zone captures the promising market of handicrafts in Moradabad.

- The city is nicknamed Pital Nagri or City of Brass.
- Moradabad Special Economic Zone is a world renowned brass handicrafts industry

Facilities and infrastructure

- It is situated in district Moradabad at 6 KM on both sides of Pakbara-Dhingarpur road at 8k.m.
- It is on both sides of Pakbara-Dhingarpur road at 8k.m.
- It has milestone of NH-24
- Proximity to CUGL pipeline which can be utilized for setting up captive power plant

Details of acquired and developed lands

- No. of plots : 478
- Allotted plots: 137
- 45 Industrial units are in production

Location Advantage

- It is situated in district Moradabad at 6 KM on both sides of Pakbara-Dhingarpur road at 8 k.m. milestone of NH-24

Setting up a unit in Moradabad Special Economic Zone

For setting up a unit in special Economic Zone, the applicant has to apply in form-“F” given in SEZ Rules, 2006 along with the following documents:

- A DD amounting to Rs. 5000/- in favour of “Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of commerce” payable at New Delhi.
- Complete project report giving therein promoters bio-data, manufacturing process/ Flow chart, cost of the project, means of financing List of CG/RM
- Copy of Memorandum & Articles of association in case of. Company.
- Copy of registered partnership deed in case of partnership firm.
- Copies of passport, PAN and IT return for last three years in respect of directors/partners/ proprietor as the case may be.
- Copies of balance sheet for last three years in case of Pvt. Ltd Company or Public Ltd. Company.
- Copy of Buy-back agreement/marketing tie up.
- Copy of Import-Export code, if already obtained from O/0 the Jt. DGFT.

Requirement of space for the proposed project

- Form – F in triplicate duly filled up
- Affidavit as per form – F

The Approval Committee will consider the proposal and approve. After approval, the unit is issued Letter of approval (LOA). On receipt of the LOA, the unit has to accept the terms and conditions of the LOA in terms of condition No. (Xii) of LOA and also has to apply for allotment of plot/SDF, for implementation of the project. On completing the formalities of allotment of plot/SDF, the unit has to execute Bond cum legal undertaking in form –H of SEZ Rules on a non judicial stamp paper of Rs. 100/- bought in the UP or state where the unit is located and notarized by a Notary public registered in the concerned State. After acceptance of the Bond cum Legal undertaking, the unit has to apply for issuance of import-Export code number in the format as given in Ayaat Niryat form along with following documents:

- D.D. for Rs. 250/- as application fee.
- Bankers certificate regarding maintenance of current account.
- Two passport size photographs.
- Copy of PAN of the company.

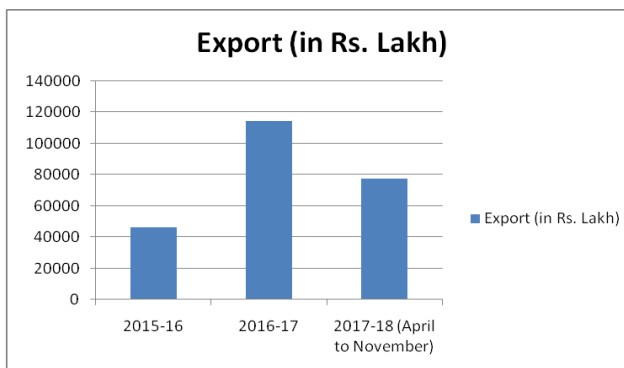
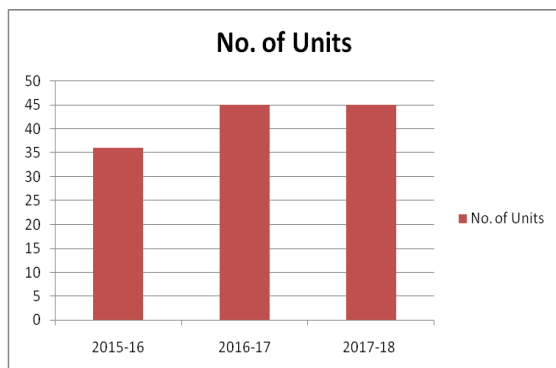
For issuance of RCMC, the unit has to submit application in App. 19 of Handbook of procedures Vol- I along with the following documents:

- Copy of IEC issued to the company.

- Bankers certificate regarding financial soundness of the applicant.
- In addition to above, the unit has to submit following applications with State government/departments:
 - NOC from pollution Control Board
 - Power connection from UPPCL
 - Building plan form the O/o the DC
 - Trade TAX registration from Commercial Tax Deptt. UP
- The Development commissioner, Noida SEZ has been delegated the powers of Labour Commissioner by the government of Uttar Pradesh to resolve Labour disputes and issue licences under Factory Act/ Contract Labour(R& A)Act/ Shop & Commercial establishment Act.
- SDF is allotted to valid LOA holders by DC on the recommendation of Allotment Committee. Tenancy Period is 5 year period only.
- Allotment fee is Rs. 1750/- per sq. mtr.(non-refundable).Security deposit is equivalent to one year lease rent.
- Lease rent is Rs.1712/- per sq. mtr. per annum.
- Maintenance Charges is Rs. 19/- per sq. mtr per annum. Water charges is Rs. 1600/- per SDF per Quarter.

Export from MORADABAD SEZ

S.N.	Year	No. of Units	Export (in Rs. Lakh)
1	2015-16	36	46429
2	2016-17	45	114636
3	2017-18 (April to November)	45	77469



Findings and Conclusions

SSSEZs have the potential to accelerate economic growth and diversify the industrial structure. But to address institutional challenges that pose major obstacles to growth, SEZ policy must be designed and it needs to be supported by a transparent legal framework and tax incentives matter. They can be effective instruments in attracting private investment. Strong political commitment is necessary for the development of SSSEZ. This must be accompanied by an intense focus on institutional learnings, policy experimentation, institution building and belief in the SEZ strategy, as well as knowledge of the necessary and sufficient conditions for the success of Sector Specific SEZs, and clarity about the vision and objectives. Moradabad SEZs, since its inception, have

always played a vital role in accelerating the economical, political and financial position of the economy and hence, specialized policies and reforms have been framed out for the purpose of giving a renowned name to the Moradabad and Indian economy and paving a way for the outstanding performance in the industrial sector. Like Moradabad SEZ. There should be more sector specific special economic zone so that each and every sector could be developed and improve their exports and infrastructure. Moradabad SEZ shows that SSSEZs also have the potential to be a major growth engine for India. The government should act fast to revive them otherwise it will become another missed growth opportunity.

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