

- The Canadian High Commission in New Delhi will continue to work closely with the Confederation of Indian Industry in their CIDA-funded environment management project.
- Information on opportunities in this sector will be disseminated directly to Canadian companies, and through the Canadian Environment Industries Association, and the Canada-India Business Council.

### Specific Initiatives

#### Globe '98 (March 98)

Project to include recruitment for the show, with special effort to attract a high-level mission.

#### Journalist Sponsorship (Spring 98)

Sponsorship of an Indian journalist to travel within Canada following Globe 98 to observe and study Canadian environmental technologies and expertise.

#### Waste and waste-water treatment study (December 98)

Delhi will commission a market study of this fast-growing sector.

#### Envirotech '98 (December 98)

Information booth at Mumbai show.

#### Clean Air Technology Mission to India, (Early 99)

Multi-city mission of Canadian clean air firms to India to investigate business opportunities.

#### Environment India '99 (March 99)

Information booth at Delhi show.

#### Trade Fair Facilitation

The Canadian High Commission will encourage Canadian firms and help them to participate independently in several key trade fairs, including the following: Environment India 98 (April 98); Envirotech International '98 (Delhi — December '98).

### Reference

- India's Environmental Sector: Business Opportunities for Canadians

This can be obtained from DFAIT's Enquiries Service at:

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or

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## MINING, METALS AND MINERALS

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### Opportunities

As part of the economic liberalization process launched in 1991, the Government of India issued a new National Mineral Policy, in March 1993. The thrust of this policy is to encourage private investment and reduce the role of government. To achieve this goal, 13 minerals previously reserved for the public sector are now open to the private sector for exploration and exploitation. These include iron ore, manganese, chrome, nickel, gold, diamonds, copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, tungsten, the platinum group of metals, and sulphur. Coal, although not deregulated in 1993, has been allowed in 1995 to be mined for captive use by private power plants.

The mineral policy was further revised in October 1996 to encourage foreign-equity investment in the mining-exploration sector. The new guidelines allow for grants of large areas for prospecting; an increase from 25 sq. km. to 5000 sq. km. for a single lease, with an allowed overall area throughout the country of 10 000 sq. km.

