India has retained its position as the world’s fastest-growing major economy. We are proud to note that at US$2.6 trn, we are the world’s sixth largest economy, accounting for 15% of global growth. We will sustain this momentum and surge ahead to become a US$5 trn economy by 2025.
Unarguably, India’s growth narrative has been the outcome of a bouquet of transformative and far-reaching reforms and progress achieved in key sectors of agriculture, services, and manufacturing. This has helped the country maintain a robust growth at 7% in the fiscal year 2018-19, compared with 7.2% in the previous fiscal. Meanwhile, the average GDP growth in the last five years has topped 7.5% defining a new normal for the Indian economy. Largely resilient to external pressures, we did not just generate a high growth rate, we were also able to contain double-digit inflation and restore fiscal balance.

One of the factors that have worked in India’s favour is its demography. Demographics can change the pace and pattern of economic growth in a country. And, India’s sprawling 1.3 billion population base offers a significantly large consumer market and a cost-efficient labour force. Moreover, 65% of India’s population falls in the age group of 18 to 35 years. This young, digitally savvy cohort with rising purchasing power are evoking the interest of global corporate giants.

Investors are coming to India encouraged by Government initiatives to transform the way of doing business in the nation. Several next-generation structural reforms have paved the way for sustainable high growth. The launch of a unified tax system, the Goods and Services Tax (GST), the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, as well as the launch of single-point interfaces have pushed India up to the 77th position on the 2019 World Bank Ease of Doing Business ranking. The emphasis on indigenous manufacturing through the ‘Make in India’ programme has also sparked investor interest. India is currently home to the 3rd highest number of unicorns globally, with our startups offering innovative solutions to the world.

It is no surprise then that India attracted a record US$239 billion worth of foreign direct investments (FDI) from May 2014 to June 2018. This period also witnessed the liberalisation of the country’s FDI policy, allowing the majority of the FDI to come through the automatic route. Investor confidence has also been echoed by the fact that India now figures as one of the two developing countries to score among the top 10 in AT Kearney’s Foreign Direct Investment Confidence Index. India has emerged as the top recipient of Greenfield FDI inflows from the Commonwealth as well, as per a trade review released by the Commonwealth in 2018.

India made progress in other international rankings by moving up to the 40th position on the Global Competitiveness Index 2017-18. Another significant development has been that India’s balance of payments improved, and we have strengthened our foreign exchange reserves, which stands at over US$400 billion as of March 2019.

India is now an active participant in key global conversations. Committed to clean energy, we have been at the forefront of global efforts to address climate change concerns. As a signatory of the Paris Declaration, we helped establish the International Solar Alliance (ISA), the first treaty-based inter-governmental entity headquartered in New Delhi. We are also fast moving towards our goal to achieve an overall renewable energy capacity of 175 GW by 2022.

For any developing economy, infrastructure is the backbone of development. Hence, in the last five years, we have focussed on bolstering our infrastructure by constructing 40 km of road on a daily basis, modernising railways, enhancing air and water connectivity, besides setting up 100 smart cities. Our US$30 billion Smart Cities programme, which will transform 100 urban and semi-urban centres into future-ready, sustainable cities powered by state-of-the-art technology, is fast gaining traction. Our flagship Sagarmala Programme also aims to develop ports along our lengthy coastline for a quicker turnaround in the import and export cargo.

In the next five years, we expect our policy-driven growth to make India emerge as an economic powerhouse across the Asia-Pacific region and beyond.

I hope this India Surging Ahead document will serve as a handbook to understand our vast country better and provide insights and details of all our multiple initiatives, programmes, and sectors.

Union Minister for External Affairs,
SMT. SUSHMA SWARAJ
INDIA’S ECONOMY

US$2.6 trn
Indian economy - 3.3% of global GDP (2017)

7.5%
GDP growth projected for 2014-15 to 2018-19

7%
GDP growth estimated in 2018-19

7.2%
GDP growth projected for 2019-20

US$33.5 bn
FDI inflow
(April-Dec 2018)

7%
GVA growth estimated for
(2018-19)

4.6%
IIP growth
(April-Dec 2018)
29.3%  
Rise in per capita net income (2014 -15 to 2017-18)

14.6%  
Rise in overall imports: US$479.5 bn (April-Dec 2018)

3.7%  
CPI inflation (April-Dec 2018)

3.8%  
Industrial production growth (2014 -15 to 2017-18)

12.6%  
Rise in merchandise imports (April-Dec 2018)

@ US$510.4 bn  
External debt at end-Sept 2018

20%  
Rise in forex reserves (14 -15 to 17-18)

13.8%  
Rise in overall exports: US$396.7 bn (April-Dec 2018)

4.8%  
WPI Inflation (April - Dec 2018)

US$389 bn  
Budget outlay (2019 - 20)

@ 3.4% of GDP  
Fiscal deficit estimated (2019 - 20)

US$900 bn  
Export target by 2020

CONTRIBUTION TO GDP

Agriculture, industry and services sectors grew by 3.8%, 7.8% and 7.3% in 2018 - 19

14.4%  
Agriculture

31.5%  
Industry

54.2%  
Services
Empowered with unique demographic advantages, India is racing to rank among the world’s most developed economies in the next decade. India’s young workforce is gearing up to play a major role in:

- Driving economic progress
- Improving labour productivity
- Increasing domestic manufacturing
- Enhancing revenue from services
- Bolstering indigenous innovations
- Enhancing India’s purchasing power
2\textsuperscript{nd} largest population base : 1.3 bn

8\textsuperscript{th} largest in Science/Engg graduate population

+74\% Steadily improving literacy rate

53.8\% Labour participation rate (2017)

\textbf{BY 2020}

29 years - average age in India

World’s youngest population

47 mn surplus workforce in India

\textbf{BY 2030}

32 years - average workforce age

India’s workforce will have an average age of 32 years against that of 43 years in China and 39 years in USA
EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

A World Bank ranking credits India with an improved environment for doing business

65 points crossed by India in the last 4 years, to reach 77th rank on World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business 2019 report

25+ leading policy initiatives undertaken by Indian Government since 2014 to facilitate economic growth

20+ Central Government services integrated with the e-Biz Single Window IT Platform

29 Indian states and 7 UTs ranked on Ease of Doing Business by Central Government, along with the World Bank in 2018

US$33.5 bn of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow reported during April to December 2018

US$396.7 bn worth of total exports reported over April-December 2018-19, recording 13.8% growth from the previous year

India aims to be among the top 50 in Ease of Doing Business by 2020

Invest India: Investor facilitation cell established to guide, assist and handhold investors during the entire life cycle of a business

Ease of Doing Business problems being resolved using technology, under a grand challenge launched by PM Narendra Modi
HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET 2019-20

+US$10.5 bn income support to farmers under PM-KISAN policy

100 mn workers in the unorganised sector to receive pension benefits under the PM-SYM policy

US$44.7 bn earmarked for defence and security: Highest ever allocation

A National Artificial Intelligence Portal to be developed as part of a Government initiative on AI

+7% sectoral growth, with a separate Department of Fisheries to aid 14.5 mn livelihoods

US$980 mn, all-time high allocation for MSMEs; given an Export Promotion Cell

Single window clearance for ease of shooting films extended to Indian filmmakers
MAKE IN INDIA

25 key sectors have been covered under the Government of India’s Make in India initiative

**Agriculture**
2nd in the world in terms of farm output, agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy, contributing majorly to the country’s GDP

**Automobile**
Indian auto industry is the world’s 4th largest, manufacturing 25 mn vehicles annually

**Auto Components**
Original Equipment Manufacturers contribute 2.3% of India’s GDP, employing over 3 mn people

**Aviation**
India is currently the world’s fastest growing, and 3rd largest, domestic civil aviation market
Biotechnology
India is among the world’s top 12 biotechnology destinations

Chemicals
India’s chemicals sector covers 80,000 products expected to reach US$300 bn by 2025

Construction
India needs investments of over US$700 bn by 2022 in infrastructure construction

Defence Manufacturing
India plans to spend US$130 bn on military modernization over the next 5 years

Education
India has one of the largest networks of higher education institutions in the world, focused on improving primary, secondary and higher education

Electrical Machinery
India’s installed electricity generation capacity is reported to be around 350 GW

Electronic Systems
India, one of the world’s largest electronics markets, expected to grow to US$400 bn by 2025
**Food Processing**  
Indian food processing industry accounts for 32% of the nation’s total food market.

**IT-BPM**  
IT-BPM industry is expected to grow to US$350 bn by 2025, from US$167 bn in 2017-18.

**Leather**  
India’s leather industry has steadily matured from a raw material market to exporter of value-added products.

**Media & Entertainment**  
Indian M&E industry is expected to grow to US$39.7 bn by 2023 from US$22.3 bn in 2018.

**Mining**  
Indian mining industry, which produces 95 minerals, is estimated to reach US$126 bn by 2025.

**Oil and Gas**  
India, the world’s 3rd largest oil market has been steadily opening the sector to FDI.

**Pharmaceuticals**  
India, the world’s largest supplier of generic drugs, is a leading pharma R&D centre.

**Port and Shipping**  
India has 12 major and 200 notified minor and intermediate ports, with more coming up.
**Railways**
India’s rail network, the 3rd largest in the world, spreads over 115,000 km and moves 23 mn people daily.

**Renewable Energy**
India is ahead of schedule in setting up 175 GW of new renewable energy capacity by 2022.

**Roadways**
Government’s Bharatmala program will set up over 84,000 km of highways by 2022.

**Space**
Indian Space Research Organization has emerged as a leading satellite launching agency globally.

**Textile**
India has emerged as the only place where handloom fabrics are produced on a commercial scale.

**Thermal Power**
India’s total thermal power capacity of over 223 GW represents 64% of its total capacity.

**Tourism**
India ranks 3rd in the World Travel & Tourism Council’s Power and Performance rankings.

**Wellness**
India’s AYUSH market, valued at over US$10 bn, is expected to grow to US$21 bn by 2020.
POLICY-DRIVEN ECONOMIC GROWTH

The Indian Government has launched a number of path-breaking policies to fuel growth.
The Goods and Services Tax (GST)
a unified nation-wide single tax regime that replaced 17 indirect taxes and a host of cesses, has expanded India’s tax base and strengthened the financial ecosystem, while aiding productivity.

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC)
effective December 2016, has introduced market-determined and time-bound framework for efficient resolution of outstanding debt owed to institutional lenders.

National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)
policy launched in 2016 to create a conducive ecosystem for innovation and creativity not only in terms of IP awareness and creation, but also commercialization and enforcement.

The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)
introduced in September 2018, simplified procedures for traders exporting goods from India to avail export incentives. This promotes Ease of Doing Business in India.

Aadhaar biometric system
an identity mapping tool, for critical economic and government functions, bringing unparalleled transparency and efficiency in the system. This has bolstered state reforms.

NITI Aayog
has been set up to drive national growth, involving Central and State Governments. Their ongoing projects include the National Mission on Artificial Intelligence as well as one on the holistic development of Indian islands.

Initiatives
Make in India has empowered indigenous manufacturing

Digital India has boosted uptake of e-Government services

Skill India has driven skill development in varied sectors

Startup India has empowered grassroot entrepreneurship

Incredible India promotes India as must visit, must-experience country

Aadhaar biometric system
India is putting in place the infrastructure to enable unparalleled development.
Bharatmala Pariyojana aims to build over 84,000 km of new highways across India by 2022, with an investment of over US$110 bn

Smart Cities Mission aims to set up 100 sustainable urban centres with a budget of over US$30 bn to drive economic development

Sagarmala Programme aims to build over 600 marine and inland waterway and related projects with a budget of over US$125 bn

175 GW Installed Renewable Capacity targetted by 2022 to add to the national grid and aid 100% electrification

+US$14 bn Railway Station Modernization to involve private entities through Indian Railway Station Development Corp (IRSDC)

Swachh Bharat Mission focuses on sanitation, waste management, water supply and other development projects across India

Industrial Corridors
- Amritsar-Delhi-Kolkata Industrial Corridor
- Bengaluru-Mumbai Economic Corridor
- Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor
- Delhi–Mumbai Industrial Corridor
- Visakhapatnam–Chennai Industrial Corridor

UDAN Scheme
Airports Authority of India (AAI) will connect 22 airports under this regional connectivity scheme in the 1st phase
One of the emerging economies of the future, India is seen as an attractive partner by other nations of the globe, who seek to benefit from India’s potential
77th on World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business 2019 ranking. 65 points crossed by India over the last 4 years

5th largest global manufacturer, India was ranked 30th on the World Economic Forum’s Future of Production Report 2018

7.6% GDP growth estimated for India in 2019, according to UN World Economic Situation and Prospects 2019 report

58th in the World Economic Forum’s 2018 Global Competitiveness Index

**No.1** recipient of Greenfield Foreign Direct Investment among the Commonwealth block of 53 countries, from 2003–2016

**No.1** emerging market for global partner investment, as per Emerging Market Private Equity Association (EMPEA)

India’s sovereign bond rating, raised by Moody’s in 2017 after a gap of 13 years, to Baa2 from Baa3

**Fastest growing major economy** in the world, as per the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF)

126th position in per capita GDP among +200 countries – IMF’s 2017 World Economic Outlook Report

Largely positive outlook for India, led by robust consumption, investment and reforms as per UN’s WESP 2018 report
RISING FOREIGN INVESTMENT

India’s FDI inflows were the highest ever in the last calendar year, with a number of new mergers and acquisitions

Leading FDI destination
owing to steady policy amendments

US$33.5 bn FDI inflow
(Apr-Dec 2018)

Rank 1
on the Baseline Profitability Index (BPI)

BPI Ranking:
India : 1
USA : 50
China : 65

US$6 bn corpus for National Investment and Infrastructure Fund

14.6% rise in overall imports to US$479.5 bn (Apr-Dec 2018)
100% FDI allowed in 92% of sectors including:

- Mining – Coal and lignite; metal & non-metal ores; Oil and Gas exploration
- Industrial parks
- Airports
- Construction
- Telecom
- Defence manufacturing
- Non-banking finance and asset management companies
- Credit agencies
- Pharmaceutical, Bio-tech, Medical Devices
- Greenfield & Brownfield projects
- Trading – B2B and B2C
- E-commerce
- Food processing
- Single-brand retail
- Real estate broking services
- Railway infrastructure
- Broadcasting
- Civil aviation

Top investing nations
Mauritius, Singapore, Japan, UK, Netherlands, USA, Germany, Cyprus, France and United Arab Emirates

Top FDI sectors services, computer software and hardware, telecommunications, infrastructure development, trading, automobile, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, construction and power

Top FDI regions
Mumbai, New Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Kochi, Jaipur

Top 10 ODI destinations
Mauritius, Singapore, USA, UAE, Netherlands, UK, Switzerland, Russia, Jersey, British Virgin Islands

Highest ODI outflows
Manufacturing, financial services, retail, logistics, agriculture and mining, community services, energy and water, construction and others

India’s Overseas Direct Investment (ODI)
Cumulative ODI outflows (from April to Dec 2017)

US$7.3 bn
Cumulative ODI outflows

US$16.6 bn
Cumulative ODI (financial commitment)
The Indian economy is driven by 3 main categories, namely Agriculture, Services and Manufacturing. A number of sectors or industries are covered under these 3 main categories. For the purpose of this document, 25 key sectors have been identified as those which are surging ahead and have the potential to form the pillars of one of the world’s largest economies in the years ahead.
**AGRICULTURE**

Ranked 2nd in the world in terms of farm output, agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy, contributing majorly to the country’s GDP. Demographically, it is the broadest economic sector, playing a significant role in the socio-economic fabric of the country.

**PERFORMANCE**

No. 1 globally with highest net cropped area

US$274 bn Gross Value Add (GVA) for the agriculture sector in 2018

Production base of 285 mn tonnes

US$38.21 bn agricultural exports from India in FY18

2nd largest producer of wheat, rice, fruits and vegetables, sugarcane, cotton, and oilseeds

2nd in global production of fruits and vegetables

6th largest food and grocery market in the world

9th largest exporter of agricultural products

US$3.1 bn of spice exports in 2017-18

No. 1 producer of mango and banana

No. 1 producer of spices, pulses, milk, tea, cashew and jute

93.8 mn tonnes of rice grown in 2016-17

93.5 mn tonnes of wheat produced in 2016-17

362.3 mn tonnes of sugarcane produced

32.1 mn bales of cotton produced

**Food Crops**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>19.3 mn tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millets</td>
<td>340 K tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>8.7 mn tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Plantation Crops**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>320 K tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconut</td>
<td>1.42 mn tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>1.2 mn kgs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>774 K tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cash Crops**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>778 K tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jute</td>
<td>9.9 mn bales</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Horticulture**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>97 mn tons 2017-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>1.7 mn tons 2017-18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POTENTIAL

India expects to double farm income by 2022

3 times increase in capacity in food processing sector

Increased investments in infrastructure, such as irrigation, warehousing and cold storages

Food Processing industry poised for huge growth

Agri infrastructure including farm roads

Agricultural credit sector set for growth

Digital innovations

Storage and warehousing facility

Transport logistics

Agri tech

Seed technology

Agricultural machinery

Organic farming

PROGRAMS

Development of mega food parks

Leveraging the Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)

Water management initiatives

Developing the startup ecosystem

Government Support

100 mn plus Soil Health Cards distributed

Soil health mobile app launched to help farmers

22,000 Gramin Haats for direct purchase of agricultural commodities from the farmers

eNAM initiative launched to provide an electronic online trading platform

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana developed in the North East

Minimum support price notified for certain crops

National Food Security Mission being implemented in 638 districts of 29 states

Micro Irrigation Fund

Investment

Agri-preneurs set up agri-based processing units with VC funds of US$234.3 mn in 2018

MoU signed for cooperation in agriculture and allied sectors between India, Iran and Uzbekistan
India’s auto-components sector is an important pillar of its economy. The sector which accounts for 2.3% of India’s GDP currently is set to become the 3rd largest in the world by 2025. Having backward and forward linkages, the automotive sector is fast turning into a global automotive designing and manufacturing hub. The sector’s trained and highly skilled manpower is one of its main advantages. India’s proximity to markets such as ASEAN, Japan, Europe and Korea are added advantages.

**AUTOMOTIVE COMPONENTS INCLUDE**
- Drive transmission
- Steering Electricals
- Electronic components
- Engine components
- Suspension
- Braking
- Rubber components
- Consumables Cooling systems
- Body / Chassis
- Interiors

**INDIA: A GLOBAL HUB FOR AUTO COMPONENTS**
- **10-25%** lower cost advantage compared with Europe and Latin America
- **40%** of global engineering and R&D activities undertaken in India
- **INDIA** imports auto components from China, Germany, Japan, South Korea, USA, Thailand, Italy, UK, Czech Republic and France

**Growth in Turnover** 18.3%
**Growth in Exports** 23.9%
**Growth in Imports** 17.8%
**Growth in Aftermarket** 9.8%
PERFORMANCE

US$51.2 bn current revenue
3 mn technically trained workers
US$9.2 bn revenue from the domestic aftermath industry comprising tyres, battery and brake parts
US$13.5 bn total value of India’s automotive exports in 2017-18
4% share in India’s exports
US$19.29 bn FDI inflows: April 2000 – June 2018
160 countries import components from India, including USA, Germany, Italy, Turkey, UK, Bangladesh, Brazil and Mexico

POSSIBILITY

5x growth in next 10 years
4th largest component manufacturing industry by 2026
US$100 bn growth expected by 2020
US$80-US$100 bn growth in export expected by 2026
US$32 bn by 2026 expected from the domestic aftermath industry
US$200 bn turnover expected by 2026
12% contribution to GDP expected as a result of policy reforms
US$816.98 mn worth opportunities in automobile components sector
Shift towards electric, electronic and hybrid automobiles will open up new opportunities

POLICIES

100% FDI under automatic route and no restrictions on import-export
National Auto Policy
Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles (FAME) India Scheme to promote manufacturing of electric and hybrid vehicle technology and to ensure sustainable growth
National Electric Mobility Mission Plan
Automotive Mission Plan (AMP) 2016-26
✓ Contribution to GDP will go up to over 12%
✓ Around 65 mn incremental jobs to be created

PROGRAMS

Manufacturing low-cost electrical vehicles
Voluntary fleet modernization program
Setting up automotive training institutes, auto design centres, special auto parks and virtual SEZs
Power electronics & motors, Systems integration, Battery management systems
R&D and testing infrastructure
PPP based industry investments in R&D and development of commercially viable technologies

Government Support
No restriction on import and export
R&D incentives for industry and private sponsored research
150% weighted tax deduction on scientific research in R&D centers
Individual state incentives
Export incentives
Area based incentives

Investment
Sanand Auto Cluster Project, Ahmedabad
Invention Factory, Maharashtra
Automotive Manufacturing Unit, Lucknow, UP
Technology to Curb Vehicular Emissions, Maharashtra
Automotive Suspensions Project, Pitampur, MP
Automotive Component Project, Maharashtra
India currently accounts for 40% of the automotive sector’s total global engineering and R&D spend worth US$31bn. It has a 7% share in India’s GDP and employs 19 million trained, skilled people.

India’s Automotive Sector enjoys favourable factors, such as availability of skilled labour at a low cost, robust R&D centres and low-cost steel production. Global auto majors have been ramping up investments in India to cater to the growing domestic demand, as well as to leverage India’s competitive advantage to set up export-oriented production hubs. India’s research and academic institutions are currently driving disruptive mobility solutions like electric mobility and self-driving cars. India aims to reduce its carbon footprint by 33-35% by 2030 and envisions 100% electrical mobility by 2030.

### PERFORMANCE

- **US$74 bn** sector
- **No. 1** two-wheeler and three-wheeler manufacturer in the world
- **No. 1** tractor manufacturer in the world
- **2nd** largest bus manufacturer in the world
- **3rd** largest heavy truck manufacturer in the world
- **4th** largest car manufacturer in the world
- **7th** largest commercial vehicle manufacturer in the world
- **7.08%** increase in CAGR in domestic automobile production
- **25 mn** vehicles manufactured in India currently
- **3.5 mn** vehicles exported
- **4.3%** share in exports
- **US$19.29 bn FDI** from April 2000 to June 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Growth in exports</th>
<th>Growth in domestic production</th>
<th>Growth in domestic sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.12% 2017-18</td>
<td>7.28% CAGR (2013-18)</td>
<td>7.01% CAGR (2013-18)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POTENTIAL

3rd largest automotive market in terms of volume, by 2026
No. 1 in shared mobility by 2030
15% CAGR growth to reach US$135 bn by 2020 and US$300 bn by 2026
72 vehicles per 1000 population by 2026
5 auto hubs as a base for export to South East Asia (SEA), Middle East and North African (MENA) regions
5x hike in exports in the coming years
R&D centres set up at a cost of US$388.5 mn to be on par with global standards
Immense opportunities for manufacture of electric and autonomous vehicles

PROGRAMS

Prospects
Manufacturing passenger vehicles, 2-wheelers, 3-wheelers and commercial vehicles
Manufacturing low-cost electric vehicles for safe short-distance urban commutes
Participation in voluntary fleet modernization program
Setting up automotive training institutes, design centres, parks and virtual SEZs for auto components
Power electronics & motors, Systems integration, Battery Management Systems
R&D and testing infrastructure
PPP based investments in R&D of commercially viable technologies through a Hybrid Annuity Mode
Technology development, demand development, pilot projects and EV charging infrastructure

POLICIES

100% FDI under automatic route
The National Auto Policy envisions India to be No. 1 in production and sales of automotives
National Electric Mobility Mission Plan to encourage reliable, affordable and efficient EVs
Faster Adoption and Manufacturing Of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles In India (FAME)
New Green Urban Transport Scheme to promote low carbon sustainable public transport system

Government Support
R&D incentives for industry and private sponsored research
Weighted tax deduction of 150% of expenditure incurred on scientific research in R&D centers
Individual state incentives with regards land at concessional rates, power supply and tariff and financial incentives
Export incentives Area based incentives

Investment
Sanand Auto Cluster Project, Ahmedabad
The Invention Factory, Maharashtra
Automotive Manufacturing Unit, Lucknow
AVIATION
One of the fastest-growing industries in India, the Aviation sector is poised to be the growth engine for future progress. It is a vital sector for linking businesses, bringing people together and promoting tourism worldwide. In the next two decades, the growth of air passenger traffic in India will open up tremendous opportunities for investment in infrastructure development & upgradation and manpower. With its large pool of engineering talent and low labour costs, India also has the potential to become a global aviation hub for MRO (Maintenance Repair and Overhaul).

India has 464 airports and airstrips

125 airports owned by Airport Authority of India

5 Indian carriers and 81 foreign carriers (AAI)

78% of domestic passenger traffic managed by AAI

22% of international passenger traffic managed by AAI

India is connected to most major cities and countries

PERFORMANCE

US$1.66 mn FDI between April 2000 and June 2018

No. 1 fastest growing aviation market in the world

8 mn jobs supported by the aviation sector currently

181.72 mn domestic passengers

226.80 mn passengers travelled to India and within India in 2018

14.1% growth over the last 5 years in passenger traffic

45.08 mn international passengers

US $72 bn contribution to India’s GDP by the aviation sector

$950 mn Maintenance, Repair & Overhaul (MRO) industry at present

2.41 mn tonnes of freight carried

1.43 mn domestic aircrafts flown
POTENTIAL

US$120 bn investment by Government of India in airport infrastructure and aviation navigation
3rd largest aviation market globally by 2020
11.4 MT freight traffic in Indian airports expected by 2032
800 aircrafts - India’s expected fleet size by 2020
250 brownfield and greenfield airports to be operational by 2020
M&A activities on the increase
US$2.32 bn investment by GoI for expanding existing terminals and constructing 15 new terminals
US$1.2 bn growth in MRO by 2020
Personal aviation by corporates and individuals

POLICIES

100% FDI is permitted under the automatic route in non-scheduled air transport services, helicopter services and seaplanes, MRO and Ground Handling Services.
49% FDI allowed under automatic route in scheduled air transport service and domestic scheduled passenger airline.
Indian aircraft Manufacture, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) service providers are exempted from customs and countervailing duties
National Policy on Civil Aviation
Policy on Regional and Remote Area Air Connectivity
Airport Authority of India Startup Policy

PROGRAMS

300 business jets, 300 small aircraft and 250 helicopters to be added to the Indian fleet
US$2.58 bn towards Navi Mumbai airport
6 greenfield airports in Andhra Pradesh under PPP model
Airport modernization in non-metro towns and the North East region
Airport modernization projects by AAI
MRO facilities development
Development of aviation in the North-East: Guwahati as an inter-regional hub and Agartala, Imphal, and Dibrugarh as intra-regional hubs
Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Aerotropolis model to increase revenue from retail, advertising and vehicle parking, security equipment and services

Government Support

Viability gap funding to airline operators operating in unserved and underserved locations, on routes ranging up to 800 km
Government approved 17 Greenfield airports in the country, to be executed and financed by the respective airport owners at an estimated investment of around Rs.30,000 crore
Air SEWA mobile application launched
Initiatives like WINGS-2017 allows State Governments to market themselves to Airline Operators

Investment

Airport Project Phase-II, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
MRO Complex Project, Jewar Airport, Uttar Pradesh
Private Cargo Complex Project, Jewar Airport, Uttar Pradesh
Airport Project, Dholera, Gujarat
BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Department of Biotechnology is shaping the sector into a premier precision tool for the creation of well-being and wealth. India has become a hub of biotech research and production, and attracted large global investment in terms of FDI, partnerships and technology transfer. India’s educated talent pool and its abundant resources have been the major drivers of this sector. The country offers cost-effective manufacturing capabilities as compared to other manufacturing economies. World-class engineering, funding, mentoring, hand-holding and infrastructure support are added incentives to partner with India.

Focus Areas

- Basic Research
- Medical Biotechnology
- Agricultural Biotechnology
- Human Resource Development
- International Collaborations
- Bioinformatics
- Bioresources, Environment and Bio-energy

Sector Revenue

- Annual industrial growth: 57.10%
- Bio-pharma revenue share: 64%
- Bio-services revenue share: 18%
- Bio-agri revenue share: 14%
- Bio-industrial revenue share: 3%
PERFORMANCE

3rd largest biotech destination in the Asia Pacific region
No. 1 supplier of affordable vaccines
No. 1 producer of BT Cotton in the world
No. 1 producer of recombinant Hepatitis B vaccine
2nd highest number of US Food & Drug Administration (USFDA)-approved manufacturing plants outside the US
3% share in global biotechnology industry
One of the top 12 destinations for biotechnology in the world
20 countries and international philanthropic organizations partner with India
30 bio-incubators and biotech parks
+523 USFDA approved drug manufacturing facilities
+800 biotechnology companies driving global partnerships
R&D strengths on par with the global bests
Top destination for clinical trials, contract research & manufacturing

POLICIES

100% FDI under the automatic route for greenfield pharma and under the Government route for brownfield pharma
100% FDI under the automatic route for the manufacturing of medical devices
The Bioenergy Roadmap – Vision 2020: Towards viable green and clean technologies for bioenergy security
National Biotechnology Development Strategy - To focus on building coherence, connectivity and synergy between disciplines
National Guidelines for Stem Cell Research
Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) – To empower emerging biotech enterprises
BioNEST – Providing cutting edge access to the best bio-incubation environs
National Intellectual Property Rights Policy to expedite critical IPR filings
Open Access Policy of Dept of Biotechnology & Dept. of Science & Technology
POTENTIAL

**US$354.7 mn** worth of investment opportunities

**New biotechnology clusters**, biotech incubators, TTOs, and bio-connect centres

**Preventive, therapeutic and diagnostic tools** for major infectious diseases

Can be a **major producer** of transgenic rice and GM vegetables

**175,000 sq. ft.** facility planned to support 50 world class bio-incubators

**US$100 bn** target to be achieved by 2025

**Biofuel technology** development for alternate energy in transportation

**Hybrid seeds**, including genetically modified seeds

**Drug discovery and clinical trials**

**Medical devices manufacturing**

**Biosimilars**

**Secondary agriculture**
PROGRAMS

Clinical studies and drug research
Development of medical devices
R&D activity around biosimilars
Secondary agriculture research
Biotech parks and infrastructure
Centres of Excellence and Innovation in Biotechnology
Research Resources, Service Facilities and Platforms
Rapid Grant for Young Investigators
Special Programs for North-East region
Women Scientist Scheme

Government Support

150% tax deduction on R&D
US$371 mn in Union Budget 2018-19
30 bio-incubators and biotech parks established and supported
100 Intellectual Property Rights
104 new startups, 346 companies, 509 projects including 115 collaborative projects supported through BIRAC
175,000 sq. ft. bio-incubation space to support 50 world class bio-incubators by 2020
5 University Innovation Clusters and 1 regional innovation center created
15 new biotechnology incubators
3000 startups to be incubated

Projects

Biotechnology Park,
Bangalore
Synthetic Organic Chemicals Project,
Vatva, Gujarat
Drug & Surgical Consumables Unit,
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
Pharmaceutical Park,
Chaygaon, Assam
Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients,
Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
Biotech Parks,
Kalamassery & Kochi, Kerala
Horizon 2020 (biggest EU Research and Innovation programme)
Programme of Cooperation with Swedish Governmental Agency for Innovation Systems
Indo-Korea Collaboration in the area of Biotechnology and Bioeconomy
Indo-Japan collaborative research centre called DAICENTER
The construction industry in India, valued at USD$130 billion is among the 12 champion sectors identified by the Government of India. This key focus sector comprises real estate and urban development segments. Real estate spans residential, office, retail, hotels and leisure parks, while the urban development segment covers areas such as water supply, sanitation, healthcare, urban transport, and schools. The sector witnessed implementation of landmark reforms such as GST, RERA, Ind AS115 and IBC, post which there was increased FDI into India.

**PERFORMANCE**

- 2nd largest employer in India
- 2nd largest FDI in 2018
- USD$24.87 bn FDI in Construction Development Sector from April 2000 to June 2018
- 9% of India’s GDP
- USD$90 bn allotted for infrastructure development in 2018-19
- USD$739 bn revenue by 2022 and USD$1 trn by 2025
- USD$1 trn investment in infrastructure
- 44 mn people employed
- 8163251 houses built under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin) houses between 2017 and 2019

**POLICIES**

- 100% FDI under automatic route in projects for operations and management of townships, malls/shopping complexes, and business constructions
- 100% FDI is allowed under the automatic route for urban infrastructures
- GST to create uniform tax structure across India
- Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) for regulation and transparency
- Smart Cities Mission: ‘Smart’ Solutions that enable a good quality of life to its citizens
- Industrial Corridors: 5 Industrial Corridors across the country
- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for basic services
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – To provide a home for every Indian by 2022
POTENTIAL

US$650 bn investments in urban infrastructure over next 20 years

100 Smart Cities to be developed by 2020

Home for every Indian by 2022

5 industrial corridors planned

6 mega ports planned

25 railway stations re-development

12 cities to be developed under National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana

3rd largest construction market globally by 2025

PROGRAMS

Technologies for low cost housing

Green building solutions

Integrated townships

Warehousing facilities

Co-working spaces powered by advanced IT infrastructure, high speed connectivity, IoT enabled

Sustainable and environmentally friendly building material

Buildings for retail, commercial, entertainment and hospitality sectors

Government Support

99 cities identified, with an outlay of US$31.38 bn

Smart City Mission to be implemented through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV)

US$11 bn for 500 cities approved under AMRUT

US$61.53 mn for twelve heritage cities identified under HRIDAY

US $2 bn allocated under Union Budget 2018-19 to Housing and Urban Development Corporation

Incentives for developing SEZ/EMCs/other sectoral clusters

Area based incentives

Investment

99 Smart Cities

Residential complexes and townships Kiru

Hydro Electric (HE) Project (624 MW) by Chenab Valley Power Projects Private Limited (M/s CVPPPL) in Jammu & Kashmir

India and Japan infrastructure development in India’s North-Eastern states

Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) scheme to achieve 100% household electrification

Green Energy Corridor Project along with other wind and solar power projects

Telecom projects

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) across India
Host to the 2nd largest armed forces in the world, the capability to produce defence equipment is an important strategic requirement for India. Huge resources are being allotted to strengthen this capability. The sector is pitching for joint venture partnerships in defence technologies and manufacturing. India offers huge opportunities for reputed Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) from around the globe to forge joint venture partnerships. As the world’s 3rd largest defence spender, the country not only offers a captive domestic market, but also has the infrastructure to double as a manufacturing hub, and a base for exports. Through the Make in India initiative, the government has opened the industry for private sector participation to encourage indigenous manufacturing.

No. 1 arms importer in the world

15% of international arms imports is by India

Defence manufacturing in India today includes:
- Arms and ammunition
- Tanks
- Armoured vehicles and heavy vehicles
- Fighter aircraft and helicopters
- Warships, submarines
- Missiles, ammunition, electronic equipment
- Earth-moving equipment
- Special alloys and special purpose steels
PERFORMANCE

3rd largest defence spender in the world after US and China

US$7.3 bn worth ongoing DRDO projects

2.30% GDP spent on defence

US$309 mn exports in 2016

10,000 micro, small and medium entrepreneurs who make 80% of the components

US$317 mn worth domestically-produced defence platforms, equipment, and spares exported to over 28 countries in 2015-16

30% offset requirement for procurement of equipment in excess of US$307.69 mn

30% of total defence budget spent on capital acquisitions

60% of requirements are met through imports

343 Industrial Licences (ILs) covering 206 companies for manufacture of a wide range of defence items issued to private sector

40 FDI proposals/ Joint Ventures approved for manufacture of various defence equipment

US$5.12 mn FDI received in the defence sector from Apr 2000 to Sep, 2017

US$278.5 mn exports from Ordinance Factory Board (OFB) & DPSUs and the private sector till December 2017

80% of supplies made by OFB in 2016-17 was for the Indian Army

POTENTIAL

US$1 trn by 2025: potential of the defence manufacturing sector

US$4.53 bn worth contractual obligation to be met in 5-6 years

US$0.7 bn allocation for modernization

US$130 bn opportunity in the 7-8 years

Partner with foreign companies for joint ventures, technology transfer arrangements and tie-ups

TOT (Transfer of Technology) Maintenance to Indian Industry partners

IDDM (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured) introduced to encourage indigenous design, development and manufacturing of defence equipment

Supply chain outsourcing

POLICIES

100% FDI in defence sector: Up to 49% under automatic route; FDI above 49%, through Government route where it is likely to result in access to modern technology

Procurement policy governed by the Defence Procurement Procedure

Offset policy to leverage capital acquisitions to develop the domestic defence industry

Grant of industrial licenses streamlined

Defence Production Policy 2018 to promote domestic production by public sector, private sector and MSMEs

PROGRAMS

Government Support

90% funding by Government and preference to MSMEs

US$15.4 mn Technology Development Fund

Initial validity of IL extended to 15 years, further extendable up to 18 years, for existing and new licenses

Issue of security manual for domestic defence companies

Flexibility in relation to nomination or change in offset partners, post signing of contract

Reduction in indigenous content requirement to 30% in buy (global) bids where an Indian firm/JV is bidding for the proposal

Income Tax for non-residents reduced to 10% from 25%

Investment

Indigenous defence products Akash Surface to Air Missile System, Dhanush Artillery Gun system and Light Combat Aircraft unveiled

Innovation for Defence Excellence (iDex) innovation hubs across the country

Infrastructure Development Manufacturing Cluster & Park-Pune & Dholera

US$15.4 mn allocated to set up Technology Development Fund for R&D

2 defence industrial corridors in the country in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh
India’s e-commerce enterprises have rapidly made deep inroads into the country’s consumer market. The growth has been fuelled by a young demographic profile, rising internet and smartphone penetration, innovation in mobile technologies and investor interest. The increase in digital payments is bolstering online sales further.

**PERFORMANCE**

- **US$38.5 bn** is estimated value of e-commerce market in 2017-18
- **Hyperlocal and travel & hospitality segments** are attracting PE/VC interest
- **US$1.7 bn** M&A/strategic investments in the sector
- **17% growth rate** in financial year 2018-19
- **US$25 bn** has been invested by PE/VCs in last 5 years
POTENTIAL

US$200 bn is the projected value of e-commerce market by 2026

627 mn internet users are expected in India by end 2019

12% market penetration expected by 2026 compared to 2% in 2019

350 mn online buyers by 2025

By 2025, digital sales will account for 35% of all retail sales

US$10-$12 bn opportunity likely in rural commerce sector in next 4 years

50% of e-commerce sales in India are smartphones

536 mn internet users will be using local languages in India by 2021

POLICIES

100% FDI permitted under automatic route in B2B ecommerce companies and in marketplace model for B2C under automatic route

An entity is permitted to undertake retail trading through e-commerce under certain conditions:

• A manufacturer is permitted to sell their products manufactured in India through e-commerce retail

• A single brand retail trading entity operating through brick and mortar stores is permitted to undertake retail trading through e-commerce

• A food product retail trading entity is allowed to undertake retail trading, including through e-commerce, for food products manufactured and/or produced in India.

PROGRAMS

Private initiatives

16 million women in India have been influenced by Google and Tata Trust’s joint project ‘Internet Saathi’, which aims to push Internet penetration among Indian rural women.

Government Support

National Digital Commerce Policy 2018 focuses on ensuring safe digital transactions through the use of ICT, identifying piracy, hacking and enhancing confidence in purchasers and sellers in digital commerce

US$1.24 bn allotted in Union Budget 2018-19 to BharatNet project to provide broadband services to 150,000 gram panchayats

Udaan, a B2B online trade platform that connects SMB manufacturers and wholesalers with online retailers and provides them logistics, payments and technology support, has sellers in 80 cities and delivers to 500 cities

The government has introduced Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM), a simple mobile-based platform for digital payments

Investment

Walmart invested US$16 bn in Flipkart

US$5.5 bn investment committed by Amazon India in India

Google has invested in Dunzo, a hyperlocal delivery start-up

Alibaba Group invested US$680 mn in Paytm and has also in Big Basket

Ctrip.com International has invested in India’s biggest online travel portal makemytrip.com
India has the world’s largest population in the age bracket of 5-24 years. This is a great opportunity for the education sector. Currently, India has one of the largest networks of higher education institutions in the world. The country’s is focused on accelerating existing schemes and quality improvement in primary and secondary education, while in higher education, India aims to raise enrolment in the skills development programs. The country is also expanding the scope of distance education. The Government of India has allocated educational grants for research scholars in most government institutions.

**National Skill Development Mission** aims to train and skill 400 million citizens to find jobs by 2022. The initiatives under Skill India include:

- **Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)** to promote innovation and entrepreneurship among secondary school students
- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVy)**
- **National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship**

**PERFORMANCE**

- 3rd largest higher education system in the world
- 39,050 colleges in India
- 903 universities in India
- US$91.7 bn estimated value of sector in FY18
- US$1.67 bn FDI between 2000 - Dec 2017
- 36.64 mn students enrolled in higher education in 2017-18
- 25.8% Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education in 2017-18
- 15,044 Industrial Training Institutes in the India as of December 2018.
- 10 mn plus youth benefitted annually from the Skill India programme
- US$2 bn FDI in online education expected to reach US$ 5.7 bn by 2020
- 18 M&As worth US$49 mn in 2017
POTENTIAL

**World’s largest** population of about 500 mn in the age bracket of 5-24 years

**Skill India Mission** aims at skilling 400 mn Indian youth by 2022

**US$101.1 bn** expected value of sector in **US$35.03 bn** expected value of higher education by 2025.

Policies

**100% FDI** allowed in the education sector through the automatic route since 2002

**Free and compulsory education** for all children between ages 4–16 through public school system

**New Education Policy** providing quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower

PROGRAMS

**Development** of education infrastructure

Transformative and **innovative approaches** in higher education

**Distance education**

**E-learning and M-learning**

**Teacher Training Programs**

**Educational software development**

**Skill enhancement**

**IT training** and e-learning

**Sankalp**, a World Bank loan programme for skills and knowledge acquisition

Singapore-supported **skills development programme in Assam**

**Government Support**

**Skill India**

**US$13.7 bn** budget allocation in 2019

**US$15.44 bn** up to 2022 for Project RISE (Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Education)

The Government aims to raise **US$15.52 bn** from private companies and individuals to finance improvement of education infrastructure

**Samagra Siksha** Scheme for holistic development of school education

**Beti Bachao, Beti Padao** for educating the girl child

**Mid Day Meal scheme** in schools

Schemes for **Infrastructure Development of Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI)**

**Saakshar Bharat** adult literacy programme

**Investment**

22 AIIMS Institutes

IITs have been allocated **US$908 bn**

50% increase in allocation for flagship programmes such as RUSA

245% increase in the allocation for quality improvement programme in Technical Education (TEQIP-III)

**Innovation Cell and Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements** launched to assess innovation efforts and encourage a healthy competition among higher educational institution
GEMS & JEWELLERY

India’s Gems & Jewellery industry is one of the largest in the world. The sector gained international repute because of India’s talented craftsmen, low manufacturing costs and its superior practices in cutting and polishing fine diamonds and precious stones.

India is one of the world’s largest exporters of gems and jewellery. The industry plays a vital role in the Indian economy as it contributes a major chunk to the total foreign reserves of the country. United States of America accounts for half of India’s gem and jewellery export.

This sector is upbeat due to increasing economic growth, employment rate and private consumption in its largest market.

PERFORMANCE

- **US$1.15 bn** FDI in diamond and gold ornaments from Apr 2000 – Jun 2018 (DIPP)
- **US$60 bn** market size in 2017
- 15.5% share in India’s exports
- 7% contribution to India’s GDP
- 13% share in India’s commodity exports
- 16% industry CAGR (2014-19)
- 79.84% of the total gems and jewellery exports in value terms between Jan to Sep, 2018
- 4.5 mn people employed in this sector
- **No. 1** centre in the world for cutting and polishing centre of diamonds
- 3rd largest diamond consumer in the world
- 95% global diamond market share
- 75% of the world’s polished diamonds exported from India

- 12 out of every 14 diamonds sold worldwide pass through India
- **No. 1** consumer of gold in the world
- 523.93 tonnes demand for gold between Jan to Sep, 2018
- 80% of the total jewellery market in India comprises gold
- 29% of the world’s gold consumption in India
- **US$1.9 bn** exports of gold coins and medallions from India
- **US$28.3 bn** imports of gems and jewellery during Apr 2017-Feb 2018
- **One of the largest** importers and consumers of silver
- 75% of the total gems and jewellery exports from India by US, UAE, Hong Kong
- +300,000 players in this sector in India

POTENTIAL

- **US$110 bn** by 2022 - the expected increase in gems and jewellery market size
- **8.23 mn** more jobs by 2022
- 1-2% of fine jewellery segment to come from online sales by 2022
- Huge potential in mining of gold, diamonds and precious stones
- VR-aided buying experiences are popular
- Demand for lab-created diamonds
- Development of new manufacturing techniques
- Commercialization of traditional jewellery designs and techniques
Segments in the Gems and Jewellery Sector:

- Diamonds
- Gemstones
- Pearls
- Gold
- Silver
- Platinum

POLICIES

- Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS mark), for purity in carat and fitness, as well as the unit’s identification and the jeweller’s identification mark
- Gold Monetisation Scheme to deposit gold with banks and earn interest

PROGRAMS

- Setting up of Gems & Jewellery Parks
- Investment in retail brands
- Setting up vocational training institutions for aspiring diamond cutters and jewellery designers
- Supply/manufacture of tools for cutting and processing of stones and jewellery
- Establishing Hallmark Centres
- Setting up Gemology institutes with testing facilities
- Manufacturing and selling of lab created diamonds

Government Support

- 100% FDI in exploration and 74% in mining of diamonds and precious stones
- 100% for gold, silver and minerals’ exploration, mining, metallurgy and processing
- Special Notified Zones for consignment import and export of rough diamonds
- Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) for export of specified goods to specified markets
- Advance Procurement/Replenishment of Precious Metals from Nominated Agencies
- Relaxation in gold import norms
- Regulatory framework and taxation to encourage international mining companies to sell rough diamonds directly in India
- Enhancing the Ease of Doing Business by reducing the number of mandatory documents
- Nodal authority for scrutinizing applications for laboratories, for export of cut and polished diamonds for certification/grading and re-import

Exporters of gems and jewellery can import/procure duty free input for manufacturing products for export

- Gems and Jewellery Skill Council of India to train over 4 mn persons till 2022 for skilled manpower
- The Small Scale Industry (SSI) eligibility limit has been US$ 1.71 mn to US$ 2.14 mn

Investment

- 2,000 acres Smart City is being developed close to Surat and will house an International Diamond Trading Hub and a Diamond Bourse
- 5,000 jewellery units at an overall investment US$2.09 bn at India’s largest jewellery park at Ghansoli in Navi-Mumbai
- 4 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) set up in Ahmedabad, Amreli, Visnagar and Palanpur
- Special Notified Zone (SNZ) opened at Bharat Diamond Bourse in Mumbai to ensure direct supply of rough diamond
HEALTHCARE

Healthcare has been one of India’s core sectors, both in terms of revenue and employment. With the government rolling out the biggest publicly funded healthcare plan in the world, India’s has now opened its doors to many more opportunities in the sector. The country offers best-in-class healthcare facilities, at a fraction of the cost of other major markets around the globe. Reduced cost of life-saving drugs and medical devices, the state-of-the-art pharmaceutical industry, world-class specialty hospitals in Tier 1 and Tier 2 cities and a large pool of well-trained medical professionals are factors that drive the sector.

PERFORMANCE

US$13 bn - current value of primary care industry in India
US$6 bn medical tourism industry
74% healthcare expenditure accounted for by the private sector
4th largest employer in 2017
Leading destination for high-end diagnostic services
US$4 bn current value of the diagnostics industry in India
150,000 Health & Wellness centers
US$5.25 bn FDI received between April 2000 and June 2018
2.14 crore children and 0.56 mn pregnant women have been immunised
Several diseases including polio, smallpox and guinea worm have been eradicated

Sharp reduction in infant mortality and maternal mortality
Decrease in HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths
Ayushman Bharat is largest government-funded healthcare programme

POTENTIAL

Public spend on health to be raised to 2.5% of GDP by 2025
India’s healthcare market to see a threefold jump in value to reach US$372 bn by 2022
16-17% CAGR of the hospital industry
22-25% growth expected in medical tourism
The Government of India aims to develop India as a global healthcare hub
The sector is expected to generate 40 mn jobs in India by 2030

Telemedicine is a fast-emerging trend in India
Home-based care services gaining popularity
US$200 bn to be spent on medical infrastructure by 2024
Medical tourism expected to double its value to US$6 bn industry by 2018
Government initiatives like e-Health & Ayushman Bharat
Technological advancements
Rising demand for improved access to insurance and affordable healthcare
Increasing expenditure by public and private players
**Policies**

**National Health Policy** to achieve highest possible level of health and wellbeing for all at all ages, through a preventive and promotive healthcare

**Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana** (PMJAY), to provide health insurance worth 500,000 to over 100 mn families every year

**Ayushman Bharat**, the National Health Protection Mission

**Mission Indradhanush**, to improve coverage of unvaccinated and partially vaccinated children in rural and urban India

**Central Sector Scheme** for Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of medicinal plants

**Government Support**

100% FDI is allowed under the automatic route for Greenfield projects up to 100% FDI is permitted under the Government route for brownfield projects

US$935 mn allotted for Ayushman Bharat scheme in interim budget 2019-2020

‘Healthy India’ – one of the top 10 priorities of the government

**Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhyan**

**Network of Laboratories** for managing epidemics and Natural Calamities

**Model Rural Health Research Units** (MRHRU) in the states

**Multi-Disciplinary Research Units** (MRU) in Government Medical colleges - Research Institutions

**Investment**

**Super Specialty Hospital Project**, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

**Medical Equipment Manufacturing Project**, West Sikkim

**Medical Centre Project**, Guwahati, Assam

**Harilal Bhagwati General Hospital Project**, Mumbai, Maharashtra

**National Health Portal**
IT & BPM

India is one of the world’s favourite IT-BPM investment destinations. The country’s unique selling proposition continues to be its cost competitiveness in providing services, which are approximately 3-4 times more cost-effective than the US. Indian IT firms have delivery centres across the world and are well-diversified across verticals, such as BFSI, telecom and retail to mention a few. Leading Indian IT firms are spearheading disruptive technologies using innovation hubs and R&D centres and creating differentiated offerings to clients. India’s domestic technology market, including the hardware segment and IT services, is the fastest growing in Asia-Pacific. The IT and BPM industry is the largest contributor to the total exports of the country.

PERFORMANCE

+17,000 IT firms with more than 50 delivery locations in India
640 offshore development centres in over 80 countries
+4,200 IT startups
25% of engineers who graduate each year are from India
US$126 bn revenues in 2017-18
8% share in India’s GDP
56% in global outsourcing market
45% share in services export
11% domestic market growth makes India Asia’s fastest growing tech market
3rd largest tech-based start-up hub in the world
13.5% growth from high value client additions in past 5 years

60% firms use India for testing services before taking software products global
US$200 bn cost savings over past 5 years by foreign clients
US$1.6 bn spent annually on training workforce in newest technologies
3.7 mn jobs created by the sector
75% of global digital talent based in India

POTENTIAL

US$350 bn by 2025 - expected growth in Information Technology and Business Process Management sector
SMAC (social, mobility, analytics, cloud) market expected to grow to US$225 bn by 2020. Initiatives such as Digital India, Smart Cities, Aadhaar, BHIM, and Make in India
The use of IT in verticals such as retail, healthcare and utilities
NOFN (National Optical Fibre Network) to connect 250,000 Gram Panchayats (village council) in the country with high-speed broadband
US$20 bn investment to cover mobile connectivity across India
India is emerging as a hub for “Digital Skills”
POLICIES

100% FDI is allowed in Data processing, Software development and Computer consultancy services, Software supply services, Business and management consultancy services, Market research services, Technical testing and Analysis services, under automatic route

100% FDI is permitted in B2B E-commerce

National Policy on Information Technology 2012 aims to increase revenues of IT and BPM industry to US$300 bn by 2020.

The government has identified Information Technology as one of 12 champion service sectors for which an action plan is being developed

NITI Aayog is going to set up a national level program that will help in leveraging AI technology for development work in the country

Special Economy Zones (SEZs) Policy

National Task Force on IT and Software Development

National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)

National Cyber Security Policy 2013

State Policies

PROGRAMS

E Commerce ventures and mobile application development

AI, IoT, IoMT, Social, Mobility, Analytics and Cloud (SMAC) based Start-ups

IT services, BPM, software product companies, shared service centres.

Digital India promotes mobile connectivity throughout the country

e-Governance, e-Health, e-Education & e-Ticketing projects

Re-engineering of government processes and enabling e-delivery of citizen services

Start-up focus on IoT, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence and healthcare

Growing R&D spend in telecom and semiconductors

IT Parks

Government Support

US$472 mn allocation for Digital India

US$745.82 mn for realising the potential of India’s champion service sectors

NITI Aayog setting up a national level program to leverage AI for development works

250,000 village councils to be connected via the National Optical Fibre Network

IT/ITeS Sector Skill Council (SSC) facilitating expansion of the skill workforce along with NASSCOM

Regulatory support to protect intellectual property and strengthen cyber security laws

Establishment of Software Technology Parks of India (STPIs)

Exports incentives under foreign trade policy

Incentives for units in SEZ

Investment

Coastal Economic Unit Project, Amravati, Andhra Pradesh

IT Park, Guwahati, Assam

Intelligent Street Pole for 6 Smart Cities, Madhya Pradesh

Setting up a Rural BPO in Assam, Assam

Centre of Excellence for Internet of Things has been set up in Bengaluru
LEATHER

India's leather industry is booming, as leather is one of the most widely traded items in the world. Government of India has identified it as a focus sector because of its immense potential for export, growth and employment generation. Raw-hide, processed leather skins, leather goods, leather garments, leather footwear, handbags, wallets, saddlery and harness are the widely traded leather items in India. Buffalo skin and goat skin are used to make leather that is exported to other countries. The Indian leather industry with its skilled and trained manpower and comparative cost advantages is among the top ten foreign exchange earners. The industry is known for its consistency in export earnings.

PERFORMANCE

3 bn sq. ft. of leather produced annually
US$12 bn in 2017-18
2nd largest producer of footwear and leather garments in the world
2nd largest exporter of leather garments in the world
5th largest exporter of leather goods & accessories in the world
12.9% of the world’s leather production of hides and skins
20% of the world’s cattle and buffalo population lives in India
US$5.74 bn export in manufacturing based leather in 2017-18
11% of the world’s goat and sheep population lives in India

2.80 bn footwear exports
519 mn leather garments exports
874 mn finished leather exports
More than 1000 leather exporting companies
Employs 3 mn people
21 ports (including sea, air and land) that export leather
5 leading importers of Indian leather include USA, UK, Germany, Italy, and France

POTENTIAL

High growth projected for the leather industry in the next five years
5 bn pairs of footwear by 2020 for the domestic market
2x increase in domestic market for fashion accessories
US$18 bn domestic market by 2020
US$9 bn projected exports by 2020
Huge Production Centres in the form of multiple Mega Leather Clusters (MLC) to be set-up in 5 years
POLICIES

100% FDI permitted through the automatic route

The National Manufacturing Policy identifies leather as a special focus sector for growth and employment generation.

The leather product sector is de-licensed, facilitating expansion on modern lines.

India has trade agreements with Japan, Korea, ASEAN, Chile etc. and is negotiating Free Trade Agreement with European Union and Australia.

Central Sector Scheme Indian Leather Development Programme

PROGRAMS

Leather technology and best practices knowledge exchange

Training and skill development in the sector Raw and processed leather and products export

R&D in leather technology

Government Support

30% grant is provided on the cost of plant and machinery for Micro and Small units and 20% for other units.

50% grant with a ceiling of US$19.23 mn for the establishment of Mega Leather Clusters.

Up to 50% of the project cost to address environmental pollution caused by leather units.

Schemes for

- Human Resource Development.
- Integrated Development of Leather Sector.
- Leather Technology, Innovation and Environmental Protection.
- Establishment of Institutional Facilities.
- Additional Employment Incentives for Leather, Footwear and Accessories segments.
- Promotion of Indian Brands in Leather, Footwear and Accessories.

Investment

Leather & Footwear Cluster Project, Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

Perambur Leather & Footwear Cluster Project, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

Leather & Footwear Cluster Project, Kolkata, West Bengal.

Footwear Design and Development Institute, Banur & Ankleshwar.
Media & Entertainment

India’s Media and Entertainment (M&E) industry is witnessing strong growth in all segments including print, radio, films, television, out of home (OOH), animation & visual effects (VFX), digital advertising, music and gaming. The growth drivers of the industry include a rapidly growing young population and higher penetration of media, coupled with increased usage of 3G, 4G and portable devices. A recent industry report shows that the sector is growing at a rate faster than the GDP. While TV has retained its position as the largest segment, digital is expected to overtake filmed entertainment in 2019 and print by 2021. China has emerged as the largest overseas market for Indian content.

Performance

3rd largest film industry in the world
5th largest media and entertainment market in the world
570 mn internet subscriptions - 2nd highest in the world
640 mn internet users
2nd largest online population
99,7000 newspapers
197 mn television households
800 TV channels
7 DTH operators & 6,000 multi-system operators
60,000 local cable operators approximately
Digital-only film market came into existence in 2018
2,000 plus multiplexes
9% CAGR in India’s media consumption

Potential

US$33.6 bn anticipated sector value by 2021
US$18.39 bn advertising revenue by FY23
US$394.22 mn digital revenues by 2021
7.60% CAGR of film industry 2018-2023
US$33.7 bn media market by 2020
TV and AGV segments expected to lead industry growth
Digital technologies and e-Commerce offer immense growth opportunities
Regional entertainment channels have large potential
Mobile advertising spends to increase hugely
Teleport hub of Asia
Newspapers and niche publications
Regional print and local news segment
Radio is a growing market

16.4% growth in the animation industry
31% growth in VFX industry
US$23.9 bn Media & Entertainment Industry in FY18 as per a FICCI-EY Report
US$7.17 bn FDI inflows in the I&B sector during April 2000 –June 2018
US$2.8 bn worth mergers and acquisitions in 2018
POLICIES

100% FDI in cable and DTH satellite platforms
26% FDI in FM radio and uplinking of ‘News and Current Affairs’ TV channels under the government route
26% FDI under the government route for uplinking of ‘News and Current Affairs’ TV channels
100% FDI under the government route for ‘Non-News and Current Affairs’ TV channels/
downlinking of TV channels
26% FDI under the government approval route for publishing of newspapers and periodicals dealing with news and current affairs.
26% FDI under the government approval route is allowed in the publication of Indian editions of foreign magazines dealing with news and current affairs.
100% FDI under the government approval route is allowed in publishing/printing of scientific and technical magazines/speciality journals/periodicals.
26% FDI under the Government approval route is allowed in publication of facsimile editions of foreign newspapers.
100% FDI in case of foreign publishing houses bringing out facsimile editions of their own newspapers through wholly owned subsidiary.

National Communication policy
National Film Heritage Mission
Film Facilitation Office
Digitizing cable distribution sector to attract greater institutional funding
Film industry given industry status for easy access to institutional finance

PROGRAMS

Animation and gaming design and production
Television production and television advertisements
Film production and post production work
Community radio stations
Print publications and advertising
Multiplex and entertainment zone development
Joint productions and co-productions of films and serials
3D films and digital screens

Government Support

State incentives depending on number of jobs created and area of investment
Animation and gaming: Incentives for units in SEZ as specified in the Act
Pan-India Digital India Programmes
National Rural Internet & Technology Mission
Training in IT skills
E-kranti for Government Service Delivery and Governance Scheme.
US$14.6 mn subsidy for setting up community radio stations

Investment

Film facilitation unit for film shooting in India
US$730 mn for Digital India
US$14.6 mn promoting good governance
Zero basic custom duty on digital still image video camera of certain specifications
Service Tax on services provided to amusement facility, entertainment events or concerts, pageants, non-recognised sporting events
Animation and gaming incentives for units in SEZs
India has large reserves of iron ore, bauxite, chromium, manganese ore, baryte, rare earth and mineral salts. With barely 20% of its reserves mined, India presents considerable opportunities for future discoveries of sub-surface deposits. Besides offering significant production and conversion cost-advantages in steel and alumina, India also benefits from its strategic location that enables convenient exports to be deployed to the fast-developing Asian markets.

**PERFORMANCE**

- 2nd largest steel producer in the world
- 3rd largest global producer of coal in FY18 with 676.51 MMT of coal produced
- 3rd largest crude steel producer in FY18 with production rising to 102.34 MMT
- 4th in terms of iron ore production globally with 210 MMT produced
- 9th largest bauxite reserves in the world

- 27 lakh line km of Obvious Geological Potential being mapped by Geological Survey of India
- Star-rating of mines system introduced
- Sustainable Development Framework adopted
- Auction of concessions for major minerals (other than coal, petroleum and natural gas) for the first time
- 2101 mines (excluding atomic, fuel and minor minerals) reported

- 53 blocks were successfully auctioned at a value of US$33 bn
- US$16.6 bn mineral production (excluding atomic & fuel minerals) in 2017-18
- 13% growth over the previous year.
- US$14.3 bn FDI inflows into the sector
  Apr 2000-Jun 2018

**India’s Mineral Wealth**

- Atomic minerals: 3
- Fuel-related minerals: 4
- Metallic minerals: 10
- Non-Metallic minerals: 23
- Minor minerals (including building and other minerals): 55
POTENTIAL

US$126 bn estimated value of the sector in 2025
100 blocks identified by GSI for exploration
GOI's focus on infrastructure & transportation creates opportunities in steel, zinc, and aluminum
Mining opportunities in gold, silver, platinum, palladium, rhodium and diamond
Growth in power and cement industries
Strong growth in the automotive sector
Plans are on to double steel production capacity by 2030-31
Sustained growth in residential and commercial building industries

POLICIES

National Mineral Policy 2019
Mineral Development and Regulation
Mineral Concessions Grant Through Auctions
100% FDI allowed in the mining sector and exploration of metal and non-metal ores under the automatic route
100% FDI allowed in Mining and mineral separation of titanium bearing minerals and ores, its value addition and integrated activities under Government route

PROGRAMS

Growing market for mining equipment, vehicles and technology
NALCO, Hindustan Copper and MECL to acquire lithium and cobalt mines abroad
Scope for domestic and foreign companies in upcoming PPP opportunities
Mineral blocks auctioned by the States for Mining or Prospecting cum mining
Infrastructure projects

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

US$256 mn allocated in the Union Budget for 2018-19
100 blocks by Geological Survey of India for auctioning regional exploration
Monitoring of mining activities using satellite imagery and capacity building
Integrated IT-enablement system - Online Core Business Integrated System
Geological Survey of India signed MoU with National Remote Sensing Centre - Indian Space Research Organization to utilize airborne hyperspectral data
Mobile app ‘Khan Prahari’ and Coal Mine Surveillance & Management System developed by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute
Government of India taking steps to boost domestic steel sector

INVESTMENT

Gevra Open Cast Coal Mining Project, Chhattisgarh
Kusmunda Coal Mining Project, Chhattisgarh
Dudhichua Open Cast Coal Mining Project, M.P, U.P.
Rampur-Batura Open Cast Mining Project, Madhya Pradesh
India is the world’s third largest energy consumer, a refinery hub and the largest exporter of petroleum products in Asia. The oil & gas sector is among the eight core industries in India and plays a major role in influencing decision making for all the other important sections of the economy. The abundance of raw material in the country and the robust domestic market, backed by favourable policies, combine for a future of reduced oil and gas import dependence and increasing exports.

**OIL & NATURAL GAS**

**PERFORMANCE**

- No. 1 exporter of petroleum products in Asia
- 2nd largest refiner in Asia
- 3rd largest energy and oil consumer in the world
- 4th largest importer of liquefied natural gas (LNG)
- 23 refineries - 18 under public sector, 3 under private sector and 2 in a joint venture.
- 247.5 MMPTA is India’s current refining capacity
- 16,771 km gas pipeline infrastructure in the country in September 2018
- US$7.00 bn FDI attracted by sector between April 2000 and June 2018.
- 7.40% - India’s share in LNG imports
- 3.30% - Oil consumption CAGR
- 2.30% - Gas consumption CAGR
- 4.90% - LPG sales growth

**POTENTIAL**

- US$300 bn opportunities to invest in India, as the country looks to cut reliance on oil imports by 10% by 2022
- By 2040, India and China will account for half of the global energy demand
- 42.5% rise in domestic oil consumption expected during 2010-20
- 326 cities to be connected with city gas distribution network (CGD) by 2022
- 100 mn new LPG connections by 2019, of which 50 mn are for BPL households
- 600 MMT oil reserves
- 1.2 TMC reserves of natural gas
- Nearly 96 trn cubic feet technically recoverable shale gas resources
- 244,960 MT by 2021-22 - estimated demand for petroleum products

77% to 67% reduction in imports of oil and gas by 2022

90 bn cubic meters of gas to be produced by 2040

Opportunities for foreign Investments and technology partnerships in the Upstream Sector
PROGRAMS

Monetization of 67 discovered small fields through international competitive bidding.
Construction of another 15,000 km of gas pipeline network to bolster national gas grid
Increase in India’s refining capacity
Investment in export-oriented infrastructure, including pipelines and export terminals.

Government Support

Fiscal incentives and exemptions on cess, taxes and customs duties on imports, exploration licenses and movement of goods.
State incentives for projects area based incentives for North East India
Revision of Crude Oil Cess
State incentives
Area based incentives

Investment

Refinery Project, Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu
Ennore Petrochemical Cluster Project, Ennore District, Tamil Nadu
Kakinada Petrochemical Cluster Project, East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh
Mangalore Petrochemical Cluster Project, Dakshin Kannada, Karnataka

POLICIES

Favourable policies like NELP, HELP, CBM and OALP to promote investments

Discovered Small Fields Policy
100% FDI in exploration activities of oil and natural gas fields under automatic route.
49% FDI in petroleum refining by Public Sector Undertakings (PSU), without any disinvestment or dilution of domestic equity in the existing PSUs under automatic route.
PHARMACEUTICALS

India is the largest provider of generic drugs globally. The country is a leading manufacturer of various critical, high-quality, low-cost pharmaceutical products for both, the Indian and global market. India’s strengths include the country’s low cost of production, large biotech workforce, scientists, engineers and managerial talent. India supplies 50-60% of global demand for several vaccines. Affordable Anti-Retroviral (ARV) drugs from India were a major factor in AIDS patients getting greater access to treatment. Indian pharma companies are now venturing into manufacturing more complex products such as microspheres, liposomes, emulsions and building the country’s capabilities in R&D. North America is India’s largest export market, followed by Africa.

PERFORMANCE

3,000 pharma companies
10,500 manufacturing units
No 1 global provider of generic medicines
2nd highest number of US FDA approved facilities
2nd largest pharmaceutical and biotech workforce in the world
4th largest medical device market in Asia
20% of global exports in generics
60,000 generic brands across 60 therapeutic categories sourced from India

500 different Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) manufactured in India
US$17.27 bn pharma exports in 2018
150 countries import vaccines from India
Top 20 global medical device markets
US$37 bn Indian pharmaceuticals sector in 2016
Production of bulk drugs, intermediates, drug formulations, biologicals, Ayush & herbal products and surgicals
Approval time for new facilities has been reduced to boost investments

POTENTIAL

3rd largest pharmaceutical market by 2020 in terms of incremental growth
US$280 bn healthcare market in 2020
US$200 bn to be spent on health infrastructure
Ayushman Bharat: World’s largest healthcare programme launched
Manufacturing: Pharmaceuticals, nutraceuticals and biotechnology products
Off-patent drugs: Drugs worth US$130 bn will go off-patent by FY22
Medical devices: BP monitors, cardiovascular labs, portable anaesthesia machines
Medical tourism: Cardiac orthopaedic procedures and other specialized areas
Other opportunities: Contract research and manufacturing services industry
**Policies**

100% FDI is allowed under the automatic route for greenfield pharma

100% FDI is allowed in brownfield pharma - 74% under the automatic route and thereafter through government approval route

**National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy 2012**

**TB and Kala Azar Scheme**

Implementation of Scheme for Schedule M Compliance

**New IPR policy**

**Pharma Vision 2020** aimed at making India a global leader in end-to-end drug manufacture

**The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy**

**Ayushman Bharat** to provide hospitalization cover coverage of US$7,700 to over 100 million poor and vulnerable families

**Health and Wellness centres** to provide comprehensive treatment, medication, essential drugs and diagnostics services, free of cost

**Programs**

**Ayushman Bharat** National Health Protection Scheme has opened up new opportunities

**Alliances with generic companies** for development of drug molecules

Conducting **R&D of medicament formulations** for global clients

**Biosimilars and Specialty drugs manufacturing**

**Government Support**

Weighted **tax deduction** of 200% on scientific research and development

**Reduction in cost** of stents and other specific medical devices

**Life saving drugs at reduced cost**

**Investment**

**Synthetic Organic Chemicals Project, Vatva, Gujarat**

**Drug & Surgical Consumables Manufacturing Unit, Lucknow/Noida**

**Pharmaceutical Park, Chaygaon, Assam**

**Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients Project, Vishakhapatnam**
India, with its 7517 km-long coastline and 200+ ports plays a vital role in global trade. Being strategically located on the world’s shipping route, the Indian Ports & Shipping industry sustains growth in the country’s trade and commerce. Along with the ambitious Sagarmala Programme launched in March 2017, the Government of India has also introduced various fiscal and non-fiscal incentives for enterprises that develop, maintain and operate ports, inland waterways and shipbuilding in India.

### PERFORMANCE

- 16th largest maritime country in the world
- 70% of India’s trading in value terms handled through maritime transport
- 1301 vessels: India’s fleet strength
- 679 MT cargo traffic handled at major ports in 2017-18
- 485 MT cargo traffic handled at minor ports in 2017-18
- 5X growth in traffic in major ports between 2014-18, compared to 2010-14
- 3X increase in net profits of major ports between 2014-18
- 64 hours turnaround time at major ports in 2018

### POTENTIAL

- 3,200 MMT port capacity of by 2020
- 10 coastal economic regions
- 6 new mega ports to be built under Sagarmala project
- 142 capacity expansion master plans for projects worth US$14.19 bn
- Inland waterway sector as an alternative to road and rail routes
- Green Channels exclusively for cargo movement outside custom bonded ports
- National Maritime Development at an outlay of US$11.8 bn
- Increasing private partnership in port logistics
  Services such as operation and maintenance, pilotage and harbouring, and marine assets such as barges and dredgers

### Sagarmala:

- US$123 bn to be invested across 415 projects, including:
  - Port Modernization and New Port Development
  - Port Connectivity Enhancement
  - Port-Linked Industrialization
  - Coastal Community Development

### Impact of Sagarmala Programme:

- **Mobilization** of over US$61.6 billion of infrastructure investment
- **Double** the share of inland and coastal waterways in the modal mix
- Yield cost savings of **US$5.3-6.1 bn** in logistics annually
- Boost merchandise exports by **US$110 bn**
- Create **4 mn** new direct jobs and **6 mn** indirect jobs
**POLICIES**

100% FDI in the shipping sector

100% FDI is under automatic route for projects related to the construction and maintenance of ports and harbours

10-year tax holiday is extended to enterprises engaged in the business of developing, maintaining, and operating ports, inland waterways, and inland ports

Incentives for enterprises that develop, maintain and operate ports, inland waterways and shipbuilding in India

**PROGRAMS**

Port projects at an Investment of over US$10 bn identified

Specialist terminal-based ports for cargo requiring special equipment

21 dry port projects under development

Development of existing & notified waterways

Leveraging potential of cruise shipping

Industrial cities and industrial clusters at selected small ports

Digital transformation in shipping through technologies such as Internet of Things (IoT), Blockchain, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Analytics, and Augmented & Virtual Reality

SEZs being built in close proximity to ports

Building support infrastructure for ports and shipping industry

Ship repairing facilities

**Government Support**

US$28 mn allocation made to Ministry of Shipping in 2018-19

US$25 mn towards development of major ports

US$21 mn towards development of minor ports

US$77 mn to improve inland water transport, internal trade and reduce logistic cost

10 coastal economic regions being developed to boost Sagarmala

Foreign flagged ships allowed, to carry containers for transhipment

Revised Model Concession Agreement approved to make port projects more investor-friendly

Project UNNATI to identify opportunities for improvement in operations of major ports

**Investment**

Sagarmala
Port Project, Colachel, Tamil Nadu

Vadhavan Port Project,
Thane, Maharashtra

Port Project, Odisha

Port Development Project,
Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu
RAILWAYS

The Indian railways operates 21,000 passenger and freight trains every day. Indian Railways is the world’s 3rd largest railway network under single management, covering 66000 route km. Apart from being an energy efficient and economic mode of conveyance and transport, it is integral for long-distance travel and movement of bulk commodities. Increasing urbanization and rising urban & rural incomes are driving growth in the passenger segment. There is significant increase in freight traffic, owing to rising investments and private sector participation.

PERFORMANCE

3rd largest railway network in the world
4th largest rail freight carrier in the world
8th largest employer in the world
23 mn passengers on an average, ferried each day
73,000 railway stations maintained by the sector, across India
US$7 bn passenger earnings in 2017-18
1.2 bn tonnes of freight transported during 2017-18
US$920 mn FDI inflows into Railways Related Components from April 2000 to June 2018
9.7% Increase in revenues of Indian Railways during FY07-FY18
1.4 mn people employed directly by Indian Railways

Electric traction of 2367 route km
2148 km old rails have been replaced with new rails up to November 2017
6 high-capacity, high-speed dedicated freight corridors
Smart Freight Operation Optimization & Real Time Information to monitor freight operations through Geographic Information System
POTENTIAL

476,000 hectares of prime land owned by Indian Railways

PPP opportunities in maintenance, redevelopment of stations, building private freight terminals and private container train operations

US$130 bn investment envisaged by Indian Railways over the next 5 years

2 Dedicated Freight Corridors - one on the Western route (Jawaharlal Nehru Port to Dadri) and another on the Eastern route (Ludhiana to Dankuni)

6 tenders worth US$1.2 bn, for setting up a country-wide electricity transmission network

Redevelopment of 90 railway stations into world-class transit hubs

3rd largest railway market, making India 10% of the global market

3.3 bn tonnes freight traffic in 2030 from 1.1 bn tonnes in 2017

1 mn new jobs generated by Indian Railways

Harness solar energy by utilizing rooftop spaces of railway stations, other railway buildings and land, through the PPP mode in order to use renewable energy

POLICIES

National Rail Plan 2030 to provide long term prospective to planning by integrating the rail network with other modes of transport

Foreign Rail Technology Cooperation Scheme to attract private sector investment

Policy on Participative Models for Rail Connectivity & Capacity Augmentation Projects

New export policy for Railways

100% FDI under automatic route

PROGRAMS

Bullet Train and the induction of semi-high speed train-sets

High Speed Rail Corridors

Dedicated Freight Corridors

Modernization of railway stations

Upgraded coaches

E-Ticketing and improved passenger on-board experience

Boosting indigenous manufacturing New lines, track conversion and doubling

Robotics and Industry 4.0 in production

Transforming Indian Railways to a ‘Green’ Railway Gauge conversion

Government Support

State incentives on land, power, rates of interest on loans, investment subsidies and special incentive packages for mega projects

Various kinds of export incentives

Area based incentives for Special Economic Zones and special areas, such as the North-East, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand

Investment

JNPT Rail Connectivity Project

Katghora – Dongargarh New Rail Line

Kharasia - Naya Raipur Durg New Rail Line

Dedicated Freight Corridor Project

Diamond Quadrilateral Network of High-Speed Rail

Mass Rapid Transport Systems

62 ongoing projects offering investment opportunities
RENEWABLE ENERGY

Under the Paris Agreement, India pledged that the greenhouse gas emission intensity of its GDP will be reduced by 33-35% below 2005 levels, by 2030; 40% of India’s power would be generated from non-fossil fuel sources; India would create an additional ‘carbon sink’ of 2.5 to 3 bn tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030. India is working at a super-fast pace to honour its pledge. The country expects to reach its goal of 40% share of renewables 3 years ahead of time. India’s potential as a major market for renewable energy, especially solar and wind make this possible. India’s renewable energy sector has the potential to create many employment opportunities at all levels, especially in rural areas. With strong push by the government the renewable energy sector has become very attractive, from an investor’s perspective.

PERFORMANCE

Largest renewable expansion plan globally
No. 1 in ground based solar power and world’s largest rooftop solar plant
4th most attractive renewable energy market in the world
4th largest wind power capacity in the world
5th in installed renewable energy capacity, as of October 2018
6th largest solar power capacity in the world
8-fold increase in solar capacity between 2014-18
21% renewable energy capacity as proportion of the country’s total energy capacity
7,103 MW of renewable energy capacity added during 2018-19
77 GW cumulative installed renewable energy capacity as on February 2019
35.3 GW from Wind Power - February 2019

27.09 GW from Solar Power- February 2019
9.92 GW from Bio Power- February 2019
4.54 GW from Small Hydro Power- February 2019
102 bn units: Power generation from renewable energy sources (excluding large hydro) in 2018
US$42 bn: Investments in India’s renewable energy sector since 2014
US$7.4 bn: Investments in clean energy in the first half of 2018
US$3.2 bn FDI between 2015-18

POTENTIAL

Solar 750 GW
Wind 300 GW
Bio-energy 25 GW
Small Hydro 20 GW
175 GW target by 2022, as per the Paris Agreement
225 GW is the government’s renewable energy capacity achievement aim by 2022
POLICIES

Amendments in Tariff Policy to promote Renewable Energy
Hydropower policy for the growth of hydro projects around the country in 2018
National Wind-Solar Hybrid and Off-Shore Wind Energy Policy released
National Mission on advanced ultra-supercritical technologies for cleaner coal utilisation
FDI up to 100% is permitted under the automatic route

PROGRAMS

Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects
Development of power transmission network through Green Energy Corridor project
100 Smart City projects and 60 solar cities have been approved
US$5.8 bn Green Energy Corridor for optimal utilization of wind resources
Off-grid and decentralized renewable energy systems and devices
US$1.3 bn for setting up 50 solar parks of 40GW by 2020
US$5.8 bn Green Energy Corridor being set up to ensure evacuation of renewable energy
Upgradation of watermills and micro hydro projects
Battery packs for electric vehicles
The Indian Railways to cut down emission levels by 33% by 2030

Government Support

Bank loans up to a limit of US$2.3 mn will be given to borrowers for renewable energy projects.
Making rooftop solar a part of housing loan provided by banks
Supporting R&D on various aspects of renewable energy
Financial incentives for off-grid and decentralized renewable energy systems and devices for meeting energy needs for cooking, lighting and productive purposes
KUSUM scheme for providing 17.5 lakh standalone Solar Pumps with a capacity of 1000MW
Solarization of 10 lakh grid connected pumps and installation of 1000 MW small solar power plants up to 2MW capacity, by farmers

Investment

Waste to Energy Project – Indore
Waste to Energy Project – Firozabad
Waste to Energy project – Aligarh
Biomass-based Power Project
RETAIL

India’s retail market is at the cusp of growth. The country’s large population base, an upwardly-mobile affluent middle-class, evolving consumer attitudes, favourable demographics and internet penetration are driving this surge in buying. Consumption power of urban Indians has amplified to the extent that India is billed to be the world’s 3rd largest consumer economy by 2023.

DIFFERENTIATORS IN INDIA’S MARKET

60% of India’s GDP is driven by domestic private consumption

1/3rd of India’s consumption market dominated by food and grocery

Unorganized retail market larger than organized

A sprawling rural hinterland base waiting to be tapped

India’s Millennials and Gen Z will become a major consumption pool

77% of consumers expect an offering of products and offers that appeal to their personal tastes
PERFORMANCE

5th largest retail destination in the world
Among top 3 employers in India
10% contribution to India’s GDP
US$60 bn current value of organised retail market
US$52.75 bn is the value of FMCG market in India
Demand for retail space
US$1.42 bn cumulative FDI Inflow between April 2000 to June 2018
77th in the World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business Ranking for 2019

POLICIES

100% FDI in multi-brand retail for food products
100% FDI under automatic route for single brand retail trading
100% FDI allowed in duty-free shops under automatic route
51% FDI in multi-brand product retail (online presence not allowed) under government route
100% FDI allowed in cash & carry wholesale trading under automatic route

POTENTIAL

US$1 trn by 2020 is the expected value of India’s retail market
US$6 trn opportunity by 2030 (World Economic Forum figures)
One of the most dynamic consumption environments
Multinationals expected to invest in warehouses, logistics, accounting, customer services etc creating ancillary jobs in the country
22-25% projected growth of organised retail market in 2021
FMCG is expected to be US$103.7 bn by 2020

PROGRAMS

Government Support
GST was introduced as a single unified tax system
Government has relaxed sourcing and investment rules for supermarkets

Investment
US retail giant Walmart has plans to open 50 stores by 2020
Swedish furniture retail IKEA expected to invest US$1.54 bn in India
British multinational retailer Marks & Spencer has 71 stores in India
German sportswear group runs 436 stores and 203 franchise run Reebok stores
Swedish fashion retailer Hennes & Mauritz will open 50 stores investing US$1 mn by 2020
British firm Dyson to invest US$200 mn into India operations over next 5 years
India has one of the largest road networks in the world. The country also holds the unique distinction of being the fastest developer of highways. The Government of India has launched major initiatives to upgrade and strengthen highways and expressways in the country. Private players are entering the business through India’s well-developed Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.

**PERFORMANCE**

- **No. 1** in speed of highway development in the world
- 2nd largest road network in the world spanning 5.5 million kms, comprising National and State highways, urban and rural roads
- **US$2.8 bn** for building rural roads 2019-20
- **+200** national highways in India
- 15% share of GDP on logistics & transportation
- **47,447 km** roads constructed under Prime Minister’s Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in 2017-18.
- **9,829 km** construction of highways in 2018
- **26.93 km** average length of highway constructed per day
- **Highest** ever construction of 133 km per day of rural roads in 2016-17
- **744** projects awarded under PPP

- **40 km** highways construction in India between 2018-19
- Project Monitoring Information System introduced by NHAI
- **No. 1** FDI in Indian roads sector by MAIF 2
- **US$1.58 trn** – estimated investment in 2019
- 64.5% of all goods in the country transported via road
- 90% of India’s passenger traffic uses road network
POTENTIAL

The Government of India aims to complete **200,000 km national highways** by 2022

Several opportunities in **efficient operations & network management** for improving logistics efficiency

**Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-1** to be implemented at a cost of **US$82 bn**

**Economic corridors development** - 9,000 km at US$18.46 bn

**Inter-corridor & feeder roads** - 6,000 km at US$12.30 bn

**National Corridors Efficiency** – 5,000 km at US$15.38 bn

**Border & international connectivity roads** - 2,000 km at US$3.84 bn

**Coastal & port connectivity roads** - 2,000 km US$3.07 bn

**Expressways** - 800 km at US$6.15 bn

**4-laning** of 37.03 km Punjab-Himachal Pradesh Border to Sihuni section at **US$230 mn**

Government building **new expressway** on Greenfield alignment

POLICIES

**100% FDI is allowed** under the automatic route subject to laws and regulations

**Bharatmala Pariyojana** for highway sectors

PROGRAMS

**Funds to the State Government** for development of state roads

**Electronic Toll Collection System**

**Value Engineering Programme** to promote use of new technologies, materials and equipment in highway projects executed in PPP or public funding mode

Automation of Regional Transport Offices under **Transportation Mission Mode Project**

**Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)**

Development of **Logistic Hubs** enabling seamless inter-state public transportation

Bidding for **National Highways** under the **Toll-Operate-Transfer Scheme**

Restoration/replacement of bridges

**Replacement of level crossings**

**Tunnel projects**

**Asset recycling ToT** (Toll-operate-Transfer) model

Government Support

1217 government projects underway


US$82 bn to be invested by 2022 under **Bharatmala Pariyojana**

Investment

**KIM – Talasari NHDP VI Road Upgradation Project**, Gujarat, Maharashtra

**Peripheral Ring-road Project**, Karnataka

**Vadodara KIM NHDP VI Road upgradation Project**, Gujarat

**Road Upgradation Project Nagapattinam-Tuthukudi**, Tamil Nadu
The history of India’s textiles and garments industry dates back several centuries. This sector, comprising yarn, fibre, processed fabric and apparel, is one of the largest in the world. With a vast raw material base and manufacturing strengths across all value chains, India’s Textile and Garments industry contributes to 7% of India’s industrial output in value terms, 2% of the GDP and 15% of the country’s export earnings. The industry’s strengths lie both in the hand-woven sector as well as mill sector. Cotton, wool, silk and jute, synthetics and a new array of innovative fabrics, including technical textiles, form the backbone of the industry and offer a wide variety of products to market within India and around the world. The country also enjoys a competitive advantage in terms of skilled manpower and cost of production.

**PERFORMANCE**

- **No. 1** cotton producer
- **No. 1** weaving capacity in the world
- 2nd largest cotton exporter
- 2nd largest spindle capacity
- **US$2.97 bn** FDI during April 2000-June 2018
- **US$39.20 bn** in 2018 exports from textiles from India reached
- **34.9 mn** bales of raw cotton
- **India Handloom Brand** launched
- **3,400** textile mills with an installed capacity of 50 mn spindles
- **2.7 mn** power looms operational
- +100 countries import fabrics, textiles and clothing from India
- **60%** of exported fabric produced on power looms

9% of the world’s total consumption of technical textiles
- **197,775** looms were upgraded and **US$36.5 mn** released
- **73 Yarn Bank projects** approved
- **21 e-commerce** entities engaged for online marketing of handloom products

**POTENTIAL**

- **10%** expected sector CAGR (2016-2021)
- **US$123 bn** by 2021: Projection for the Textile and Apparel industry
- **US$300 bn** by 2024: Projection for exports
- **17 mn** skilled workers required by 2022
- Increase in organised retail
- **Growth sectors** – branded garments, man-made fibres & technical textiles
- Growth in construction sectors to raise demand for non-clothing textiles
- Rising exports of textiles and apparels
- **Value additions** in textiles and garments
POLICIES

100% FDI under automatic route Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) to provide the industry with state-of-the-art world-class infrastructure facilities Technology Mission for technical textiles Budget allocation increased by 14% to US$1.1 bn Amended technology upgradation fund scheme Free trade with ASEAN

PROGRAMS

Manmade fibre and filament manufacturing Value added and specialty fabrics manufacturing Fabric processing units for all kind of natural, synthetic and specialty textiles Apparel Retail brands Innovations in silk production Investment in retail operations Technology transfer Skill Development Commercialisation of Indian handloom Knitwear India as a hub for handloom Exports of finished products Textile equipment

Government Support

Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme, a one-time capital subsidy for eligible benchmarked machinery Integrated Skill Development Scheme to enable the textile processing sector in meeting environmental standards through appropriate technology Infrastructure Development Schemes for Integrated Textile Parks, (SITP), Integrated Processing Development and Mega Textile Clusters Silk Samagra Scheme to promote R&D and enhance brand image of Indian silk globally Special package to boost exports, attract investments and create employment opportunities 10% to 20% increase in basic customs duty for 501 textile products, to boost indigenous production Rebate of state levies disbursed to exporters Capacity building programmes through NIFT Indiasize, a national sizing survey to conducted by National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), New Delhi Area-based incentives Jute ICARE programme for farmers Promotion of Wool sector Revival of NTC National handloom development programme for skill up-gradation, product and design development Weaver Mudra scheme with loans to weavers

Investments

Textile Processing Project, Periyapattu, Tamil Nadu Development of Garment Park, Bhatauli, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh Cotton Yarn Project, Sindhudurg, Maharashtra Silk Fabrics Project, Nashik, Maharashtra New Mega Clusters, Bareilly, Lucknow and Kutch and J&K 65 textile parks
TOURISM & HOSPITALITY

India is a 365-day tourist destination, which attracts tourists through its numerous curated experiences, resorts, homestays, hotels, world heritage sites, national parks, shrines for worship, fairs and festivals, beaches, mountains, hill stations, deserts, palaces, traditional cuisine, and myriad shopping experiences. The World Travel & Tourism Council expects India to become the 4th largest travel and tourism economy in less than a decade.

The average tourist visiting India is one of the highest spenders in the world of tourism - a matter of much interest to investors in this sector.

GROWTH PARAMETERS

2.3% Domestic tourist visits
13.4% Foreign tourist arrivals
12% GDP from intl tourism
10.2% Forex earnings
41.5% e-Visas

India offers the following types of e-visas to 167 countries:
- e-Tourist Visa
- e-Business Visa
- e-Conference Visa
- e-Medical Visa
- e-Film Visa
- e-Medical Attendant Visa

INDIA’S NICHE TOURISM OFFERINGS

Cruise tourism
Eco-tourism
Adventure tourism
Rural tourism
Golf tourism
Polo tourism
Wellness tourism
Film tourism
Medical tourism
MICE
(Meetings, Incentives, Conferences & Exhibitions)
**PERFORMANCE**

1st in the world in terms of direct contribution to employment (2016)

3rd in WTTC Travel & Tourism Power and Performance

7th largest tourism economy in the world

9th largest in cultural resources and business travel in the world

14.6 mn jobs created by the tourism industry between 2014 -18

9.4 mn foreign tourist arrivals between Jan-Nov, 2018 registering a growth of 5.6%

US$22.3 bn Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) between Jan-Oct, 2018

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**POLICIES**

India’s National Tourism Policy to promote India as a 365 day tourism destination

FDI Policy allows 100% FDI in tourism and allied businesses

VISA Policy is conducive to investments in this sector

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**PROGRAMS**

73 theme-based circuits covering 30 States and Union Territories

Integrated development of iconic tourist sites and pilgrimage destinations

9 projects launched under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh

‘Adopt a Heritage’ project, conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture and the Archaeological Survey of India

Holistic development of islands program – Andaman & Nicobar islands

Inauguration of Indian Culinary Institute in NOIDA and Tirupati to preserve, document and promote Indian cuisine

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**POTENTIAL**

250 tourism infrastructure-related projects worth US$5.8 bn

5 mega economic tourism zones to attract global tourism players

Udaan Scheme to include tourism infrastructure development

Destination circuits and restoration of heritage sites

Public-Private-Partnership programs for Infrastructure improvements

Improved support functions such as packaged tour services, cab services and recreational facilities at tourist locations

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**Government Support**

Tax incentives by the State and Central Government

Assistance in large revenue-generating projects

Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in infrastructure development

Capacity-building of service providers

Incentives for setting up projects in special areas

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**Investment**

Amaravati Theme Park – Amaravati

Gorai Entertainment Park – Mumbai

Samuka Tourism Park – Puri

Dadasaheb Film City – Mumbai

Nirmal Nag Riverfront – Nagpur