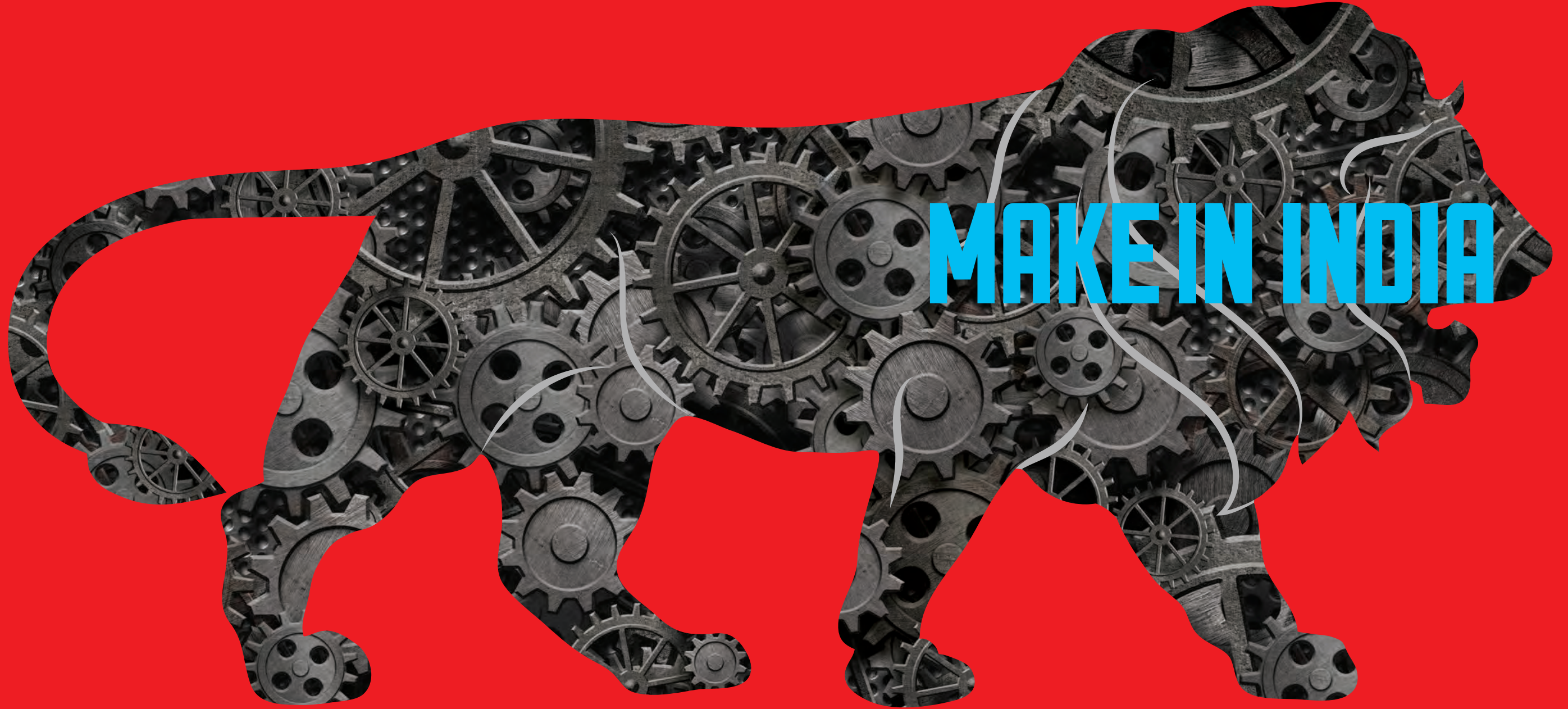
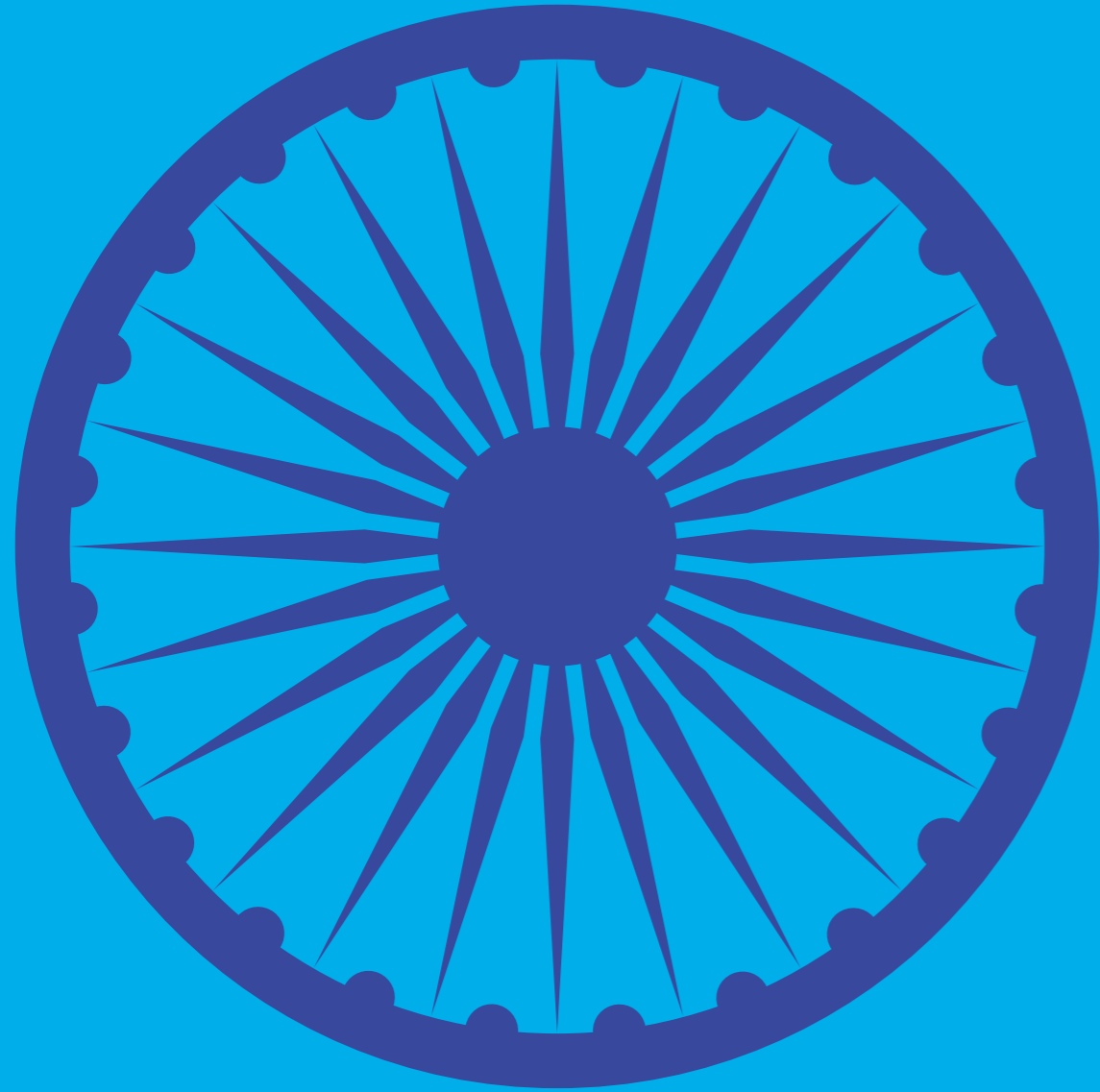


MAKEININDIA.COM



MAKE IN INDIA



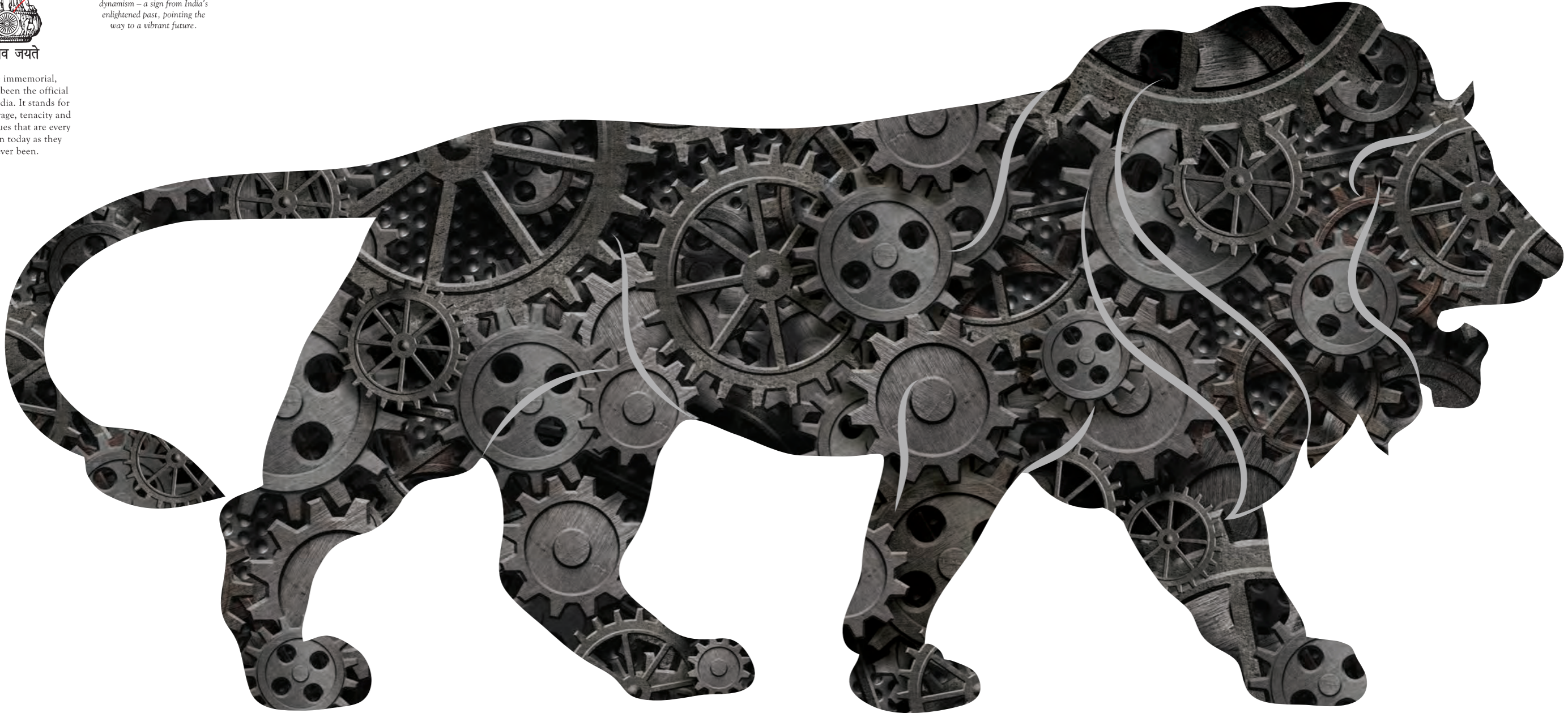
**FROM AGRO PRODUCTS TO AUTOMOBILES
FROM HARDWARE TO SOFTWARE
FROM SATELLITES TO SUBMARINES
FROM TELEVISIONS TO MOVIES
FROM BRIDGES TO BIOTECHNOLOGY
FROM PAPER CLIPS TO POWER PLANTS
FROM ROADS TO CITIES
FROM FRIENDSHIP TO PARTNERSHIP
FROM PROFIT TO PROGRESS
WHATEVER YOU WANT TO MAKE:
MAKE IN INDIA**



सत्यमेव जयते

The Ashoka Chakra is a central element in India's national emblem and also forms the centrepiece of India's national flag. The wheel denotes peaceful progress and dynamism – a sign from India's enlightened past, pointing the way to a vibrant future.

Since time immemorial, the Lion has been the official emblem of India. It stands for strength, courage, tenacity and wisdom – values that are every bit as Indian today as they have ever been.



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ELECTRONIC SYSTEM DESIGN & MANUFACTURING
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RAILWAYS
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RENEWABLE ENERGY
SPACE
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TOURISM & HOSPITALITY
WELLNESS

NEW INITIATIVES

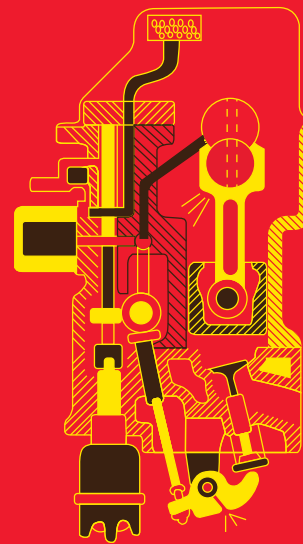
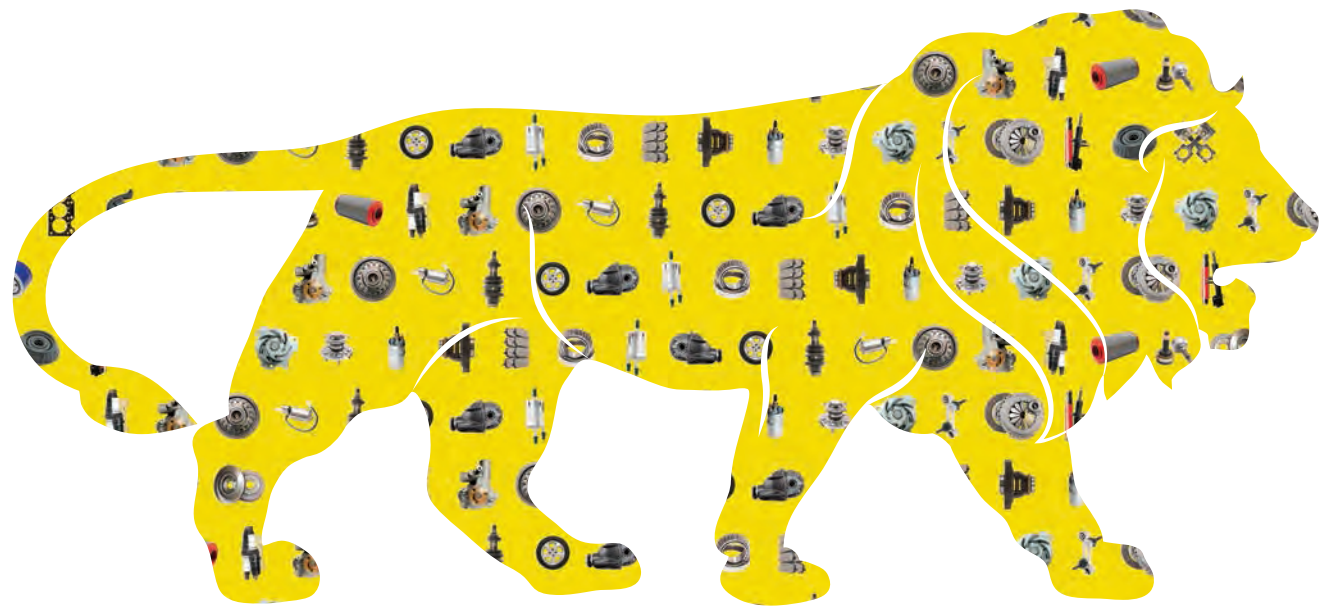
LIVE PROJECTS

INDUSTRIAL CORRIDORS

POLICY DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT POLICY
NATIONAL MANUFACTURING POLICY
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY FACT SHEET

AUTO COMPONENTS

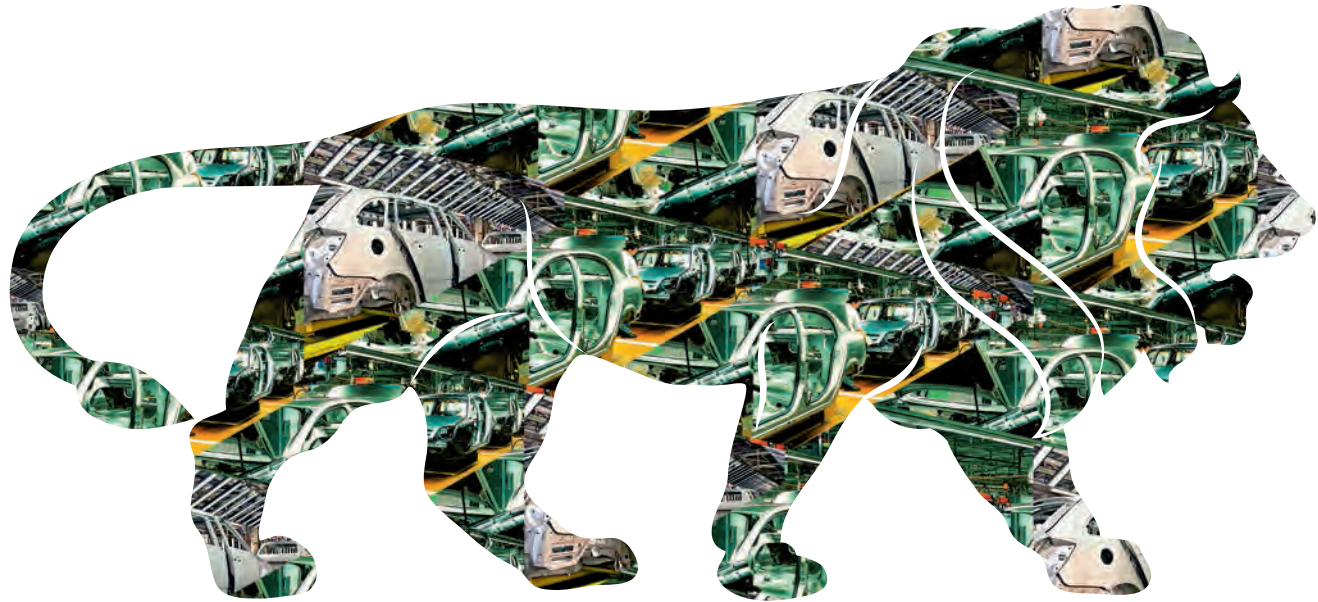


WE HAVE IGNITION.

THE WORLD'S LEADING AUTO PARTS MAKER IS ONE OF THE WORLD'S
TOP 5 STEEL PRODUCERS. MAKE YOUR MARQUE IN INDIA.

2ND LARGEST STEEL PRODUCER BY 2015
4TH LARGEST STEEL PRODUCER IN THE WORLD
USD 39.7 BILLION TURNOVER IN 2012-13
17% INCREASE IN EXPORTS DURING 2008-13
USD 9.7 BILLION IN EXPORTS IN 2012-13

AUTOMOBILES



FASTEN YOUR SEAT BELTS.

INDIA WILL BE THE WORLD'S 4TH LARGEST AUTOMOTIVE MARKET BY 2015.

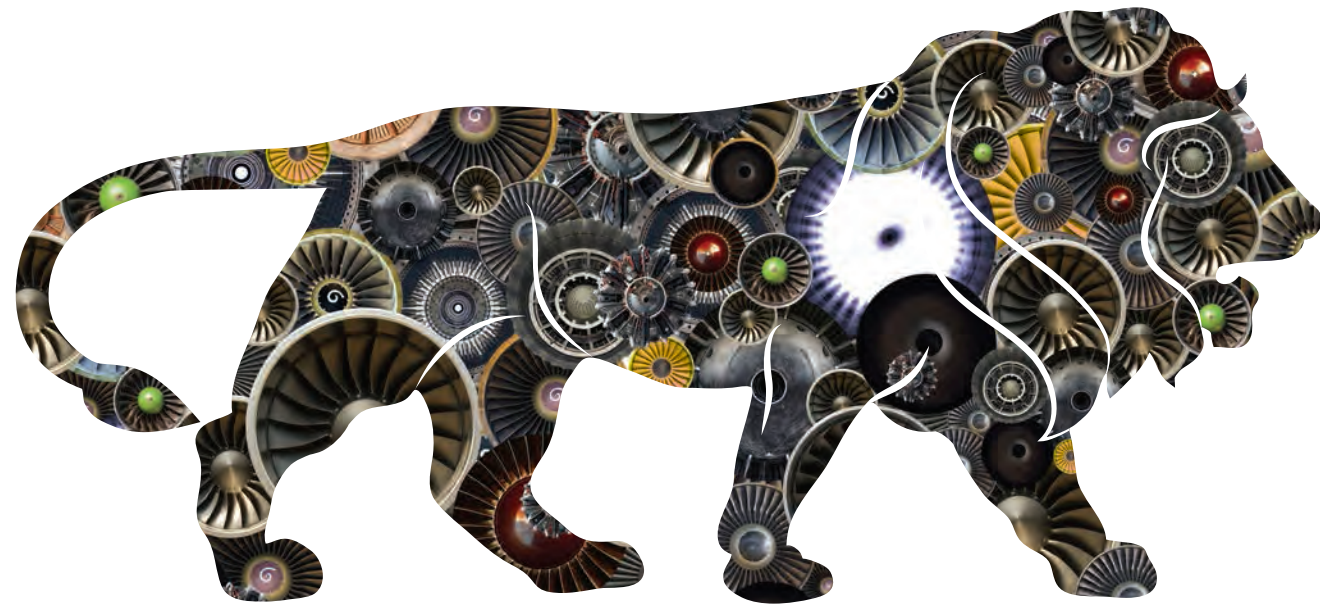
2.15 MILLION VEHICLES PRODUCED IN 2013-14

4 LARGE AUTO MANUFACTURING HUBS ACROSS THE COUNTRY

7% OF THE COUNTRY'S GDP BY VOLUME

6 MILLION-PLUS VEHICLES TO BE SOLD ANNUALLY BY 2020

AVIATION



HIGH ALTITUDE.

163 MILLION PASSENGERS. THE WORLD'S FASTEST GROWING AVIATION MARKET. HIT THE SKIES RUNNING.

9TH LARGEST CIVIL AVIATION MARKET

163 MILLION PASSENGERS IN 2013

60 MILLION INTERNATIONAL PASSENGERS BY 2017

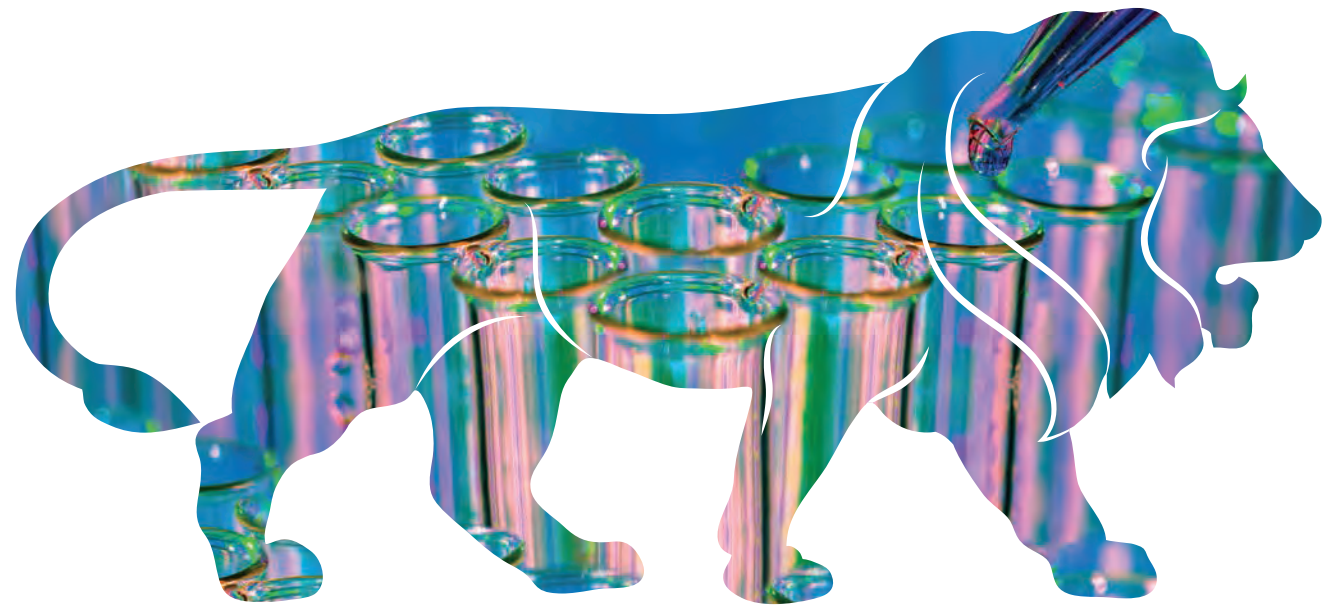
85 INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES CONNECTING OVER 40 COUNTRIES

3RD LARGEST AVIATION MARKET BY 2020

800 AIRCRAFT BY 2020

For more info visit <http://civilaviation.gov.in/> (Ministry of Civil Aviation)

BIOTECHNOLOGY



HEALTHY & WEALTHY.



WITH USD 3.81 BILLION IN 2013 REVENUES, INDIA'S BIOTECH SECTOR IS A HEALTHY PROPOSITION.

3RD BIGGEST BIOTECH INDUSTRY IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

2ND HIGHEST NUMBER OF USFDA-APPROVED PLANTS

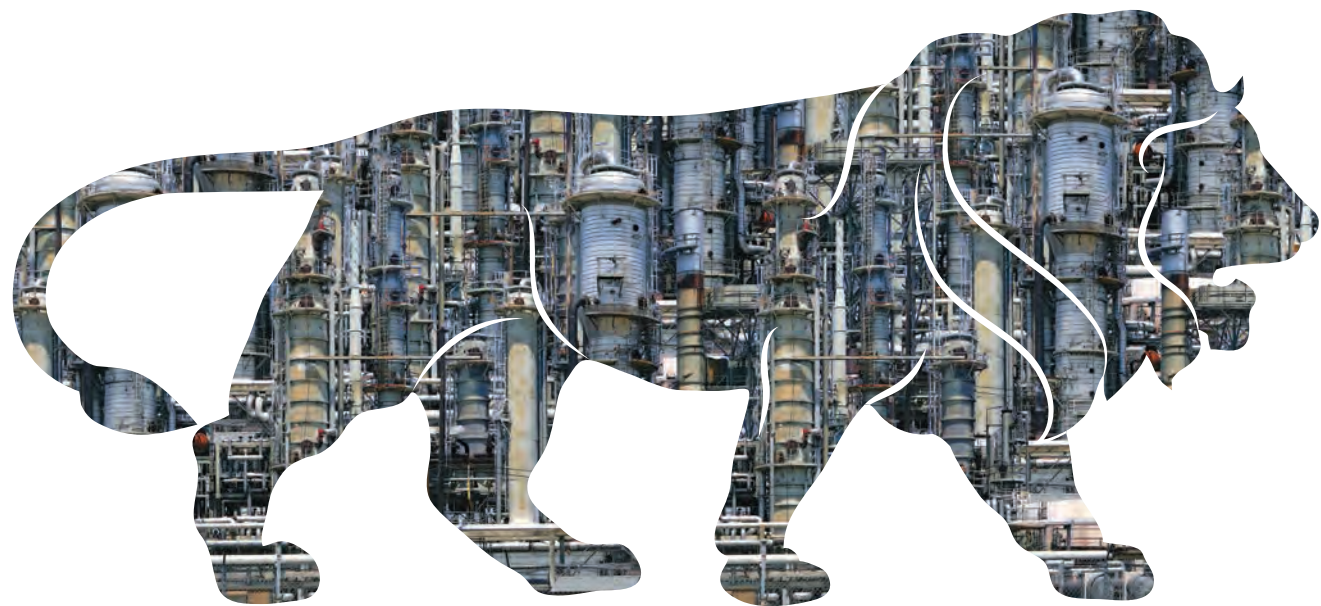
USD 3.7 BILLION TO BE SPENT ON BIOTECHNOLOGY FROM 2012-17

NO. 1 PRODUCER OF RECOMBINANT HEPATITIS B VACCINE

USD 4.3 BILLION BIO-ECONOMY BY THE END OF 2013

USD 100 BILLION INDUSTRY BY 2025

CHEMICALS



GREAT CHEMISTRY.

INDIA IS THE WORLD'S LEADING PRODUCER OF DYES, AGROCHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS.

3RD LARGEST PRODUCER OF CHEMICALS IN ASIA

3RD LARGEST GLOBAL PRODUCER OF AGROCHEMICALS

6TH LARGEST PRODUCER OF CHEMICALS IN THE WORLD

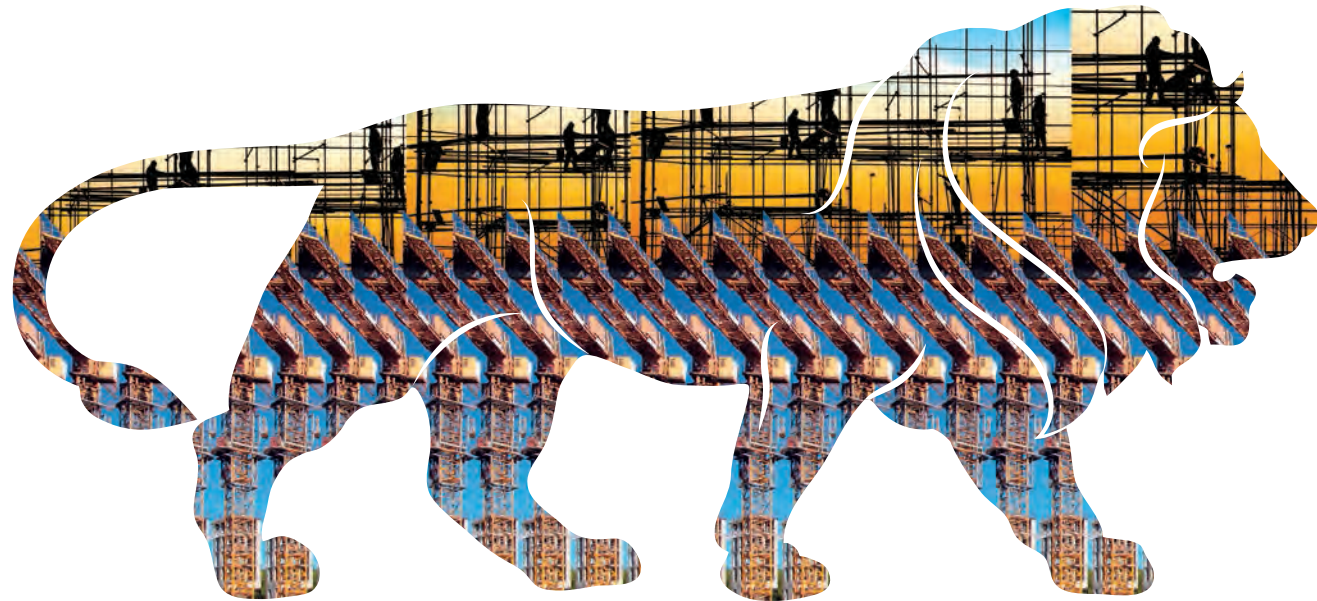
TOTAL PRODUCTION OF 19,300 THOUSAND METRIC TONNES IN 2013-14

70,000 COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS

16% OF THE WORLD'S DYE PRODUCTION

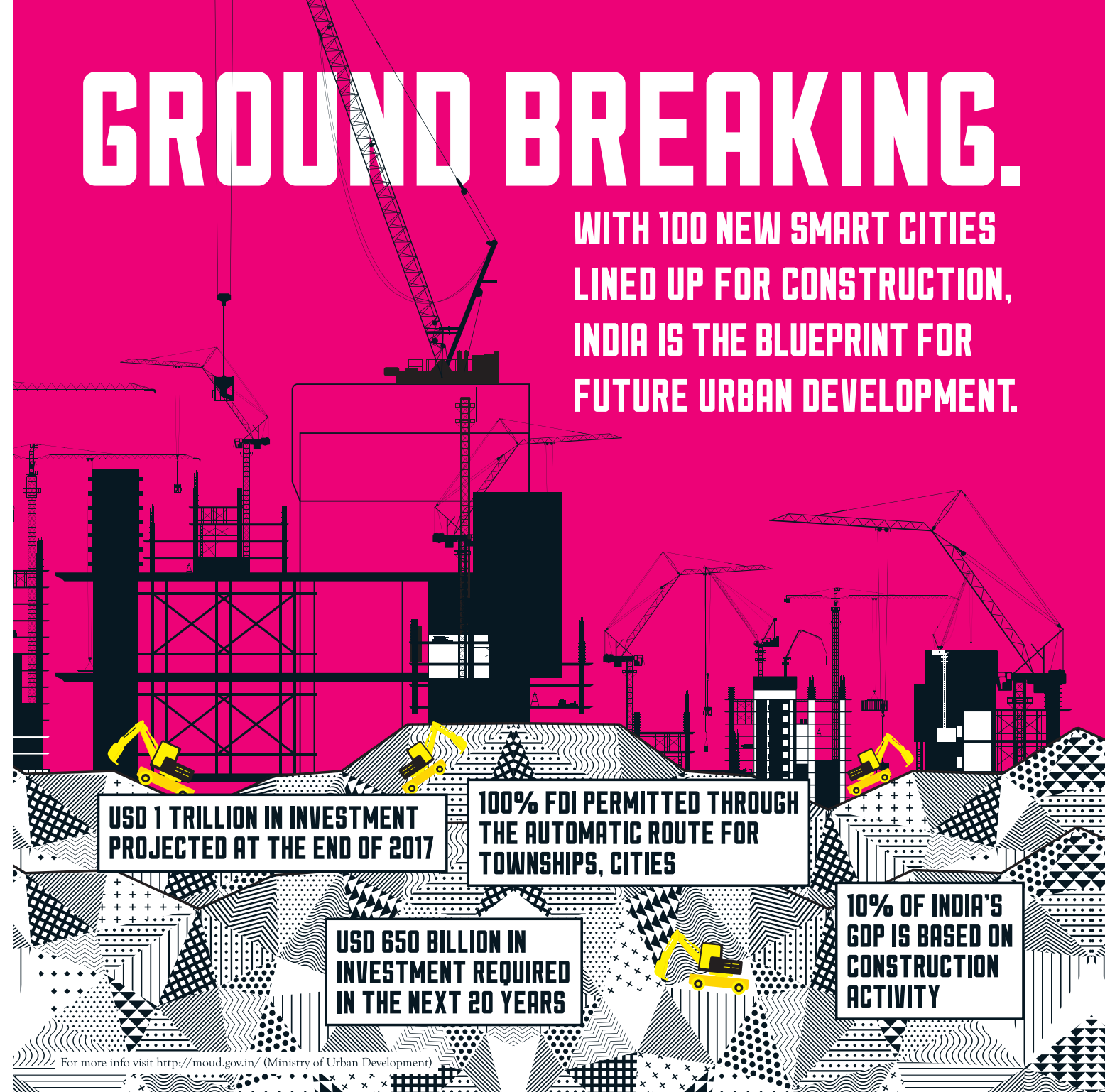


CONSTRUCTION



GROUND BREAKING.

WITH 100 NEW SMART CITIES
LINED UP FOR CONSTRUCTION,
INDIA IS THE BLUEPRINT FOR
FUTURE URBAN DEVELOPMENT.



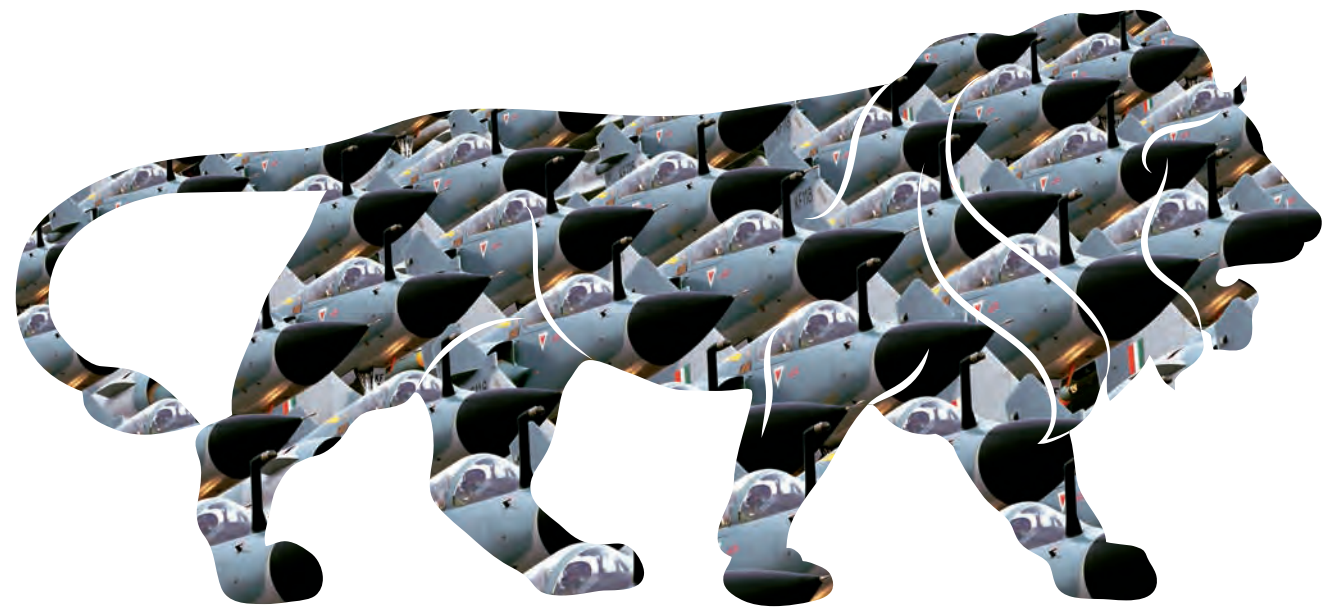
**USD 1 TRILLION IN INVESTMENT
PROJECTED AT THE END OF 2017**

**100% FDI PERMITTED THROUGH
THE AUTOMATIC ROUTE FOR
TOWNSHIPS, CITIES**

**USD 650 BILLION IN
INVESTMENT REQUIRED
IN THE NEXT 20 YEARS**

**10% OF INDIA'S
GDP IS BASED ON
CONSTRUCTION
ACTIVITY**

DEFENCE MANUFACTURING



**BULLET
PROOF.**

**INDIA HAS A DEFENCE SPEND OF
USD 37.3 BILLION AND IS BIG ON
PROCUREMENT.**

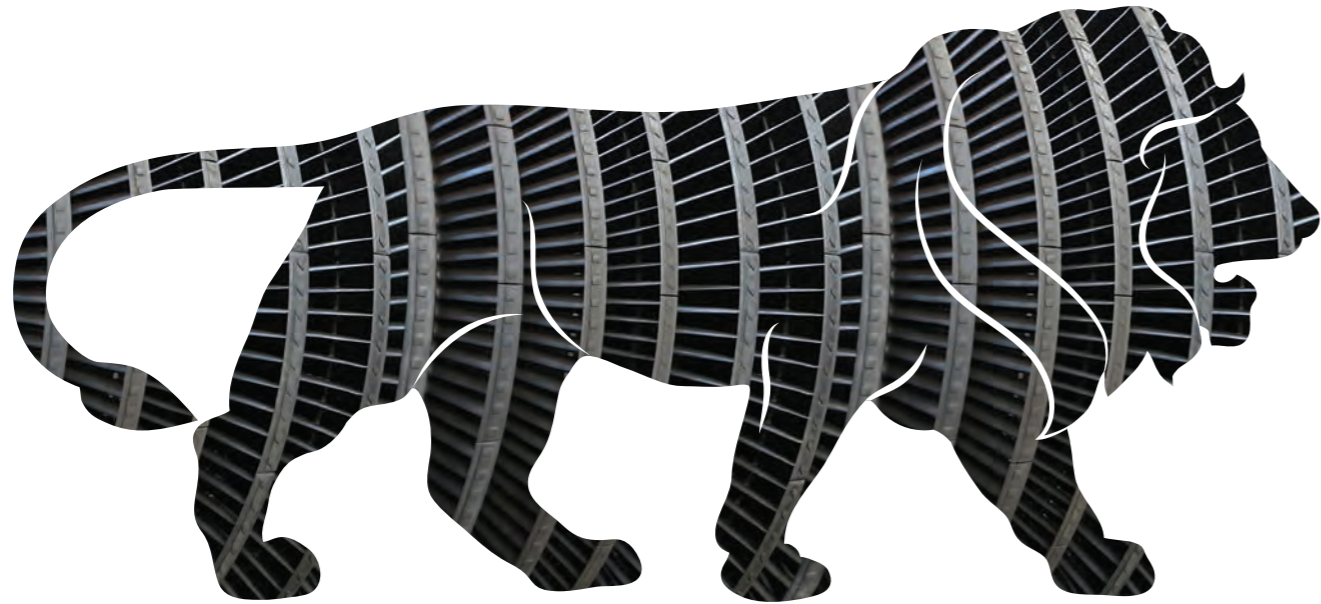
3RD LARGEST ARMED FORCES IN THE WORLD

40% OF BUDGET SPENT ON CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS

60% OF REQUIREMENTS MET BY IMPORTS

USD 4 BILLION TO BE INVESTED IN 7-8 YEARS

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY



POWER THE PLANET.

INDIA IS LOOKING AT
A USD 100 BILLION INDUSTRY
BY 2022 AND A FEW
SWITCHED-ON PARTNERS.

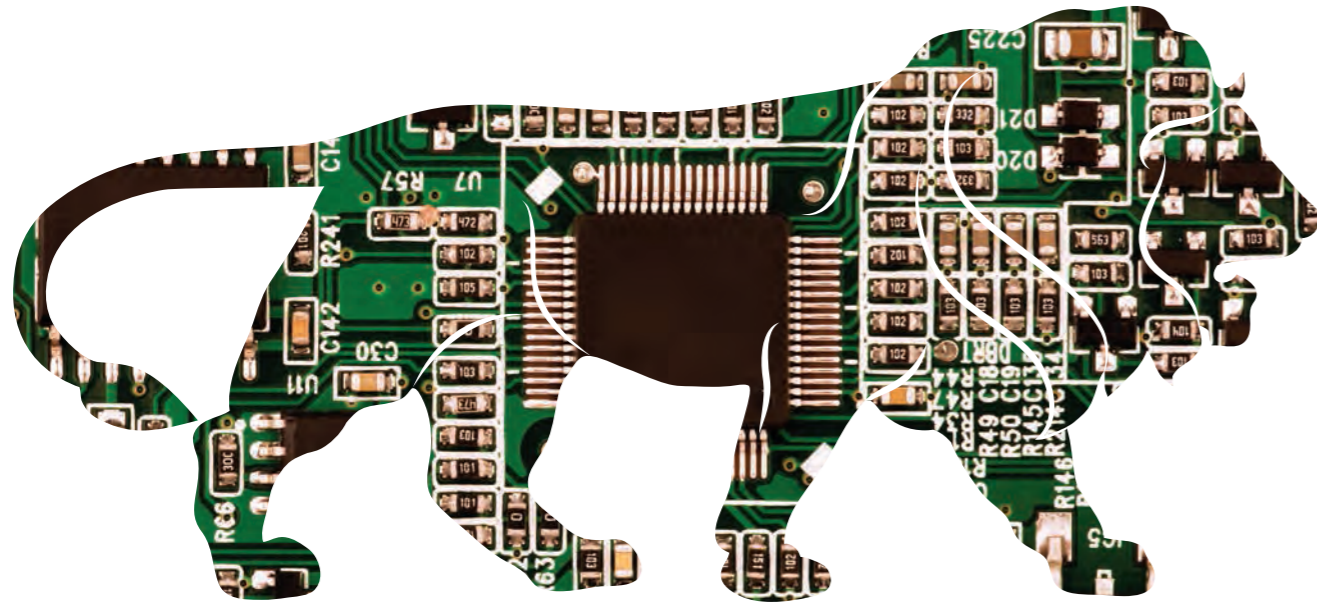
10.5% RATE OF MARKET EXPANSION DURING 2007-12

USD 4.9 BILLION IN EXPORTS IN 2013-14

14.8% YEARLY INCREASE IN EXPORTS IN THE LAST 8 YEARS

USD 24 BILLION-SIZED INDUSTRY IN 2012-13

ELECTRONIC SYSTEM DESIGN & MANUFACTURING



MESSAGE ALERT.

HANDSETS TO SERVERS, TABLETS TO FLAT TELEVISIONS, INDIA HAS A HUGE APPETITE FOR DEVICES.

3RD LARGEST POOL OF SCIENTISTS IN THE WORLD

USD 29 BILLION CONSUMER ELECTRONICS MARKET BY 2020

USD 94.2 BILLION DEMAND PROJECTED BY 2015

9.88% INDUSTRY GROWTH RATE DURING 2011-15

2 GOVERNMENT-DRIVEN INCENTIVES: NATIONAL KNOWLEDGE NETWORK & NATIONAL OPTICAL FIBRE NETWORK

For more info visit <http://deity.gov.in/>
(Department of Electronics & Information Technology, Ministry of Communications & Information Technology)

FOOD PROCESSING



CAN DO.

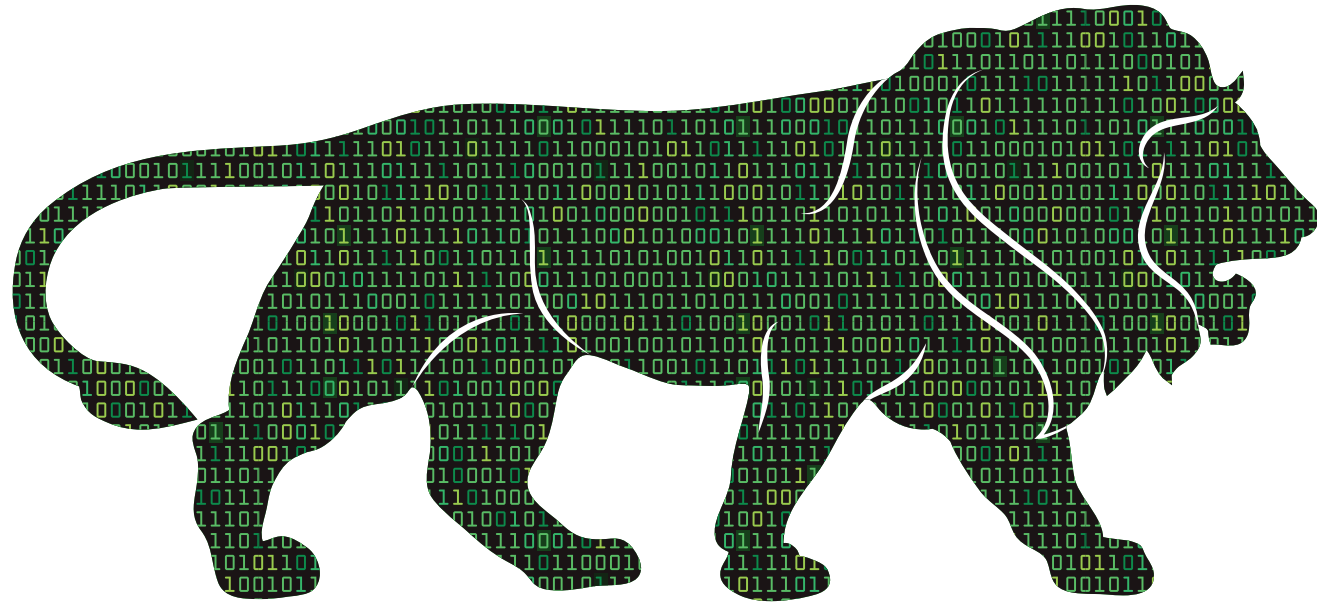
WITH 199 MILLION CULTIVATED HECTARES AND 42 MEGA FOOD PARKS IN THE MAKING, INDIA IS THE FUTURE OF FOOD PROCESSING.



192 MILLION HECTARES OF GROSS CROPPED AREA
89.9 MILLION HECTARES OF NET IRRIGATED AREA
127 AGRO-CLIMATIC ZONES
42 MEGA FOOD PARKS BEING SET UP WITH AN
AN INVESTMENT OF USD 1.5 BILLION

For more info visit <http://mofpi.nic.in/> (Ministry of Food Processing Industries)

IT & BPM



GOOD CALL.

INDIA'S IT & BPM INDUSTRY HAS SAVED COMPANIES
USD 200 BILLION IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS.



LEATHER



LEATHER FORECAST.

WITH ABUNDANT RAW MATERIALS AND A YOUNG WORKFORCE, INDIA IS CENTRAL TO ALL THINGS LEATHER.



USD 11 BILLION
INDUSTRY

USD 6 BILLION
IN EXPORTS
IN 2013-14

10% OF THE
WORLD'S LEATHER
PRODUCTION

24% GROWTH
PROJECTED IN THE
NEXT FIVE YEARS

55% OF THE WORKFORCE
BELOW 35 YEARS

MEDIA & ENTERTAINMENT

A graphic design featuring a satellite in the top left corner emitting a beam of light onto a person's profile in the center. Below the profile is a globe. A large yellow diagonal banner cuts across the scene, containing the text 'BE A PART OF THE GREATEST STORY EVER TOLD.'. The background is split into red and teal colors.

BE A PART OF THE GREATEST STORY EVER TOLD.

USD 3.5 BILLION FILM INDUSTRY BY 2018
USD 14.6 BILLION IN 2013 REVENUES
3RD LARGEST TV MARKET IN THE WORLD
161 MILLION HOUSEHOLDS WITH TELEVISIONS IN 2013
USD 600,000 ANIMATION INDUSTRY
800 TV CHANNELS

For more info visit <http://mib.nic.in/> (Ministry of Information & Broadcasting)

MINING



ROCK SOLID.

A PORTFOLIO OF 88 MINERALS. NEW INVESTOR-FRIENDLY POLICIES.
INDIA'S RESOURCES - THE BEDROCK OF YOUR MINING STRATEGY.

20-30 YEAR MINING LEASES

302 BILLION TONNES OF COAL RESERVES

3108 OPERATIONAL MINES

6TH LARGEST BAUXITE RESERVES

5TH LARGEST IRON ORE RESERVES

OIL & GAS



WELL-OILED MACHINERY.

WITH NEARLY 96 TRILLION CUBIC FEET OF SHALE GAS RESERVES AND CONSIDERABLE OIL AND NATURAL GAS, INDIA IS THE NEW FRONTIER OF ENERGY.

96 TRILLION CUBIC FEET OF ESTIMATED SHALE GAS RESERVES

47 TRILLION CUBIC FEET OF PROVEN NATURAL GAS RESERVES

800 MMT OF PROVEN OIL RESERVES

4TH LARGEST CONSUMER OF CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN THE WORLD

2ND LARGEST REFINER IN ASIA



PHARMACEUTICALS



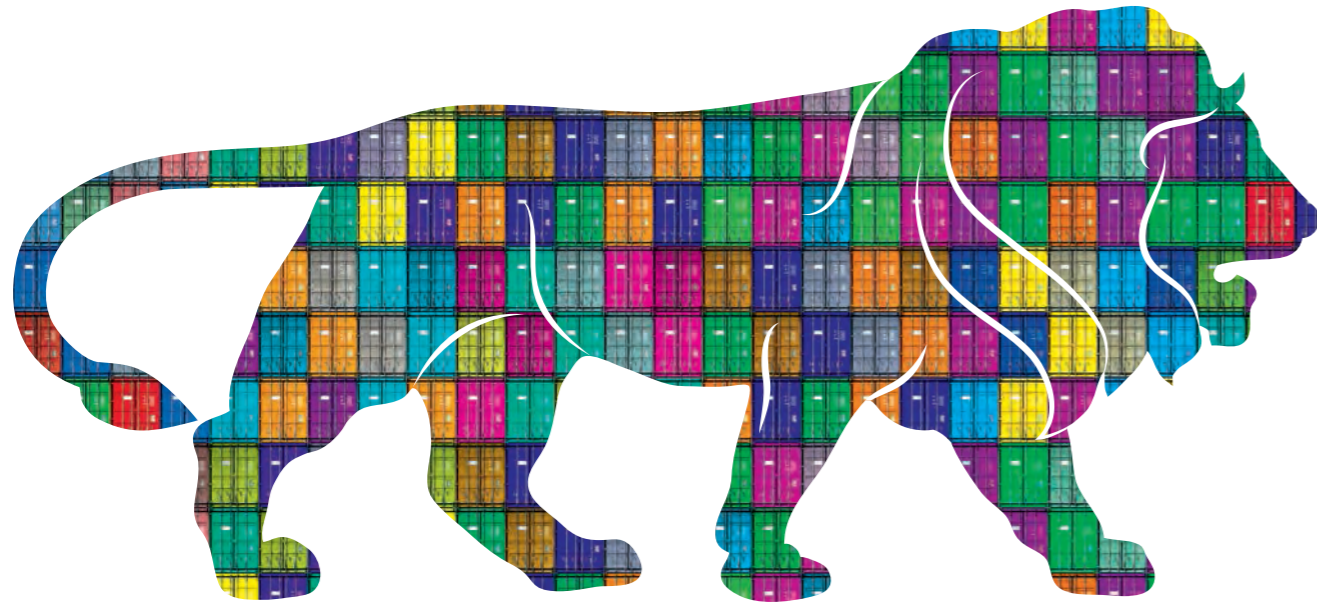
FEEL GOOD FACTORY.

SUPPLIER TO THE WORLD, INDIA'S
PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY
GIVES YOU THE EDGE IN RESEARCH
AND MANUFACTURING.



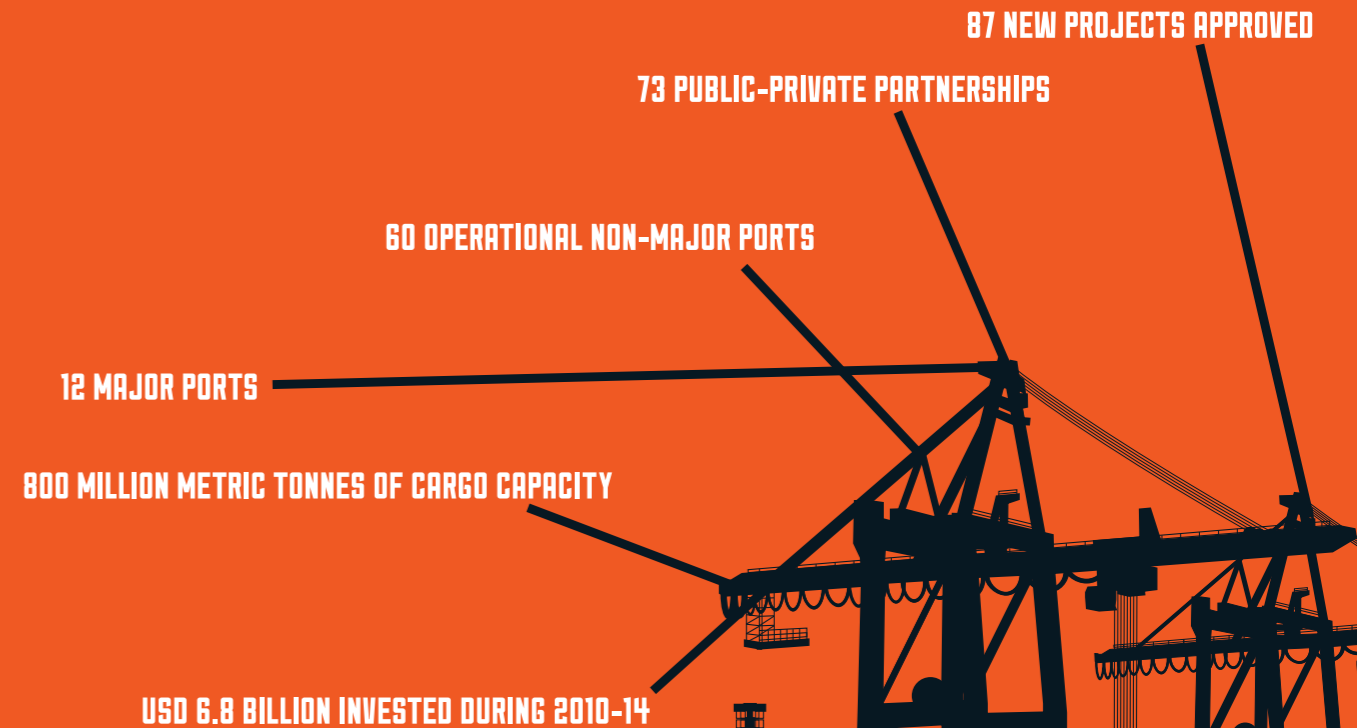
- 3RD LARGEST PHARMA MARKET BY 2020
- 20% OF GLOBAL EXPORTS IN GENERICS
- USD 45 BILLION IN REVENUE BY 2020
- USD 26.1 BILLION IN GENERICS BY 2016
- USD 200 BILLION TO BE SPENT ON INFRASTRUCTURE BY 2024
- 49% OF ALL DRUG MASTER FILINGS REGISTERED IN THE USA

PORTS

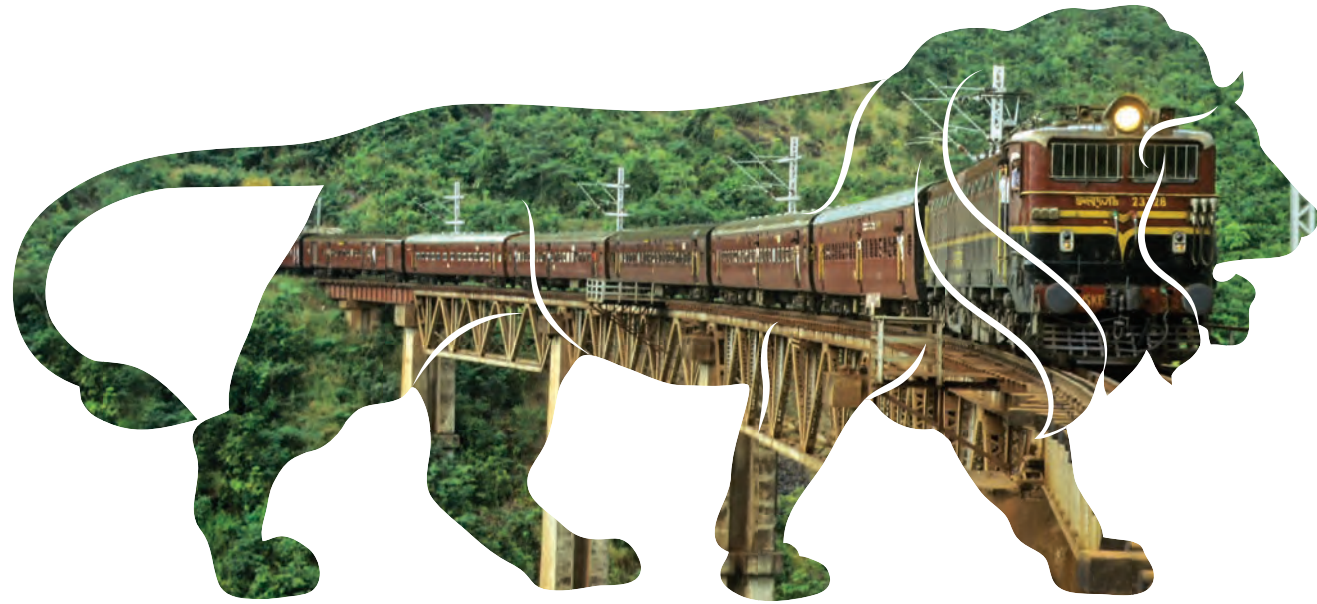


A SHORE BET.

PERFECTLY POSITIONED ON THE WORLD'S BUSIEST TRADE ROUTES,
INDIA'S PORTS ARE THE FUTURE OF GLOBAL SHIPPING.



RAILWAYS

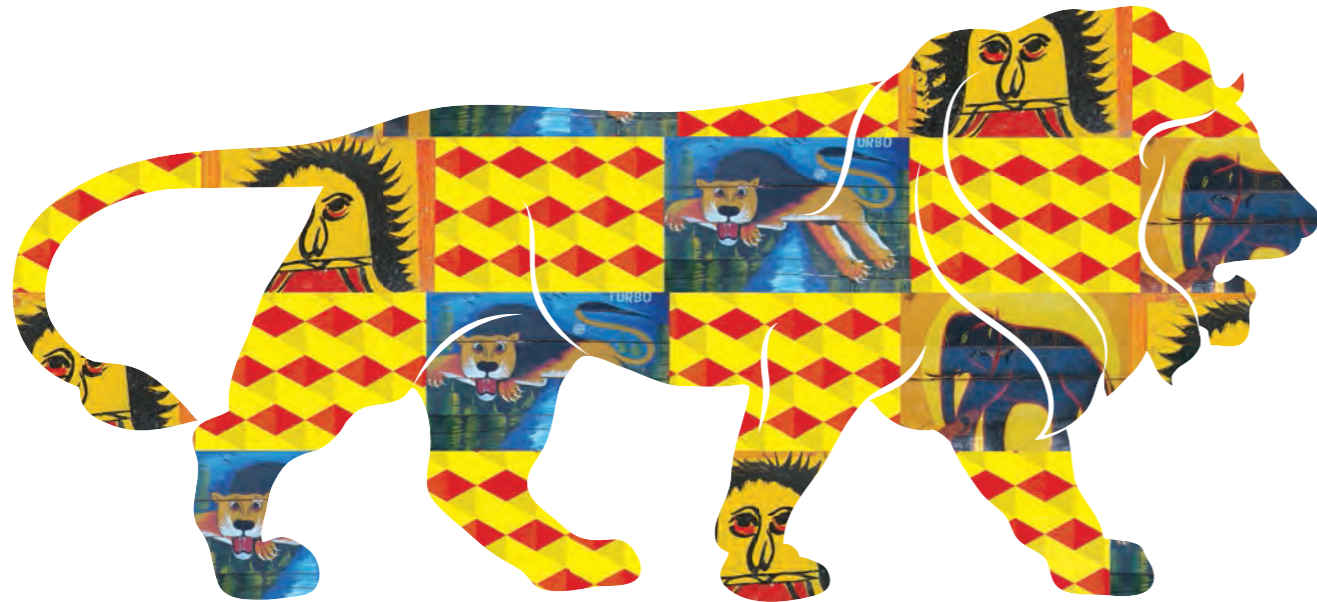


TRAIN GAIN

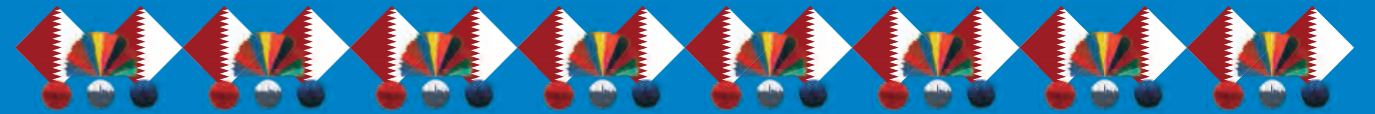
HANDLING 3 MILLION TONNES OF FREIGHT AND 23 MILLION PASSENGERS DAILY, THE WORLD'S 3RD LARGEST NETWORK IS ON A FAST TRACK TO UNPRECEDENTED PERFORMANCE AND PROFITABILITY.

- 4TH LARGEST RAIL FREIGHT CARRIER IN THE WORLD
- 1.3 MILLION-STRONG WORKFORCE
- USD 1000 BILLION WORTH OF PROJECTS TO BE AWARDED THROUGH PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP
- WORLD'S LARGEST PASSENGER CARRIER

ROADS & HIGHWAYS



PROJECT GREENLIGHT. THE WORLD'S 2ND LARGEST ROAD NETWORK IS FAST-TRACKING EXPANSION PLANS.



USD 3.8 BILLION OUTLAY
PLANNED FOR HIGHWAYS

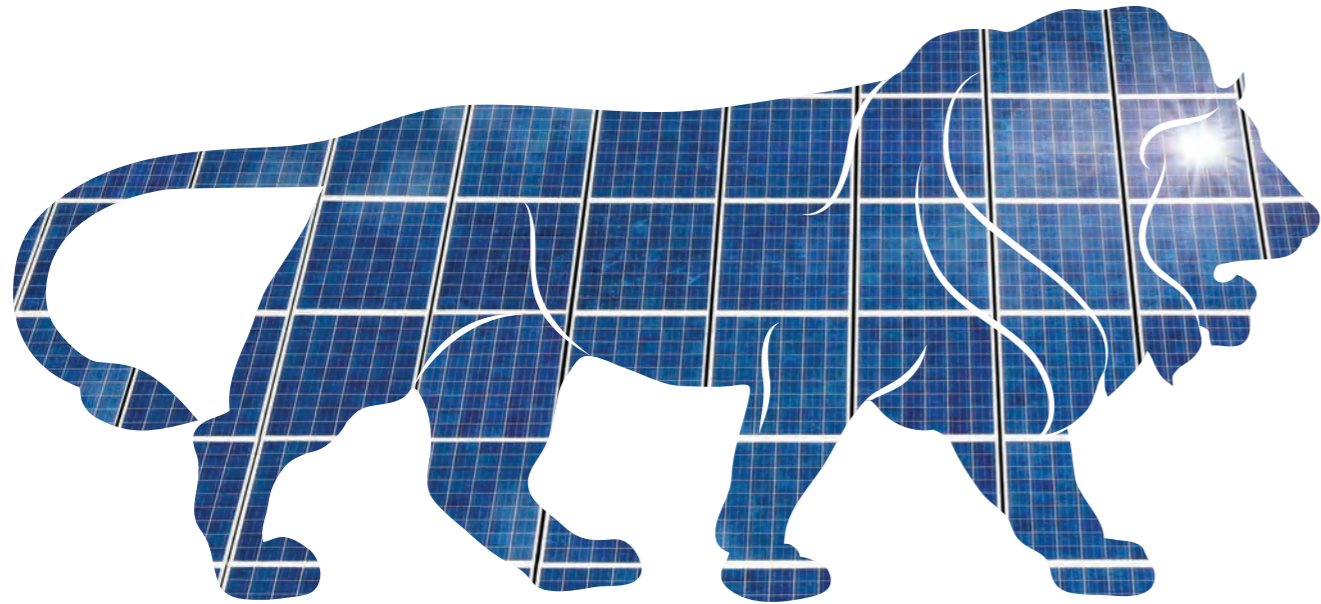
4.86 MILLION KM OF
ROADS AND HIGHWAYS

100 COMPLETED PPP PROJECTS

USD 19 BILLION INFRASTRUCTURE
DEVELOPMENT DURING 2012-17

100,000 KM OF NATIONAL
HIGHWAYS BY 2017

RENEWABLE ENERGY



WINDFALL GAINS.

HOME IN ON SURPRISINGLY HIGH RETURNS WITH THE WORLD'S 5TH LARGEST PRODUCER OF WIND ENERGY.

5TH LARGEST
POWER GENERATION
PORTFOLIO

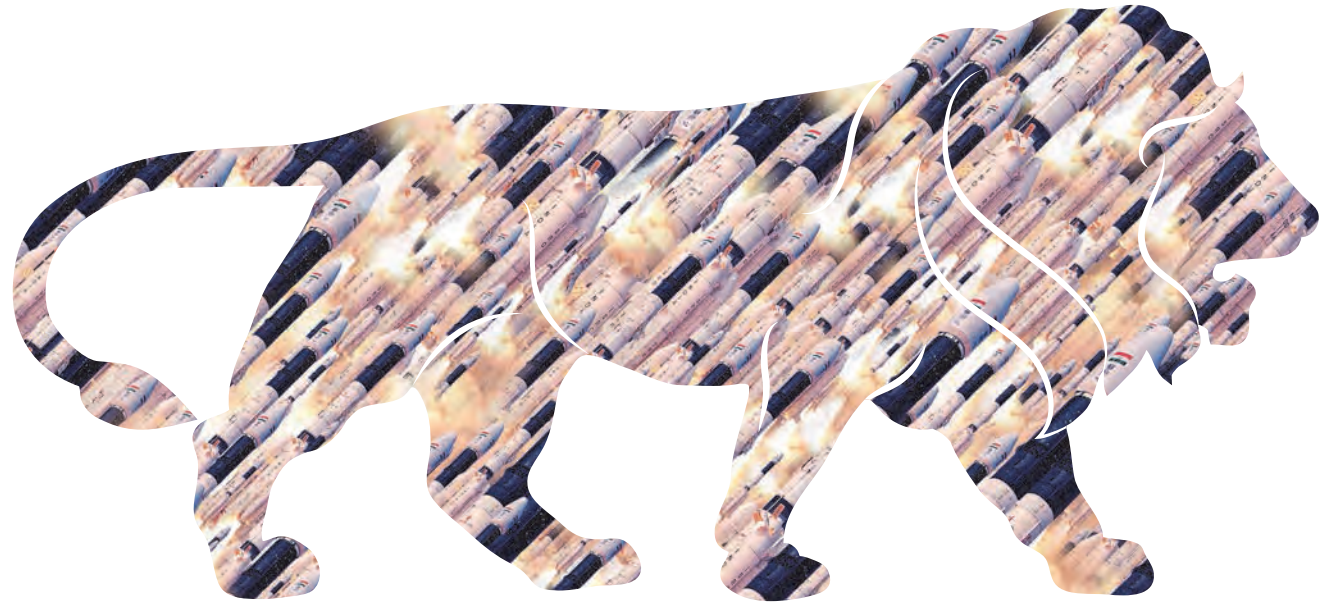
5TH LARGEST
WIND ENERGY
PRODUCER

1500 MW
ANNUAL PV
CAPACITY
BY THE END
OF 2014

245 GW OF
INSTALLED
CAPACITY
AS OF MARCH
2014

20,000 MW
OF SOLAR POWER
PRODUCTION
BY 2022

SPACE



STAR PLAYER.

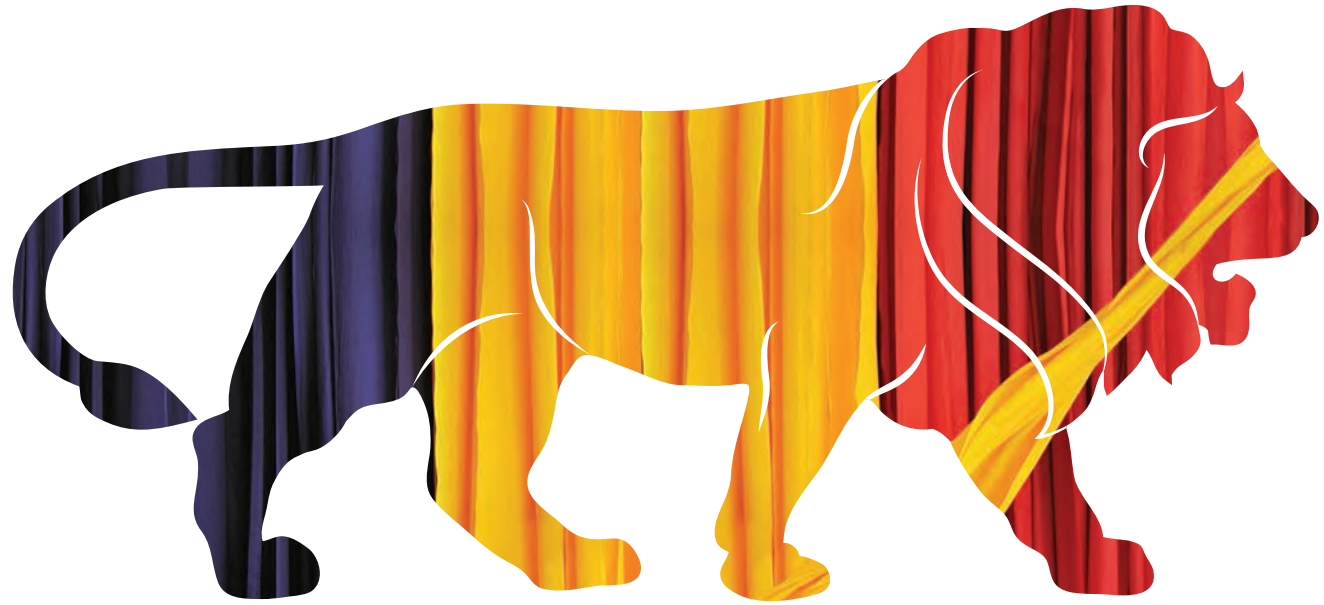
STELLAR ACHIEVEMENTS AT DOWN-TO-EARTH COSTS – INDIA'S SPACE PROGRAM HAS LAUNCHED 40 SATELLITES FOR 19 COUNTRIES AND COUNTING.

INDIA'S SPACE PROGRAM STANDS OUT AS ONE OF THE MOST COST-EFFECTIVE IN THE WORLD

33 COUNTRIES AND 3 MULTINATIONAL BODIES HAVE FORMAL COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS IN PLACE WITH THE INDIAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

30 SPACECRAFT IN DIFFERING ORBITAL PATHS

TEXTILES



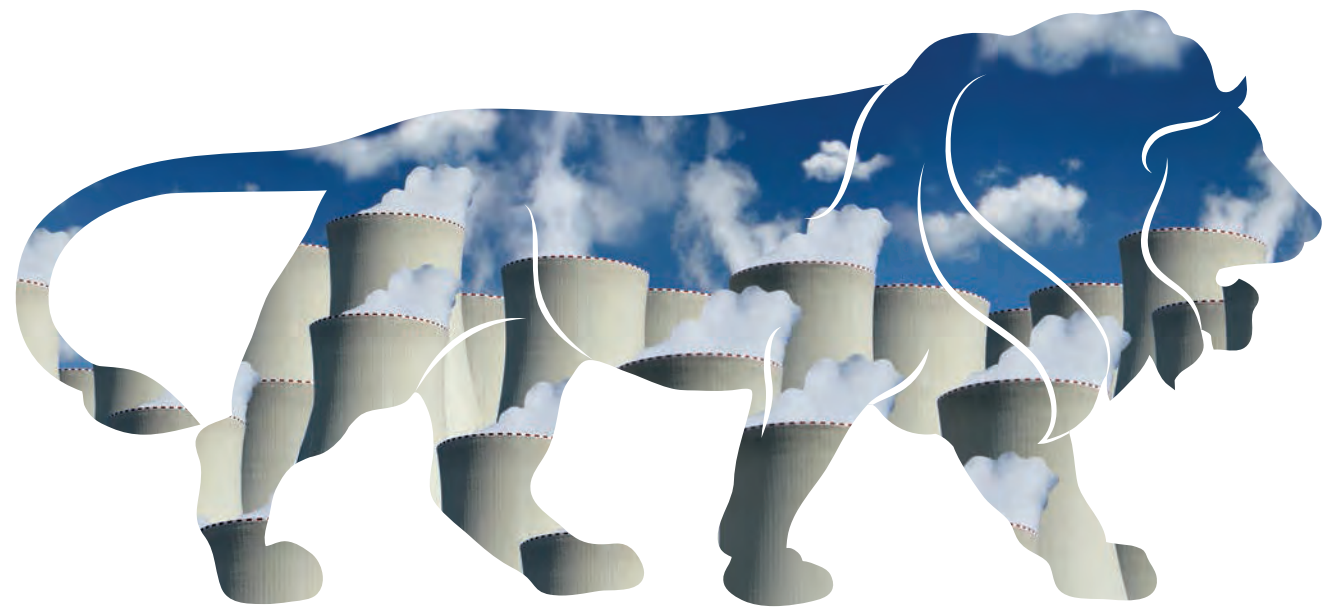
YKYK

AS THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF JUTE AND COTTON WITH MASSIVE LOOM CAPACITY TO MATCH, INDIA IS CLOTHIER TO THE WORLD.

- LARGEST PRODUCER OF JUTE**
- 7 MILLION TONNES OF FBP IN 2013-14**
- 63% OF THE WORLD'S MARKET SHARE IN TEXTILES AND GARMENTS**
- 2ND LARGEST TEXTILE MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD**
- 2ND LARGEST PRODUCER OF SILK AND COTTON**
- 24% OF THE WORLD'S SPINDLES**
- 8% OF THE WORLD'S ROTORS**

For more info visit <http://texmin.nic.in/> (Ministry of Textiles)

THERMAL POWER



SUPER POWER FOR SALE.

RESOURCE-RICH INDIA IS
THE WORLD'S 5TH LARGEST
POWER PRODUCER. INVEST
IN THE FUTURE OF ENERGY.

123 BILLION TONNES OF PROVEN COAL RESERVES

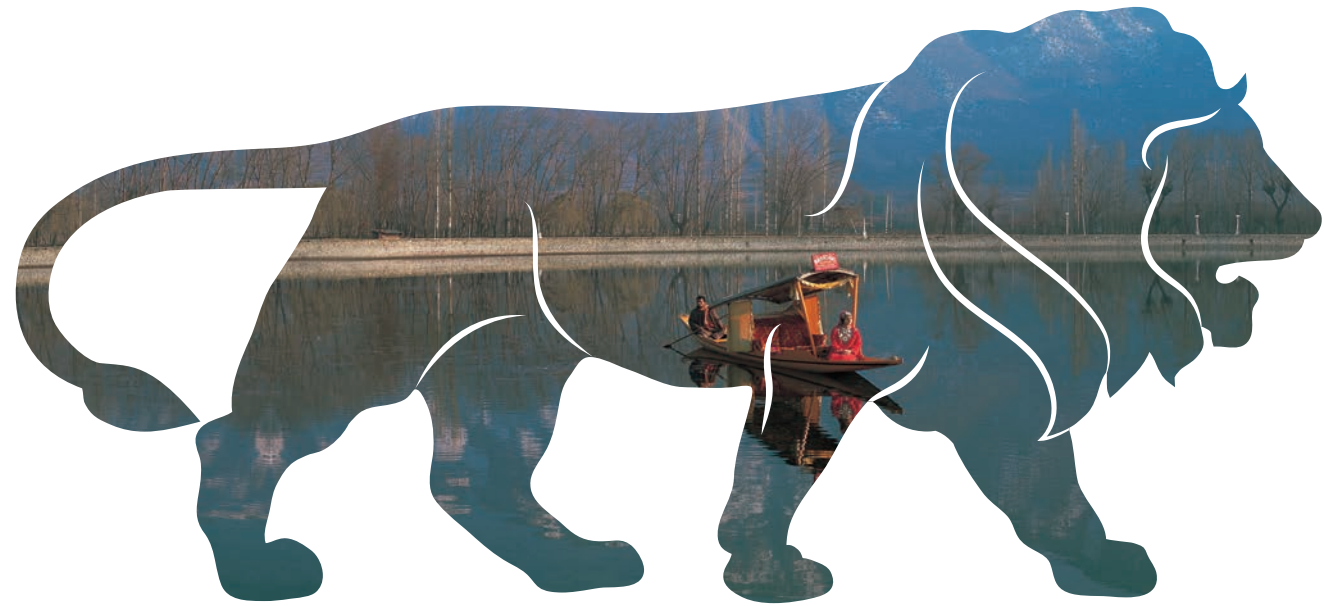
1355 BILLION CUBIC METRES OF PROVEN NATURAL GAS RESERVES

5TH LARGEST PRODUCER OF ELECTRICITY

5TH LARGEST CONSUMER OF ELECTRICITY

100% FDI PERMITTED UNDER THE AUTOMATIC ROUTE IN THE POWER SECTOR

TOURISM & HOSPITALITY

A collage of Indian tourism images including mountains, the Taj Mahal, a rainbow, and a boat. The top part features a blue sky with mountains and a paraglider. The middle part has a pink banner with white text. The bottom part shows a colorful rainbow over the Taj Mahal and a boat on a river.

6.8% OF INDIA'S GDP

USD 18.30 BILLION IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS

1 BILLION DOMESTIC TRAVELLERS

6.97 MILLION FOREIGN TOURISTS IN 2012-13

78 JOBS WITH EVERY USD 1 MILLION INVESTED

30 WORLD HERITAGE SITES

21 HOTEL MANAGEMENT INSTITUTES

25 BIOGEOGRAPHICAL ZONES

INVEST IN THE WORLD'S WARMEST WELCOME.

THE INDIAN TOURISM INDUSTRY. 6.97 MILLION FOREIGN TOURISTS. 1 BILLION DOMESTIC TRAVELLERS. SUNSHINE AND SMILES.

For more info visit <http://www.tourism.gov.in/> (Ministry of Tourism)

WELLNESS



OLD IS GOLD.

2000 YEARS OF YOGA AND AYURVEDIC SCIENCE
HAVE BEEN DISTILLED INTO A THRIVING
USD 2.8 BILLION WELLNESS INDUSTRY.

- 🌿 20% YEAR-ON-YEAR GROWTH RATE
- 🌿 USD 2.6 BILLION INDUSTRY BY 2014
- 🌿 USD 7.8 BILLION WELLNESS MARKET
- 🌿 6600 MEDICINAL PLANTS



NEW INITIATIVES

THE MAKE IN INDIA PROGRAM
INCLUDES MAJOR NEW INITIATIVES
DESIGNED TO FACILITATE INVESTMENT,
FOSTER INNOVATION, PROTECT
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND BUILD
BEST-IN-CLASS MANUFACTURING
INFRASTRUCTURE.

1 NEW PROCESSES

- SPECIAL FOCUS ON EASE OF DOING BUSINESS
- DELICENSING & DEREGULATION

2 NEW INFRASTRUCTURE

- INDUSTRIAL CORRIDORS
- INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS
- SMART CITIES
- NURTURING INNOVATION
- SKILL DEVELOPMENT

3 NEW SECTORS

- OPENING OF CRITICAL SECTORS LIKE DEFENCE,
CONSTRUCTION AND RAILWAYS FOR FDI

4 NEW MINDSET

- DEDICATED TERMS THAT WILL GUIDE AND ASSIST FIRST-TIME
INVESTORS FROM TIME OF ARRIVAL
- FOCUSED TARGETTING OF COMPANIES ACROSS SECTORS

1

NEW PROCESSES

Doing business in India just got easier – new delicensing and deregulation measures are reducing complexity and significantly increasing speed and transparency

- Process of applying for Industrial Licence & Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum made online on 24/7 basis through ebiz portal
 - Validity of industrial licence extended to 3 years
 - States asked to introduce self-certification and third-party certification under the Boilers Act
 - Major components of Defence products list excluded from industrial licensing
 - Dual-use items having military as well as civilian applications deregulated
 - Services of all Central Govt. departments and ministries will be integrated with the E-Biz - a single-window IT platform for services by 31 Dec. 2014
 - Process of obtaining environmental clearances made online
- Following advisories sent to all departments/state governments to simplify and rationalize regulatory environment
- All returns should be filed online through a unified form
 - A checklist of required compliances should be placed on ministry's/department's web portal
 - All registers required to be maintained by the business should be replaced with a single electronic register
 - No inspection should be undertaken without the approval of the head of the department
 - For all non-risk, non-hazardous businesses a system of self-certification to be introduced

2

NEW INFRASTRUCTURE

India's manufacturing infrastructure and capacity for innovation are poised for phenomenal growth: new Smart Cities and industrial clusters are being developed in identified Industrial Corridors having high-speed connectivity, new youth-focused programs and institutions dedicated to developing specialized skills

Impetus on developing Industrial Corridors and Smart Cities.

- A new 'National Industrial Corridor Development Authority' is being created to coordinate, integrate, monitor and supervise development of all Industrial Corridors
 - Work on 5 smart cities is in progress as part of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor:
 - Dholera, Shendra-Bidkin, Greater Noida, Ujjain and Gurgaon
 - Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor: master planning for 3 new Industrial Nodes [Ponneri (TN), Krishnapatnam (AP), Tumkur (Karnataka)] in progress
 - The East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC) with Chennai-Vizag Industrial Corridor as the first phase of this project: Feasibility Study commissioned by ADB
 - Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor: DMICDC selected as Nodal Agency for doing Feasibility Study, which is being conducted at a fast pace
 - North-eastern part of India planned to be linked with other Industrial corridors in cooperation with Government of Japan
 - New Industrial Clusters for promoting advance practices in manufacturing
- Approval accorded to 21 Industrial projects under Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme with an emphasis on:
- Use of recycled water through zero liquid discharging systems
 - Central Effluent Treatment plants
- Approval accorded to 17 National Investment and Manufacturing Zones

3

NEW SECTORS

With the easing of investment caps and controls, India's high-value industrial sectors – defence, construction and railways – are now open to global participation

- Policy in Defence sector liberalized and FDI cap raised from 26% to 49%
- Portfolio investment in Defence sector permitted up to 24% under the automatic route
- 100% FDI allowed in Defence sector for modern and state-of-the-art technology on case-to-case basis
- 100% FDI under automatic route permitted in construction, operation and maintenance in specified

Rail Infrastructure projects such as:

- Suburban corridor projects through PPP
- High-speed train projects
- Dedicated freight lines
- Rolling stock including train sets and locomotives/coaches manufacturing and maintenance facilities
- Railway electrification
- Signalling systems
- Freight terminals
- Passenger terminals
- Infrastructure in industrial park pertaining to railway line/sidings including electrified railway lines and connectivities to main railway line
- Mass Rapid Transport Systems
- Easing of norms underway for FDI in the Construction Development sector

4

NEW MINDSET

Most importantly, the Make in India program represents an attitudinal shift in how India relates to investors: not as a permit-issuing authority, but as a true business partner

- Dedicated teams that will guide and assist first-time investors, from time of arrival
- Focused targetting of companies across sectors

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CORRIDORS

DELHI-MUMBAI INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR AND OTHER PROJECTS

THE DMIC PROJECT IS FEATURED IN KPMG'S '100 MOST INNOVATIVE GLOBAL PROJECTS' AS ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST INNOVATIVE AND INSPIRING INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS.

BACKGROUND

- The Government of India is developing the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) as a global manufacturing and investment destination utilizing the 1483 km-long, high-capacity western Dedicated Railway Freight Corridor (DFC) as the backbone. The objective is to increase the share of manufacturing in the GDP of the country and to create smart sustainable cities where manufacturing will be the key economic driver
- The plan is to develop new manufacturing cities, logistic hubs and residential townships along the DFC incorporating the philosophy of sustainability, connectivity and development; each manufacturing city will have world-class infrastructure, convenient public transport, power management and an efficient water and waste management system
- Twenty-four manufacturing cities are envisaged in the perspective plan of the DMIC project. In the first phase, 7 cities are being developed, one each in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and 2 in Maharashtra. The manufacturing cities will provide international and domestic investors with a diverse set of vast investment opportunities. The initial phase of the new cities is expected to be completed by 2019
- Sectors of focus include general manufacturing; IT/ITES; electronics including high-tech industries; automobiles and auto ancillary; agro and food processing; heavy engineering; metals and metallurgical products; pharmaceuticals and biotech; and the services sector
- DMIC states (Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra) account for 43% of the country's GDP; more than half of India's industrial production and exports; over 40% of workers and number of factories across India
- The project has been conceptualized in partnership and collaboration with the Government of Japan and is being implemented by the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (DMICDC), an autonomous body with shareholding of Government of India through Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) (49%), Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) (26%) and Public Financial Institutions (HUDCO -19.9%, IIFCL- 4.1% and LIC - 1%)
- The project is featured in KPMG's '100 Most Innovative Global Projects' and is one of the world's most innovative and inspiring infrastructure projects
- Government of India is building a pentagon of corridors across the country to boost manufacturing and to project India as a Global Manufacturing destination of the world

- Four other corridors which have been conceptualized are Bengaluru-Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC); Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Development Corridor (AKIC); Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC), East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC) with the Chennai-Vizag Industrial Corridor as the first phase of the project (CVIC)
- A total of 25 priority projects across various sectors have been identified for de-bottlenecking infrastructure bottlenecks in the CBIC region in the preliminary study conducted by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- The following 3 nodes will be taken up for Master Planning by JICA in the CBIC region: Tumkur in Karnataka, Ponneri in Tamil Nadu and Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and the Master Planning will be completed by March 2015

DMIC - IMPACT ON INDIA

- The DMIC project seeks to create a strong economic base with a globally competitive environment and state-of-the-art infrastructure to activate local commerce, enhance investments and attain sustainable development
- New DMIC Cities will help to meet pressures of urbanization and also lead India's economic growth for the next 20-30 years
- The project aspires to double employment potential, triple industrial output and quadruple exports from the region in the next 7-9 years

DMIC CITIES

Global Regional Cities:

- Benchmarked against the best new generation industrial cities in the world
 - Transit-oriented, walkable and liveable cities
 - Interconnected roads, rail and communication systems are to provide speed, access and worldwide connectivity
- Key sustainable development concepts:
- The reduction of commuting needs for the workforce - multiple Central Business Districts (CBDs) and Industrial zones; integration of land uses encouraging mixed use; affordable housing for workers located near the industrial zones
 - High access to mass transit corridors, the encouragement of cycling and pedestrian modes
 - Recycling and reuse of water and solid wastes
 - Energy sufficiency through use of renewables
 - Conservation of better agricultural land and the protection of a sensitive natural environment (coastal zones, forests, sanctuaries and the like)
 - The integration of existing villages into new cities
 - A Smart City - IT-based real-time control and governance

NODES BEING DEVELOPED AND EARLY BIRD PROJECTS DMIC - PHASE 1

NODE: AHMEDABAD-DHOLERA INVESTMENT REGION, GUJARAT

EARLY BIRD PROJECTS:

- Mega Industrial Park at Dholera SIR
- Greenfield international aviation hub near Ahmedabad
- Waste Water Recycling Project
- Six-laning of Ahmedabad-Vataman-Pipli-Bhavnagar road link with specific economic activities (207 km)
- Regional MRTS link between Gandhinagar-Ahmedabad & Ahmedabad-Dholera
- Dahej Desalination Project
- Consultants: consortium led by M/s Halcrow, UK
- Area: 920 square kilometres

NODE: KHUSHKHERA-BHIWADI-NEEMRANA INVESTMENT REGION, RAJASTHAN

EARLY BIRD PROJECTS:

- Development of Aerotropolis in Rajasthan
- Road link connecting Bhiwadi and Neemrana
- Development of Knowledge City, Neemrana
- Artificial Aquifer Recharge & Recovery System
- Solar Project, Neemrana
- Consultants: consortium led by M/s Kuiper Compagnons, Holland
- Area: 165 square kilometres

NODE: MANESAR-BAWAL INVESTMENT REGION, HARYANA

EARLY BIRD PROJECTS:

- Integrated multi-modal logistic hub near Rewari
- Exhibition-cum-convention centre at Panchgaon Chowk
- Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS)
- Consultants: consortium led by M/s Jurong, Singapore
- Area: 402 square kilometres

NODE: PITHAMPUR-DHAR-MHOW INVESTMENT REGION, MADHYA PRADESH

EARLY BIRD PROJECTS:

- Economic corridor between Indore Airport and the Pithampur Industrial Area
- Knowledge City, Ujjain
- Multi-Modal Logistics Hub, Pithampur
- Water supply project, Pithampur
- Greenfield Township
- Consultants: consortium led by M/s Lea Associates, South Asia
- Area: 372 square kilometres

NODE: DADRI-NOIDA-GHAZIABAD INVESTMENT REGION, UTTAR PRADESH

EARLY BIRD PROJECTS:

- The development of the Greater Noida (Boraki) Railway Station
- High-tech Integrated Industrial Township
- The development of Integrated Multi-Modal Logistic Hub in Greater Noida
- Waste Water Recycling Project
- Consultants: consortium led by M/s Halcrow, UK
- Area: 200 square kilometres

**NODES:
1. DIGHI PORT INDUSTRIAL AREA, MAHARASHTRA
2. NASHIK-SINNAR-IGATPURI INVESTMENT REGION, MAHARASHTRA**

EARLY BIRD PROJECTS:

- Multi-Modal Logistics Park at Karmad
- Exhibition and Convention Centre at Aurangabad
- Dhule Mega Industrial Park
- Shendra-Bidkin Mega Industrial Park
- Waste Water Recycling Project
- Transport and telecommunication corridor in region with reference to Pune-Nashik and Pune-Aurangabad Highways
- Consultants: M/s AECOM, Hong Kong
- Area: 253 and 84 square kilometres respectively

AGENCIES

- DMIC Development Corporation (<http://dmicdc.com>)
- Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (<http://dipp.nic.in>)
- Invest India (<http://investindia.gov.in>)

OPPORTUNITIES ACROSS THE VALUE CHAIN

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

- The policy and regulatory frameworks (concession agreements) are well established; substantial scale-up in the last 5 years; opportunities for companies to venture as 'Project Developers'

CONTRACTORS/CONSULTANTS

- Opportunities from implementing agencies who will sub-contract construction

O&M OPERATORS

- Substantial requirements of equipment, systems and software

EQUIPMENT SUPPLIERS

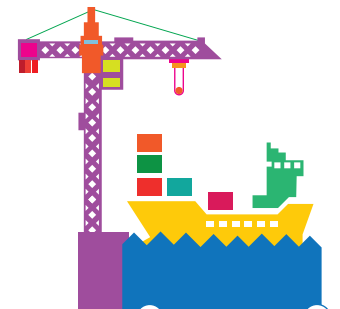
- Consistent demand of equipment due to mega infrastructure development across sectors; huge business potential for overseas players to enter the market

ROLLING STOCK SUPPLIERS

- Increasing demand for various types of passenger and freight rolling stock; attractive opportunity exists for private players

FINANCING

- Various financial institutions (FIs) and PE firms have already entered into the development area. Attractive opportunities exist for FIs, PE firms and private investors



FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT POLICY AND PROCEDURES

INDIA HAS ALREADY MARKED ITS PRESENCE AS ONE OF THE FASTEST GROWING ECONOMIES IN THE WORLD. IT HAS BEEN RANKED AMONGST THE TOP 3 ATTRACTIVE DESTINATIONS FOR INBOUND INVESTMENTS. SINCE 1991, THE REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT IN TERMS OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT HAS BEEN CONSISTENTLY EASED TO MAKE IT MORE INVESTOR-FRIENDLY.

RECENT POLICY MEASURES

- 100% FDI is permitted in the telecom sector
- 100% FDI is permitted in single-brand retail
- FDI in commodity exchanges, stock exchanges and depositories, power exchanges, petroleum refining by PSUs, courier services under the government route has now been brought under the automatic route
- Removal of restrictions in the tea plantation sector
- The FDI limit has been raised to 74% in credit information and 100% in asset reconstruction companies
- The FDI limit of 26% in the defence sector is raised to 49% under government approval route. Foreign Portfolio Investment is permitted up to 24% under the automatic route. FDI beyond 49% is also allowed on a case-to-case basis with the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Security
- The construction, operation and maintenance of specified activities of the Railway sector opened to 100% foreign direct investment under automatic route

TYPES OF INVESTORS

INDIVIDUAL:

- FVCI
- Pension/Provident Fund
- Financial Institutions

COMPANY:

- Foreign Trust
- Sovereign Wealth Fund
- NRIs/PIOs

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS:

- Private Equity Fund
- Partnership/Proprietorship Firm
- Others

Note: Citizen or entity from Bangladesh and Pakistan can invest only under the government route. Also, investors from Pakistan cannot invest in defence, space, atomic energy and sectors prohibited for foreign investment.

SECTORS WHERE FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IS PROHIBITED

- Lottery business including government/private lottery, online lotteries, etc.
- Gambling and betting including casinos, etc.
- Chit funds
- Nidhi company (borrowing from members and lending to members only)
- Trading in Transferable Development Rights
- Real Estate business (other than construction development) or construction of farmhouses
- Manufacturing of cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes
- Activities/sectors not open to private sector investment, e.g. Atomic Energy and Railway Transport (other than construction, operation and maintenance of (i) suburban corridor projects through PPP (ii) high-speed train projects (iii) dedicated freight lines (iv) rolling stock including train sets, and locomotives/coaches manufacturing and maintenance facilities (v) railway electrification (vi) signalling systems (vii) freight terminals (viii) passenger terminals (ix) infrastructure in industrial park pertaining to railway line/sidings including electrified railway lines and connectivities to main railway line and (x) Mass Rapid Transport Systems)
- Services like legal, bookkeeping, accounting and auditing

SECTORS WITH CAPS

- Petroleum Refining by PSU (49%)
- Teleports (setting up of uplinking HUBs/Teleports), direct-to-home (DTH), cable networks (multi-system operators {MSOs} operating at national, state or district level and undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization and addressability), Mobile TV and Headend-in-the-Sky Broadcasting Service (HITS) - (74%)
- Cable networks (49%)
- Broadcasting content services - FM radio (26%), uplinking of news and current affairs TV channels (26%)
- Print media dealing with news and current affairs (26%)
- Air transport services - scheduled air transport (49%), non-scheduled air transport (74%)
- Ground handling services - Civil Aviation (74%)
- Satellites - establishment and operation (74%)
- Private security agencies (49%)
- Private Sector Banking - Except branches or wholly owned subsidiaries (74%)
- Public Sector Banking (20%)
- Commodity exchanges (49%)
- Credit information companies (74%)
- Infrastructure companies in securities market (49%)
- Insurance and sub-activities (26%)
- Power exchanges (49%)
- Defence (49% above 49% to CCS)



GLOSSARY OF DEFINITIONS

AUTOMATIC ROUTE:

→ Under this route, no Central government permission is required

GOVERNMENT ROUTE:

→ Under this route, applications are considered by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB). Approval from the Cabinet Committee on Security is required for more than 49% FDI in defence. Proposals involving investments worth more than USD 192 million are considered by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs

→ Indian companies that have received FDI either under the automatic route or the government route are required to comply with the provisions of the FDI policy, including reporting the FDI and the issue of shares to the Reserve Bank of India. More details can be seen from Q.6 of Section I of the following link:
<http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/FAQView.aspx?Id=26>

SECTORS REQUIRING CENTRAL GOVERNMENT APPROVAL

- Tea sector, including plantations - 100%
- Mining and mineral separation of titanium-bearing minerals and ores, its value addition and integrated activities - 100%
- FDI in enterprise manufacturing items reserved for small-scale sector - 100%
- Defence - up to 49% under FIPB/CCEA approval, beyond 49% under CCS approval (on a case-to-case basis, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern and state-of-the-art technology in the country)
- Teleports (setting up of uplinking HUBs/Teleports), direct-to-home (DTH), cable networks (multi-system operators operating at National or State or District level and undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization and addressability), Mobile TV and Headend-in-the Sky Broadcasting Service(HITS) - beyond 49% and up to 74%
- Broadcasting Content Services: uplinking of news and current affairs channels - 26%, uplinking of non-news and current affairs TV channels - 100%
- Publishing/printing of scientific and technical magazines/specialty journals/periodicals - 100%
- Print media: publishing of newspaper and periodicals dealing with news and current affairs - 26%, Publication of Indian editions of foreign magazines dealing with news and current affairs - 26%
- Terrestrial Broadcasting FM (FM radio) - 26%
- Publication of facsimile edition of foreign newspaper - 100%
- Airports - brownfield - beyond 74%
- Non-scheduled air transport service - beyond 49% and up to 74%
- Ground-handling services - beyond 49% and up to 74%
- Satellites - 74%
- Private securities agencies - 49%
- Telecom-beyond 49%
- Single-brand retail - beyond 49%
- Asset reconstruction company - beyond 49% and up to 100%
- Banking private sector (other than WOS/Branches) - beyond 49% and up to 74%, public sector - 20%
- Pharmaceuticals - brownfield - 100%



SECTORS UNDER AUTOMATIC ROUTE

All the items other than the ones alongside are under the automatic route



ENTRY STRUCTURES

INCORPORATING A COMPANY IN INDIA:

→ It can be a private or public limited company. Both wholly owned and joint ventures are allowed. Private limited company requires a minimum of 2 shareholders

LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIPS:

→ Permitted under the government route in sectors where 100% FDI is allowed under the automatic route and without any conditions

SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP/PARTNERSHIP FIRM (UNDER RBI APPROVAL):

→ RBI decides the application in consultation with the Government of India

EXTENSION OF FOREIGN ENTITY (LIAISON OFFICE, BRANCH OFFICE OR PROJECT OFFICE):


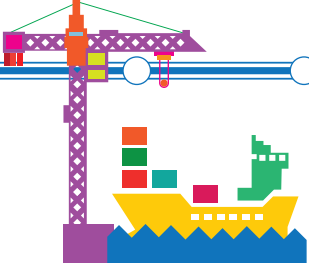
→ These offices can undertake only activities specified by the RBI. Approvals are granted under the government and RBI route. Automatic route is available to BO/PO meeting certain conditions

OTHER STRUCTURES:

→ Foreign investments or contributions in other structures like not-for-profit companies, etc., are also subject to provisions of Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA)



STEPS INVOLVED IN THE INVESTMENT PROCESS:

- Identification of structure
 - Central government approval (if required)
 - Setting up or incorporating the structure
 - Inflow of funds via eligible instruments and adherence to pricing guidelines
 - The meeting of reporting requirements of RBI and respective Act
 - Registrations/obtaining key documents like PAN, etc.
 - Project approval at state level
 - Finding ideal space for business activity based on various parameters like incentives, cost, availability of manpower, etc.
 - Manufacturing projects are required to file Industrial Entrepreneur's Memorandum (IEM), some of the industries may also require industrial licence
 - Construction/renovation of unit
 - Hiring of manpower
 - Obtaining licences if any
 - Other state and central level registrations
 - Meeting annual requirements of a structure, paying taxes, etc.
- 
- 

REPATRIATION OF DIVIDEND & CAPITAL:

1. Repatriation of Dividend: Dividends are freely repatriable without any restrictions (net after-tax deduction at source or Dividend Distribution Tax)
2. Repatriation of Capital: AD Category-I bank can allow the remittance of sale proceeds of a security (net of applicable taxes) to the seller of shares resident outside India, provided the security has been held on repatriation basis, the sale of security has been made in accordance with the prescribed guidelines and NOC/tax clearance certificate from the Income Tax Department has been produced
→ Investments are subject to a lock-in period of 3 years in case of construction development sector
3. Repatriation of Interest: Interest on fully, mandatorily and compulsorily convertible debentures is also freely repatriable without any restrictions (net of applicable taxes)

ASPECTS OF TAXATION

DIRECT TAXES:

Investor is required to pay tax on net income earned in India. The rates of taxes differ among structures:

- Company: The company incorporated in India is required to pay 30% tax+surcharge+education cess on net income earned. It is also required to deduct tax on profits distributed @15.5%+surcharge+education cess
- Branch Office/Project Office/Liaison Office or Permanent Establishment: The fixed place of business in India is treated as a permanent establishment and is required to pay tax @40%+surcharge+education cess. There is no tax on profits distributed
- LLPs: LLPs are required to pay tax @30%+surcharge+education cess. There is no tax on profits distributed
- Minimum Alternate Tax: 18.5%+SC+EC - Indian tax law requires MAT to be paid by corporations in cases where the tax payable according to the regular tax provisions is less than 18.5% of their book profits. However MAT credit (MAT-actual tax) can be carried forward in the next 10 years for set-off against regular tax payable during the subsequent years subject to certain conditions

Please note: Transactions between associated enterprises needs to follow transfer pricing regulations

INCENTIVES

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES:

- Investment allowance (additional depreciation) at the rate of 15% to manufacturing companies that invest more than USD 16 Million in plant and machinery available until 31.3.2015
- Incentives available to units set-up in SEZ, NIMZ, etc. and EOUs
- Exports incentives like duty drawback, duty exemption/remission schemes, focus products and market schemes, etc.
- Area-based incentives like unit set-up in north-east region, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand
- Sector-specific incentives like M-SIPS in electronics

STATE GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES:

- Each state government has its own incentive policy, which offers various types of incentives based on the amount of investments, project location, employment generation, etc. The incentives differ from state to state and are generally laid down in each state's industrial policy
- The broad categories of state incentives include stamp duty exemption for land acquisition, refund or exemption of value added tax, exemption from payment of electricity duty, etc.

AGENCIES

- Investment related queries - log on to <http://investindia.gov.in> and register your query. The link to the query form is (<http://invest-india.info/qms/index.php>)
- FDI Policy - http://dipp.nic.in/English/Investor/FDI_Policies/FDI_policy.aspx
- FAQs on foreign investments - <http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/FAQView.aspx?Id=26>

NRI INVESTMENTS

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS HAVE BEEN ENVISAGED FOR NRI INVESTMENT:

1. Construction development
2. Ground Handling and air transport services
3. NRI investing on non-repatriable basis
4. FDI from Nepal and Bhutan is allowed in INR



NATIONAL MANUFACTURING POLICY

THE NEED TO RAISE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS OF THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING SECTOR IS IMPERATIVE FOR THE COUNTRY'S LONG-TERM GROWTH. THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURING POLICY IS BY FAR THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE AND SIGNIFICANT POLICY INITIATIVE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT. THE POLICY IS THE FIRST OF ITS KIND FOR THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR AS IT ADDRESSES AREAS OF REGULATION, INFRASTRUCTURE, SKILL DEVELOPMENT, TECHNOLOGY, AVAILABILITY OF FINANCE, EXIT MECHANISM AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS RELATED TO THE GROWTH OF THE SECTOR.

VISION

- An increase in manufacturing sector growth to 12-14% per annum over the medium term
- An increase in the share of manufacturing in the country's Gross Domestic Product from 16% to 25% by 2022
- To create 100 million additional jobs by 2022 in the manufacturing sector
- Creation of appropriate skill sets among rural migrants and the urban poor for inclusive growth
- An increase in domestic value addition and technological depth in manufacturing
- Enhancing the global competitiveness of the Indian manufacturing sector
- Ensuring sustainability of growth, particularly with regard to environment

STRENGTHS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURING

- India has already marked its presence as one of the fastest growing economies of the world
- The country is expected to rank amongst the world's top 3 growth economies and amongst the top 3 manufacturing destinations by 2020
- Favourable demographic dividends for the next 2-3 decades
- Sustained availability of quality workforce
- The cost of manpower is relatively low as compared to other countries
- Responsible business houses operating with credibility and professionalism
- Strong consumerism in the domestic market
- Strong technical and engineering capabilities backed by top-notch scientific and technical institutes
- Well-regulated and stable financial markets open to foreign investors



POLICY INSTRUMENTS

FOCUS SECTORS:

- Employment-intensive industries like textiles and garments, leather and footwear, gems and jewellery and food processing industries
- Capital goods industries like machine tools, heavy electrical equipment, heavy transport, earthmoving and mining equipment
- Industries with strategic significance like aerospace, shipping, IT hardware and electronics, telecommunication equipment, defence equipment and solar energy
- Industries where India enjoys a competitive advantage such as automobiles, pharmaceuticals and medical equipment
- Small and medium enterprises (SMEs)
- Public sector enterprises

NATIONAL INVESTMENT & MANUFACTURING ZONES (NIMZ)

- The National Investment and Manufacturing Zones are being conceived as giant industrial greenfield townships to promote world-class manufacturing activities
- The minimum size is 5000 hectares (50 square kilometres) wherein the processing area has to be at least 30%
- The Central government will be responsible for bearing the cost of master planning, improving/providing external physical infrastructure linkages including rail, road, ports, airports and telecom, providing institutional infrastructure for productivity, skill development and the promotion of domestic and global investments
- The identification of land will be undertaken by state governments. State governments will be responsible for water requirement, power connectivity, physical infrastructure, utility linkages, environmental impact studies and bearing the cost of resettlement and rehabilitation packages for the owners of acquired land
- The state government will also play a role in its acquisition if necessary
- In government, purchase preferences will be given to units in the national investment and manufacturing zones




NATIONAL INVESTMENT AND MANUFACTURING ZONES IDENTIFIED

NIMZS UNDER DMIC

- Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region, Gujarat
- Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park City near Aurangabad, Maharashtra
- Manesar-Bawal Investment Region, Haryana
- Khushkhhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region, Rajasthan
- Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region, Madhya Pradesh
- Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region, Uttar Pradesh
- Dighi-Port Industrial Area, Maharashtra
- Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Region, Rajasthan

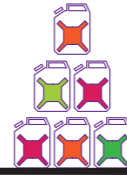
NIMZS OUTSIDE DMIC

- Kuhi and Umred Taluka of Nagpur district, Maharashtra
 - Tumkur, Karnataka
 - Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh
 - Medak, Telangana
 - Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh
 - Gulbarga, Karnataka
 - Kolar, Karnataka
 - Bidar, Karnataka
 - Kalinganagar, Jajpur District, Odisha
- 



SIMPLIFICATION OF REGULATORY ENVIRONMENTS

- Timelines will be defined for all clearances
- Central and State governments to provide exemptions from rules and regulations related to labour, environment, etc. subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions
- Mechanisms for the cooperation of public or private institutions with government inspection services under the overall control of statutory authorities to be developed
- Process of clearances by Centre and State authorities to be progressively web-enabled
- A combined application form and a common register to be developed
- The submission of multiple returns for different departments will be replaced by one simplified monthly/quarterly return
- A single-window clearance for units in NIMZ
- Ease in environment approvals



INCENTIVES

TRANSFER OF ASSETS:

- In case a unit is declared sick, the transfer of assets will be facilitated by the company managing the affairs of NIMZ
- Relief from capital gains tax on the sale of plant and machinery of a unit located in NIMZ will be granted in case of the reinvestment of sale consideration within a period of 3 years for purchase of new plant and machinery in any other unit located in the same or another NIMZ

GREEN TECHNOLOGY & PRACTICES:

- 5% interest in reimbursement and 10% capital subsidy for the production of equipment/machines/devices for controlling pollution, reducing energy consumption and water conservation
- A grant of 25% to SMEs for expenditure incurred on audit subject to a maximum of INR 100,000
- A 10% one-time capital subsidy for units practising zero water discharge
- A rebate on water cess for setting up wastewater recycling facilities
- Incentives for renewable energy under the existing schemes
- An incentive of INR 200,000 for all buildings which obtain a green rating under the IGBC/LEED or GRIHA systems

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT:

- Incentives for the production of equipment/machines/devices for controlling pollution, reducing energy consumption and water conservation
- SMEs will be given access to the patent pool and/or part of reimbursement of technology acquisition costs up to a maximum of INR 2 million for the purpose of acquiring appropriate technologies up to a maximum of 5 years



SPECIAL BENEFITS TO SMEs:

- Rollover relief from long-term capital gains tax to individuals on sale of residential property in case of reinvestment of sale consideration
 - A tax pass-through status for venture capital funds with a focus on SMEs in the manufacturing sector
 - Liberalization of RBI norms for banks investing in venture capital funds with a focus on SMEs, in consultation with RBI
 - The liberalization of IRDA guidelines to provide for investments by insurance companies
 - The inclusion of lending to SMEs in manufacturing as part of priority sector lending
 - Easier access to bank finance through appropriate bank lending norms
 - The setting up of a stock exchange for SMEs
 - Service entity for the collection and payment of statutory dues of SMEs
- ### GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT:
- The policy will also consider use of public procurement with stipulation of local value addition in specified sectors. These include areas of critical technologies such as solar energy equipment, electronic hardware, fuel efficient transport equipment, IT-based security systems, power, roads and highways, railways, aviation and ports



INDUSTRIAL TRAINING & SKILL UPGRADATION MEASURES

- The creation of a multiple-tier structure for skill development:
- Skill-building among large numbers of a minimally educated workforce
 - Relevant vocational and skill training through establishment of ITI in PPP mode
 - Specialized skill development through the establishment of polytechnics
 - Establishment of instructors' training centres in each NIMZ

THE ACQUISITION OF TECHNOLOGY & DEVELOPMENT

- The policy intends to leverage the existing incentives/schemes of government
- A technology acquisition and development fund has been proposed for the acquisition of appropriate technologies, the creation of a patent pool and the development of domestic manufacturing of equipment used for controlling pollution and reducing energy consumption
- The fund will also function as an autonomous patent pool and licensing agency. It will purchase intellectual property rights from patent holders. Any company that wants to use intellectual property to produce or develop products can seek a licence from the pool against payment of royalties

EXIT MECHANISM

- It envisages an alternate exit mechanism through job loss policy and a sinking fund or a combination of both
- The detailed NMP policy is available at the following link - (http://dipp.nic.in/English/Policies/National_Manufacturing_Policy_25October2011.pdf)
- For investment-related queries, log on to www.investindia.gov.in and register your query. The direct link to the query form is <http://invest-india.info/qms/index.php>





INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY FACT SHEET FOR COMPANIES INVESTING IN INDIA

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN SEVERAL INITIATIVES TO CREATE A CONDUCTIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR THE PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS OF INNOVATORS AND CREATORS BY BRINGING ABOUT CHANGES AT LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY LEVEL.

IN ADDITION, SPECIFIC FOCUS HAS BEEN PLACED ON IMPROVED SERVICE DELIVERY BY UPGRADING INFRASTRUCTURE, BUILDING CAPACITY AND USING STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNOLOGY IN THE FUNCTIONING OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICES IN THE COUNTRY. THIS MEASURE HAS RESULTED IN SWEEPING CHANGES IN IP ADMINISTRATION WITHIN THE COUNTRY.

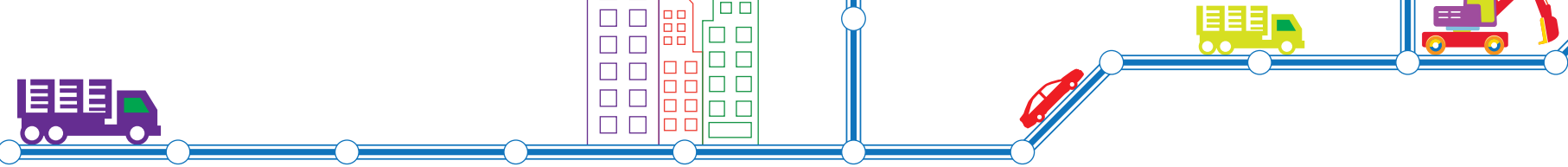


AIMS OF THE INDIAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE

- Establishing a vibrant IP regime in the country
- Efficient processing of IP applications by inducting additional manpower, augment IT facilities and automation in Intellectual Property Offices
- Adopt best practices in IP processing
- Strengthening public delivery of IP services
- Highest levels of transparency and user-friendliness



STRENGTHS OF THE INDIAN IPR REGIME

- The IPR framework in India is stable and well-established from a legal, judicial and administrative point of view and is fully compliant with the Agreement on Trade-related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
 - India is committed to a wide range of international treaties and conventions relating to intellectual property rights
 - Wide range of awareness programs are being conducted by the government
 - During the last few years, Indian IP offices have undergone major improvements in terms of upgradation of IP legislation, infrastructure facilities, human resources, the processing of IP applications, computerization, databases, quality services to stakeholders, transparency in functioning and free access to IP data through a dynamic website
 - State-of-the-art, integrated and IT-enabled office buildings have been created during the last few years in New Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai and Ahmedabad, housing central wings for Patents and Designs and Trademarks and Geographical Indications. The Patent Office is headquartered at Kolkata with branches in New Delhi, Chennai and Mumbai. The Trade Mark Registry, headquartered at Mumbai, has branches in Ahmedabad, Chennai, New Delhi and Kolkata. The Design Office is located in Kolkata and the GI Registry is in Chennai. Separate facilities house the ISA/IPEA in New Delhi and additionally, there is an Intellectual Property Office Archives in Ahmedabad
 - Simplified procedure for filing, e-filing facilities and incentives for SMEs are some of the other initiatives in the area of intellectual property rights in India
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IP ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

PATENTS:

- India has taken strong steps in strengthening the patent system in the country. The government aims at establishing a patent regime that is conducive to technological advances and is in line with its global commitments
- Patent application filing at Indian Patent Office has been increasing consistently over the years which demonstrates the confidence of the global industry in the Indian patent ecosystem
- Filing and processing of patent applications viz. examination, grant and post-grant proceedings are carried out at all the 4 Patent Office locations independently through a virtual network system which links all 4 Patent Offices. However, there is only one virtual Patent Office for the purpose of grant of patents. A patent is granted for a uniform period of 20 years from the filing date of the patent application for inventions in all fields of technology and it is a territorial right
- The Indian Patent Office has been recognized as an International Searching Authority and an International Preliminary Examining Authority (ISA/IPEA) by World Intellectual Property Organization in October, 2007 under the Patent Cooperation Treaty and has operationalized the status since 15th October 2013, thus joining an elite group of 17 countries

IT ENABLED PROCESSING AND COMPUTERIZED WORK-FLOW:

- All the records are digitized and freely available through the official website, www.ipindia.nic.in. Every document received in the office is scanned and digitized before taking any action on the document and is made available through the official website to the public. The entire processing of patent applications is electronic and information relating to processing is made available on the website in real time, thereby providing valuable information to the applicants

INSTANT ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION WITH APPLICANTS:

- Consequent to filing of a document, instant e-mail is sent to the applicant at the mail IDs and numbers registered with the office. Such messages are QR-coded to preserve their authenticity

DYNAMIC INFORMATION:

- Dynamic utilities are available on the website which provide useful real-time information such as issue of examination reports in a given month, disposal of applications, information about lapsed and ceased patents, etc.
- The entire record in all matters, which are not prohibited from publication by the statute are made available to the public on the website. All the documents are digitized as soon as they are received in the Office to enable computerized processing of applications and are made available to the public in real time through the official website
- The Patent Office has a strong pool of experts for processing of patent applications. At present it has a strength of 192 Examiners and 89 Supervising Officers. Among them, 42 have Doctorate degree, 75 are Post-Graduates in different branches of science, 25 have Post-Graduate degree in Engineering and 139 have Degree in Engineering/ Technology
- For patents, complete stock and flow information is available on the website



INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

- Every design, to be registrable, must pass the universal test of novelty. A registered design is valid for 10 years and can be further extended by another 5 years
- A design cannot be registered if it is not new or original or has been disclosed to the public in India or anywhere in the world by publication



GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

- The Geographical Indications Registry is a statutory organization set up at Chennai for administration of the GI Act with the objective of providing registration and protection of geographical indications (GI) relating to goods
- Applications for registration of Geographical Indications can also be filed by foreign entities for registration of their GI in India in accordance with the provisions of TRIPS
- A Manual of Practice and Procedure is in place to ensure uniformity and consistency in practice



TRADEMARKS

- A trademark is used or proposed to be used to distinguish the goods or services of one person from those of others in the course of trade. Though the registration of trademark is not compulsory, registration is a prima facie proof of the title and it gives the registered proprietor an exclusive right to use the trademark and take legal action in case of infringement
- If a trademark is not registered and if someone not having the right in the trademark uses that trademark, the proprietor of the trademark can take the common law action of passing off
- The initial registration is valid for a period of 10 years which is renewable for an indefinite period of time
- India also acceded to the Madrid Protocol which allows applicants to file in other countries that are members of the Protocol through a simple form and by payment in one currency foreign applicants can also file indicating India as the designated country in forms. This also enables time-bound processing of Trade Marks applications

MADRID PROTOCOL:

- Indian office is receiving applications for protection of trademarks under the Madrid Protocol and making all correspondence relating thereto online through the gateway provided by this office, similarly all communications from the International Bureau regarding international applications or registration under the Madrid Protocol are made by Indian office through electronic means only

AUTOMATED AND TRANSPARENT FUNCTIONING OF THE TRADE MARKS REGISTRY :

- All the functions of the TMR are performed through a Trade Marks System (TMS). The Data Entry of all vital information relation to trademark application or a registered trademark has been done and all available paper records relating to trademark applications or registered trademarks have been digitized and these are linked with the relevant application or registered trademarks, in the system

OTHER INFORMATION:

- The IPO website contains separate Gateway for E-Filing of trademark applications and free online public search facilities for search of identical or similar trademarks. Trade Mark E-Journal is published every Monday giving the details of accepted applications for registration of trademarks and other information. Details of all trademark applications or registered trademarks, status of applications/ registered trademarks, public notices, copies of important office orders, circulars and other useful information are available on the website of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks. The complete stock and flow information is also available on the website. Public can see on real-time basis the details of examination of trademark applications, show cause hearings, publication in the trademark journal, registration of trademarks, disposal of applications by way of abandonment, refusal, etc.



TYPES OF IPR IN INDIA

NAME OF IPR: PATENT

DEFINITION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF IPR:

→ A patent is granted for an invention which is a new product or process, that meets conditions of novelty, non-obviousness and industrial use. Inventive step is the feature(s) of the invention that involves technical advance as compared to existing knowledge and that makes the invention not obvious to a person skilled in the art. Industrial use means that the invention is capable of being made or used in an industry

MINISTRY ADMINISTERING THE IPR :

→ Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry

CONCERNED IP ACT:

→ The Patents Act, 1970 (as amended in 2005)

NAME OF IPR : DESIGN

DEFINITION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF IPR :

→ A design refers only to the features of shape, configuration, pattern, ornamentation, composition of colour or line or a combination thereof, applied to any article, whether two- or three-dimensional or in both forms by any industrial process or means which, in the finished article, appeal to and are judged solely by the eye

MINISTRY ADMINISTERING THE IPR :

→ Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry

CONCERNED IP ACT:

→ Designs Act 2000

NAME OF IPR : TRADEMARKS

DEFINITION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF IPR :

→ A Trade Mark can be a device, brand, heading, label ticket name, packaging, sign, word, letter, number, drawing, picture, emblem, colour or combination of colours, shape of goods, signature or a combination thereof

→ A trademark means a mark capable of being represented graphically and which is capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one undertaking from those of other undertakings, shall be capable of constituting a trademark

MINISTRY ADMINISTERING THE IPR :

→ Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry

CONCERNED IP ACT:

→ Trade Marks Act 1999 (as amended in 2010)

NAME OF IPR : GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

DEFINITION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF IPR :

→ A geographical indication identifies agricultural or natural or manufactured goods as originating or manufactured in the territory of a country or region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of such goods is essentially attributable to its geographical origin and in case where such goods are manufactured goods one of the activities of either. The production or of processing of preparation of the goods concerned takes place in such territory, region, or locality as the case may be.

MINISTRY ADMINISTERING THE IPR :

→ Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry

CONCERNED IP ACT:

→ The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999

NAME OF IPR : COPYRIGHT

DEFINITION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF IPR :

→ Copyright is a right given by the law to creators of literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works and producers of cinematograph films and sound recordings. In fact, it is a bundle of rights including, inter alia, rights of reproduction, communication to the public, adaptation and translation of the work

MINISTRY ADMINISTERING THE IPR :

→ Ministry of Human Resource Development The Copyright Act, 1957

CONCERNED IP ACT:

→ The Copyright Act, 1957 (as amended)



TYPES OF IPR IN INDIA

NAME OF IPR: PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION

DEFINITION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF IPR :

→ Protection granted for plant varieties, the rights of farmers and plant breeders and to encourage the development of new varieties of plants

MINISTRY ADMINISTERING THE IPR :

→ Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture

CONCERNED IP ACT:

→ The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (PPV&FR) Act, 2001

NAME OF IPR: SEMICONDUCTOR INTEGRATED CIRCUITS LAYOUT-DESIGN

DEFINITION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF IPR :

→ The aim of the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act 2000 is to provide protection of Intellectual Property Right (IPR) in the area of Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout Designs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto

MINISTRY ADMINISTERING THE IPR:

→ Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

CONCERNED IP ACT:

→ Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

India is a member of the World Trade Organization and committed to the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property. India is also a member of World Intellectual Property Organization, a body responsible for the promotion of protection of intellectual property rights throughout the world.

India is also a member of the following important WIPO-administered International Treaties and Conventions relating to IPRs:

- Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure
- Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property
- Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization
- Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works
- Patent Cooperation Treaty
- Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks- Madrid Protocol
- Washington Treaty on Intellectual Property in respect of Integrated Circuits
- Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol
- Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms





FACILITIES PROVIDED

FACILITIES OFFERED BY THE PATENT OFFICE TO APPLICANTS & STAKEHOLDERS:

Filing applications by foreign applicants claiming priority:

→ India, being a member country of The Paris Convention and PCT, provides all the filing facilities as mandated under these arrangements to applicants for filing convention and national phase patent applications

Simplified Procedure for filing of National Phase Applications:

→ The procedure for filing a national phase application in India (corresponding to PCT international application) is effortless in that only one form is required to be filed and rest of the contents of the application are obtained by the Patent Office directly from the servers of International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organisation

E-Filing Facilities:

→ For filing an application for patent or any document in the Patent Office, comprehensive e-filing service is available at the official website with a facility for making e-payment and there is no need to personally visit the office

Incentive for online filing:

→ Indian Patent office offers 10% reduction in fees for online filing of all forms and documents relating to patents, at all stages of processing of an application right from the stage of filing to grant of patent and post-grant processes

Concession for Small Entities:

→ Applicants belonging to the category of micro, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are required to pay only 50% of the fee payable by other legal entities namely companies, etc. The objective is to encourage the MSMEs to protect their knowledge assets. This facility can be availed equally by foreign applicants

FACILITIES OFFERED BY THE DESIGNS WING TO APPLICANTS & STAKEHOLDERS:

→ Manual of Designs Practice and Procedure is in place for processing application for registration of designs to ensure uniformity and consistency in examination. The manual is available at the official website

→ Design applications can be filed by foreign applicants taking priority of their foreign applications

→ Design registration is granted within 6 months of filing of an application, if all requirements are met

→ Search facility in the design database is available in the official website. Design e-Journal is published in the official website on every Friday

FACILITIES OFFERED BY THE TRADE MARKS REGISTRY TO APPLICANTS/STAKEHOLDERS:

→ Comprehensive e-filing services are available for online filing of all Trade Mark related forms at the office website

→ Entrepreneurs from all over the world can register their trademarks in India

→ The pre-requisites, FAQs, and instructions for e-filing are hosted on the website

→ Under the Madrid Protocol, through a single application for registration, facility of online filing of international applications can be availed



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