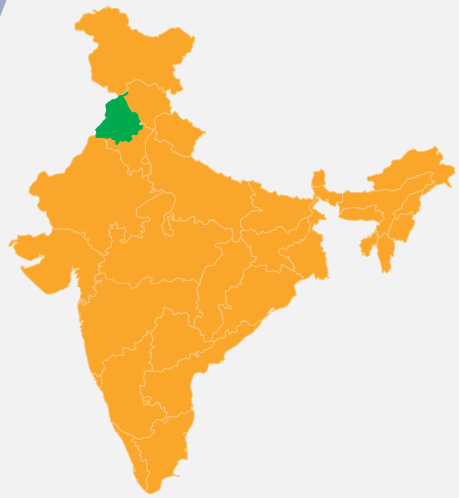


PUNJAB

LAND OF FIVE RIVERS



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July 2017

Table of Content

- Executive Summary ……3
- Advantage State ……4
- Punjab Vision …… ..5
- Punjab – An Introduction ……6
- Annual budget ……17
- Infrastructure Status 20
- Business Opportunities ……40
- Doing Business in Punjab ……..61
- State Acts & Policies ……62

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Rising focus on renewable energy	▪ The state government of Punjab is increasing its focus on using renewable Sources of energy. As of June 2017, 1,168.60 MW was contributed by the renewable energy. As per Punjab Investor Summit 2015, the total investment potential for renewable energy is expected to reach US$ 6 billion by 2022 with a target capacity of 5,400 MW.
Textile hub	▪ Punjab has emerged as a key hub for textile-based industries including yarn, readymade garments & hosiery. With the development of apparel parks, favourable textile policies & other incentives for the creation of textile infrastructure, the state offers opportunities for investment.
Best infrastructure facilities	▪ Punjab has been ranked 1st in India in terms of infrastructure facilities offered. Punjab's road, rail & air transport network, connectivity, construction of bridges & infrastructure facilities are among the best.
Strong agriculture production	▪ Punjab has a strong agriculture base with the huge production of principal crops such as rice, maize, sugarcane & barley. In 2016-17, production of sugarcane was estimated at 6978 thousand metric tonnes.

Source: *Department of Agriculture, Government of Punjab, Central Electricity Authority*

ADVANTAGE PUNJAB

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Advantage Punjab

Fertile and productive land

- The confluence of five rivers makes Punjab's agricultural land rich and productive. Approximately 82% of the state's land is under cultivation compared with the national average of 40%.
- Punjab is one of the largest wheat and rice producers in India. It is also a leading exporter of rice, including the well known Basmati variety.

Policy and fiscal incentives

- In October 2015, the Government of Punjab announced plans to draft a Make in India policy for the growth of the industrial sector.
- Punjab offers industries with a wide range of fiscal and policy incentives under the Industrial Policy 2013.
- In order to improve the current cropping pattern and restructure the incentives, the state government introduced Agriculture Policy for Punjab 2013.

High economic growth

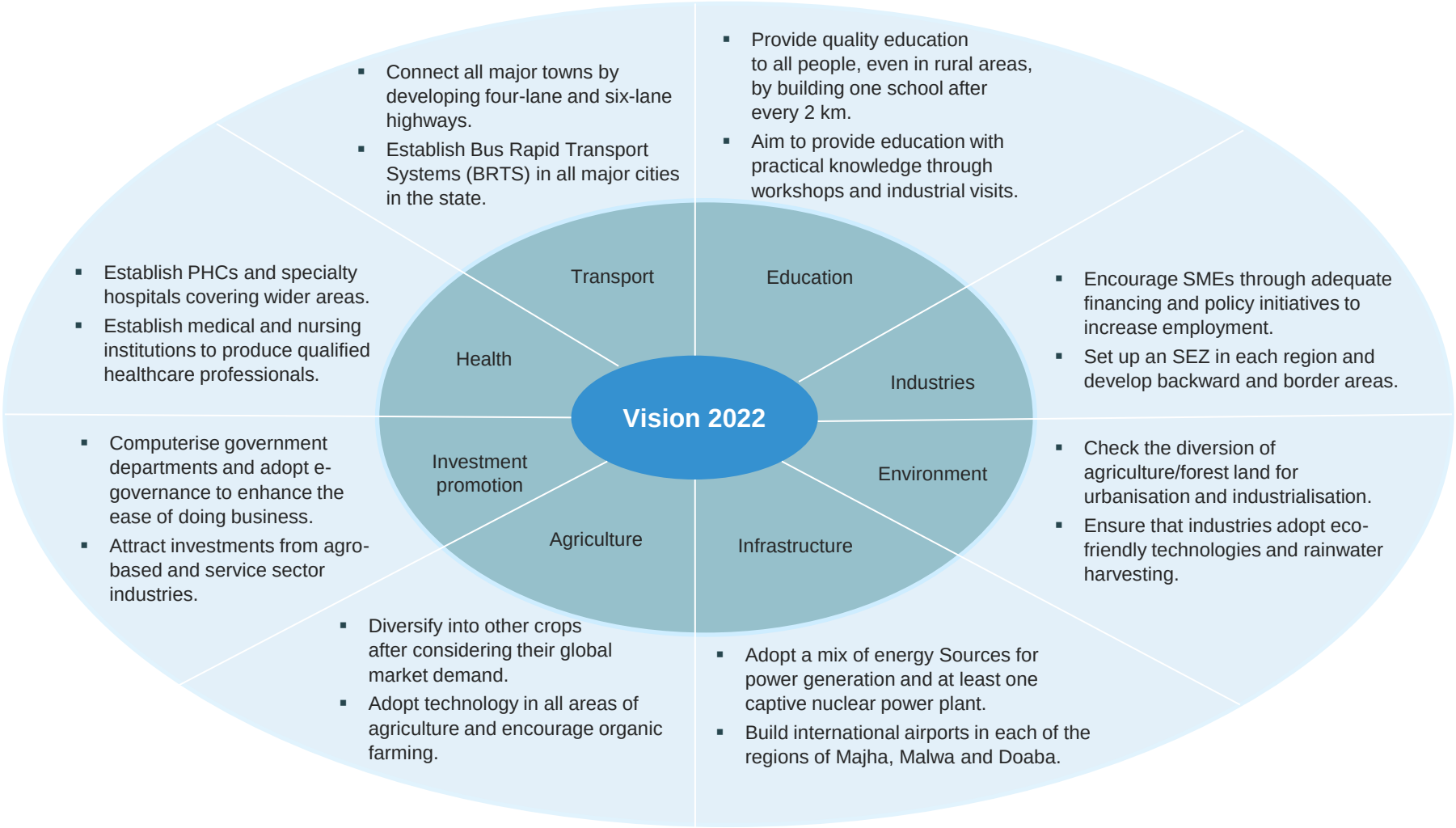
- The state's GSDP grew at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.76% between 2005-06 and 2015-16.
- The state provides investment opportunities in sectors such as textiles, agro-based industries, IT & ITeS, automotive and auto components, sports goods and light engineering goods.

Strong infrastructure

- Punjab has a well developed social and industrial infrastructure. Its transport network is one of the best in India, with easy access to key markets such as the Delhi-NCR region. Punjab has witnessed impressive growth in the number of clusters and hubs, with the establishment of several PPPs.
- As per budget 2016-17, the Government of Punjab announced its plans to invest US$ 305.53 million for the urban local bodies under the Urban Mission for providing civic amenities like water supply, sewerage, sewage treatment plants, etc.

Source: *PPP: Public-Private Partnership, GSDP - Gross State Domestic Product*

PUNJAB VISION 2022



Source: *Confederation of Indian Industry , SME: Small and Medium Enterprises, PHS: Primary Health Centres*

PUNJAB FACT FILE



- The state is bordered by the Pakistani province of Punjab to its west, Jammu & Kashmir in the north, Himachal Pradesh in the northeast, Haryana in the south and southeast, and Rajasthan in the southwest.
- The most commonly spoken language of the state is Punjabi. Hindi and English are the other widely used languages.
- Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Bhatinda, Mohali, Pathankot and Patiala are some of the major cities in the state.

- The state has three major seasons – summer (April-June), rainy season (July-September) and winter (October-March). Due to the presence of large rivers, most of the state is a fertile plain. The state has three major rivers flowing through it: Ravi, Beas and Satluj.

Parameters	Punjab
Capital	Chandigarh
Geographical area (lakh sq. km)	50,362
Administrative districts (No)	22
Population density (persons per sq. km)	551
Total population (million)	27.7
Male population (million)	14.6
Female population (million)	13.1
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	895
Literacy rate (%)	76.7

Source: *Government of Punjab, Census 2011*

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PUNJAB IN FIGURES … (1/2)

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Parameter	Punjab	All states	Source
Economy	2015-16	2015-16	
GSDP as a percentage of all states' GSDP	3.01	100.0	Directorate of Economics & Statistics of Punjab, Central Statistics Office
GSDP growth rate (%)	11.09	8.71	Directorate of Economics & Statistics of Punjab, Central Statistics Office
Per capita GSDP (US$)	1999.48	1,546	Directorate of Economics & Statistics of Punjab, Central Statistics Office
Physical Infrastructure			
Installed power capacity (MW)	14,177.65	330,273.65	Central Electricity Authority, as of March 2017
Wireless subscribers (No)	36,656,448	1,180,824,744	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, as of May 2017
Internet subscribers (No)	16,650,000	422,190,000	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, as of March 2017
National highway length (km)	2,769.15	100,087.08	NHAI, Roads and Building Department-Government of India
Airports (No)	5	125	Airports Authority of India

PUNJAB IN FIGURES … (2/2)

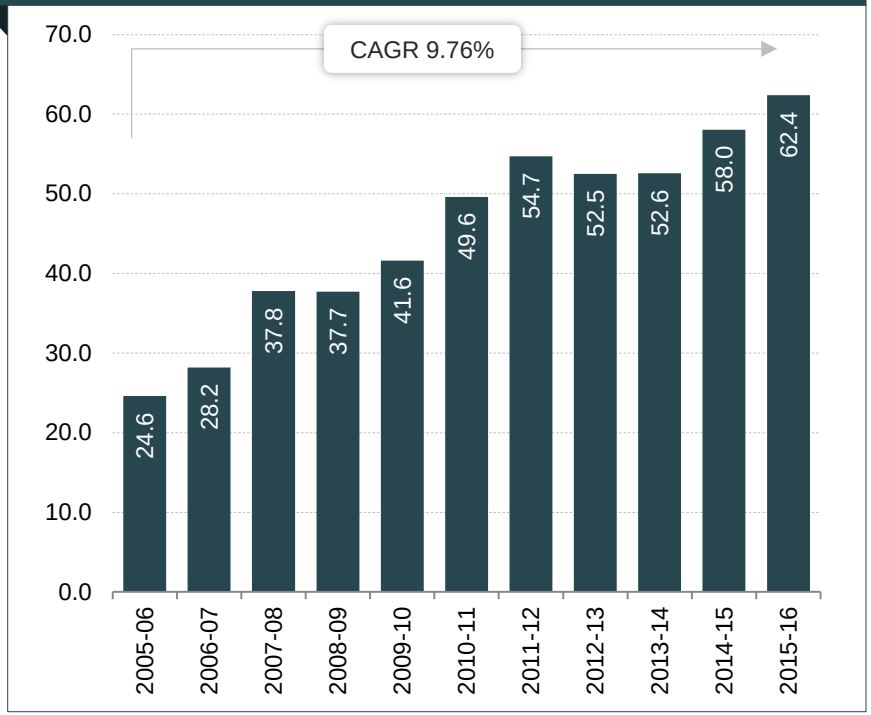
Parameter	Punjab	All states	Source
Social Indicators			
Literacy rate (%)	76.7	73.0	Census, 2011
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	15.7	21.6	SRS Bulletin
Ease of Doing Business			
FDI equity inflows (US$ billion)	1.36[1]	332.11	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, April 2000 to March 2017
Industrial Infrastructure			
PPP projects completed & operational (no)	37	1,246	DEA , Ministry of Finance, Government of India, July 2016
Operational SEZs (No)	2	186	Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Commerce, July 2016

Source: *PPP: Public-Private Partnership, SEZ: Special Economic Zone, SRS: Sample Registration System, 1Includes Chandigarh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana*

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – GSDP

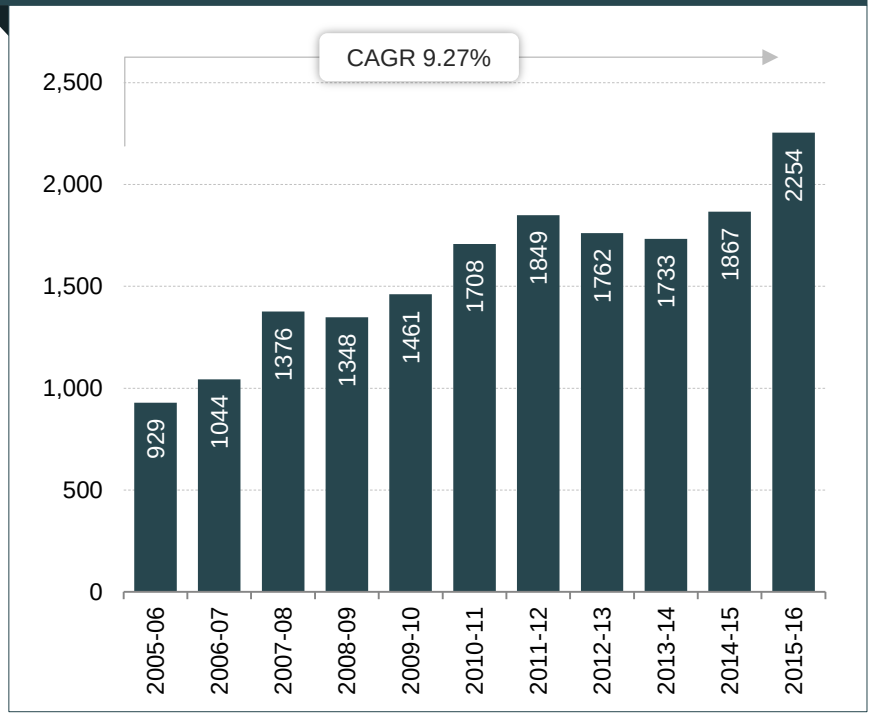
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GSDP of Punjab at current prices (in US$ billion)



- In 2015-16, Punjab's gross state domestic product (GSDP*) was US$ 62.4 billion at current prices, as against US$ 24.6 billion in 2005-06.
- The state's GSDP grew at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.76 per cent between 2005-06 and 2015-16.

GSDP per capita of Punjab at current prices (in US$)



- The state's per capita GSDP^ at current prices was around US$ 2,254 in 2015-16, up from US$ 929 in 2005-06.
- Punjab's per capita GSDP witnessed growth at a CAGR of 9.27 per cent between 2005-06 and 2015-16.

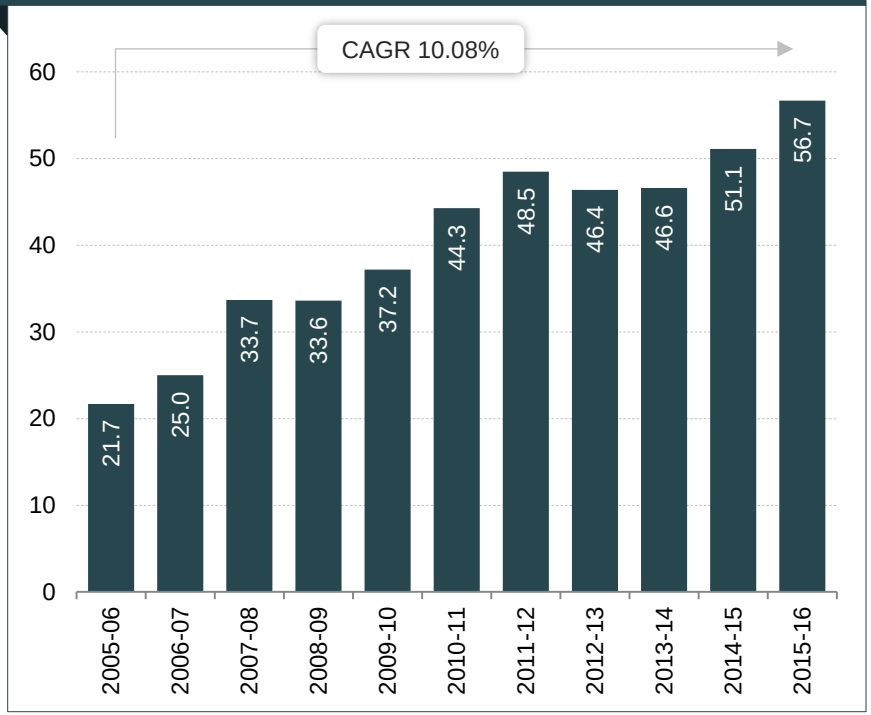
Source: *Directorate of Economics & Statistics of Punjab, Central Statistics Office , GSDP* -Punjab Socio Economic Survey 2015-16, Per Capita GSDP^ - calculated using GSDP million US$/Population in million*

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ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – NSDP

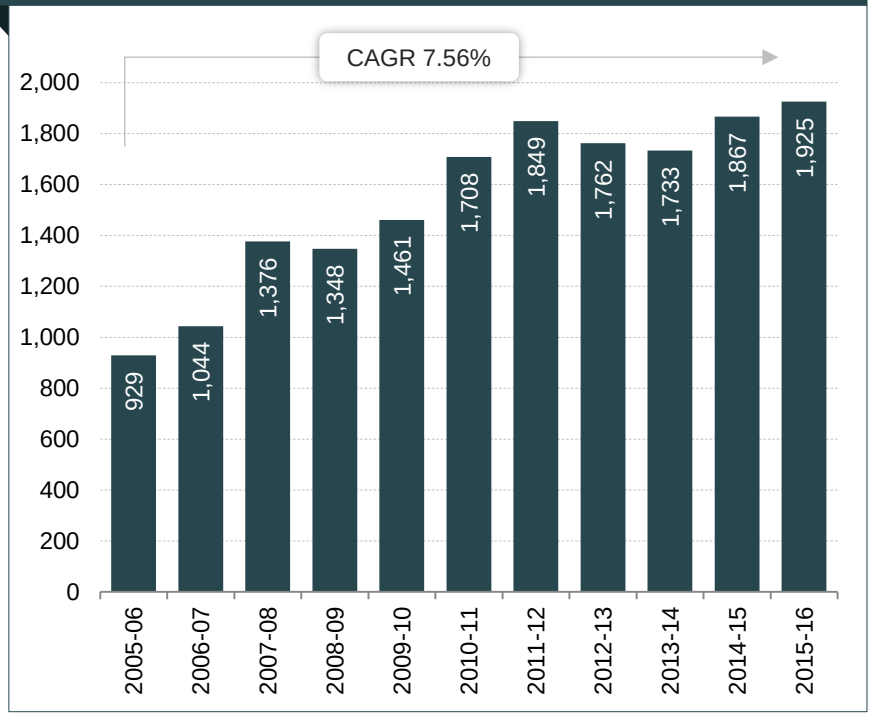
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NSDP of Punjab at current prices (in US$ billion)



- Punjab's net state domestic product (NSDP#) at current prices was US$ 56.7 billion in 2015-16 as against US$ 21.7 billion in 2005-06.
- Between 2005-06 and 2015-16, NSDP increased at a CAGR of 10.08 per cent.

NSDP per capita of Punjab at current prices (in US$)



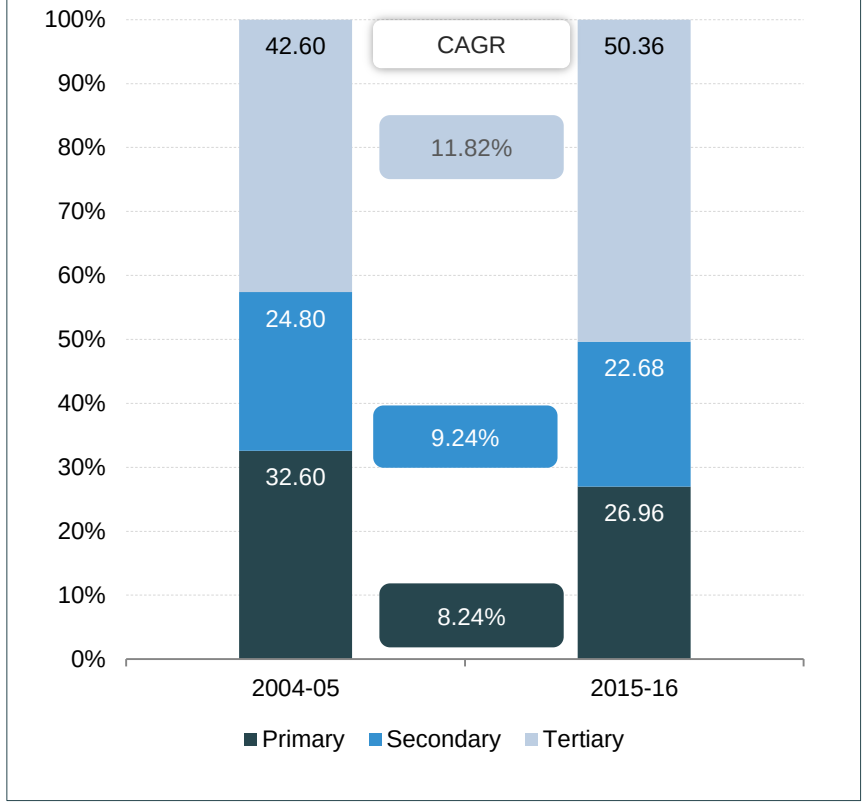
- Punjab's per capita NSDP& at current prices was US$ 1,925 in 2015-16, which stood at US$ 929 in 2005-06.
- The state's per capita NSDP witnessed growth at a CAGR of 7.56 per cent between 2005-06 and 2015-16.

Source: *Directorate of Economics & Statistics of Punjab, Central Statistics Office, NSDP# -Punjab Socio Economic Survey 2015-16, per capita NSDP& -Punjab Socio Economic Survey 2015-16*

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GSDP

- With a CAGR of 11.82 per cent, the tertiary sector[µ] has been the fastest growing among the three sectors – primary, secondary and tertiary – from 2004-05 to 2015-16. and is also the largest contributor to Punjab's economy, contributing 50.36% to the state's GSDP. The growth was driven by trade, hotels, real estate, finance, insurance, communications, transport and other services.
- The secondary sector[µ] rose at a CAGR of 9.24 per cent between 2004-05 and 2015-16, driven by increasing manufacturing, construction and electricity as well as improved gas and water supply.
- The primary sector[µ] witnessed a CAGR of 8.24 per cent between 2004-05 and 2015-16.

GSDP composition by sector



Source: *Directorate of Economics & Statistics of Punjab, Central Statistics Office, Sector-wise %share of GSDP[µ] -Economic and Statistical Organization, Punjab*

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ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

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- Punjab covers an area of about 4.2 million hectares, that accounts to be 3% of the net area sown across the country.
- In 2015-16, Punjab's fruit production stood at 1.64 million tonnes. The major fruits grown in Punjab include orange, kinnows, lemon, malta, pear, grapes, mango & guava.
- During 2015-16, total vegetable production in the state was 4.16 million tonnes.
- Wheat is the major crop produced by the state, covering almost half of the cropped area. In 2015-16, wheat production in the state stood at 17.10 million metric tonnes.
- Rice production in Punjab stood at 10.62 million metric tonnes during 2015-16 & the state accounted for over 10% share of rice produced across the country.
- As per state budget 2016-17, an amount of US$ 1.14 billion has been allocated to the agriculture and allied industries sector.
- On March 2, 2017, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED), announced its plans to facilitate selling of potatoes in Punjab, by providing them market linkages in order to avoid distress selling.

Crop	Production 2015-16 ('000 metric tonnes)
Rice	11,637
Maize	460[1]
Groundnuts	4.9
Sugarcane	7,039[1]
Cotton	1,342[1]
Wheat	16,800
Barley	39[1]
Oilseeds	43.4
Pulses	56.3

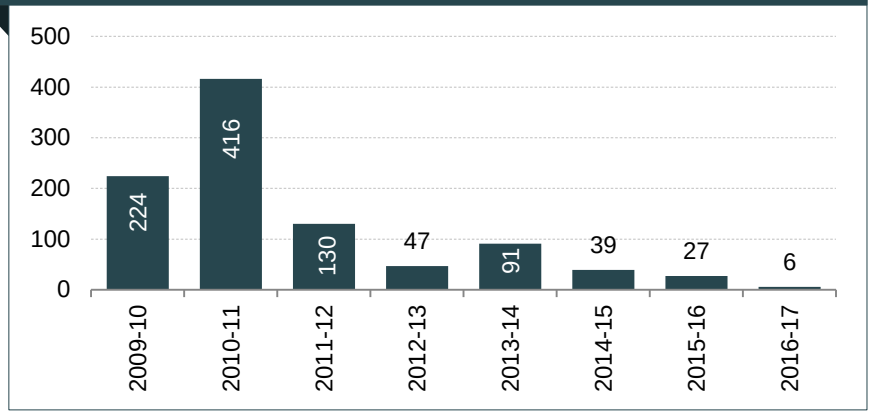
- Various allocations for agriculture research & crop husbandry schemes, during 2016-17 include:
  - US$ 45.82 million for reinforcing agriculture under RKVY
  - US$ 12.22 million and US$ 7.63 million for National Horticulture Mission & National Food Security Mission, respectively.
  - US$ 48.12 million & US$ 5.04 million for Punjab Agricultural University and promotion of horticulture, respectively.

Source: *Department of Agriculture, Government of Punjab, [1]2014-15*

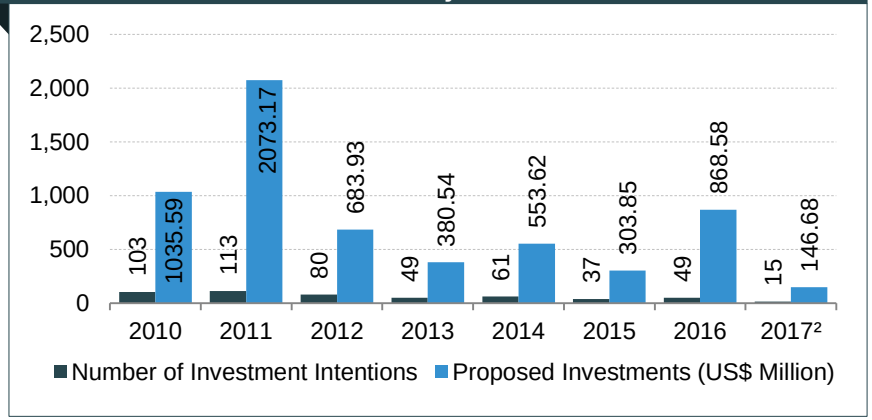
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – FDI INFLOWS & INVESTMENTS

- According to the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP), cumulative FDI inflows1 during April 2000 – March 2017 amounted to US$ 1.36 million.
- FDI inflows in Punjab during 2016-17 totaled to US$ 6 million.
- Punjab contributed around 0.4% share to the cumulative FDI inflows of India during April 2000 and March 2017.
- Punjab Government has given a deadline to Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion to clear all new investments in the state within 30 days.

FDI equity inflows[1], 2009-10 to 2016-17 (US$ million)



Investment intentions in terms of IEMs filed, LOIs/DILs issued in Punjab

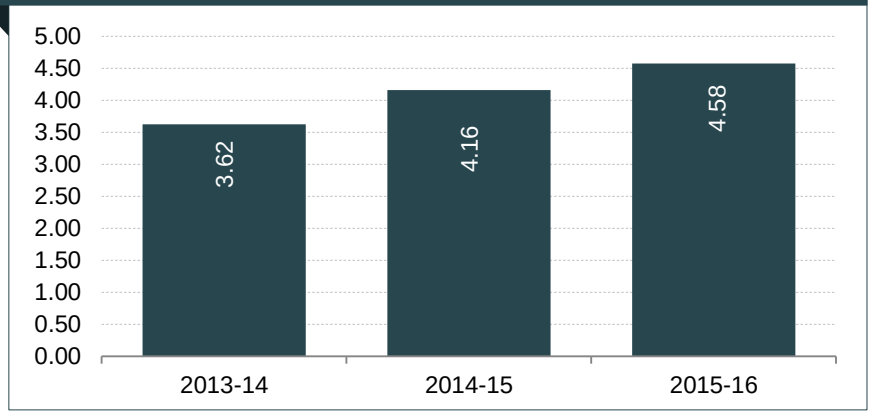


Source: *Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP), [1]Includes Chandigarh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana, [2]As of June 2017, IEMs – Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda, LOIs – Letters of Intent, DILs – Direct Industrial Licences, [3]Includes Chandigarh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana*

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – EXPORT TRENDS

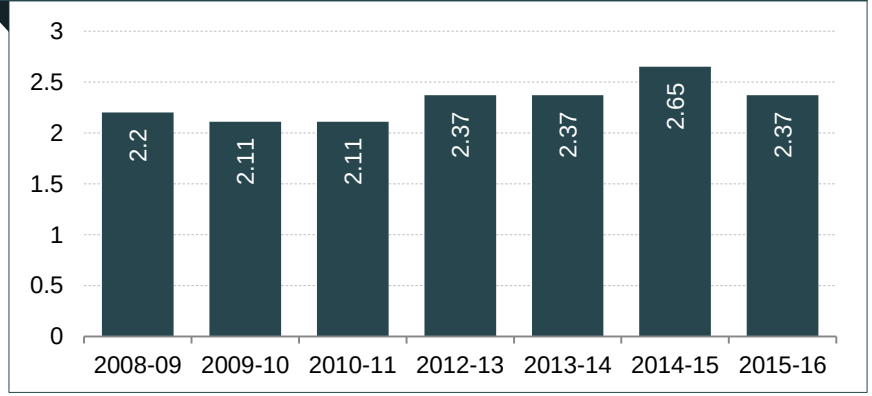
- Readymade garments & hosiery and yarn & textiles account for a majority of the share in the overall exports of the state.
- Rice and sports goods are the other major products that account for a significant share in Punjab's export basket. Rice accounts for 11.5% share in the overall exports of the state.
- Total exports from the state witnessed an increase of 10 per cent to reach US$ 4.57 billion in 2015-16 from 4.16 billion in 2014-15.
- Moreover, total agricultural exports from the state during 2015-16 were recorded to be US$ 423.56 million. The export of basmati and non-basmati rice from the state was US$ 260.64 million during 2015-16.
- In addition, the export of fruit and vegetable seeds was recorded to be US$ 9.68 million, groundnut export was US$ 4.49 million and the export of maize was recorded to be US$ 487.32 thousand.
- The nodal agency for fulfilling the purpose of the ASIDE scheme in the state will be Punjab State Import & Export Corporation.

Exports from Punjab (US$ billion)



Source: *Department of Industries and Commerce, Government of Punjab*

Funds received from Indian government for ASIDE Scheme (US$ million)



Source: *Annual Plan 2016-17*

ANNUAL BUDGET 2016-17…(1/2)

- Total expenditure for budget 2017-18 is proposed to be US$ 18.35 billion, which was US$ 13.20 billion in 2016-17. Few of the major allocations for 2016-17 have been listed below:

Sector	Proposed budget (In US$ million)
Agriculture	1,144.21
Soil and water conservation	20.16
Animal husbandry	67.98
Civil supplies	110.95
Rural development	106.61
Water supply and sanitation	135.66
Urban development	305.53
Irrigation	413.23
Power	665.29
Defense service welfare	8.33

Sector	Proposed budget (In US$ million)
Roads and bridges	169.42
Civil aviation	2.58
Education	1,333.94
Social security	357.32
Welfare of SCs & BCs and minorities	195.23
Sports	20.93
Justice, law & order	960.89

Source: *Finance Department, Government of Punjab*

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ANNUAL BUDGET 2016-17…(2/2)

- As per budget 2016-17, the state government allocated various new schemes for enhancement of different sectors of the state.
- The important schemes to be undertaken by the irrigation sector of Punjab include:
  - Allocation of US$ 20.62 million and US$ 15.27 million for relining of Rajasthan feeder and Sirhind feeder projects, respectively.
  - US$ 45.52 million was allocated for flood protection and anti-water logging measures.
  - Allocation of US$ 73.98 million and US$ 3.05 million for lining of water courses and for transforming the Banur canal to perennial.
- For fulfilling development works under Urban Mission, allocation of US$ 305.53 million was made by the state government during 2016-17 for urban local bodies. Moreover, US$ 229.14 million was allocated for developmental works by Sewerage Board.
- The central government has approved an investment of US$ 183.29 million for the development of sewerage and water supply network during 2017-2021, under AMRUT.
- The new schemes announced under rural development include:
  - Allocation of US$ 305.53 million and US$ 53.46 million for rural mission and MGNREGS, respectively.
  - US$ 2.10 million and US$ 1.52 million allocated for NRLM and DRDA as well as Indira Awas Yojana, respectively.
- The new schemes announced in the budget 2016-17 under urban development include:
  - US$ 50.41 million allocated for AMRUT
  - US$ 15.27 million and US$ 9.16 million for developing 100 smart cities and Swach Bharat Abhiyan Mission, respectively.
  - Allocation of US$ 3.05 million for Mission of National Urban Livelihood.
- During 2015-16, the state government developed sports infrastructure, including ten multipurpose stadia as well as six hockey stadia, at a cost of US$ 30.55 million. Construction of new sports infrastructure is under process.

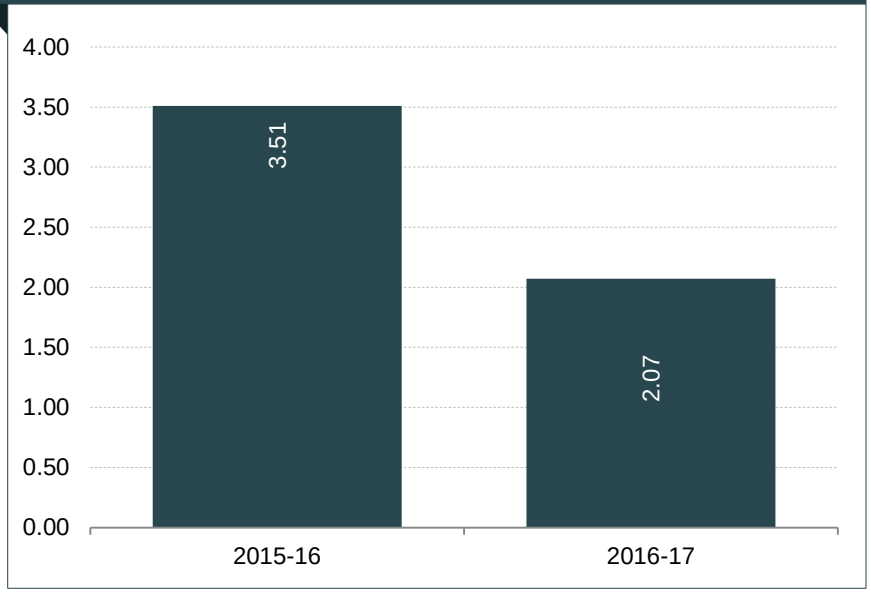
Source: *Punjab Budget 2016-17*

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Annual Plan (AP) 2016-17

- As per annual plan 2016-17, total approved outlay for the state is estimated to be US$ 2.07 billion.
- Out of the total approved outlay for the state, 59.61% is for social services sector and 9.11% is for the transport sector.
- An outlay of US$ 17.50 million has been estimated for growth of science, technology and environmental sectors in the state during 2016-17.

Approved outlay (in US$ billion)



Approved outlay – sector wise (in US$ million)

Sector	Approved outlay (US$ million)
Agriculture and allied services	182.62
Rural development	68.37
Irrigation & flood control	184.90
Energy	1.46
Industries & minerals	17.26
Transport	188.73
Science, technology environment	17.50
General economic services	146.75
Social services	1,235.41
General services	29.34

Source: *Annual Plan 2016-17*

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PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE – ROADS

- Punjab is well connected to its four neighbouring states and the rest of India through 15 national highways (NH) which are 1, 1A, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 64, 70, 71, 72, 95, 103 A New, 503 Ext. New , 703 New, 703A New & 754 New.
- In the 2016-17 budget, the state government has proposed to invest US$ 169.42 million for the development of road infrastructure in the state. Along with it, an amount of US$ 1.5 billion has been proposed by the government for the development of national highways.
- NHAI awarded a contract worth US$ 220.40 million to GR Infraprojects Ltd. for development of a highway stretch from Phagwara to Rupnagar.



Source: *Maps of India*

Source: *Ministry of Road Transport & Highways*

Road type	Road length (km)
Total Road Network	64,037
National highways	2,769.15
State highways	1,503
Rural roads	58,688

Major scheme wise allocations for the year 2016-17

- US$ 45.87 million for strengthening of rural roads
- US$ 15.27 million for strengthening of 150 km of roads under Punjab State Road Sector project
- US$ 35.13 million under NABARD Assisted Projects for widening of roads and construction of bridges
- US$ 4.78 million for special repair of plan roads
- US$ 6.41 million for high level bridges
- US$ 10.69 million for Centre Road Fund for upgradation of existing road infrastructure
- US$ 3.66 million for ROBs/RUBs.
- US$ 53.46 million under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna.

Source: *State Budget 2016-17*

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PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE – RAILWAYS

- The railways play a major role in the state, connecting major industrial units in the oil refining, cement, fertiliser, thermal power and manufacturing sectors to suppliers and markets.
- Punjab's railway network spans across 2,126 km and is considered to be more than two times that of the country's average rail density. It falls under the jurisdiction of Northern Railways that spreads across Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Chandigarh.
- The main inter-state railway routes are Amritsar-Ambala-Delhi, Sri Ganganagar-Ambala-Delhi, Ferozpur-Ludhiana-Ambala, Pathankot-Roopnagar-Fatehgarh Sahib and Sri Ganganagar-Bhatinda-Narwana.
- In 2015, the total length of railway network route in Punjab was recorded to be 1,849.95 km in comparison with 1,825.08 km in 2014.
- The state government has approved the development of seven railway projects, at an estimated cost of US$ 305.48 million. The state is slated to get two superfast trains, Tejas and Humsafar.



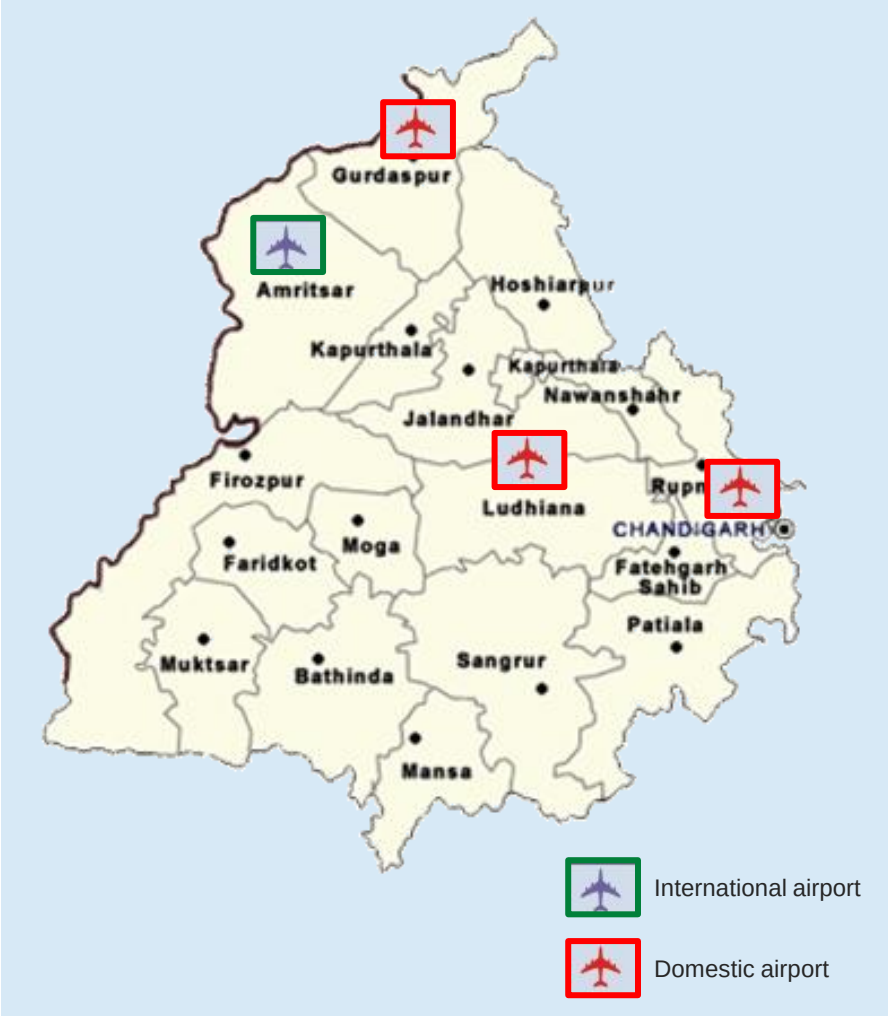
Source: *Maps of India*

Source: *Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion*

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PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE – AIRPORTS … (1/2)

- Punjab has three domestic airports in Chandigarh, Ludhiana and Pathankot and two international airports in Amritsar and SAS Nagar (Mohali).
- International flights operate from the “Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport” at Amritsar.
- In September 2015, the Prime Minister of India commissioned an international airport in Chandigarh. International flights are expected to be operational very soon from this airport.
- As per budget 2016-17, the state government proposed an amount of US$ 2.58 million for the Sahnewal Airport, which is being converted into a full fledged airport for domestic flight operations.
- As per annual plan 2016-17, the approved outlay for civil aviation is recorded to be US$ 2.58 million.



Source: *Airport Authority of India, State Budget 2016-17*

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PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE – AIRPORTS … (2/2)

- During April 2016- March 2017, the Amritsar airport handled 1,355 tonnes of freight while the Chandigarh airport handled 5,697 tonnes of freight.
- In September 2015, a new terminal at the Chandigarh airport was inaugurated for handling domestic as well as international flights. The new terminal is built to cater to 1,600 travellers and has an apron capacity of eight aircrafts (including cargo aircrafts).

Airport indicators for Amritsar airport

Parameter	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18[1]
Aircraft movement (nos)	9,330	9,695	11,606	4067
Passenger traffic (nos)	1,083,684	1,250,370	1,566,407	476,634
Freight handled (tonnes)	858	835	1,355	513

Airport indicators for Chandigarh airport

Parameter	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18[1]
Aircraft movement (nos)	1,550	1,258	15,254	5,734
Passenger traffic (nos)	1,206,286	1,534,058	1,825,881	658,648
Freight handled (tonnes)	5,065	4,559	5,697	2,163

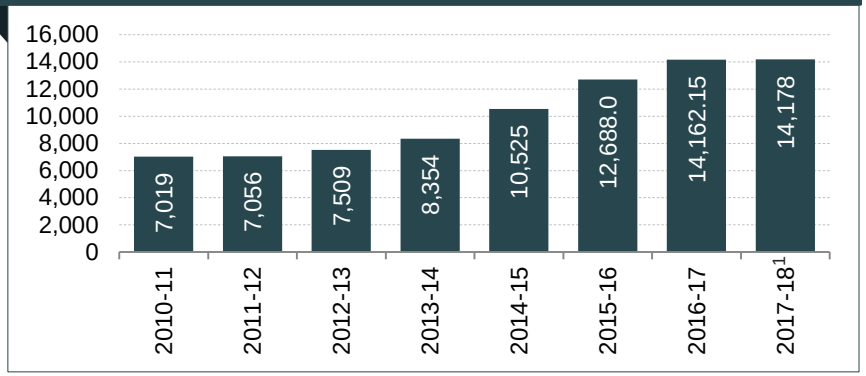
[1] ***Note:*** *From April to June 2017*
Source: *Airports Authority of India*

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PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE – POWER … (1/3)

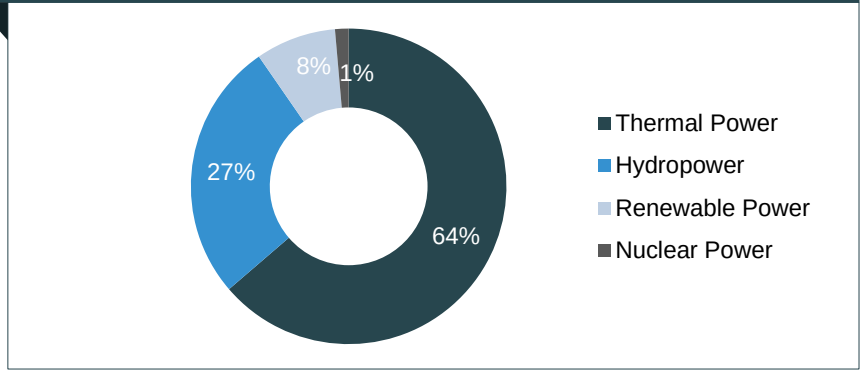
- As of June 2017, Punjab had total installed power generation capacity of 14,177.65 MW, of which 5,478.03 MW is under state utilities, 2,255.32 MW is under central utilities and 6,444.03 MW is under the private sector.
- Of the total installed capacity, 9,030.59 MW was contributed by thermal power, 3,781.65 MW by hydropower, 1,168.60 MW by renewable power and nuclear power contributed 196.81 MW to the total capacity.
- The Punjab Energy Development Agency (PEDA) is the nodal organisation for renewable energy development in the state.
- As per the budget 2016-17, the state government declared a plan to provide 165 thousand tubewell connections to the AP applicants under various categories.

Installed power capacity (MW)



[1] ***Note:*** *As of June 2017*
Source: *Central Electricity Authority*

Break-up of installed capacity by Source of power generation (2015-16)



Source: *Central Electricity Authority*

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE – POWER … (2/3)

- The government of Punjab is continuously focusing on usage of renewable Sources of energy. Contribution of renewable energy to the total installed capacity increased from 503.42 MW in October 2015 to 1168.60 MW in June 2017. Total investment potential for a target renewable energy generation capacity of 5,400 MW is projected to be US$ 6 billion by 2022.
- The state government aims to achieve a target of 4,200 MW capacity additions in solar energy by 2022. Various solar projects to be undertaken by the Government of Punjab include:
  - Ground mounted solar projects: Over the last two years, the capacity for these projects grew to 218 MW. Commissioning of 332 MW projects would be undertaken by 2016. In addition, 50,000 solar street lights would be installed within the next two years.
  - Canal-based solar projects: The state government has planned to manufacture 20 MW grid connected plants on canal tops.
  - Setting up of roof top solar projects
  - In November 2016, Adani Group opened its first solar plant in Bathinda district, having a capacity of 100 MW, at an estimated cost of US$ 97.75 million.

Renewable Source of energy	Target capacity in 2022 (in MW)
Solar power	4,200
Biomass power (JPP)	300
Co-generation power	680
Micro hydel	200
Urban and industrial solid waste	20

Source: *Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion*

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PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE – POWER … (3/3)

- The Government of Punjab proposed plans of achieving 300 MW of power generation using biomass by 2022. In addition, the state government is also planning to set up biogas CNG projects in all districts of the state.
- As per the 2016-17 budget, the state government is planning to tie up with Energy Efficiency Services Limited, for replacing the old tubewell pump sets with energy efficient pump sets by 2018, to intensify the efficiency of power across the state. Further, the state government also proposed an expenditure of US$ 15.58 million for connecting 8,263 deras and dhanis with 24 hours Urban Pattern Supply.
- The state government has also decided to initiate a new scheme for offering tubewell connections to small and medium farmers that have below 2.5 acre land holdings, during 2016-17.
- In March 2017, Hindustan Power commissioned a second solar power plant of 50MW capacity in the state with an investment of US$ 48.34 million. The project was awarded by the Punjab Energy Development Agency on Bidding Route, and the PPA has been signed with Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL)

Source: *State Budget 2016-17*

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE – TELECOM

- According to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), Punjab telecom circle had 37.78 million wireless subscribers and 1.01 million wire-line subscribers, as of February 2017.
- As of February 2017, the tele-density in the state was 124.24%, which is higher as compared to 105% in October 2016.
- As of April 2016, the state recorded 19,915 new telephone wireless connections of Tata, 10,292 connections of Vodafone and 7,319 wireless connections of Reliance.
- As of December 2015, the state had 3,807 post offices. By the end of May 2016, 7,779,109 subscribers had submitted requests for mobile number portability in Punjab.
- As of April 2017, Reliance Industries Ltd. Plans to make huge investments in the state. To commence its investment initiatives, the company will make provisions to give free Wi-fi to all the government institutions and health institutions

Performance status of NOFN project (as of August 2017)

No. of GPs in Phase-I [4]	6,128
Pipe laid (kms.) [4]	5,028
Cable laid (kms.)	9,176
GPs for which cable laid	6,750

Telecom Infrastructure- May 2017

Wireless subscribers	36,656,448
Wireline subscribers	981,552
Internet subscribers[1]	16,650,000
Post offices[2]	3,861
Telephone exchanges[3]	1,490

Major telecom operators in Punjab

- Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)
- Bharti Airtel
- Idea Cellular
- Vodafone Essar
- Reliance Communications
- Tata Teleservices
- Aircel Limited

Source: *Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, India Post, Department of Telecommunications,[1]As of March 2017, [2]As of March 2016, [3]As of May 2015, [4]As of April 2016*

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DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS: URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

- As per 2016-17 budget, the state government allocated an amount of US$ 929.26 million for the Urban Mission for delivering basic civic amenities to the people of the state.
- For the first purchase conveyance deed of every new flat in the state, Government of Punjab has decided to reduce the stamp duty by 20 per cent, during 2016-17.
- Under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) programme, five additional projects have been sanctioned and are in the transition phase. Some of the key areas of development are roads and flyovers, water supply, sewerage and solid-waste management.
- For the economically weaker sections of the state, the government has notified a policy of Housing for All, which aims at providing houses to these weaker sections as well as low income groups of the society. During 2016-17, the state government is aiming to construct 50,000 affordable houses in Punjab.
- As of August 2015, with an investment of US$ 1,036.66 million, about 37 PPP projects were approved in the state.
- In 2016, the Government of Punjab announced investment of US$ 105.9 million in improving basic urban infrastructure in 16 cities under action plans for Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT).
- The Housing and Urban Development Department started working on the plan to rationalize the rates of properties in the state in May 2017.

- **Chandigarh – The original planned city**
- Chandigarh, the joint capital city of Haryana and Punjab, was developed as a planned city. It is also a union territory.
- Today, it has expanded in terms of industry as well as population.
- Chandigarh still remains a model for many other Indian cities in terms of civic amenities.
- It has one of the best electricity distribution systems in India. The Union Ministry of Power selected it as one of the few model distribution centres in the country.
- The Municipal Corporation of Chandigarh is responsible for its urban infrastructure facilities including water supply, sewerage, roads, slum development, fire service, environment, city beautification and house tax.

Source: *JNNURM; Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India; Department of Planning, Government of Punjab*

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DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS: KEY PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) PROJECTS

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Project name	Sector	Stage	Total Project Cost (US$ million)
High Level Bridge (Makhu)	Transport	Under construction	9.17
Heritage Village Project (Amritsar)	Social and commercial infrastructure	Under construction	2.29
Green Field Super Speciality Hospital (Mohali)	Social and commercial infrastructure	Operation and maintenance stage	18.15
Green Field Super Speciality Hospital (Bathinda)	Social and commercial infrastructure	Operation and maintenance stage	15.12
Development of Sirhind - Morinda - Ropar	Transport	Under construction	10.73
Development of Modern Bus Terminal at Jalandhar	Transport	Operation and maintenance stage	1.83
Upgradation Operation and Maintenance of Ferozepur - Fazilka Road	Transport	Under construction	16.07
Development of Modern Bus Terminal at Amritsar	Transport	Operation and maintenance stage	3.27
Upgradation operation and Maintenance of Balachaur Dasuya Road	Transport	Operation and maintenance stage	18.89
Development of Hoshiarpur - Phagwara Road Project	Transport	Under construction	4.97
Ropar-Phagwara Road Project	Transport	Under construction	10.69
Development of Dakha-Raikot-Barnala Phase 2	Transport	Under construction	17.85
Road Upgradation (Ropar-Chamkaur Sahib-Neelon-Doraha) Project	Transport	Under construction	34.27
Road Upgradation (Morinda-Kurali-Siswan) Project	Transport	Operation and maintenance stage	10.86
Road Upgradation (Kotkapura-Muktsar) Project	Transport	Under construction	9.94

Source: *Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India*

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DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS: SEZs

Name/Developer	Area	Primary industry
Operational SEZ		
Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd.	Mohali	Pharmaceuticals
Quarkcity India Pvt. Ltd.	Mohali	IT/ITeS
Infosys Ltd.	Mohali, Punjab	IT/ITeS
Formal approved SEZ		
Lark Projects Private Limited	Mohali, Punjab	Electronic hardware and software including ITeS
Sukhm Infrastructure Pvt Ltd.	Mohali	IT
Quarkcity India Pvt. Ltd.	Mohali, Punjab	IT
Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd.	Mohali, Punjab	Pharmaceuticals
Infosys Ltd.	Mohali, Punjab	IT/ITeS
Notified SEZ		
Quarkcity India Pvt. Ltd.	Mohali, Punjab	IT
Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd.	Mohali, Punjab	Pharmaceuticals

Source: *Ministry of Commerce & Industry*

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SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE – EDUCATION … (1/3)

- Punjab has a literacy rate of 76.7%; male literacy rate is 81.5% & female literacy rate is 71.3%. At 84.6%, Hoshiarpur district has the highest literacy rate in Punjab.
- Literacy rate in Punjab's urban areas is 83.2% & in rural areas is 71.4% (based on the 2011 Census).
- The state had 111 engineering colleges and 193 polytechnic colleges as of September 2015.
- As of September 2015, the state had 14 universities. Punjab University is more than a 100 years old & is well regarded globally.
- In March 2017, Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab in collaboration with Department of Forest & Wild Reservation & Punjab Pollution Control Board, Patiala celebrated World Water Day in the campus. To spread awareness about water crisis & environmental pollution, All India Inter-University competition Expressions was organized.
- The state government has taken various initiatives during 2015-16 for uplifting the higher education in the state, which are mentioned below:
  - Establishment of 11 new government degree colleges, which are at different stages of completion.
  - Rejuvenation of higher education by allocating US$ 34.98 million for the 12th five year plan and US$ 17 million under RUSA during 2015-16.

Category	Literacy rate (%)
Overall	76.7
Male	81.5
Female	71.3

Higher education infrastructure (As of September 2015)

Universities	14
Arts, commerce, home science and science colleges & B.Ed. colleges	542
Engineering colleges	111
Polytechnic colleges	193
ITI's	369

Position of elementary and secondary education (2014-15)

Primary schools	13,185
Middle schools	2,885
High/senior secondary schools	3,430

Source: *Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion; Annual Plan 2016-17; Budget 2016-17; Economic Survey of Punjab, 2015-16*

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SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE – EDUCATION … (2/3)

- In the 2016-17 budget, the state government proposed a new scheme of “Swasth Kanya Yojna” for which an allocation of US$ 10.69 million was made under Annual Plan 2016-17.
- Further, the state government is also looking forward to renovate 400 high schools for which they have allocated an amount of US$ 34.37 million during 2016-17.
- Major educational institutes in Punjab are:
  - Indian Institute of Science Education & Research (IISER), Mohali.
  - Institute of Nano Science & Technology (INSE), Mohali.
  - National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute (NABI), Mohali.
  - Indian School of Business (ISB), Mohali.
  - Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education & Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh.
  - Indian Institute of Technology, Ropar.
  - University Business School, Chandigarh.
  - Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.
  - National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar.

Punjab’s primary education statistics (2014-15)

Enrolment in schools	55.93 lakh
Enrolment in colleges	23.60 lakh

Source: *Economic Survey of Punjab 2015-16; News articles*

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SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE – EDUCATION … (3/3)

- In order to develop and improve school education infrastructure in the state, the government proposed allocation of US$ 1.33 billion in budget 2016-17. The main allocations out of US$ 1.33 billion include:
  - US$ 114.57 million is for Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan programme
  - US$ 38.19 million is for Mid-Day Meal scheme
  - US$ 62.63 million is for ICT Project to impart computer education from class 6th to 12th
  - US$ 27.49 million is for Rashtriya Madhyamik Sikhsha Abhiyan (RMSA) programme
  - US$ 15.27 million is for the inauguration/running of Adarsh & Meritorious schools as well as development of the government schools infrastructure.
  - US$ 10.69 million is for Punjab Swasth Kanya Yojna
  - US$ 15.27 million Vocational Education Programme
- In order to develop and improve higher education infrastructure in the state, the government has proposed an allocation of US$ 127.55 million in budget 2016-17. The major allocations are listed below:
  - US$ 11.76 million is for Punjabi University, Patiala.
  - US$ 3.97 million is for Panjab University, Chandigarh
  - US$ 7.56 million is for Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar
  - US$ 51.17 million is for grants-in-aid to aided private Institutions
- In June 2017, the state government announced that it will provide free textbooks to all students and introduce pre-primary classes, Nursery and LKG, in government schools from the next academic session. Moreover, the government plans to provide free internet services in 13,000 primary schools and 48 government colleges.

Source: *State Budget 2016-17*

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SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE – HEALTH

- The public healthcare infrastructure of the state has a 3-tier structure comprising hospitals, primary health centres & sub-centres, health units & community health centres. Around 90 per cent of non-hospital healthcare & 67 per cent of hospital care cases are handled by private healthcare services. In the annual budget for 2016-17, the state government announced its plans to invest US$ 503 million towards health, family welfare & medical education.
- In March 2017, 11000 ASHA workers & Auxiliary Nurse Midwives underwent a health checkup in the state to create awareness among women regarding health issues, and reduce the risk of lifestyle diseases & educate them about the importance of preventive health checkups, under the Free Annual Preventive Health Checkup (FAPHC) programme.

Few allocations in health sector (In US$ million)

Affordable and accountable health care services	108.15
Emergency response services (108-Ambulance Services and 104 - medical helpline) in the state	5.49
Treatment of cancer patients under CM Cancer Relief Fund	3.81
Medical insurance for poor people	15.27
Cancer and drug de-addiction treatment infrastructure	22.91
Support for Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot	6.11

Health indicators (2014-15)

Population served per hospital bed	1,100
Birth rate[1]	15.7
Death rate[1]	6.7
Infant mortality rate[2]	26.0

Life expectancy at birth (year)

Male (2011-15)	69.7
Female (2011-15)	72.8

Health infrastructure (2014-15)

Total hospitals	270
Ayurvedic and unani institutions Ayurveda dispensaries and hospitals	507-dispensaries 5 hospitals
Homoeopathic institutions; Homeopathy dispensaries	302
Community health centres	189
Dispensaries	1,504

Source: *Economic Survey of Punjab, State Budget 2016-17; Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion; [1]Per thousand persons; [2]Per thousand live births*

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CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE … (1/2)

- The traditional game of Punjab is Kabaddi. Hockey and wrestling are the prominent sports in Punjab. The state has a number of sports stadiums and clubs in Chandigarh, Mohali, Amritsar, Jalandhar and other parts of the state.
- During 2015-16, construction of phase-1 of Entrance Plaza at Sri Darbar Sahib was completed and was opened for devotees. Work on phase-2 of the entrance plaza is expected to be completed in 2016-17, for which the state government allocated US$ 13.13 million.
- The state has a scheme for having a stadium at the block-level, with indoor facilities for wrestling, boxing, judo, weight lifting, etc. Construction of such facilities has been completed in 12 blocks.
- The Golden Temple, Jalianwala Bagh and the Wagah Border (with Pakistan) at Amritsar are among the state's main tourist destinations.
- Number of foreign tourist arrivals in the state reached 242,367 in CY 2015.
- In the first week of December 2016, the Government of Punjab launched a bus that can run on both water as well as on land, and was named "Harike Water Cruise"
- The state government implemented a comprehensive sports policy for providing better sports facilities in the state. According to the policy, the cash incentive for gold medallists in the Olympics, Asian as well as Commonwealth games increased to US$ 0.37 million, US$ 0.04 million and US$ 0.03 million, respectively.

Source: *State Budget 2016-17*

- As per state budget 2016-17, the Government of Punjab has allocated US$ 20.93 million for the development of sports infrastructure in the state.

Foreign tourist arrivals in Punjab (In lakhs)

Year	Foreign
CY 2013	2.04
CY 2014	2.55
CY 2015	2.42

Source: *Department of Sports, Department of Tourism, Government of Punjab*

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CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE.. (2/2)

- As per state budget 2016-17, for spearheading the initiative of skill development in the state, a nodal agency, Punjab Skill Development Mission, has been set up under the Chief Minister's chairmanship. Under this mission, three skill development centres in the medical colleges of Faridkot, Amritsar and Patiala, as well as 5 MSDCs (multi-skill development centres) in Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, Amritsar, Bathinda and Jalandhar, have been constructed.
- In construction sector, four skill training centres are being setting up under the mission, in collaboration with Department of Labour. These centres are expected to be operational by October 2016. In addition to this, in various schools, universities as well as colleges, skill development courses are being introduced by Department of School Education, Department of Technical Education and Department of Higher Education.
- In December 2016, Gobindgarh Fort was inaugurated, where new technologies would be put in place for creating 3D virtual world experience, that would be for informing people about the state's culture and history.
- As per budget 2017-18, In a major initiative to provide gainful employment to youth of the State, Government shall establish a Skill University in the State for employment oriented training.

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INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE … (1/2)

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Name and location	Primary industry	Description
Electronics Township (ELTOP), Mohali	Electronics	▪ Set up by Punjab Information and Communication Technology Corporation Limited (Punjab Infotech) for the promotion and growth of the electronics industry in the state.
Industry clusters	Industry specific	▪ Clusters identified for bicycles and bicycle parts (Ludhiana), steel re-rolling (Mandi Gobindgarh), textiles (Ludhiana), sports and leather goods (Jalandhar), and woollens (Amritsar).
Food Park Project, Sirhind, Fatehgarh Sahib District	Agro-processing	▪ Joint initiative of a Non-Resident Indian (NRI) group and Punjab Agro Industries Corporation; spread over 25 acres and one of India's largest and most sophisticated integrated vegetable and fruit processing complexes with support facilities for an annual capacity of over 5,000 million tonnes (MT) frozen storage facility and 5,000 MT cold storage facility.
Apparel Park, Doraha, Ludhiana	Textiles	▪ Integrated textile park with 115 plots jointly developed by Punjab Small Industry and Export Corporation Limited and the Association of Textile Industry.
Biotech Park, Dera Bassi, Chandigarh	Biotech	▪ Has all the basic facilities including water, electricity, R&D lab and sewage treatment facility, etc.
SEZ, Mohali	IT and electronics; pharmaceuticals	▪ SEZ status granted to QuarkCity in Mohali to promote IT and electronics sectors and to Ranbaxy's SEZ at SAS Nagar, Mohali.

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INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE … (2/2)

- In order to create new and improved industrial infrastructure and for enhancement in the existing infrastructure of various focal points in the state, the state government allocated US$ 27.95 million for the 12th Five Year Plan and US$ 1.66 million for annual plan 2015-16. In budget 2017-18, the state government allocated US$32.44 million to Industries and minerals department.
- In budget 2017-18, the state government stated about plans to develop 16 Specific Industrial Parks. There is also a plan to set up MSME Facilitation Councils at regional level at Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Amritsar and Patiala for providing effective facilitation services to MSME units.
- Punjab has approximately 157,000 registered industrial units that include the micro, small, medium and large industries. The industrial focal points developed by Punjab Small Industries & Export Corporation (PSIEC) are based in Ludhiana, Mohali, Hoshiarpur, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Jalandhar, Pathankot, Amritsar, etc.
- Through the 12th Five-Year Plan, the government has envisaged an investment outlay of US$ 437.7 million that includes the following major focus areas.
  - Protecting and promoting small scale units, which form an integral part of the state's industrial landscape.
  - Developing industrial clusters, mega projects and SEZs.
  - Special packages to develop the IT and knowledge-based, agro-based and food processing industries.
- As per the state budget 2016-17, PAIC (Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited), which is a premiere organisation of Punjab and deals in the promotion of various agro-based industries, has proposed to set up a mega food park in Ladowal at an estimated amount of US$ 17.96 million, under the scheme of mega food parks announced by the Ministry of Food Processing, Government of India. The foundation stone for the park was laid in September 2016.
- In January 2017, ITC announced that it will double its investment from US$ 104.12 million to US$ 208.24 million for the Food Park at Kapurthala.

Source: *Department of Planning, Government of Punjab, Annual Plan 2016-17, Economic Survey of Punjab 2015-16*

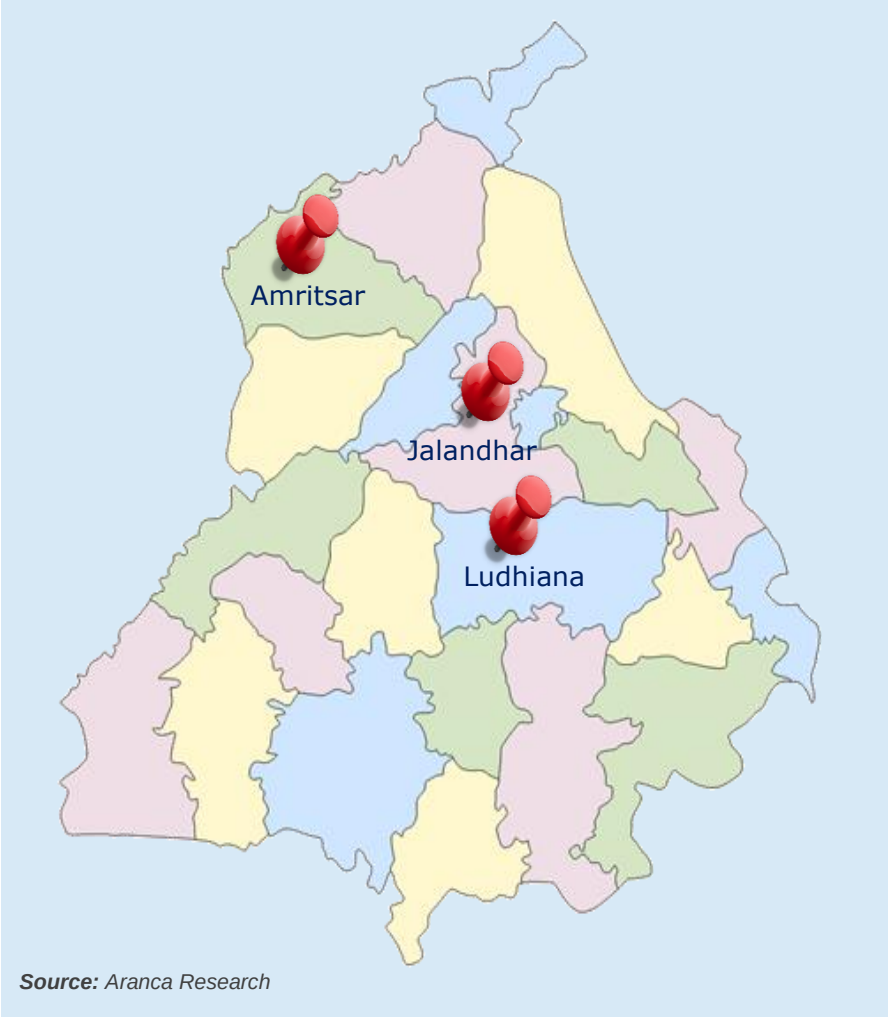
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AMRUT AND SMART CITIES

- Out of 100 smart cities to be created across India, the Government of Punjab has proposed 3 smart cities for the state, which include Amritsar, Jalandhar and Ludhiana.
- The government would be spending US$ 7.96 billion for the creation of these 100 smart cities in India. The 3 cities of Punjab would be allotted central assistance of US$ 16.59 million every year for the next five years.
- As per state budget 2016-17, the city of Ludhiana has been selected among the first 20 cities of the country, to be developed as a smart city.
- 17 cities of Punjab are identified to be developed as AMRUT cities.

Proposed smart cities in Punjab

Cities	Population	Area (sq km)	Literacy rate
Amritsar	2,490,656	2,683	76.27%
Jalandhar	2,193,590	2,624	82.48%
Ludhiana	3,498,739	3,578	82.20%



Source: *Aranca Research*

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KEY INDUSTRIES

- The resources, policy incentives, infrastructure and climate in the state support investments in sectors such as agro-based industries, food products, light engineering goods, automotive, chemicals, sports goods, textiles, pharmaceuticals, paper and paper products, metal and alloy products.
- Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (PSIDC) and Punjab Small Industry and Export Corporation (PSIEC) are responsible for developing industrial infrastructure in the state. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation (PAIC) is responsible for developing agro-based units.
- As per the state budget 2016-17, for boosting the development of small and medium scale industries across the food processing sector in Punjab, establishment of two mega food parks has been approved by Ministry of Food Processing, Government of India during the coming years.

Key Industries in Punjab

- Tractors and auto components
- Agro-based industries
- Bicycles and bicycle parts
- Chemical products
- Food products
- Light engineering goods
- Metal and alloy products
- Pharmaceuticals
- Paper and paper products
- Sports goods
- Textiles
- IT and electronics

Source: *Economic Survey of Punjab 2015-16*

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KEY INDUSTRIES – AGRO-BASED INDUSTRY… (1/3)

- Agriculture is one of the significant sectors for the growth of Punjab's economy. It is providing livelihoods to more than 60% of the state's population. The agriculture sector contributed around 27.19 per cent to the state's GSDP in 2015-16 at 2011-12 prices.
- During 2015-16, the state of Punjab accounted for a share of around 11.3 per cent of the country's overall rice production and 7 per cent of dairy production in 2015. The state accounts for the highest yield of rice, paddy and wheat in India.
- Cooperatives have been contributing a significant share in the growth of the agriculture sector in the state. Sugar cooperatives are among the major contributors in Punjab's economy. In the 2016-17 budget, the state government announced plans to allocate US$ 5.04 million for the promotion of horticulture in the state.
- During 2015-16, two major programs were initiated by the Department of Agriculture for the development of cotton industry in the state, namely, Cotton Mechanisation Program at Malout and setting up of Centre of Excellence on Cotton.

Some of the key players

- Nestle India
- MILKFED
- Jagjit Industries Ltd
- Markfed

Some scheme wise allocations earmarked in Budget 2016-17

- US$ 53.46* million for providing the cane growers with full payment of arrears.
- US$ 23.56 million for Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana
- US$ 5.69 million for strengthening of agriculture and allied sectors under RKVY
- US$ 7.76 million for National Horticulture Mission
- US$ 7.63* million for National Food Security Mission
- US$ 8.19 million under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

Note: ** Budget 2016-17*
Source: *Statistical Abstract Punjab 2014, Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion, State Budget 2016-17*

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KEY INDUSTRIES – AGRO-BASED INDUSTRY… (2/3)

- Punjab is also known as the ‘Bread Basket of India’ and led to first Green Revolution in the country. By 2025, it is expected that the state will be among the leading producers of non food grains as well as exporter of various agri-products.
- Food processing is considered to be a focus area in the state and the government has made various efforts in aiding deserving investments for the food processing industry.
- During the Invest Punjab Summit that took place in Mohali on 28th October, 2015, the Deputy Chief Minister of Punjab, Mr. Sukhbir Singh Badal announced a policy of zero tax on new food processing units in the state. With this announcement, 55 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) were received under the food processing sector with an investment of US$ 1,327.14 million.
- In June 2017, the state government announced waiver of crop loans up to US$ 2,974.86 for small and marginal farmers (up to 5 acres), and a flat US$ 2,974.86 relief for all other marginal farmers, irrespective of their loan amount. The decision is expected to benefit a total of 1.025 million farmers in the state.

Source: *Punjab Investor Summit*

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KEY INDUSTRIES – AGRO-BASED INDUSTRY… (3/3)

Nestle India

- A subsidiary of Nestle SA, Switzerland, the company started milk collection in Moga, Punjab, in 1961 and has expanded operations to a network of more than 85,000 farmers. The company has its processing unit in Moga. Nestlé's famous brands include Nescafe, Maggi, Milkibar, Kit-Kat, Bar One, Milkmaid, Nestea, etc. The company recorded revenues of US$ 1.43 billion during 2016.

MilkFed

- MILKFED (The Punjab State Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation Ltd) was formed in 1973 with the objectives of providing remunerative prices to milk producers in the state, marketing their produce and providing technical inputs for the enhancement of milk production. The company has a strong network of about 7,370 milk producers' cooperative societies at the village level, 12 milk plants and two cattle-feed factories.
- It is well known for the Verka brand of dairy products, including milk, butter, buttermilk, cheese, curd, milk powder, ice cream, ghee, etc.

Jagatjit Industries Ltd (JIL)

- JIL was founded in 1944 in Kapurthala under the patronage of Maharaja Jagatjit Singh. The company manufactures and markets alcoholic beverages, malt, malt extract, malted milk foods, milk powder, ghee, glass and pet containers. The company recorded revenues of US$ 80.42 million in 2016-17.

Markfed

- Markfed began operations in 1954 with 13 members and a share capital of US$ 6,000. It has grown to be among the largest marketing cooperatives in Asia with an annual business turnover of around US$ 1.9 billion with nearly 2,710 employees and 20 industrial units.
- Punjab Markfed is a marketing federation of over 3,069 societies. The cooperative has won recognition and many awards from the Government of India in several areas of excellence; Markfed represents the interests of over a million farmers in the state.

KEY INDUSTRIES – IT AND ELECTRONICS … (1/2)

- Punjab's IT policy and the incentives offered to the IT industry are aimed at promoting Punjab as an attractive destination for the industry. Mohali has been developed as an IT and ITeS hub in the state.
- Chandigarh Administration's visionary project of RGCTP (Rajiv Gandhi Chandigarh Technology Park), has been established for offering human reSources with employment opportunities. The establishment of this technology park has opened up city of Chandigarh to various multi-national as well as national companies across the globe.
- Major companies that are a part of RGCTP as of 2016-17, are Infosys Technologies, Tech Mahindra, KMG Infotech Ltd, Silicon Valley Systech.
- In 2014-15, software exports from the Rajiv Gandhi Chandigarh Technology Park was valued at around US$ 346.8 million.
- Punjab Infotech is the nodal agency for the promotion and development of the electronics, telecommunication and IT industries within the state.

Some of the key players

- Infosys Ltd
- JCT Electronics Ltd
- Punjab Communications Ltd
- APLAB Ltd

Note: *STPI - Software Technology Parks of India*

Source: *Department of information and Technology, Government of Punjab*

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org

KEY INDUSTRIES – IT AND ELECTRONICS … (2/2)

Infosys Ltd

- Infosys, which recorded consolidated revenues of US$ 10.21 billion in 2016-17, has thirty two development centres across the country, with one in Mohali, set up in 2001. The Mohali centre is equipped with the latest technology and solutions for enterprise networking, office productivity, collaborative software engineering and distributed project management. In February 2014, Infosys announced that it would set up an IT unit at Mohali. The construction of the facility is expected to start by the end of September and get completed by March 2017.

Punjab Communications Ltd

- Puncom is India's premier telecom and IT equipment and solution provider. During 2016-17, the company generated revenues of US$ 5.74 million. Broadly, the company's activities cover areas such as telecom equipment manufacturing, IT and software solutions, turnkey projects as well as repair and maintenance. It has a manufacturing facility at Mohali near Chandigarh.

APLAB Ltd

- APLAB Ltd is a public enterprise incorporated in 1962 to provide solutions to business sectors such as telecommunication, IT, retail banking, retail fuel-dispensing as well as power control and conditioning. The company has four independent product divisions: test and measurement equipment, power conversion and Uninterrupted Power Systems (UPS), self-service terminals for banking, and self service terminals for petroleum sectors. In Punjab, the company has presence in Chandigarh, Ludhiana, Amritsar and Jalandhar. The company recorded revenues of US$ 11.32 million in 2016-17.

KEY INDUSTRIES – TEXTILES … (1/3)

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- The textile sector in the state is strong on all aspects of the value chain, i.e., from the raw material stage to the finished products (garments) stage. In 2016-17, the state has produced 0.45 million bales of cotton. Punjab is among the largest producers of cotton and blended yarn as well as mill-made fabrics in India. Ludhiana is often referred to as the 'Manchester of India. The state accounted for 1.49 per cent per cent of the country's cotton production in 2015-16.
- In 2015-16, the raw silk production in the state stood at 127 metric tonnes. Moreover, the spun yarn production in the state during 2015-16 (up to September 2015), was recorded to be 431.9 million kg. The state's textile policy provides incentives such as development of clusters, benefits under the central government's Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), electricity at reduced rates, and government support in the acquisition of land for textile mills.. As per the annual plan 2016-17, an amount of US$ 0.458 million was allocated for the Northern India Institute of Fashion Technology (NIIFT) scheme.

Some of the key players

- Nahar Group
- Vardhman Group
- JCT Limited
- Prince Textile Mills

Current projects in Punjab

Name of textile park	Location	Area	Key activity
Ludhiana Integrated Textile Park	Ludhiana	60	Circular knitting, flat knitting- manual and computerized garmenting
Rhythm Textile & Apparel Park	Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar	20	Garmenting & knitting
Lotus Integrated Textile Park	Barnala	100	Production of towels, melange yarn, bathrobes and training center
Punjab Apparel Park	Ludhiana	85	Production of readymade garments

Source: *Annual Plan 2016-17, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, Central Silk Board*

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org

KEY INDUSTRIES – TEXTILES … (2/3)

Nahar Group of Companies

- The Nahar Group of companies is also known as the OWM Group. The group's portfolio comprises spinning, knitting, fabrics and hosiery garments. It operates seven firms: Oswal Woollen Mills Ltd, Nahar Spinning Mills Ltd, Nahar Industrial Enterprises Ltd, Nahar Poly Films Ltd, Monte Carlo Fashion Ltd, Cotton County Retail Ltd and Nahar Capital & Financial Services Ltd. Most of its manufacturing facilities are located at Ludhiana and Mohali.

Vardhman Group

- Vardhman Textiles Limited, formerly Mahavir Spinning Mills Limited, is a large textile producer in India. The company operates in five segments: yarn, sewing thread, steel, fibre and fabric. The yarn segment comprises production of various types of yarns (cotton, manmade fibres and blends) and yarn processing activities. The company's subsidiaries include Vardhman Holding Limited, Vardhman Textiles Limited, VMT Spinning Company Limited, VTL Investments Limited, Vardhman Acrylics Limited, Vardhman Yarn & Threads Limited, Vardhman Nisshinbo Garments Company Limited and Vardhman Special Steels Limited. The company has its corporate office at Ludhiana, yarn manufacturing units at Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur and Malerkotla and dyeing units at Ludhiana and Hoshiarpur. The company recorded total revenues of US$ 864.76 million in 2015-16.

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org

KEY INDUSTRIES – TEXTILES … (3/3)

JCT Ltd

- JCT Limited, one of the leading manufacturers of textiles and filament yarn, is the flagship company of the Thapar group. It has operations in two distinct businesses: cotton, synthetic and blended textiles, and nylon filament yarn. The company's revenues were recorded at US$ 127.04 million during 2016-17 .
- JCT Limited offers a range of materials including 100% cotton, 100% polyester, 100% nylon as well as various blends such as cotton-polyester, cotton-nylon and polyester-viscose, single and plied yarns (both with counts ranging from 6s to 100s) as well as cotton lycra and Dupont US-approved (polyester-cotton) lycra stretch material. The company has an integrated textile facility at Phagwara, Punjab.

Prince Textile Mills

- Prince Textile Mills, based in Ludhiana, was established in 1990 for high-quality Pashmina products. The company offers a wide range of hand-woven shawls and scarves of different lengths.
- The company has a manufacturing facility at Ludhiana, Punjab.

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org

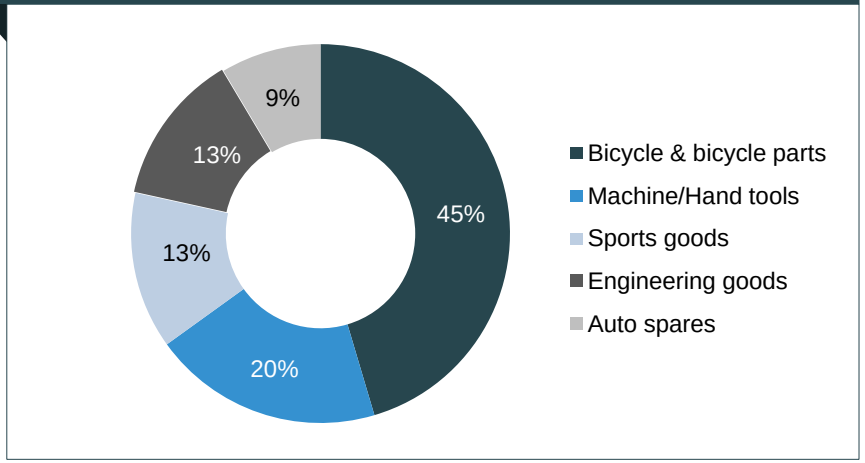
KEY INDUSTRIES – LIGHT ENGINEERING GOODS … (1/2)

- The light engineering goods industry in Punjab includes bicycle and bicycle parts, machine tools/hand tools, sports goods, engineering goods and auto spares.
- Punjab is a rapidly developing state with a large number of engineering companies being set up in districts such as Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Sangrur, Moga, SAS Nagar (Mohali), Patiala and Hoshiarpur.
- The industry accounted for approximately 17.9% share of the state's manufacturing output during 2014-15 and a 22.8% share in industrial employment in the state.
- In 2014-15, the state accounted for around 17.3% of the bicycle production and 76.9% of bicycle parts production in India. The industry is primarily located in Ludhiana. Exports of light engineering goods from the state of Punjab stood at US$ 1,262 million in 2014-15.
- Hand tools such as wrenches, hand drills, pullers, vices, hammers, screw drivers, pliers, spanners, etc., are manufactured mainly in Ludhiana and Jalandhar. Sewing machines and their parts are mostly manufactured in Jalandhar.
- The machine tools industry comprising lathes, shapers, milling machines, drilling machines and special purpose machines for different industries is mainly concentrated in Batala and Ludhiana
- In April 2017, Hero Cycles expressed its interest in setting up a US$ 59.49 million 'cycle valley' near the Sahnewal town. The project would include technical and research & development centres, and other critical industry facilities.

Some of the key players

- Hero Cycles
- Avon Cycles
- Accurate (India)

Export of light engineering goods by sector (2014-15)



Source: *Punjab Investor Summit*

KEY INDUSTRIES – LIGHT ENGINEERING GOODS … (2/2)

Hero Cycles

- A part of the Hero Group and among the world's largest producers of bicycles, the company's annual bicycle production is 19,500 cycles per day. It started exporting to Africa and the Middle East in 1963. Today, more than 50% of its bicycle exports are to Europe and the US. It has tied up with National Bicycle Industries, a part of the Matsushita Group, Japan, to manufacture high-end bicycles. It has a manufacturing unit in Ludhiana.

Avon Cycles

- Avon Cycles is another leading bicycle manufacturer in India. It has invested significantly in backward integration and has facilities for making almost all parts that are needed for bicycles, including steel balls. It produces about two million bicycles per annum and exports to more than 80 countries. It has manufacturing units in Ludhiana. The company is recognised by the Government of India as a 'Golden Trading House'. It is engaged in the development of a range of electrically powered bikes.

Accurate (India)

- Accurate (India) is a manufacturer and exporter of oil mill machinery, spares and scaffolding fittings. The company has its office at Simlapuri in Ludhiana.

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KEY INDUSTRIES – AUTOMOTIVE AND AUTO COMPONENTS … (1/2)

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- The automotive industry in Punjab is dominated by farm and light commercial vehicle manufacturers such as International Tractors, Punjab Tractors and Swaraj Mazda.
- The auto component industry in Punjab predominantly comprises SSI units.
- The auto components produced range from simple items such as nuts and bolts to complex ones such as shafts, radiators and axles.
- Manufacturing units cater to both original equipment manufacturers and replacement markets, some also export to offshore destinations.
- The state's tractor production is very high. It has a tractor density of 85 per 1,000 ha, as compared to the world average of 19.4.
- A majority of auto parts manufacturers are concentrated in Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and Phagwara.
- The export of auto parts from the state has increased from US$ 138.7 million in 2012-13 to US$ 268.2 million in 2014-15. In 2015-16 these exports were valued at Rs 1000 crore (US$ 155.21 million).
- In February 2017, Murugappa Group firm - Tube Investments of India, announced its plans to invest US$11.45 million & install a new precision tubes manufacturing unit at Rajpura, Punjab. Precision steel tubes, manufactured by the company are used in 2 & 4 wheelers.
- In June 2017, tractor maker Sonalika inaugurated its 200,000-unit plant in Hoshiarpur, Punjab. This adds up to the existing 100,000 unit capacity of the company, reaching to 300,000 units.

Some of the key players

- International Tractors Ltd
- Swaraj Engines Ltd
- SML ISUZU Ltd
- Pabla Bearings Ltd

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org

KEY INDUSTRIES – AUTOMOTIVE AND AUTO COMPONENTS … (2/2)

International Tractors Ltd

- International Tractors is among the top three tractor manufacturers in India; the company has a facility at Hoshiarpur. It sells tractors under the brand name 'Sonalika'. It exports to several countries including South Africa, Australia, Zimbabwe, Sri Lanka, Canada, Bangladesh, Algeria, Zambia, Senegal, Ghana, etc. It has a strategic alliance with YANMAR, Japan, for manufacturing tractors in India and a marketing arrangement with Tata International for exports to select South American and African markets. In 2014-15, the company recorded revenues of approximately US$ 650 million.

SML ISUZU Ltd

- SML ISUZU Limited, formerly known as Swaraj Mazda, based in Nawanshahar, Punjab, is a light commercial vehicle manufacturer. The company manufactures vehicles for goods and passenger applications. In the passenger carrier category, the company offers non-air conditioned and air-conditioned bus models with capacity ranging from 10-41 seats. The company recorded revenues of US$ 213.13 million during 2016-17.

Swaraj Engines Ltd

- Swaraj Engines Limited (SEL) is a Punjab-based company manufacturing engines for Punjab Tractors Ltd (PTL). It manufactures diesel engines, diesel engine components and spare parts. The company is also a supplier of hi-tech engine components to SML ISUZU Limited. The company's engine business constitutes approximately 95.0% of its product revenue. The remaining 5.0% is contributed by the hi-tech engine components supplied to SML ISUZU for the assembly of commercial vehicle engines. The company reported revenues of US$ 106.06 million during 2016-17.

PABLA Bearings Ltd

- Pabla is a leading manufacturer and exporter of superior quality bearings, agricultural machinery bearings, home appliances bearings, auto bearings, two-wheeler auto bearings, four-wheeler auto bearings, etc. The company is based in Ludhiana, Punjab. Its major markets include India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Egypt, Europe, Middle East, Bangladesh, Thailand and Singapore.

KEY INDUSTRIES – PETROCHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS … (1/2)

- Industrial activity in the petrochemicals and fertiliser categories includes refining, petrochemicals, chemicals, fertilisers and other related products and distribution.
- As per annual plan 2016-17, the state government has set a physical target of 1,899 thousand MT for chemical fertilisers, during 2016-17.
- Under “Soil Health Management (SHM), various initiatives have been taken by the government during 2015-16. One of the major initiatives in the fertiliser sector is strengthening the existing quality control procedures for fertilisers in laboratories.
- This sector is expected to grow further with the expansion of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd refinery project from current capacity of 9 MMTPA to 11.2 MMTPA as well as the increasing production of fertilisers in the state.
- As of 2015-16, nitrogenous fertiliser is one of the most consumed fertilisers in the state. It accounted for 78.03 per cent share in the overall consumption of fertilisers, followed by phosphatic fertilisers, with a market share of 20.23 per cent.
- In December 2016, Bhatinda Refinery announced plans to increase its refining capacity to 18 million metric tonnes per annum and set up a petrochemical complex, with an investment of US$ 735.45 million.

Some of the key players

- Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd
- National Fertilisers Ltd
- Punjab Chemicals and Crop Protection Ltd
- Punjab Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd

Source: *Annual Plan 2016-17, The Fertilisers Association of India*

KEY INDUSTRIES – PETROCHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS … (2/2)

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Hindustan Petroleum Corp Ltd (HPCL)

- HPCL is a Fortune 500 company. It recorded an annual turnover of US$ 33.48 billion in 2016-17.
- HPCL-Mittal Energy Limited (HMEL), a joint venture company of HPCL with Mittal Energy Investments Pte Limited, has set up a state-of-the-art, 9 million metric tonnes per annum (MMTPA) refinery at Bathinda in Punjab.

National Fertilizer Ltd

- NFL is one of the largest producers of nitrogenous fertilisers in the country. It is actively promoting the use of bio-fertilisers in the state and produces neem-coated urea at its facility in Bhatinda. The company recorded revenues of US$ 1.18 billion in 2015-16.

Punjab Chemicals and Crop Protection Ltd

- Punjab Chemicals and Crop Protection Limited is engaged in the business of agrochemicals; it manufactures technical grade pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and biocides, as well as their formulations. The company has presence in both domestic and international markets. It has its registered office in Chandigarh and recorded revenues of US$ 82.62 million in 2016-17.

Punjab Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd

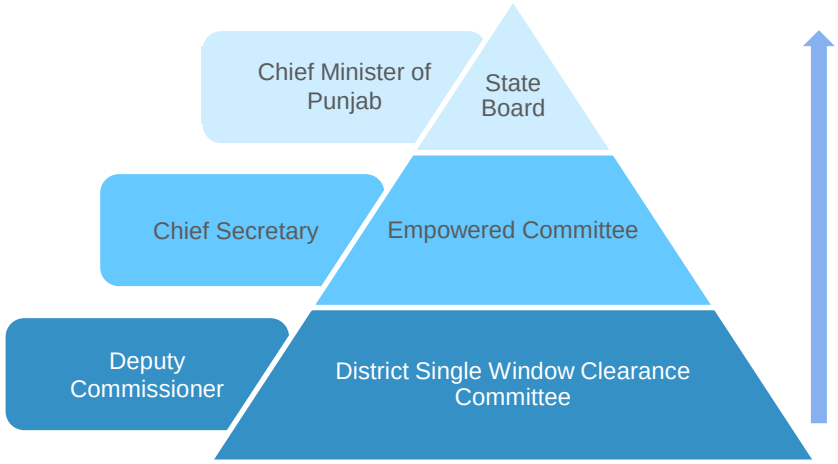
- Punjab Alkalies & Chemicals Limited's three principal products include caustic soda lye, chlorine and hydrochloric acid. Its plant is located at Naya Nangal in Punjab. The company registered revenues of US$ 41.87 million during 2016-17.

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org

THREE-TIER SINGLE-WINDOW CLEARANCE MECHANISM … (1/2)

- The Single-Window Clearance Mechanism (SWM) has been established under the Punjab Industrial Facilitation Act, 2005, with the following three-tier structure to grant exemption/relaxation from any of the provisions/rules of the act:
  - **District Single-Window Clearance Committee**: Instituted in each district of the state, the committee is chaired by the Deputy Commissioner and has the senior-most officers of district departments as its members.
  - **Empowered Committee**: This committee is chaired by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Punjab and has the principal secretaries of state departments as its members.
  - **State Board**: The board has the Chief Minister of Punjab as its chairman and ministers of state departments as its members.

Single-Window Clearance Mechanism in Punjab



Source: *Department of Industry, Government of Punjab*

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org

THREE-TIER SINGLE-WINDOW CLEARANCE MECHANISM … (2/2)

Level	Nodal agency	Composition & role
State-level	Udyog Sahayak	The agency members include officers from the Punjab State Electricity Board (PSEB), Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB), Punjab Infotech, PSIDC, PFC, PSIEC, Department of Labour, PAIC and the Directorate of Industries. The agency handles the composite application forms received from entrepreneurs and assists in obtaining clearances from various departments within the stipulated time period. It also provides guidance and information to investors about policies and programmes; it is monitored by an empowered committee.
District-level	DIC	The DIC is headed by the general manager at the district level and includes the environmental engineer of the PPCB, the superintending engineer/executive engineer of PSEB, the district officer of the Housing and Urban Development Authority and the assistant director of factories from the Directorate of Factories. The DIC provides sanctions and clearances for setting up small scale industrial units in the state.

Source: *Department of Industry, Government of Punjab, PSIDC: Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd, PFC: Punjab Financial Corporation, PSIEC: Punjab Small Industries & Export Corporation Limited, PAIC: Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited*

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org

KEY INVESTMENT PROMOTION OFFICES

Agency	Description
Punjab Small Industry and Export Corporation Limited (PSIEC)	▪ Focuses on the development of SSI units and promotion of exports. ▪ Responsible for setting up industrial focal points.
Punjab Finance Corporation (PFC)	▪ Provides medium and long term loans for setting up new industrial units, expanding existing units and reviving sick units in the state (loan limits set by the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951).
Punjab Agro Industries Corporation (PAIC)	▪ Acts as the promoter for agro-based industries in Punjab and provides inputs such as fertilisers, machinery, seeds and pesticides to farmers. ▪ Assists investors in obtaining all necessary approvals for new projects and facilitates contract farming.
Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (PSIDC)	▪ Promotes large- and medium-scale projects in the state. ▪ Provides escort services, especially for industrial ventures, and has been instrumental in facilitating the projects of Godrej-GE (white goods), Century Textiles (pulp and paper), Gujarat Ambuja (cement), ICI (paints) and HPCL-Saudi Aramco (mega project for gas). ▪ Acts as an infrastructure developer and financial facilitator.

Source: *Department of Industry, Government of Punjab*

CONTACT LIST

Agency	Contact information
Punjab Small Industry and Export Corporation Limited (PSIEC)	Udyog Bhawan 18, Himalaya Marg, Sector-17/A Chandigarh-160017 Phone: 91-172-2704756, 2704865, 2702751, 2702656 Mob: 09814700407 Fax: 91-172-2702039 E-mail: psiec_chd@yahoo.co.in
Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (PSIDC)	Udyog Bhawan 18, Himalaya Marg, Sector-17 Chandigarh-160 017 Phone: 91-172-2704040, 2702881-84, 2702 791 Fax: 91-172-2704 145 E-mail: psidc@rediffmail.com, psidcltd@yahoo.co.in

KEY APPROVALS REQUIRED

Service or facility	Agency	Timelines
Industrial License	Department of Industries	2 weeks
Sponsorship for raw materials and inputs		4 weeks
Land allotment		4 weeks
Incentives	Udyog Sahayak	Sales tax exemption: 1 week Investment incentive: 4 weeks Other incentives: 2 weeks
Sanction of loan	PFC/PSIDC	8 weeks
Release of power connection	PSEB	Load up to 20 kW: 8 weeks Load from 21–100 kW: 12 weeks Load from 101–500 kW: 12 weeks Load above 500 kW: 90 days
Site approval/environmental clearance	Department of Environment, Pollution Control Board	60 days
Adequacy certificate		30 days
No-objection certificate		Green category: 15 days Red category: 30 days

Source: *Department of Industry, Government of Punjab*

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org

LIST OF APPROVALS - Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion

Regulatory Authority	Power vested with PBIP (Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion)
Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB)	▪ Consent to establish ▪ Consent to operate (under Water Act & Air Act) ▪ Authorization under Hazardous Waste Rules ▪ Registration for Recycling of Hazardous Waste Rules ▪ CSA Clearance ▪ Authorization under E-waste Rules, 2011 ▪ Registration under Plastic Rules ▪ Authorization for Bio Medical Waste Disposal ▪ Site appraisal/approval
Excise & Taxation	▪ VAT Incentives
Labour	▪ Shop Registration ▪ Permission for engaging contractor for labour ▪ Annual returns under Labour Laws
Factories Department	▪ Factories License ▪ Annual Filling under Factories Act ▪ Factory Building Plan approval
Industries	▪ Registration under Boilers Act
Housing and Urban Development	▪ Change of land use and approvals of building plans

Source: *Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion*

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org

COST OF DOING BUSINESS IN PUNJAB

Cost parameter	Cost estimate
Industrial land (per sq mt)	Mohali: US$ 35.42, Ludhiana: US$ 17.71, Amritsar: US$ 11.10
Office space rent (per sq ft per month)	US 17 cents to US 32 cents
Residential rent (2,000 sq m house per month)	US$ 287-US$ 478.72
5-star hotel room (per night)	US$ 57.45– US$ 80.43
Electricity (per kWh)	US 8.6 cents
Water	Commercial and industrial: US 14.0 cents per 1,000 litres

Source: *Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission, Industrial Sources, Municipal Corporation Mohali*

STATE ACTS & POLICIES … (1/2)

	Objectives
SPIRE Punjab 2016	▪ Develop 10 top class start up hubs and bring in place 3 world class accelerators to support the efforts by 2021. ▪ To make available 50,000 sq. ft. incubation space for startups. Read more
Industrial Promotion Policy, 2013	▪ Enhance the contribution of secondary and tertiary sectors in the state's growth. ▪ Ensure overall development of the state by providing incentives to less developed zones. Read more
Agriculture Policy for Punjab, 2013	▪ The State Agriculture Policy aims to address various interlinked concerns of sustainability of the current cropping pattern and stagnating farm incomes through a simultaneous and multi-pronged action with an emphasis on improvement in production technology and infrastructure, pushing up capital formation, restructuring the incentives and streamlining the institutions. Read more
New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE) Policy, 2012	▪ To maximise and improve the share of new and renewable Sources of energy to 10% of the total installed power capacity in the state by 2022. Read more
Industrial Policy, 2009	▪ To establish synergy between the agriculture and industrial sectors, rejuvenate the small scale industries and attract more investments in the large scale industries. Read more
Agro-Industrial Policy, 2009	▪ To make Punjab the destination of choice for investors and processors, globally as well as domestically. Read more

STATE ACTS & POLICIES … (2/2)

	Objectives
Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Act, 2009	▪ To promote SEZs in the state by providing unique incentives to infrastructure developers. ▪ To promote and set up self-contained large industrial townships. Read more
IT/Knowledge Industrial Policy, 2009	▪ To create an enabling environment for IT and knowledge-based industries by focusing on creating the necessary infrastructure, developing human capital, proactively engaging with investors and ensuring effective policy implementation.
Notification Textile Policy, 2006	▪ To facilitate and promote the growth of the textile industry, achieve global standards in product quality, contribute more to exports and encourage textile clusters.
Tourism Policy, 2003	▪ To promote tourism and develop hospitality infrastructure with private sector participation (Tourism was declared to be an industry in Punjab in 1996).
Land Allotment Policy, 2008	▪ To accelerate the pace of growth of industry in the state and make the process of land acquisition quicker for entrepreneurs. Read more

CONFERENCES/SUMMITS FOR 2017

Summit	Venue of Summit	Date
International Conference on Advanced Computer Science and Information Technology (ICACSI-17)	Ludhiana	3rd September, 2017
International Conference on Internet Of Things (ICIOT-17)	Chandigarh	10th September, 2017
International Conference on Green Energy & Expo (ICGEE 2017)	Chandigarh	24th September, 2017
International Conference on Drug Discovery & Development (ICDDD-17)	Ludhiana	15th October, 2017
International Conference on Women's and Children's Health (ICWCH-17)	Ludhiana	29th October, 2017
World Convention on Recycling and Waste Management (WCRWM 2017)	Chandigarh	26th November, 2017
Global Solar Energy Summit (GSES 2017)	Amritsar	24th December, 2017

Source: *India conference alerts*

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org

INVESTMENT PROMOTION…(1/2)

Industry Type	Investment Promotion
Agro and food processing	▪ Food Park - Kapurthala: Aid in meeting current and future market requirements ▪ Food Park - Ladhowal: Provide modern infrastructure facilities for food processing ▪ Mega Food Park – Fazilka: multi-dimensional food processing infrastructure facility
Light engineering	▪ Excellent infrastructure in terms of availability of power and connectivity ▪ Good record of industrial relations
Textile	▪ Punjab accounts for 14% of the total cotton yarn production in India ▪ South western region of the state, comprising of Mansa, Muktsar, Bathinda and Faridkot, is the main cotton producing area in Punjab.
Information technology	▪ Area of 1,700 acres is available for immediate development, located in the vicinity of the Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport (Amritsar) and the railway station ▪ 40 acres of land in the IT City has been earmarked for electronics and hardware companies
Bio-Science and health care	▪ Medicity comprises 260 acres for the development of world class hospitals, pharmaceutical and bio-technology institutions, research centres and a medical college. ▪ Phase I of development of Medicity is underway with the setting up of Tata Cancer & Research Hospital.
Infrastructure and renewable energy	▪ Ensure availability of quality power to industrial and domestic users at competitive prices ▪ Bus Rapid Transit Systems (BRTS) have been planned in the major cities of the state to augment the urban infrastructure ▪ State has plans to further augment the road infrastructure with four and six lane expressways to connect all the major towns of Punjab

Source: *Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion*

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org

INVESTMENT PROMOTION…(2/2)

Industry Type	Investment Promotion
Housing and real estate	▪ In the next four years, Punjab plans to provide all its 147 cities and towns with planned development including 24 x 7 availability of quality power, 100% coverage for sewerage, solid waste management facilities and projects to ensure smooth traffic flow
Education and skills development	▪ Land measuring 1,500 acres is under acquisition for development of an Integrated Knowledge/ Education city ▪ Land is available for setting up of universities, higher education institutes, R&D institutions and colleges in various disciplines.
Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor	▪ Major cities like Amritsar, Jalandhar, Ludhiana connected via the corridor ▪ Major expansion of infrastructure using the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) approach ▪ Access to north and north eastern markets regions, which house 40% of India's population ▪ Easy movement of freight across states ▪ Push for industrialization and job creation

Source: *Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion*

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org

Exchange rates (Fiscal Year)

Fiscal Year	INR equivalent of one US$
2004-05	44.81
2005-06	44.14
2006-07	45.14
2007-08	40.27
2008-09	46.14
2009-10	47.42
2010-11	45.62
2011-12	46.88
2012-13	54.31
2013-14	60.28
2014-15	60.28
2015-16	65.46
2016-17	67.09
Q1 2017-18	64.46

Source: *Reserve Bank of India*

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