INVESTING IN INDIA

Foreign Direct Investment

-FDI Policy Framework-

Liberal Policy Framework....

FDI Policy Liberalisation Path

Allowed selectively up to 40% Up to 51% under Automatic Route for 35 Priority Sectors Up to 74/51/50 % in 111 Sectors under Automatic Route 100% in Some Sectors Up to 100% under Automatic Route in all Sectors except a Small Negative List More Sectors Opened Equity Caps Raised Conditions Relaxed FEMA Enacted

Pre 1991

1991

1997

2000

Post 2000

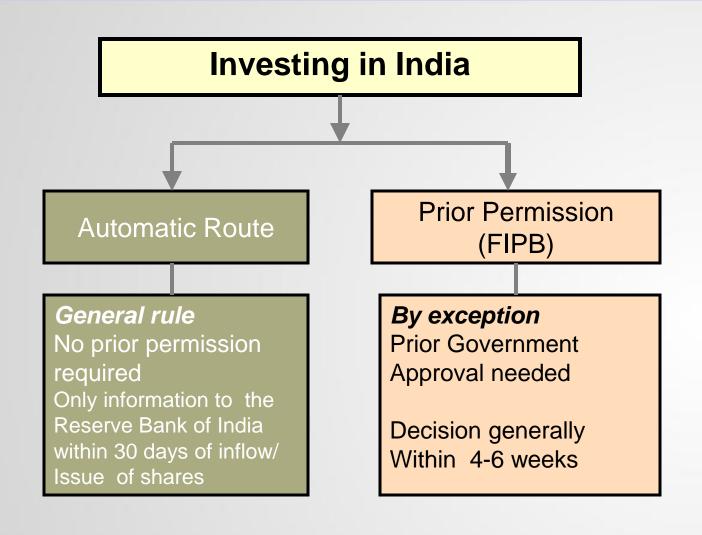
Industrial Policies Liberalisation

806 Items reserved for SSI Controlled Industrial Licensing, Regulated Exchange Regime & Restricted Import Policy Major Delicensing Introduced except for 18 Sectors Peak Duty 150% Import Deegulated White Goods Delicensed (1994)

Auto/Consumer Electronics Delicensed 1997 FEMA 1999 Introduced Industrial Licensing in 4 Sectors only SSI Reserved Items - 114 IPR Regime WTO Compatible Trade Policy & Tech Transfer Open Competition Law Enacted Overseas Investments Open Customs Tax Rate 10% VAT Introduced Corporate Tax 30%

Pre 1991 1991 - 1997 1997 - 2000 Post 2000

Investing in India – Entry Routes



FDI Policy for Industry Sector... Fully permitted permitted

Manufacturing

- 100% FDI permitted in all activities under automatic route except:
 - Cigar and cigarettes of tobacco FIPB
 - Products reserved for Small Scale Sector
 - FDI less than 26% under automatic route
 - FDI beyond 26% FIPB subject to export obligation
 - Defence products
 - FDI upto 26% FIPB subject to licensing of Arms and Ammunitions

FDI Policy for Industry Sector..... Fully permitted

Mining

- Coal FDI upto 100% as per Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act 1977
- Diamond, Gold, Silver, Minerals upto 100% under automatic route as MMRD Act
- Atomic minerals upto 74% in JV with PSUs FIPB

Electricity

 FDI upto 100% under automatic route in Generation, Transmission, Distribution and Power Trading as per Electricity Act 2003

FDI Policy for Service Sector-Infrastructure... Largely Policy for Service Sector-Infrastructure... Largely Permitted

Roads & Highways- 100% FDI permitted under automatic route

Airports

- Greenfield Projects- 100% FDI permitted under automatic route
- Existing Airports- 100% FDI, beyond 74% requires FIPB approval
- Air Transport- up to 49% FDI under automatic route, 100 % NRI

Telecom

- Basic and cellular, Unified Access Services, National/International Long Distance etc.- 74% (Including FDI, FII, NRI, beyond 49% under FIPB route
- ISP without gateway, Infrastructure provider providing dark fibre, right of way, duct space, tower (Category-I), Electronic mail and voice mail-100%, beyond 49% requires FIPB approval

FDI Policy for Service Sector-Infrastructure... Largely Policy for Service Sector-Infrastructure.... Largely Permitted

- Shipping and Ports -100% FDI under automatic route
- Railways- Rolling stocks open for FDI, Railway transport reserved for Public sector.
- Industrial Parks- 100% FDI under automatic route
- Hospitals- 100% FDI under automatic route
- Hotels & Tourism (include restaurants, beach resorts, and other tourist complexes providing accommodation and/or catering and food facilities to tourists. Tourism related industry include travel agencies, tour operating agencies and tourist transport operating agencies)-100% FDI under automatic route

EDI Policy for Service Sector- Infrastructure.... Fully Permitted

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES- Fuelling India's Economic Growth

- FDI- 100% permitted unjder automatic route
- Objectives- Development of infrastructure facilities, Investment Promotion, Promotion of exports of goods and services, Generation of employment opportunities etc.
- Establishment Procedure- SEZ can be established either by the Central Government, State Government or any other entity.
- Requirements- Minimum area requirements for different class of SEZs, every SEZ is divided into a processing area (for units) and the non-processing area (for supporting infrastructure).
- Simplified Procedure- Single window clearance for setting up SEZ as well as units within SEZ

SEZ – Current Status

- 396 SEZs formally approved:
 - 19 Multi Product SEZs;
 - 6 Port based Multi Product SEZs;
 - 132 Sector Specific SEZs;
 - 249 EH/IT/ITES SEZs
- 169 valid in-principle approvals;
- 151 SEZs notified; over 45 SEZs functional
- 2006-07 Exports at US\$8.3 billion (Rs. 34,787 Crores)
- Growth in exports 52% over 2005-06
- Projected exports-2007-08- US\$15 billion(Rs.67,088 crores) (200% increase in two years)

Incentives for SEZ Developers

- Exemption from customs/excise duties for development of SEZs approved by the BOA.
- Income Tax exemption on export income for a block of 10 years in 15 years under Section 80-IAB of the Income Tax Act.
- Exemption from dividend distribution tax under Section 1150 of the Income Tax Act.
- Exemption from Central Sales Tax (CST).
- Exemption from Service Tax

Incentives and facilities for the units in SEZ

- Duty free import/domestic procurement of goods for development, operation and maintenance of SEZ units
- 100% Income Tax exemption on export income for SEZ units under Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act for first 5 years, 50% for next 5 years thereafter and 50% of the ploughed back export profit for next 5 years.
- External commercial borrowing by SEZ units upto US \$ 500 million in a year without any maturity restriction through recognized banking channels.
- Exemption from Central Sales Tax.
- Exemption from Service Tax.
- Exemption from State sales tax and other levies as extended by the respective State Governments.

Real Estate-Policy and conditions

FDI is not permitted in the business of buying and selling of property

- FDI up to 100% under the automatic route in townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects including housing, commercial premises, hotels, resorts, hospitals, educational institutions, recreational facilities, city and regional level infrastructure) subject to following conditions:
 - Minimum area to be developed under each project would be 10 hectares for development of serviced housing plots and 50,000 sq.mts in case of construction-development projects.
 - Minimum capitalization of US\$10 million for wholly owned subsidiaries and US\$ 5 million for joint ventures with Indian partners.
 - Original investment cannot be repatriated before a period of three years

Real Estate in India

- Second largest employer next only to agriculture
- US \$ 12 billion industry
- Growing at about 30% per annum
- Housing sector contributes to 5%of the country's GDP
- FDI Inflows: (from 1991 to June 2007)
 - Housing & Real Estate: US\$1123 million
 - Construction Activities (Including Roads & Highways):US\$1875 million

Indian Real Estate- Catalyst for Growth

- With Indian economy growing strongly, requirements of housing, commercial and industrial infrastructure bound to rise.
- More than 367 Million Sq. Ft. of additional office space needed by 2012-13 (Estimated by Ernst & young)
- 4.7 million housing units would have to be completed by 2030 (Estimated by Deutsche Bank)
- Asian Development Bank estimates requirements of 10 million units by 2030
- Indian Ministry of Tourism forecasted requirements of 2.9 and 6.6
 Million hotel rooms to meet the tourism and business by 2010 and
 2020.
- Fast growing Medical tourism will become US\$2 billion industry by
- 2012 and will require huge investment in Health Services sector.
- Booming retail trade sector needs 13 Millionsq. Ft. of space by 2008 end in top eight large cities in India

Real Estate Development-Incentives

Tax Holidays;

- Exemption from tax on 100% for profits derived by an undertaking engaged in developing/operating/maintaining an Industrial Park.
- Exemption from tax on 100% for profits derived by an undertaking engaged in developing and building housing projects.
- Exemption from tax on 100% for profits derived by an undertaking engaged Development, operation and maintenance of an SEZ.

Major Foreign Developers in India

INVESTOR	COUNTRY	PROJECT LOCATION
Emmar Group	Dubai	Hyderabad
Kontur Bintang/Westport	Malaysia	Gurgaon
Singapore Housing Board	Singapore	Hyderabad/Chennai
Keppel Land	Singapore	Banglore
Salim Group	Indonesia	Kolkata
Lee Kim Tah holdings	Singapore	Chennai/Mumbai

FDI Policy for Service Sector-Other than infrastructure.... Largely permitted

Upto 26%

FM Broadcasting (20%)- FIPB

Uplinking News and CATV Channel - FIPB

Print Media – News Papers & Periodicals
 FIPB

Insurance
 Automatic

Upto 49%

Broadcasting - Cable Network, DTH,
 Setting up hardware - FIPB

Stock Exchanges - FIPB

FDI Policy for Service Sector.... Largely permitted

Upto 74%

Private sector banks

- Automatic

Upto 100%

- Publishing scientific magazines
- Courier services
- NBFC

- FIPB

- FIPB

- Automatic

FDI Policy for Agriculture Sector Largely Restricted

- Floriculture, Horticulture, Development of seeds, Animal husbandry, Pisciculture, Cultivation of vegetables, Mushrooms under controlled condition allowed 100% under automatic route
- Tea plantation 100% with FIPB and divestment of 26% in 5 years
- Other activities not allowed.

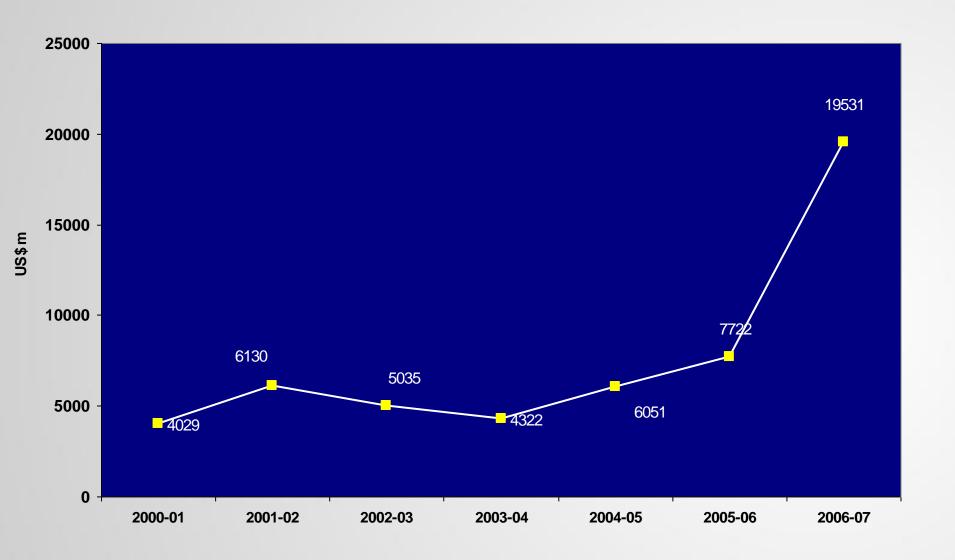
FDI Policy Prohibited activities

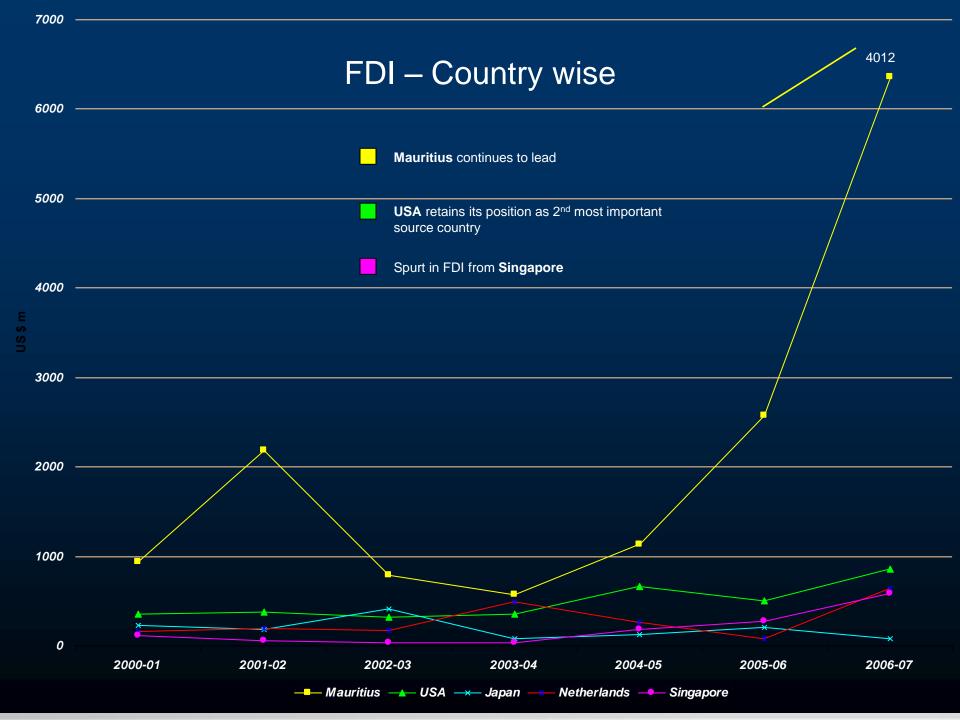
- Retail except single brand retailing allowed upto 51% with FIPB approval
- Atomic energy
- Lottery business
- Betting and Gambling

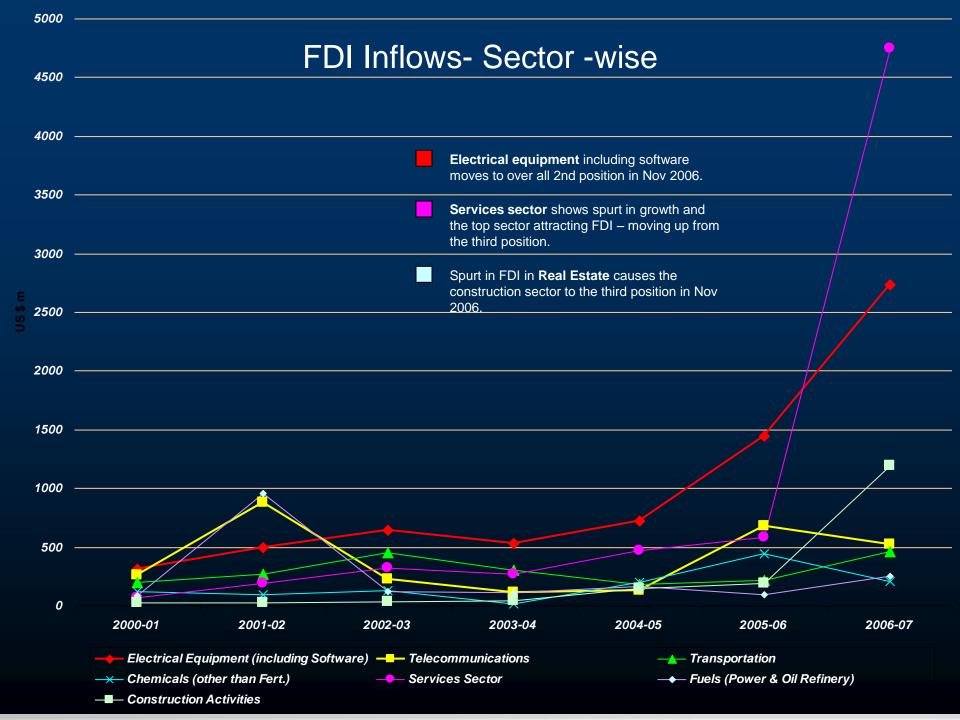
Foreign Direct Investment

FDI Data Analysis

FDI Inflows.....Robust Growth







INVESTMENT AGREEMENTS

Important features of Bilateral Investment Promotion Agreement (BIPA):

- National Treatment for foreign investment;
- MFN treatment for foreign investment and investors;
- Free repatriation/ transfer of returns on investment;
- Recourse to domestic disputes resolution and international arbitration for investor-State and State-State disputes;
- Nationalization / expropriation only in public interest on a nondiscriminatory basis and against compensation etc.

INVESTMENT AGREEMENTS

- Government of India have, so far, signed BIPAs with 68 countries out of which 50 BIPAs have already come into force.
- To name a few; Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Israel, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Netherlands, S. Korea, Switzerland, Thailand, UK and like.
- Countries with whom BIPA has been signed and will come in force shortly: Turkey, S. Arabia, Bahrain, S. Arabia, China, Mexico etc.
- Countries with whom negotiations are on: Brazil, Colombia, Japan, Canada etc.
- India has signed Comprehensive Economic Co-operation Agreement (CECA) with Singapore only, which is an integrated package comprising a free trade agreement, a bilateral agreement on investment promotion and protection, an improved double taxation avoidance agreement and a work programme for cooperation in healthcare, education, media, tourism, customs, e-commerce, intellectual property, and science and technology.

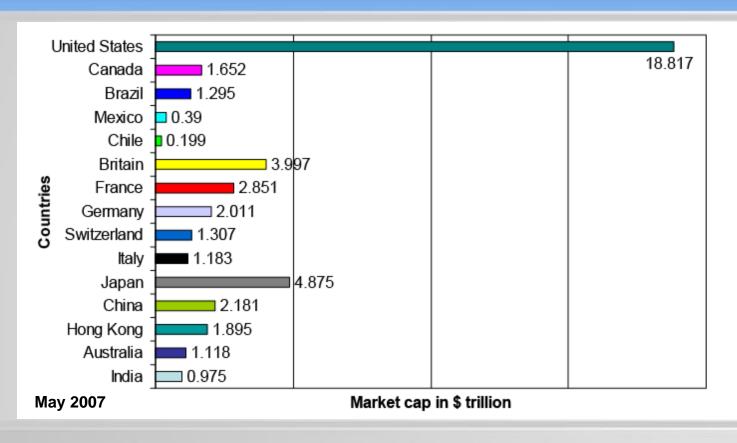


Investing in India

Main features of the policy on investment by FII are:

- FIIs are required to allocate their investment between equity and debt instruments in the ratio of 70:30.
- It is also possible for an FII to declare itself a 100% debt FII
- FIIs can buy/ sill securities an stock Exchanges.
- No individual FII/ Sib-account can acquire more than 10% of the paid up capital of an Indian company
- FII and their sub-accounts cannot acquire more than 24% ceiling to the Sectoral Cap / Statutory Ceiling as applicable by passing a resolution by its Board of Directors, followed by passing a special Resolution to that effect by its General Body.
- More that 1100 registered FIIs with more than 3800 sub accounts

India's Equity Capital Markets



Market cap of major countries

- Market Cap of both BSE and NSE crossed US\$ 1trillion in July 2007
- India first BRIC country with Market Cap of above GDP and joins select group of countries
- The Bombay Stock Exchange is one of the oldest stock exchanges in the world and has more than 5,000 listed companies.
- The National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) is third largest in terms of volume of trade.
- Electronic screen-based trading systems. Early adopters of satellite communication and T+2 Rolling Settlement.

Debt and Foreign Exchange

DEBT

- Bond market US\$340 bn (95% domestic, over 75% sovereign/ municipal dept). Well established and on of the largest bond market in Asia (NSE, RBI & Prime database).
- Tenor of instruments range from overnight to 20 years by Government, Corporates and Financial Institutions.
- Strong and liquid derivatives market. Volume in OTC derivatives market are US\$1.4 bn.
- Booming growth expected with securitization market and infrastructure financing poised for takeoff.
- Country foreign currency debt rating upgraded by S&P in 2007 to BBB-/A-3 with a stable outlook. Moody's and Fitch have upgraded to investment grade in 2004 and 2006.

Forex

- Foreign exchange management practices "among the best" (IMF).
- INR partially convertible on capital account, subject to progressive relaxation.
- Large demand for OTC derivatives with corporates using sophisticated swap and option structures in local and foreign currency.
- Highly sophisticated and broad based interest rates derivatives market (World Bank/RBI)

Investing in India

- A foreign company to set up business operations in India has the following options:
 - Incorporation of company (governed by the Companies Act, 1956)
 - Liaison office/ Representative office
 - Project office
 - Branch office
 - Branch office on "stand-alone basis" in special economic zone