



2ND EDITION

**“STUDY ON INVESTMENT, DEVELOPMENT
& GROWTH IN PROGRESSIVE
ANDHRA PRADESH**

2021-22 TO 2024-25

AND EMERGING UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES”

SEPTEMBER 2025

MSME EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL



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MSME Export Promotion Council

MSME House, 9848, Pocket 9, Sector C, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi 110070

Tel: 011 45660687, 46534832 • E-mail: info@msmeepc.com;

Web: www.msmeepc.com



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Andhra Pradesh stands at the threshold of a new era of growth and opportunity. With its rich agricultural base, thriving MSMEs, rising IT sector, vast coastline, and a resilient workforce, the state is emerging as a hub of innovation and enterprise. Progressive Andhra is not just about economic development, but about inclusive growth where farmers, entrepreneurs, women, youth, and small businesses move forward together.

The study conducted by the MSME Export Promotion Council feels by harnessing technology, promoting sustainability, and strengthening global partnerships, Andhra can transform into a dynamic, future-ready economy that leads by example.

The objective of the study is to disseminate the emerging opportunities in the state and also to attract investment. I hope the study, second in the series, will achieve its mission.

I wish the study a success.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D S Rawat', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

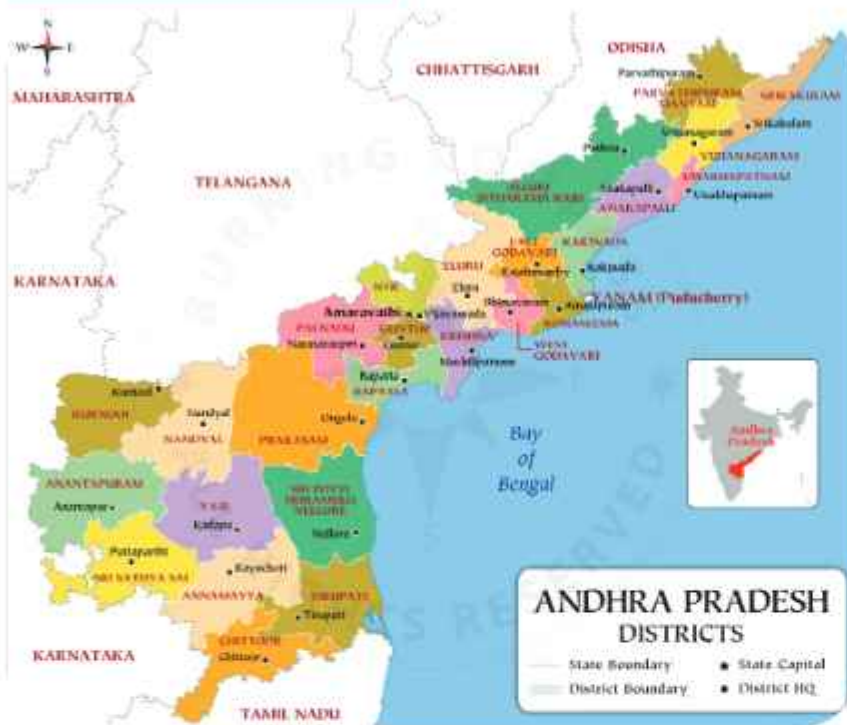
Dr D S Rawat
Chairman, MSME EPC



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ANDHRA PRADESH



Andhra Pradesh is in the southern peninsula of India. The state shares its borders with Chhattisgarh on the north, Odisha on the northeast, Telangana and Karnataka on the west, Tamil Nadu on the south, and the Bay of Bengal on the east. It may be noted that the erstwhile state of Andhra Pradesh has been bifurcated into two states, Telangana and residuary Andhra Pradesh, by the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, or the Telangana Act. The Act consisted of the aspects of the division of assets and liabilities, the boundaries of the proposed new states, and the status of the capital

city, Hyderabad, after the separation of the state. Amaravati is proposed to be the capital of the state.

AP, known as the **“Kohinoor of India’s cultural heritage”**, has a rich and ancient culture shaped by its history, literature, language, art, dance, music, festivals, and traditions. Telugu language, spoken by the majority, is one of the oldest Dravidian languages and has been hailed as the **“Italian of the East”** for its sweet sound. Andhra Pradesh is the seventh-largest state by area and the tenth-most populous. Known as the **“Rice bowl of India”**, the state is agriculturally rich and also rapidly advancing in industry, services, and technology because of its fertile deltas of the Krishna and Godavari rivers. Agriculture continues to be the backbone of the state economy, employing a large share of the population and also driving its allied sectors like fisheries, horticulture, and food processing.

The state is also positioning itself as a national hub for food processing, leveraging its abundant agricultural output and long coastline. With a coastline of 974 km, AP holds a strategic position for trade, shipping, and industrial growth. There is a huge potential in ports, logistics, IT, electronics, renewable energy, tourism, and food processing.



Visakhapatnam is emerging as a future tech and financial hub. With its long coastline and industrial corridors, Andhra Pradesh can become a major trade and manufacturing hub of South Asia.

Andhra Pradesh has tremendous potential to emerge as a food processing hub of India, especially for marine products, fruits and spices. Of course, the development of cold chain networks, logistic parks, and agro-industrial corridors will drive further growth. The government's emphasis on export-led growth through port-based processing clusters will strengthen AP's role in global agri-trade. These strengths will provide huge opportunities for ready-to-eat foods, organic produce, and nutraceuticals.

It is worth mentioning that the system of rice intensification is an innovative and resource-efficient method of rice cultivation. It originated in Madagascar and has been adopted in India, including Andhra Pradesh, to improve rice productivity while conserving water, seed, and inputs.



GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED (GSVA) AND GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP) AT CURRENT PRICES: BASE YEAR 2011-12

As per the information available on 12th August 2025, during 2021-22, the gross state value added were Rs. 10,624,005.5 million, taxes on products Rs. 1,065,291.3 million, subsidies on products Rs. 373,007.3 million, gross state domestic product Rs. 11,316,289.5 million and per capita GSDP Rs. 216,575.6.

In 2022-23, the GSVA were Rs. 12,271,781.3 million, taxes on products Rs. 1,238,248.4 million, subsidies on products Rs. 415,390.0 million, GSDP Rs. 13,094,639.7 million and per capita GSDP Rs. 246,701.0. In 2023-24, the GSVA were Rs. 13,155,889.0 million, taxes on products Rs. 1,353,210.0 million, subsidies on products Rs. 288,160.0 million, GSDP Rs. 14,220,939.0 million and per capita GSDP Rs. 266,944.7.

During the FY 024-25, the GSVA were Rs. 14,699,139.8 million, taxes on products Rs. 1,489,260.0 million, subsidies on products Rs. 257,780.0 million, GSDP Rs. 15,930,619.8 million and per capita GSDP Rs. 298,058.3.

NET STATE VALUE ADDED (NSVA) AND NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP) AT CURRENT PRICES: BASE YEAR 2011-12

As per the data available on 12th August 2025, during the FY 2021-22, the NSVA were Rs. 9,428,905.0 million, NSDP Rs. 10,121,189.0 million and per capita NSDP Rs. 193703.3. In 2022-23, the GSVA were Rs. 10,850,104.1 million, NSDP Rs. 11,672,962.5 million, and per capita NSDP Rs. 219,916.8.

While in 2023-24, the NSVA were Rs. 11,608,914.1 million, NSDP Rs. 12,673,964.1 million and per capita NSDP Rs. 237,950.6, in 2024-25 the NSVA were Rs. 12,998,497.3 million, NSDP Rs. 14,229,977.3 million and per capita NSDP Rs. 266,239.7.

STATE GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS: ACTUAL ESTIMATES RS. MILLION

In 2021-22, the total receipts were Rs. 1,926,602.5 million; total revenue Rs. 1,505,524.9 million and capital receipts Rs. 421077.6 million. In 2022-23, total receipts were Rs. 2,250,169.9 million; total revenue Rs. 1,577,680.4 million and capital receipts Rs. 672489.6 million.

In 2023-24, total state government receipts were Rs. 2,529,621.7 million; total revenue Rs. 1,737,670.1 million and capital receipts Rs. 782449.2 million.

GOODS & SERVICES TAX COLLECTIONS RS. MILLION



In 2021-22, the total goods & services tax collections were Rs. 327104.1 million, central goods & services tax (CGST) Rs. 78441.1 million, state goods & services tax (SGST) Rs. 105673.4 million, integrated goods & services tax (IGST) Rs. 119378.9 million and compensation cess Rs. 23607.6 million.

During the FY 2022-23, the total GST collections were Rs. 402,324.6 million, CGST Rs. 95,847.8 million,

SGST Rs. 125,417.9 million, IGST Rs. 143120.6 million and compensation cess Rs. 37938.3 million.

In 2023-24, the total GST collections were Rs. 442,983.6 million, CGST Rs.106,866.5 million, SGST Rs. 140078.6 million, IGST Rs.162056.2 million and compensation cess Rs. 33982.3 million.

In 2024-25, the total GST collections were Rs. 448,245.1 million, CGST Rs. 112,006.5 million, SGST Rs. 144879.3 million, IGST Rs. 162927.6 million and compensation cess Rs. 28431.7 million.

AGRICULTURE



Andhra Pradesh remains one of India's agriculturally strategic states; a mix of irrigated and largely rain-fed farming, strong horticulture presence, and growing emphasis on value-addition and cold-chain. Recent trends show stable paddy/foodgrain area but rising concerns in export-oriented aquaculture (shrimp) and price stress for perishables.

- Paddy is still the dominant kharif crop. Kharif paddy sowing in 2025 reached roughly 90% of the target acreage in many districts.
- Pulses & coarse cereals are mixed; some crops (ragi, bajra, red-gram) had near normal sowing; farmers are diversifying based on water and market signals.
- Long-term decline has been noticed in area due to economics and mill closures in the case of sugarcane.

Andhra Pradesh has strong horticulture potential and active MIDH planning. The state is pushing plantation, nursery development and post-harvest infrastructure under national/state horticulture programs. Dairy and livestock are growing allied segments. Andhra's dairy market is sizable and projected to grow further.

Also, the state is investing in cold-chains, packhouses, processing units and MAP/graded exports. There is a need to target cluster-based cold stores, packhouses, and contract farming to reduce price gluts. There should be value addition & export diversification for shrimp and certified sustainable practices to reduce tariff/sustainability risks. Policy and private investments that strengthen aggregation, cold-chains, value addition and alternative export-channels will be the fastest path to stabilizing farmer incomes.

GROSS CROPPED AREA: ALL SEASONS: FOODGRAINS 000 HECTARES

During 2021-22, gross cropped area for foodgrains was 4010 hectares; 2783 for cereals and 1227 hectares for pulses. In 2022-23, gross cropped area for foodgrains was 3680 hectares; cereals 2648 hectares and 1032 hectares for pulses.

During 2023-24, gross cropped area for foodgrains was 3322.6 hectares; cereals 2381.4 hectares and 941.2 hectares for pulses.



TOTAL PRODUCTION: ALL SEASONS: FOOD GRAINS (000 TONNES)

As per the information on 2nd August 2025, total production in 2021-22 was 11076.5 tonnes, cereals 10022.0 tons and pulses 1054.5 tons. During 2022-23, total foodgrains production was 12,148.8 tonnes; cereals 11073.2 tons and pulses 1075.5 tons. In 2023-24, the total foodgrains production was 10,412.6 tonnes, cereals 9589.5 tonnes and pulses 823 tons.

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी में उत्कृष्टता का 57 वां वर्ष



नाभिकीय विद्युत संयंत्र के लिए नियंत्रण कक्ष



ईसीआईएल: बहु उत्पाद, बहु-प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यम है जो परमाणु ऊर्जा, रक्षा, वांतरिक्ष, सुरक्षा तथा सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी एवं ई-अभिशासन के सामरिक क्षेत्र में नवोन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी समाधान उपलब्ध कराता है

मिसाइल चेकआउट सुविधा



नाभिकीय

रक्षा

वांतरिक्ष

सुरक्षा

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी एवं ई-अभिशासन

एन्टेना प्रणाली



एकीकृत सुरक्षा प्रणाली

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मतदान मशीन



ईएमआई / ईएमसी परीक्षण



उत्पाद एवं सेवाएं निवेदित

- ❖ नियंत्रण एवं उपकरणीकरण प्रणाली, विकिरण संसूचक एवं उपकरण
- ❖ वीडियो निगरानी सहित एकीकृत सुरक्षा प्रणाली, कार्मिक एवं वाहन अभिगम नियंत्रण, वीडियो विश्लेषिक एवं सुरक्षा उपकरण
- ❖ इलेक्ट्रॉनिक निगरानी एवं युद्धकौशल प्रणाली, रेडियो संचार उपस्कर, रक्षा के लिए कमान्ड एवं नियंत्रण प्रणाली, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक फ्यूज, जैमर, डाटा, वॉयस एवं वीडियो के लिए एनक्रिप्शन उपस्कर
- ❖ एन्टेना प्रणाली एवं वी-सैट नेटवर्क, कॉकपिट वॉयस रिकार्डर, सिन्क्रोज एवं जाइरो
- ❖ ई-अभिशासन अनुप्रयोग, कंप्यूटर शिक्षा सेवा, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मतदान मशीन एवं मतदाता सत्यापन पेपर ऑडिट परीक्षण प्रिन्टर
- ❖ परमाणु अवशोषण स्पेक्ट्रोफोटोमीटर, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक ऊर्जा मीटर, थिक फिल्म हाइब्रिड सूक्ष्म परिपथ इत्यादि

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड

भारत सरकार (परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग) का उद्यम

हैदराबाद-500062, तेलंगाना

टेलीफैक्स: +91 40 27122584, ई-मेल- cpr@ecil.co.in

वेब: www.ecil.co.in

ELECTRICITY

1. Installed capacity & renewables share

As of end-2024, AP's installed renewable energy capacity is 11,175 MW, Total utility is 18,850 MW. Renewables contribute 50.8% with thermal 7655 MW and hydro 1672.6 MW.

The state has huge RE potential, 1,67,060 MW total (solar, wind, and other sources) but only 5.6% of that potential is being used.



2. Demand & consumption

Energy consumption in 2022-23 was 65,830 million units (Mus), up from 50,077 Mus in 2017-18. Peak demand in some months (April 2025) was 11,567 MW.

3. Supply/generation

APGENCO, a state generation company, saw 16,000 Mus generation in April-August 2025, a 20.3% growth. Coal stockpiles for thermal plants have been beefed up to avoid shortages in summer.

4. Policy, Schemes & Investments

Andhra Pradesh is pushing hard on renewables, storage and hybrid projects. State is preparing an Integrated Renewable Energy Policy (IREP) covering solar, wind & hybrid, storage, green hydrogen, EV charging infrastructure, etc.

Also, revamped distribution sector scheme being used to invest in power sector.

5. Outlook

Rapid scale-up of battery storage & pumped hydro to buffer renewable supply fluctuations. Strengthening transmission/evacuation capacity, especially from solar/wind zones. Better enforcement of technical & revenue losses reduction.

6. Reforms in DISCOM governance.

Incentivizing green hydrogen, EV charging infrastructure, bioenergy to diversify supply & demand management.



Ensuring regulatory stability and speedier approvals.

In 2021-22, total installed capacity of power plants (excluding central sector) was 22,939.2 MW; coal 8200.6 MW, diesel 36.8 MW, gas 4066.7 MW, hydro 1673.6 MW, renewable energy sources 8961.8 MW and total non-utilities 2663.0 MW.

In 2022-23, total installed capacity was 23,887.9 MW; coal 9000.6 MW, diesel 36.8 MW, gas 4066.7 MW, hydro 1673.6 MW, renewable energy sources 9110.2 MW and total non-utilities 3522 MW.

ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES: NUMBER OF FACTORIES: ALL INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES IN OPERATION



According to the Annual Survey of Industries, in 2021-22, total number of factories/industries were 16,925 and in operation 12,507 and in 2022-23, there were 16,483 factories/industries and in operation 12,247.

OUTSTANDING NUMBER OF COMPANIES REGISTERED WITH MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (MCA): NUMBERS

As per the information/data on 3rd August 2025, in 2021-22, there were 39,950 registered companies, active 25,637, closed 12,804, lying dormant 32, under liquidation 52 and under the process of struck off 1425.

During the FY 2022-23, there were 42,921 registered companies; 26711 active, 14673 closed, dormant 34, under liquidation 53 and under process of struck off 1449. While in 2023-24, the registered companies were 46,625; active 30029, closed 15135, dormant 39, under liquidation 105 and under the process of struck off 1317, in 2024-25, the registered companies were 50,918, active 33,951, closed 15,410, dormant 41, under liquidation 100 and under the process of 1335.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IN INDIAN RUPEES (DGCIS)

RS. MILLION

As per the data available on 24th August 2025, exports of principal commodities in Indian rupees of all commodities in 2021-22 were Rs.1438431.8 million; petroleum & crude products Rs.24720.5 million, agricultural & allied products Rs.479830.4 million, ores & minerals Rs.15276.3 million, manufactured goods Rs.906,445.4 million and other commodities Rs.12159.2 million.



In 2022-23, exports of all commodities were Rs.1593680.2

million, petroleum & crude products Rs.44298.0 million, agricultural & allied products Rs.530,809.6 million, ores & minerals Rs.33,933.1 million, manufactured goods Rs.970768.8 million and other commodities Rs.13870.8 million.

In 2023-24, exports of all commodities were Rs.1635627.0 million, petroleum & crude products Rs.74403.3 million, agricultural & allied products Rs.581,747.2 million, ores & minerals Rs.47,569.9 million, manufactured goods Rs.918071.3 million and 13835.3 million.

During the FY 2024-25, exports of all commodities were Rs.1755039.1 million, petroleum & crude products Rs.98264.8 million, agricultural & allied products Rs.652,139.4 million, ores & minerals Rs.44544.2 million, manufactured goods Rs.942783.5 million and other commodities Rs.17307.3 million.

NUMBER OF BANKING OFFICES BY BANK GROUP



Banking system in Andhra Pradesh plays a central role in supporting agriculture, industry, services, and financial inclusion. The state has a well spread network of commercial banks, cooperative banks, and regional rural banks. While digital penetration and financial inclusion are commendable, challenges remain in NPAs, debt stress, and rural infrastructure. Continuous reforms and efficient credit monitoring can make the system more sustainable.

Number of banking offices by bank group, as on 18th August 2025, in 2021-22 scheduled commercial banks including RRBs, were 7446; public sector banks 4585, foreign banks 70, regional rural banks 1309, private sector banks 1391 and small finance banks 91.

In 2022-23, total scheduled commercial banks were 7663; public sector 4549, foreign 55, regional 1334, private sector 1611 and small finance banks 113 and in 2023-24, total scheduled commercial banks were 7898.

In 2024-25, total scheduled commercial banks were 8087; public sector banks 4652, foreign banks 54, regional rural banks 1367, private sector banks 1875 and small finance banks 138.

CREDIT DISBURSED BY ALL SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RS. MILLION

In 2021-22, total bank credit, as per the data available on 1st August 2025, was Rs.5505604.5 million; agriculture Rs.1806010.0 million, industry Rs.795809.4 million, transport operators Rs.71266.8 million, professional & other services Rs.270696.5 million, personal loans Rs.1731818.4 million, trade Rs.470643.9 million, finance Rs.263538.2 million and miscellaneous Rs.95821.2 million. While in 2022-23, total bank credit was Rs.6412717 million; agriculture Rs.2084183.6 million, industry Rs.881113.1 million, transport operators Rs.80059.5 million, professional & other services Rs.295144.8 million, personal loans Rs.21-03387.1 million, trade Rs.555702.6 million, finance Rs.307724.0 million and miscellaneous Rs.105402.2 million.

In 2023-24, total bank credit was Rs.7635005.8 million; agriculture Rs.2642321.2 million, industry Rs.959171.8 million, transport operators Rs.85260.9 million, professional & other services Rs.344310.4 million, personal loans Rs.2520879.4 million, trade Rs.641174.5million, finance Rs.399792.5million and miscellaneous Rs.132095.2 million.

During the FY 2024-25, total bank credit was Rs.8325269.8million; agriculture Rs.2823189.1 million, industry Rs.892749.6 million, transport operators Rs.94458.6 million, professional & other services Rs.344150.2 million, personal loans Rs.2903367.0 million, trade Rs.700968.0 million, finance Rs.363290.3 million, and miscellaneous Rs.203096.9 million.

TOURISM: CURRENT SCENARIO AND POTENTIAL

Tourism strengths:

- Long coastline with beaches, river deltas, ports.
- Pilgrimage hubs like Tirupati, Srisaillam, Lepakshi.
- Heritage and Buddhist sites Amaravati, Nagarjuna Konda, Bojjannakonda.
- Nature & adventure
- Anchor hubs

Policy Push:

- Tourism policy 2024-29: industry status for tourism, Rs.25,000 crore investment target.
- 25 thematic circuits planned

Challenges:

- Poor last mile connectivity
- Weak international branding
- Sustainability gaps
- Skill shortages and slow project execution



Roadmap & Action Plan:

- Upgrade roads, toilets, pilot eco-homestays
- Launch a tourist app/portal
- Run a branding campaign
- Expand hotel room inventory
- Establish tourism training centres
- Create flagship festivals
- Develop in due course 'river cruise tourism hub'
- Attract international tourists.



In 2021, total number of visits were 93,305,120; domestic visits 93,277,569 and foreign 27,551. While in 2022, total number of visits were 19,442,500; domestic 19,276,700 and foreign 165,800 in 2023, the total number of visits were 254,766,000; domestic visits 254,706,000 and foreign visits 60,000 only.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



By comparison, states like Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana dominate with much larger export volumes. Karnataka alone is often contributing several lakhs of crores in software. Whereas, Andhra Pradesh's IT exports are very small relative to many other states. In the year 2021-22 period, the state's share of India's total IT/software exports was below 0.2%. AP government has prepared and implemented IT/Electronics/Communications policy with targets for export growth and job creation.

However, some major investments are taking place. Cognizant is building a new IT/ITES campus in Visakhapatnam and investing Rs.1582 crore which aims to generate 8000 jobs. Also, recently the government has allotted land in Vizag for IT firms and campuses with large job-creation commitments. While the IT sector's export contribution remains very small, AP's overall exports have been growing.

Suggested roadmap:

- Boost IT export through incentives
- Attract more large-scale IT/ITES/Global Capability Centres
- Strengthen start-ups in tech with better incubation
- Skill alignment



INVESTMENT BY ALL PROJECTS (RS. MILLION)

During the FY 2021-22, the new investment projects (data sourced from Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy as on 27th August 2025) announced were worth Rs.1784743.4 million, investment projects completed were of Rs.397,230.2 million, investment projects revived of Rs.89,150 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.16,794,057.2million, and under implementation of Rs.8,198,439.6 million.

In 2022-23, the new investment projects announced were of Rs.3324266 million, completed of Rs.327656.8million, projects revived of Rs.12,260 million, total investmentprojects outstanding of Rs.19,355,051.7million and under implementation of Rs.8,269,655.2 million.

During 2023-24, investment projects announced were of Rs.1208578.6 million, completed projects of Rs.652,428.9 million, revived projects of Rs.108,870 million, total outstanding projects were of Rs.18,269,636.5 million and under implementation of Rs.8,942,960.3 million.

In 2024-25, the new investment projects announced were of Rs.4,474,906.4 million, investment projects completed of Rs.196,850.8 million, investment projects revived ofRs.245,891.1 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.22,547,949.2 million and currently under implementation of Rs.10,928,611.3 million.

INVESTMENT PROJECTS BY OWNERSHIP -GOVERNMENT RS. MILLION



As per the CMIE data on 21st August 2025, during 2021-22 the new investment projects announced were of Rs.1400,697.7 million, investment projects completed of Rs.279,143.7 million, investment projects revived of Rs.2400.0 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.11,905,398.8 million and under implementation of Rs.6020844.0 million.

During the FY 2022-23, projects announced of Rs.413,068.8 million, projects completed of Rs.89,212 million, projects revived of Rs.12120 million, total projects outstanding of Rs.11,628,899.1 million and under implementation of Rs.5776922.5 million.

In 2023-24, new investment projects were of Rs.329,790.2 million, completed projects of Rs.164,694.5 million, investment projects revived of Rs.6500 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.10,498,222.9 million and under implementation of Rs.6749646.7 million.

In 2024-25, the new investment projects were of Rs.756,764.6 million, projects completed of Rs.56,804.4million, revived projects of Rs.63,571.1 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.11,092,395.1 million and under implementation of Rs.8,276,288.8 million.



INVESTMENT PROJECTS BY OWNERSHIP: INDUSTRY RS. MILLION



Private sector announced during 2024-25 new investment projects worth Rs.384045.7 million, investment projects completed of Rs.118086.5 million, investment projects revived of Rs.86750.0 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.4888658.4 million and under implementation of Rs.2177595.6 million.

In 2022-23, new projects were of Rs.291197.2 million, completed projects of Rs.238444.8 million, revived projects of Rs.140 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.7726152.6 million, and under implementation of Rs.2492732.7 million. During 2023-24, projects announced were of Rs.878788.4 million, completed projects of Rs.487734.4 million, revived projects of Rs.102,370.0 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.7771413.6 million, and under implementation of Rs.2193313.6 million.

During the FY 2024-25, new investment projects announced were of Rs.3718141.8 million, completed investment projects of Rs.140046.4 million, revived the investment projects of Rs.182320 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.11,455,554.1 million and under implementation of Rs.2652322.5 million.



MSME SECTOR

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are a pillar of Andhra's industrial base, contributing significantly to the manufacturing and services output. They play a major role in State Gross Value Added(GVA) within the industrial sector (23-24% of GVA). Capital commitments from MSMEs, Rs.24,000 crore 2019-23, reflect their growing role in investment and local value addition.



MSMEs are among the largest employment creators after agriculture. More than 12-13 lakh jobs have been generated in recent years through MSME registrations and expansions. The MSMEs are spread across districts and reduces urban migration pressure by creating jobs closer to home.



Reportedly, there are 17,62,535 MSMEs registered under Udyam according to AP MSME ONE platform. Under AP MSME ONE, the target is 2.08 lakh new MSMEs and 20 lakh additional Udyam registrations over 4 years. It is further stated that there is employment potential for 20.34 lakh jobs from the new/newly formalized MSMEs envisaged in the scheme. Rs.54,000 crore incremental investment from MSME sector has been targeted.



Outlook: with the policy push, large talent pool, and diversified industrial base, Andhra Pradesh's MSMEs are positioned to become a major growth driver, shifting from informal and micro units toward export-oriented, technology-enabled enterprises. If current plans succeed, by 2030 state's MSMEs could contribute significantly higher to state GDP (8-10%), provide jobs to 20-25 lakh people.



About Confederation of Organic Food Producers and Marketing Agencies

The Confederation of Organic Food Producers & Marketing Agencies, established in 2018, is the umbrella body of the organic food producers, processors, marketing agencies, buyers/sellers, certifying agencies, seed suppliers, consultants and other stakeholders. The objective of the Confederation is:

- to promote nature-friendly, scientific, farming systems and practices that are economically viable, energy efficient, climate friendly.
- simultaneously oriented towards the conservation of the environment and the empowerment of rural communities, building upon indigenous and traditional knowledge, skills and practices.
- help/guide farmers on how to undertake organic farming, assist farmers engaged in transitional organic farming to access practical know-how from experienced families or farmers through various means.
- to create awareness among all sections of consumers about the determinants of conventional chemical agriculture and consequences.
- to work closely with other organic farming associations, farmers associations in India and internationally in order to strengthen the organic farming movement.
- to hold programmes all over the country, take farmers to exhibit at international exhibitions, buyer/sellers meet that will help them directly.
- to lobby with Centre and State Governments for a conducive environment for the organic food industry.

It may be mentioned that India holds a unique position among 187 countries practicing organic agriculture. India is home to 30 per cent of total organic producers in the world having 2.30 million ha.

There is urgent need of the organic farming in India as:

- * the organic food industry is rising and is growing very fast ensuring high profitability,
- * food security needs to be addressed with the growing population and decreasing supply of resources
- * maintaining a clean and green environment is extremely important and, therefore, environmental sustainability needs to be maintained.
- * There needs to be an improvement in health as consumption may lead to many diseases.
- * strike balance between the environment and livelihood



ABOUT MSME EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

The micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the economy. It contributes significantly in the economic and social development of the country by fostering entrepreneurship and generating largest employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost, next only to agriculture. MSMEs are complementary to large industries as ancillary units and this sector plays extremely important role in the inclusive industrial development, and empowerment of rural sector.

The MSMEs are widening their domain across sectors of the economy, producing diverse range of products and services to meet demands of domestic as well as global markets. As per the MSME Industry Report, micro (manufacturing & services) stands for turnover up to Rs.5 crore, small turnover up to Rs.50 crore and medium turnover Rs.250 crore. With around 63.4 million units throughout the geographical expanse of the country, MSMEs contribute over 6.11% of the manufacturing GDP and 24.63% of the GDP from service activities as well as 33.4% of India's manufacturing output. The share of export of specified MSME related products to All India exports is around 50% in 2020-21.

The MSME Export Promotion Council, a non-profit organization, is incorporated as Section 8 of the Company Law by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India. The Council acknowledged as the fountain-head of knowledge, works closely work with the Centre and State Governments, Associations of micro, small and medium enterprises to help, promote and encourage these units.

The focus of services and activities is enhancing the entrepreneurial skill development, training, enriching the knowledge on various laws, promotion of women entrepreneurialship especially in the North Eastern Region and SC-ST communities, connecting them with knowledge digital firms, fintech companies and importers/exporters, etc.

IndianOil-The Energy of India From Local Roots to National Strength



IndianOil



At IndianOil, we believe that the strength of a nation lies in the spirit of its entrepreneurs. That's why we are deeply committed to empowering Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) the backbone of India's economy.

Our proactive support measures:

100% Relaxation in Earnest Money Deposit (EMD)

Purchase Preference (L1 + 15%) in Order Placement

Pre-Qualification Criteria Relaxations for Non-Critical Items

Additionally, 50% Relaxation in Performance Bank Guarantee for SC/ST and Women MSEs

Procurement from	MSE	SC/ST MSE	Women-led MSE
FY 2024-25*	₹ 8502 Cr	₹ 811 Cr	₹ 647 Cr
FY 2023-24	₹ 4347 Cr	₹ 182 Cr	₹ 94 Cr

*All MSE-related procurement targets (Govt. MoU) met

Aiming to be a \$1 trillion giant by 2047, IndianOil with over 170+ projects (costing > ₹5 Cr) underway (including JVs) and investments surpassing ₹2.6 lakh Cr (as on 01.06.2025), offers vast opportunities for partnership and progress to MSEs.

Explore procurement opportunities at:
<https://iocl.com/procurement-from-mses> &
<https://iocl.com> → IndianOil For You → IndianOil for Suppliers → Future Procurement Plan

Register & participate:
www.iocletenders.nic.in | www.gem.gov.in

For any queries or clarification contact:
Sushant Srivastav, DGM(Materials)
 IndianOil, Refineries HQs, e-mail: srivastava_s@indianoil.in
Satish Kumar, CMTM
 IndianOil, Refineries HQs, e-mail: satishk3@indianoil.in

Together, let's Innovate, Collaborate, and Grow towards a Viksit Bharat