

(c) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Pursuant to notification of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014, existing Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs), sub-accounts and Qualified Foreign Investors (QFIs) have been merged into a new investor class, termed as "Foreign Portfolio Investor" (FPI). As on January 31, 2018, the total number of FPIs registered with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) are 9,083 and the total value of assets under custody of FPIs is ₹ 33,81,677 crore.

(b) and (c) The names of different FPIs and the aggregate investment made by FPIs are available in public domain at <https://www.fpi.nsdl.co.in>. The FPIs take exposure for their investment mainly in equity shares, debt securities, hybrid securities and derivative securities to underlying equity shares of companies listed and traded on National Stock Exchange of India Ltd., Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. and Metropolitan Stock Exchange of India Ltd. The data of individual FPI-wise exposure in different stock exchanges is kept by them in fiduciary capacity and is not maintained by SEBI. Unlike Foreign Direct Investment, FPI investment in India is not made for projects in different States and is mainly made in securities of different companies listed and traded on stock exchanges. Hence State-wise data on FPI investment is not available.

#### **FDI in different sectors**

†\*112. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign investors have not shown any interest in some of the sectors even though such sectors have a provision of 100 per cent FDI;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the name of such sectors where foreign investment is done and quantum of such investment made during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy of India aims at attracting and facilitating flow of foreign capital to supplement domestic capital, technology and skills for accelerated economic growth. The policy has been liberalized progressively, and more particularly, in last three years.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As per the extant policy, FDI upto 100% is allowed, under the automatic route, in most of the sectors/activities. There are a total of 60 sectors given in the Statement-I (*See below*) where there is provision of 100% FDI. There are 12 sectors wherein FDI is below 100% while there are eight sectors wherein FDI is prohibited. These 60 sectors which include sectors such as services, computer software and hardware, construction development, telecommunications, automobile industry, drugs and pharmaceuticals, trading, chemicals and construction (infrastructure) activities, account for 70% of the total FDI inflow received during the period 2014-2018 (up to December, 2017). Thus, raising the FDI limit to 100% facilitates foreign investment in the concerned sector, but it is pertinent to note that foreign investment in a particular sector is also dependent on several factors. The FDI inflows in the top ten sectors in the last three financial years and the current financial year (upto December, 2017), are given in Statement-II (*See below*). FDI flow to any particular sector depends on a number of factors such as sectoral regulations, demand and supply of the product/service, availability of raw materials, domestic market conditions, etc.

**Statement-I**

*Financial year-wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2014 to December, 2017*

(Amount in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Sector	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto Dec., 2017)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Metallurgical Industries	359	456	1440	230	2486
2.	Mining	684	521	56	33	1294
3.	Power	707	869	1113	1378	4067
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	616	777	784	1074	3250
5.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	1079	103	180	24	1386
6.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	1	78	54	65	198
7.	Prime Mover (Other Than Electrical Generators)	231	159	287	149	826
8.	Electrical Equipments	575	445	2231	429	3679

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Computer Software & Hardware	2296	5904	3652	5156	17008
10.	Electronics	97	208	84	116	506
11.	Telecommunications	2895	1324	5564	6136	15919
12.	Automobile Industry	2726	2527	1609	1739	8601
13.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	75	361	83	594	1113
14.	Sea Transport	333	429	735	728	2225
15.	Ports	2	0	0	0	2
16.	Railway Related Components	130	74	88	99	390
17.	Industrial Machinery	717	568	329	331	1946
18.	Machine Tools	24	126	24	39	214
19.	Agricultural Machinery	72	16	15	17	121
20.	Earth-Moving Machinery	30	98	52	28	208
21.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering Industries	187	275	245	76	782
22.	Commercial, Office & Household Equipments	33	37	7	16	94
23.	Medical And Surgical Appliances	146	173	480	82	881
24.	Industrial Instruments	1	7	1	2	11
25.	Scientific Instruments	32	6	77	6	121
26.	Fertilizers	225	21	1	26	274
27.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	763	1470	1393	1137	4762
28.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	1	0	0	0	1
29.	Dye-Stuffs	55	3	11	0	69
30.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	1498	754	857	878	3988

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	197	230	619	345	1392
32.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	116	85	198	41	440
33.	Sugar	28	106	16	7	157
34.	Fermentation Industries	225	202	111	35	574
35.	Food Processing Industries	516	506	727	822	2571
36.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	148	34	108	78	369
37.	Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet Preparations	177	193	93	126	590
38.	Rubber Goods	285	296	263	296	1140
39.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	34	17	2	20	74
40.	Glue and Gelatin	21	1	91	4	117
41.	Glass	42	26	52	53	173
42.	Ceramics	35	51	15	32	134
43.	Cement and Gypsum Products	209	20	2130	9	2368
44.	Timber Products	9	53	10	8	81
45.	Defence Industries	0	0	0	0	0
46.	Consultancy Services	458	517	261	569	1805
47.	Services Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin./Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	4443	6889	8684	4620	24637
48.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	568	742	747	646	2704
49.	Education	79	231	160	255	725
50.	Hotel & Tourism	777	1333	916	752	3778
51.	Trading	2728	3845	2338	2274	11185

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
52.	Retail Trading	169	262	451	153	1035
53.	Agriculture Services	60	85	76	95	316
54.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	280	59	124	216	678
55.	Tea and Coffee (Processing & Warehousing Coffee & Rubber)	1	1	2	16	20
56.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	73	123	53	51	300
57.	Coir	1	0	0	0	1
58.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	870	4511	1861	2540	9781
59.	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-Up Infrastructure and Construction-Development Projects	769	113	105	381	1368
60.	Miscellaneous Industries	766	669	296	329	2061
GRAND TOTAL		30676	38992	41962	35363	146992

**Statement-II**

*Sectors attracting highest FDI equity inflows*

(Amount in US\$ millions)

Sl. No.	Sector	2014-15 (April - March)	2015-16 (April - March)	2016-17 (April- March)	2017-18 (April,17- Dec.,17)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Services	3,253	6,889	8,684	4,620
2.	Computer Software & Hardware	2,296	5,904	3,652	5,156
3.	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-up Infrastructure	769	113	105	381
4.	Telecommunications (Radio Paging, Cellular Mobile, Basic Telephone Services)	2,895	1,324	5,564	6,136

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Automobile Industry	2,526	2,527	1,609	1,739
6.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	1,498	754	857	878
7.	Trading	2,728	3,845	2,338	2,274
8.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	763	1,470	1,393	1,137
9.	Power	707	869	1,113	1,378
10.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	870	4,511	1,861	2,540

#### Water scarcity at thermal power plants

\*113. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India lost about 14 terawatt hours of thermal power generation due to water shortage in 2016;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this has led to the cancelling out of more than 20 per cent of growth in the country's total electricity generation from 2015;

(c) whether it is also a fact that about 40 per cent of the country's thermal power plants are facing great stress in terms of water availability; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Thermal power generating units sometimes face outages due to constraints in water availability. Outage losses due to water shortage reported by thermal power stations in the year 2016-17 were 9.57 terawatt hours which was about 0.82% of the total generation of power.

(b) Loss of generation due to outages on account water shortages however, does not lead to overall reduction in growth of electricity generation, as the generation loss, if any, due to water shortages is met through generation from other units in the country.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.