

Andhra Pradesh Global Investors' Summit (APGIS-2023)

The Benchmark of Governance, Scale, and Credibility

*A fact-checked brief highlighting Andhra Pradesh's largest verified investment
achievement under YSRCP leadership.*

Disclaimer: All data and figures in this document have been verified from credible public sources such as *The Times of India*, *Deccan Chronicle*, *Hindustan Times*, *NDTV Profit*, and official Government of Andhra Pradesh releases. To the best of available knowledge, these are accurate and verifiable. Any factual discrepancies or omissions may kindly be brought to notice for immediate correction and update.

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1 Executive Summary

1. The Event that Redefined Andhra Pradesh's Investment Landscape

Held on **3–4 March 2023** in **Visakhapatnam**, the **Andhra Pradesh Global Investors' Summit (APGIS–2023)** marked a milestone in the state's industrial trajectory. Conceptualised and executed by the **Government of Andhra Pradesh under YSRCP leadership**, it delivered verified, measurable outcomes rather than mere intent:

- **352 Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs)** signed across 13 key sectors.
- **Rs. 13.05 lakh crore in committed investments** — the largest verified mobilisation in the state's history.
- **Approximately 6 lakh direct and indirect jobs** projected through these projects.
- **Over 14,000 delegates** representing 40+ countries and from domestic and international companies.

2. Leadership, Vision, and Policy Integration

APGIS–2023 was grounded in the state's strategic frameworks — notably the **Industrial Development Policy (2020–23)** and the **Renewable Energy Export Policy (2020)**. These ensured coherence between sectoral incentives, industrial land availability, and clearances, enabling swift MoU-to-execution conversion through real-time digital tracking dashboards.

3. High-Profile Participation and Investor Confidence

The summit witnessed participation from India's foremost industrial leaders and major public sector undertakings, signalling investor confidence in Andhra Pradesh's governance model:

- **Mukesh Ambani (Reliance Industries)** – announced a 10 GW solar manufacturing plan.
- **Karan Adani (Adani Ports & SEZ)** – expansion of Krishnapatnam and Gan-

gavaram ports.

- **Sajjan Jindal (JSW Group)** – Rs.50,632 crore across steel and green energy.
- **NTPC Renewables** – Rs.2.35 lakh crore in solar and green-hydrogen ventures.
- **Aurobindo Pharma** – Rs.10,365 crore investment in advanced API manufacturing.
- Delegations from **Japan, UAE, Singapore, the UK, the USA, and Saudi Arabia.**

4. Why APGIS–2023 Outperforms the CII Partnership Summit 2025

The forthcoming **CII Partnership Summit 2025**, to be hosted in Visakhapatnam by **CII and DPIIT (GoI)**, is a national-level networking event quoting *pre-event projections* (Rs.9.8 lakh cr; 410 MoUs). In contrast, **APGIS–2023** produced *verified, post-event results*: Rs.13.05 lakh cr across 352 MoUs, already exceeding the current projections by over Rs.3 lakh cr.

Metric	APGIS–2023 (YSRCP)	CII–2025 (Current Govt)
Ownership	Government of Andhra Pradesh	CII & DPIIT (GoI)
MoUs (count)	352 (final)	410 (projected)
Investment Value	Rs. 13.05 lakh cr (verified)	Rs. 9.8 lakh cr (projected)
Average MoU Size	Rs. 3,706 cr	Rs. 2,390 cr

5. Political and Economic Significance

APGIS–2023 demonstrated the YSRCP Government’s capacity to plan, convene, and deliver industrial outcomes autonomously — without dependence on centrally led forums. It rebuilt investor confidence post-bifurcation and positioned Andhra Pradesh as India’s renewable-energy and manufacturing frontier.

6. Key Takeaways

- Largest verified investment mobilisation in Andhra Pradesh’s history.

- Rs. 13.05 lakh cr — Rs. 3.25 lakh cr higher than current CII 2025 projections.
- 35–40 % higher average MoU size, indicating stronger capital intensity.
- Seamless alignment of policy, infrastructure, and sectoral incentives.
- Clear evidence that state-driven governance delivers deeper, verifiable outcomes.

2 What YSRCP Delivered at APGIS–2023

2.1 Context and Strategic Purpose

The **Andhra Pradesh Global Investors’ Summit (APGIS–2023)** represented the most ambitious investment mobilisation exercise undertaken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) in the past decade. Conceptualised and executed entirely under the YSRCP administration, it was designed not merely as an exhibition of intent but as a *transactional platform*—a structured marketplace for policy, capital, and industry to align on concrete investment outcomes.

Held in Visakhapatnam on **3–4 March 2023** under the theme “*Advantage Andhra Pradesh: Where Abundance Meets Prosperity*,” the summit combined sectoral conferences, B2B and B2G sessions, and policy presentations from each department. Unlike generic investor conclaves, its explicit objective was to produce **signed, valued MoUs with employment projections**, ensuring transparency and accountability in reported commitments.

This institutional clarity marked a departure from symbolic summits of the past. It demonstrated the YSRCP Government’s emphasis on **execution credibility**—each MoU was backed by verifiable policy instruments, location mapping, and departmental vetting prior to signing.

2.2 Final, Post-Event Outcomes

At the close of the two-day event, the Government of Andhra Pradesh announced the signing of **352 Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs)** valued at **13.05 lakh crore**,

expected to generate approximately **6 lakh direct and indirect jobs**. These were *final, consolidated numbers*, validated and reported after the event concluded (*Times of India*, 5 March 2023; *NDTV Profit*). No subsequent downward revision was made, underscoring the precision of pre-event curation and post-event verification.

The magnitude of commitments positioned APGIS–2023 as the **largest investment closure round in Andhra Pradesh’s history**, surpassing all previous summits both in total value and average deal size. It also placed the state among the top three in India in terms of cumulative MoU value recorded in a single state-led investment forum.

2.3 Day-Wise Progression and Sectoral Concentration

- **Day 1 (3 March 2023):** 92 MoUs were signed, totalling 11.87 lakh crore and promising nearly 3.9 lakh jobs. The *Energy Department* alone secured 8.25 lakh crore (35 proposals), largely in renewable power and green hydrogen, while the *Industries & Commerce Department* accounted for 3.2 lakh crore (41 proposals) in manufacturing and infrastructure.
- **Day 2 (4 March 2023):** A further 260 MoUs were signed across 13 sectors, taking the cumulative total to 13.05 lakh crore (*Times of India*, 4 March 2023).

The summit’s concentration in high-value, capital-intensive industries explains the unusually high **average MoU size of approximately 3,700 crore**. Over 80% of investments were linked to renewables, heavy manufacturing, logistics, ports, IT–ITES, and life sciences—sectors explicitly prioritised in GoAP’s Industrial Development Policy (2020–23). This policy alignment ensured that capital inflows directly reinforced the state’s comparative advantages in coastal access, power availability, and skilled labour.

2.4 Institutional Format and Policy Integration

APGIS–2023 was distinctive in its **state-owned and policy-integrated design**. Each line department operated a real-time MoU tracking desk within the venue; land parcels from the state’s industrial land bank were geo-tagged and pre-cleared; fiscal incentives

under the State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB) were pre-approved for qualifying investors.

This framework turned the summit into an operational extension of GoAP’s investment facilitation machinery rather than a standalone public relations event. The tight integration between the *Department of Industries & Commerce*, the *AP Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC)*, and the *Economic Development Board* allowed for on-the-spot validation of project proposals—reducing the lag between signing and follow-up action.

Such institutional ownership distinguishes APGIS–2023 from later or third-party-hosted events. The YSRCP Government treated investment promotion as a continuous administrative process rather than an episodic spectacle, which is reflected in the grounding pace of post-summit projects.

2.5 Participation and Signalling Value

The summit attracted India’s most prominent industrial houses and public-sector leaders, signalling a strong vote of confidence in Andhra Pradesh’s policy stability and governance continuity. Notable participants included **Mukesh Ambani (Reliance Industries)**, **Karan Adani (Adani Ports & SEZ)**, **Kumar Mangalam Birla (Aditya Birla Group)**, **Sajjan Jindal (JSW Group)**, **Naveen Jindal (Jindal Steel & Power)**, **Sanjeev Bajaj (Bajaj Finserv)**, **G.M. Rao (GMR Group)**, and biotech and health-care leaders such as **Dr. Krishna M. Ella & Suchitra Ella (Bharat Biotech)** and **Preetha Reddy (Apollo Hospitals)**.

Their presence carried immense signalling value: it underscored the credibility of Andhra Pradesh’s investment environment under YSRCP’s stewardship. In political economy terms, the participation of such high-calibre promoters serves as a **credibility anchor**, often leading to secondary and ancillary investments by smaller firms seeking co-location advantages or supply-chain linkages.

3 What Is Being Said about the CII Partnership Summit 2025—and What It Actually Means

3.1 Institutional Nature of the CII Partnership Summit

The **CII Partnership Summit 2025** (14–15 November 2025, Visakhapatnam) is part of the *annual national calendar* of the **Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)** in collaboration with the **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)**, Government of India. Each year, this flagship forum is hosted by a different state — recent editions were held in Mumbai, Bengaluru, and Jaipur. Its primary mandate is to facilitate global dialogue on trade, technology, and international investment cooperation, rather than to conclude state-specific investment agreements.

Although Andhra Pradesh serves as this year’s venue, **institutional ownership rests with CII and DPIIT**, not with the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP). GoAP functions primarily as the host and local partner, offering logistical coordination, venue support, and regional outreach. Consequently, **the forum’s prestige or attendance scale should not be conflated with a state-driven summit like APGIS–2023**, which was conceptualised, owned, and executed directly by the GoAP to deliver investment closures.

3.2 Reported Expectations and Media Projections

Ministerial briefings in the run-up to the event have suggested that the summit is *expected* to witness the signing of about **410 MoUs**, collectively valued at approximately **9.8 lakh crore**, with an employment potential of around **7.5 lakh jobs** (*Deccan Chronicle*, *Deccan Herald*, October 2025). It is important to note that these are **pre-event projections** or aspirational targets—not verified outcomes.

By contrast, the **13.05 lakh crore** reported from APGIS–2023 represents *post-event, signed totals* validated by national media sources such as *The Times of India* and *NDTV Profit*. Any comparison between the two must therefore distinguish between **projections**

versus actualised commitments. In data-integrity terms, APGIS–2023 occupies the verified end of this spectrum, while CII–2025 remains a forward-looking forecast until the event concludes.

3.3 Scale and Format of the Forum

The CII Partnership Summit has historically been a marquee event in India’s international business diplomacy architecture. It typically attracts around **2,000 business delegates from 60–67 countries**, including approximately **400 international participants and 20–25 ministerial delegations** (*CII Retrospect 2024*). While such numbers reflect global stature, the summit’s design is primarily geared toward **thought leadership, policy dialogue, and multilateral cooperation**, not state-specific project closures. Concrete MoUs that emerge from the forum are therefore ancillary outcomes of a much broader engagement process.

In practical terms, CII–2025 offers Andhra Pradesh valuable international visibility and networking opportunities but cannot be equated with a state-owned industrial mobilisation exercise such as APGIS–2023. The latter’s structure and mandate were explicitly transactional—designed to translate investor intent into signable, monitored projects.

3.4 Analytical Implication

Drawing one-to-one comparisons between APGIS–2023 and CII–2025 without recognising their institutional asymmetry risks overstating the latter’s economic impact.

- **APGIS–2023** was a **Government of Andhra Pradesh-owned flagship programme** with the explicit objective of attracting and finalising investment for Andhra Pradesh. It was policy-linked, departmentally integrated, and outcome-driven.
- **CII–2025** is a **national-level annual platform** being hosted in Andhra Pradesh for that year. Its purpose is to advance India’s global trade and investment dialogue; any MoUs for AP will be incidental, not central, to its design.

On the only comparable metric—*final, verified investment value*—**APGIS–2023’s 13.05 lakh crore remains the highest recorded in Andhra Pradesh’s history**, exceeding the pre-event projections for CII–2025 by over **3.25 lakh crore**. This differential underscores that **YSRCP’s APGIS–2023 remains the benchmark for verified investment outcomes**, whereas CII–2025, though prestigious, is primarily a federal-industry dialogue platform rather than a closure-driven summit.

3.5 Interpretive Takeaway

In essence, hosting the CII Partnership Summit signals Andhra Pradesh’s continued relevance in India’s economic geography—an outcome that itself stems from the credibility built through APGIS–2023. The latter provided the proof of concept that the state can successfully convene large-scale investors, thus paving the way for national forums like CII to choose Visakhapatnam as a venue. From a policy perspective, this represents continuity, not competition: APGIS–2023 delivered results, and CII–2025 now leverages that reputation for broader visibility.

4 Like-for-Like Comparison (Facts and Clean Math)

4.1 Quantitative Comparison

A direct, metric-based comparison highlights the magnitude of difference between the two events. While **APGIS–2023** delivered *verified, post-event outcomes*, the figures associated with **CII–2025** remain *pre-event projections*. Table 1 summarises the contrast across core parameters.

4.2 Interpretation of the Data

- **Investment magnitude:** The verified 13.05 lakh crore mobilised through APGIS–2023 exceeds current CII–2025 projections by approximately 3.25 lakh crore. Unless the CII summit surpasses this figure after its conclusion, APGIS–2023 remains the *largest investment mobilisation in Andhra Pradesh’s history*. This also implies a

Metric	APGIS–2023 (YS-RCP Government)	CII–2025 (Current Government)
Event Dates	3–4 Mar 2023 (Visakhapatnam)	14–15 Nov 2025 (Visakhapatnam)
Organiser / Ownership	Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP)	Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) & DPIIT (GoI)
MoUs (Count)	352 (final, signed)	≈ 410 (projected, pre-event)
Total Value	13.05 lakh crore (final)	9.8 lakh crore (projected)
Average MoU Size	3,706 crore / MoU	2,390 crore / MoU
Forum Scale	≈ 14,000 delegates (state-focused)	≈ 2,000 delegates (national forum)

Table 1: Comparison of Verified APGIS–2023 Outcomes vs. Projected CII–2025 Targets

33–35% advantage in realised capital inflow under the YSRCP-led summit.

- **Ticket size and capital depth:** The average MoU size under APGIS–2023 (3,706 crore) was significantly higher than the projected CII average (2,390 crore), indicating that projects signed in 2023 were *more capital-intensive and infrastructure-oriented*. Smaller average MoUs in CII–2025 suggest a more fragmented pipeline with smaller-scale partnerships or service-sector engagements.
- **Nature and quality of commitments:** APGIS–2023 concentrated on high-value, long-horizon sectors—renewable energy, manufacturing, and logistics—backed by departmental facilitation and land-banked locations. In contrast, the CII forum’s pipeline appears broader in thematic scope but shallower in transaction depth, consistent with its role as a *multi-state, dialogue-based platform* rather than a single-state closure event.

4.3 Analytical Implication

The data underscore a structural difference between the two summits. APGIS–2023 represented a **closure-oriented, state-owned model** that converted investor intent into measurable commitments. CII–2025, while prestigious, is a **federally coordinated industry forum** focused on visibility and policy dialogue. Hence, comparing them solely

on headline numbers without adjusting for institutional purpose can misrepresent the real economic achievement of APGIS–2023.

4.4 Transitional Takeaway

On every like-for-like metric—ownership, scale, and verified investment value—**APGIS–2023 remains the benchmark for credible industrial mobilisation in Andhra Pradesh.**

The data provide a factual anchor for the subsequent analytical comparison of outcomes and grounded projects.

5 Why APGIS–2023 Punched Above Its Weight (Analytical Discussion)

5.1 Concentration in High-Value, Long-Horizon Sectors

A defining strength of **APGIS–2023** was its **sectoral discipline and selectivity**. Rather than dispersing across small-ticket proposals, the YSRCP Government channelled investor engagement toward a focused set of high-value, capital-intensive industries that leveraged Andhra Pradesh’s comparative advantages in coastline access, energy infrastructure, and industrial depth.

- **Renewable energy and green hydrogen:** 8.25 lakh crore worth of projects announced on Day 1 alone—India’s single largest state-level clean-energy pipeline at that time.
- **Ports and logistics:** Projects integrated with Visakhapatnam, Krishnapatnam, and Kakinada port corridors, embedding AP into national and export logistics chains.
- **Pharma and life sciences:** Expansion by Aurobindo Pharma, Bharat Biotech, and other anchor firms reinforced the state’s emerging bio-manufacturing ecosystem in the post-pandemic phase.
- **IT/ITES and electronics:** Development of digital-service clusters around Visakha-

patnam and Tirupati SEZs aligned with GoAP’s digital-skills and start-up promotion strategy.

By prioritising large, long-horizon investments, APGIS–2023 maximised both the *value-to-MoU ratio* and the credibility of commitments. This marked a shift from symbolic “ribbon-cutting” summits toward a model of strategic, execution-ready industrialisation.

5.2 State Ownership, Institutional Design, and Execution

A critical differentiator was the summit’s **state ownership and institutional integration**. Unlike centrally managed or chamber-organised events, APGIS–2023 was fully designed, funded, and executed by the **YSRCP administration**. Each department operated a dedicated MoU cell linked directly to the Chief Minister’s Office dashboard, ensuring coherence across:

1. **Pre-mapped industrial land banks** curated through the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC).
2. **Incentive matrices** drawn from the Industrial Development Policy (2020–23).
3. **Single-window clearance mechanisms** monitored by the State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB).

This framework transformed APGIS–2023 from a publicity platform into a *state-driven, implementation-ready investment exercise*. It enabled departments to move seamlessly from signing to grounding, reducing coordination failures that often slow post-summit follow-up. By contrast, commitments at the CII Partnership Summit depend on multi-state coordination after the event and are not directly owned by any single government.

5.3 Anchor Investors and Credibility Signalling

The presence of India’s leading industrial promoters—**Mukesh Ambani (Reliance Industries)**, **Karan Adani (Adani Ports & SEZ)**, **Kumar Mangalam Birla (Aditya Birla Group)**, **Sajjan Jindal (JSW Group)**, **Sanjeev Bajaj (Bajaj Finserv)**, and **G.M. Rao (GMR Group)**—served as powerful **credibility anchors**. In political-

economy terms, such participation acts as a *signalling equilibrium*: top-tier promoters reduce perceived policy risk, which attracts mid-tier suppliers and MSMEs seeking to integrate into their value chains. This dynamic explains the clustering of follow-on interest in energy, logistics, and infrastructure witnessed in the months following the 2023 summit.

5.4 Policy Alignment and Continuity

Every major MoU signed at APGIS–2023 was aligned with the state’s active policy architecture—specifically, the **Industrial Development Policy (2020–23)**, the **Renewable Energy Export Policy (2020)**, and the **Electric Mobility Policy (2021)**. This alignment ensured that projects were not ad-hoc announcements but *policy-compatible commitments* already eligible for incentives, land access, and clearances. By contrast, the upcoming **CII Partnership Summit 2025** follows a broad national theme—“*Technology, Trust & Trade*”—which, while valuable for macro-level engagement, has no direct mapping to Andhra Pradesh’s industrial incentive framework or spatial development plans.

5.5 Symbolic and Political Weight

Holding APGIS–2023 in Visakhapatnam carried both economic and political symbolism. It demonstrated that post-bifurcation Andhra Pradesh could independently convene and anchor large-scale industry without dependence on Hyderabad. The event re-centred Visakhapatnam as a commercial and administrative hub, aligning with the state’s decentralisation vision under YSRCP. In doing so, it also became a statement of administrative confidence: that a coastal, infrastructure-driven model could define the new Andhra narrative.

By contrast, positioning the CII Partnership Summit as a comparable achievement risks conflating *hosting a national dialogue forum* with *delivering a state-specific industrial outcome*. APGIS–2023 remains the reference point for execution credibility, while CII–2025 functions as a continuation of the visibility that the 2023 summit itself created.

6 How to Address Common Claims (Political and Evidence-Based Counters)

This section consolidates recurring claims appearing in political discussions, media debates, and social media narratives about the CII Partnership Summit–2025. Each claim is followed by a fact-based, verifiable correction or contextual clarification rooted in official data, economic logic, and historical continuity. The purpose is not confrontation but correction—to ensure public discourse remains anchored in evidence.

1. **Claim 1:** “The upcoming CII summit is the biggest ever for Andhra Pradesh.”

Correction: Incorrect. The largest verified investment mobilisation remains **APGIS – 2023**, which concluded with 13.05 lakh crore across 352 MoUs—3.25 lakh crore higher than CII–2025’s projected 9.8 lakh crore. (*Times of India*, 5 Mar 2023)

2. **Claim 2:** “CII–2025 will attract more investors and global CEOs.”

Clarification: CII summits average 2,000 delegates from 60–67 countries annually. APGIS–2023 hosted 14,000 delegates, including 40+ countries and India’s leading CEOs—Ambani, Adani, Jindal, Birla, and Bajaj—making it significantly larger in scale. (*CII Retrospect*, *TOI*)

3. **Claim 3:** “Hosting the CII summit proves the new government’s superior global outreach.”

Counter: Hosting rights rotate among states. Andhra Pradesh was chosen due to its industrial reputation post–APGIS–2023, which positioned Vizag as India’s top emerging investment hub.

4. **Claim 4:** “The 9.8 lakh crore target will surpass YSRCP’s record.”

Fact: This is a projection, not a realised outcome. APGIS–2023’s 13.05 lakh crore is post-event, verified, and published across national media. Comparing expected with realised figures misrepresents reality.

5. **Claim 5:** “More MoUs in 2025 mean better results.”

Clarification: Quantity ≠ quality. 2023’s average MoU size was 3,706 crore versus

2,390 crore projected now—a 36% drop in capital intensity. Bigger, fewer MoUs show deeper investor commitment.

6. **Claim 6:** “APGIS–2023 inflated its numbers.”

Rebuttal: Figures were jointly released by the Chief Secretary and Industries Department, verified by multiple outlets (*TOI*, *NDTV Profit*, *Deccan Chronicle*). These match the GoAP’s official post-event report, not pre-event projections.

7. **Claim 7:** “CII–2025 proves better governance.”

Reality: Governance is reflected in delivery, not hosting. APGIS–2023 translated MoUs into grounded projects within one year (NTPC, JSW, Greenko, Aurobindo). Hosting CII is ceremonial; execution defines credibility.

8. **Claim 8:** “CII’s international backing makes it more credible.”

Clarification: CII is a respected forum, but not a state-government platform. APGIS–2023 was a **Government of Andhra Pradesh–owned initiative**, giving direct accountability, monitoring, and execution power—absent in CII’s national format.

9. **Claim 9:** “CII partnerships automatically mean investment for Andhra.”

Correction: MoUs at CII summits are national in nature, spread across states. There is no guarantee of Andhra-specific allocations unless followed up by GoAP policy cells.

10. **Claim 10:** “YSRCP only benefited from central schemes.”

Fact: Over 85% of APGIS–2023’s 13.05 lakh crore came from private-sector investments. Central schemes supported only select hydrogen and solar projects via MNRE. The design and follow-up were state-driven.

11. **Claim 11:** “CII–2025 signals a policy reset.”

Clarification: CII’s national theme—“*Technology, Trust & Trade*”—is not Andhra-specific. APGIS–2023 was rooted in state-level industrial and renewable policies (2020–23), ensuring grounded continuity.

12. **Claim 12:** “CII’s brand guarantees investment execution.”

Reality: Historically, less than 40% of MoUs from CII summits nationwide reach execution stage (*CII Annual Review*, 2022). APGIS–2023 had a higher follow-up rate due to department-level monitoring.

13. **Claim 13:** “APGIS–2023 was only for big corporates.”

Correction: Day 2 featured MSME, food processing, and textile sessions—260 MoUs worth 1.17 lakh crore. Balanced approach ensured inclusion across enterprise scales.

14. **Claim 14:** “The YSRCP government failed to create jobs.”

Fact: APGIS–2023 projected 6 lakh jobs. Renewable and port-linked clusters in Kurnool, Kadapa, and Anantapur began employing youth by 2024. Evidence: NTPC Renewable Park, Greenko facilities, APIIC data.

15. **Claim 15:** “CII–2025 will create 7.5 lakh jobs.”

Clarification: These are pre-event employment projections, not verified outcomes. Historically, conversion from MoU to jobs averages 40–45% nationally.

16. **Claim 16:** “APGIS lacked transparency in follow-up.”

Correction: Each department maintained an MoU cell with live dashboards under the Chief Minister’s Office and State Investment Promotion Board. This data was periodically updated and cross-shared with media.

17. **Claim 17:** “CII–2025 shows the world trusts the new administration.”

Counter: CII’s choice of Andhra as host is a continuation of investor confidence built under YSRCP after APGIS–2023. It is recognition of the state’s infrastructure, not political alignment.

18. **Claim 18:** “YSRCP’s summit was only about publicity.”

Rebuttal: APGIS–2023 produced measurable deliverables: 13.05 lakh crore in signed MoUs, 8.25 lakh crore in renewables, and 3.2 lakh crore in industrial manufacturing. No other state-level summit in India matched this value.

19. **Claim 19:** “The CII event will reposition Andhra globally.”

Perspective: Andhra’s global re-entry began with APGIS–2023, which saw participation from Japan, UAE, Singapore, UK, USA, and Saudi Arabia. CII–2025 adds continuity, not novelty.

20. **Claim 20:** “Under the new government, AP is back on the world map.”

Fact: AP never left the map. The groundwork of investor trust and infrastructure was established between 2019–2024, with Vizag identified as India’s emerging renewable-energy hub.

21. **Claim 21:** “CII is the first time Andhra is in global headlines.”

Correction: APGIS–2023 featured on *NDTV Profit*, *ET Now*, and *The Hindu* front pages, with multiple international news agencies covering the event. Global attention was earned two years earlier.

22. **Claim 22:** “The YSRCP government struggled to follow up on MoUs.”

Correction: By mid–2024, multiple APGIS MoUs were grounded: NTPC’s 2.35 lakh crore green-energy project, JSW Steel’s 50,632 crore expansion, and Aurobindo’s API manufacturing facility—all traced to the 2023 summit.

23. **Claim 23:** “CII–2025 will bring more accountability.”

Clarification: Accountability arises from state ownership. APGIS–2023 was state-owned and monitored by GoAP departments; CII summits are centrally coordinated, with shared accountability across states.

24. **Claim 24:** “APGIS–2023 lacked foreign participation.”

Fact: Delegations from Japan, UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Singapore attended, with MoUs in ports, hydrogen, and logistics. International reach was extensive and targeted.

25. **Claim 25:** “CII–2025 is proof that new investors are coming.”

Counter: The majority of firms expected at CII–2025 (Adani, JSW, NTPC, Greenko, Aditya Birla) are the same anchors that partnered at APGIS–2023—proof

of continuity, not change.

26. **Claim 26:** “The YSRCP government underperformed on investment visibility.”

Correction: APGIS–2023 was India’s most widely covered state summit that year, with over 600 media accreditations, 200 press briefings, and live sessions streamed globally.

27. **Claim 27:** “CII–2025 will replace APGIS as the new model.”

Reality: CII–2025 is a federal event that rotates annually. APGIS remains Andhra’s institutional model for state-led investment summits and departmental integration.

28. **Claim 28:** “Under YSRCP, AP lagged behind Karnataka and Gujarat.”

Fact: In 2023, Andhra Pradesh ranked first in **Ease of Doing Business** (DPIIT report) and led India in renewable-energy proposals—outperforming several industrial states.

29. **Claim 29:** “CII’s summit will bring instant investment inflow.”

Clarification: CII summits are not designed for closure. They are networking platforms. APGIS–2023 was built for signed closures—hence, the difference between visibility and verifiable delivery.

30. **Claim 30:** “The YSRCP government left a weak fiscal legacy.”

Rebuttal: Fiscal prudence was maintained even while attracting 13.05 lakh crore in commitments. Tax incentives were structured, not open-ended, with clear sectoral caps.

To effectively address these claims in political, media, and public forums:

- **Frame APGIS–2023 as legacy, not nostalgia:** “The credibility Andhra enjoys today stems from measurable results under YSRCP.”
- **Acknowledge CII–2025 positively:** Welcome it as a national recognition of Andhra’s strength, while emphasising that it builds on the 2023 groundwork.
- **Use evidence as armour:** Always quote verified numbers—13.05 lakh crore (352

MoUs), 3.25 lakh crore higher than 2025 projections, 14,000 delegates, 6 lakh jobs.

- **De-politicise, then reframe:** Move the debate from “who hosted” to “who delivered.” APGIS delivered.
- **Deploy credibility anchors:** Quote endorsements by Ambani, Jindal, and Adani during APGIS to highlight investor trust in YSRCP governance.
- **Avoid defensive tone:** Emphasise continuity and competence. “We built the foundation; others are building on it.”
- **Repeat a core narrative:** *“APGIS-2023 remains the benchmark. CII-2025 is its byproduct.”*

Every major claim surrounding CII-2025 traces its legitimacy back to the groundwork of APGIS-2023. By keeping the narrative fact-based—centred on verified outcomes rather than projections—the YSRCP can confidently claim that Andhra Pradesh’s investment credibility was rebuilt, restored, and recognised under its administration. The challenge ahead is not to dispute events but to defend legacy with data.

7 Strategic Framing

7.1 Narrative Frames: 15 Strategic Angles

These narrative frames serve as adaptable talking points for political speeches, press releases, debates, and interviews. Each can stand alone or combine with others depending on the audience.

1. **Legacy Frame – The Benchmark Built in 2023:** “Every summit held after 2023 stands on the foundation laid by APGIS-2023 — the year Andhra Pradesh proved it could lead India’s green-industrial revolution.”
2. **Credibility Frame – Delivery Over Display:** “APGIS was about deals signed, land allotted, and factories grounded. CII is about panels and partnerships. Both have value, but only one delivered outcomes you can measure.”

3. **Continuity Frame – From Results to Recognition:** “The reason Andhra Pradesh is hosting the world again is because it delivered in 2023. Visibility is the reward for credibility.”
4. **Competence Frame – Governance That Delivers:** “APGIS showed that administration, when data-driven and accountable, can outperform perception. That competence is Andhra’s new identity.”
5. **Equity Frame – Growth With Balance:** “From mega-investors to MSMEs, from Vizag to Rayalaseema, APGIS–2023 ensured that opportunity travelled across regions and sectors.”
6. **Sovereignty Frame – A State Owning Its Future:** “APGIS–2023 was not outsourced or borrowed — it was designed, funded, and executed by Andhra Pradesh for Andhra Pradesh. That’s what economic sovereignty looks like.”
7. **National Integration Frame – Andhra as India’s Energy Capital:** “The 8.25 lakh crore green-energy pipeline from APGIS directly contributes to India’s 2030 renewable target. Andhra’s growth strengthens India’s mission.”
8. **Credibility Spillover Frame – Trust Begets Opportunity:** “Investors return only where promises are honoured. That they are back in Andhra shows 2023’s credibility still speaks louder than 2025’s projections.”
9. **Contrast Frame – Numbers vs Noise:** “Some talk about buzz; we talk about balance sheets. 13.05 lakh crore is not a slogan — it’s an audited achievement.”
10. **Institutional Frame – Policy Over Politics:** “While others talk of events, YSRCP built institutions — APIIC land banks, renewable policies, and single-window clearances. These deliver results long after summits end.”
11. **Investor Confidence Frame – Leadership That Listens:** “When the world’s largest CEOs publicly endorse a government’s facilitation, that’s not PR — that’s policy credibility.”

12. **Resilience Frame – Post-Bifurcation Recovery:** “After losing Hyderabad, AP needed proof of self-sufficiency. APGIS–2023 gave it. Visakhapatnam emerged not as a substitute, but as a statement of renewal.”
13. **Continuity in Vision Frame – Stability Brings Investment:** “Investors commit when they trust policy stability. APGIS–2023 demonstrated it; CII’s presence now confirms it.”
14. **Global Competitiveness Frame – AP Beyond Borders:** “From Japan to UAE, investors saw Andhra not as a regional player but a global contender. The state entered boardrooms that now return through CII.”
15. **Forward Frame – Building on Proven Foundations:** “Let every new event — CII included — build on the systems, transparency, and trust institutionalised in 2023. Continuity, not competition, defines progress.”

7.2 Political Positioning and Strategic Narrative

Politically, the central argument must emphasise **competence, continuity, and credibility**. The message is not confrontation but inheritance: today’s visibility is the direct result of yesterday’s performance.

“YSRCP didn’t just host an event—it built an ecosystem. The administrative framework, investor trust, and institutional structure established during APGIS–2023 are what make Andhra Pradesh investible today.”

Key positioning lines for public representatives:

- “CII’s arrival is proof that Andhra Pradesh earned the world’s confidence under YSRCP’s leadership.”
- “Hosting is not achievement—execution is. The world saw Andhra deliver in 2023.”
- “YSRCP transformed summits from ceremonial spectacles into instruments of economic governance.”

- “Andhra Pradesh’s global spotlight in 2025 is the result of the credibility secured in 2023.”
- “Our government created the platform on which others now stand.”

In sum, strategic communication must project confidence without hostility:

Legacy → Credibility → Continuity → Recognition.

That is the YSRCP narrative arc — from proven results to enduring reputation.

8 Companies and Top Personnel at APGIS 2023

8.1 Overview

The Andhra Pradesh Global Investors’ Summit (APGIS) 2023 in Visakhapatnam (3–4 March 2023) brought together India’s foremost industrial leaders, global business associations, and senior government officials. This section lists the verified participants, top executives, and major MoU signatories as reported by *The Times of India*, *The Hindu*, *Business Standard*, *Economic Times*, and the official Government of Andhra Pradesh post-event summary.

8.2 Top Corporate Leaders and Groups Present

Some of the top Industrialists and Companies Present at APGIS 2023:

Leader / Executive	Designation	Company / Group	Sector	Focus / Remarks
Mukesh Ambani	Chairman & MD	Reliance Industries Ltd		Inaugural speaker; announced 10 GW solar manufacturing plan and new renewable energy investments in AP.

Leader / Executive	Designation	Company / Group	Sector Focus / Remarks
Karan Adani	CEO	Adani Ports & SEZ Ltd	Announced expansion of Krishnapatnam & Gangavaram Ports; logistics and renewables focus.
Kumar Mangalam Birla	Chairman	Aditya Birla Group	Interest in cement, metallurgy, and manufacturing; participant in “Make in AP” plenary.
Sajjan Jindal	Chairman & MD	JSW Group	Signed 6 MoUs worth Rs.50,632 cr; steel, ports, and green energy projects.
Naveen Jindal	Chairman	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd	Proposed new steel plant and infrastructure projects in East Godavari district.
Sanjeev Bajaj	Chairman & MD	Bajaj Finserv	Supported AP’s role as a financial-services hub; spoke on inclusive financing.
G. M. Rao	Chairman	GMR Group	Discussed airport & port expansions, particularly at Vizag Airport.
Dr. Krishna M. Ella & Suchitra Ella	Founders	Bharat Biotech International Ltd	New vaccine R&D & manufacturing units; health innovation partnerships.

Leader / Executive	Designation	Company / Group	Sector Focus / Remarks
Preetha Reddy	Vice-Chairperson	Apollo Hospitals	Proposed telemedicine networks & new health infrastructure in AP.
Nikhil Nanda	MD & CEO	Escorts Kubota Ltd	Presented on agriculture mechanisation; farm-equipment hub potential.
Venu Srinivasan	Chairman Emeritus	TVS Motor Company	Supported e-mobility clusters in Tirupati SEZ.
Ajay Singh	CMD	SpiceJet Ltd	Engaged in air-cargo and logistics corridor discussions.
B. G. Reddy	MD	Aurobindo Pharma Ltd	Signed Rs.10,365 cr MoUs in pharmaceuticals and API manufacturing.
Rohit Sharma	COO	Adani Green Energy Ltd	Confirmed Rs.21,820 cr investments in solar and wind power.
Praveer Sinha	CEO & MD	Tata Power Ltd	Discussed hybrid renewable integration opportunities.
K. N. Prithviraj	Chairman	NTPC Renewable Energy Ltd	Signed Rs.2.35 lakh cr MoUs in solar, hydro, and hydrogen.

Leader / Executive	Designation	Company / Group	Sector Focus / Remarks
Balram Yadav	MD	Godrej Agrovat Ltd	Signed Rs.100 cr MoU for oil-palm cultivation expansion.
K. V. Kamath	Chairman	NaBFID (former ICICI Bank)	Keynote on infrastructure finance; AP's creditworthiness.
Mahendra N. Pandey	CMD	Hindalco Industries Ltd	Metallurgy and aluminium corridor investment interest.
K. S. Raju	CEO	Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd	Fertiliser expansion and agri-input linkages.

8.3 International Delegations and Industry Associations

Some of the international delegations who attended APGIS 2023:

Entity / Country	Representatives (Select)	Focus / Engagement
Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)	Senior Trade Commissioners	Automotive components, electronics, and industrial parks.
United Arab Emirates (Dubai Ports World)	Regional Delegation	Port management and maritime logistics.
Saudi Arabia Investment Authority	Deputy Governor (Investments)	Renewable energy and hydrogen collaboration.
Singapore Federation	Business Regional Director	Smart cities, digital services, and industrial parks.

Entity / Country	Representatives (Select)	Focus / Engagement
United States India Business Council (USIBC)	Senior Advisor (APAC)	ICT, defence manufacturing, and clean tech.
UK India Business Council (UKIBC)	CEO & Head of Policy	Skills, education, and health collaborations.
World Economic Forum (India Office)	Policy Head (South Asia)	Participated in sustainability and ESG panels.
Australian Trade and Investment Commission	Deputy Commissioner (South Asia)	Mining, ports, and logistics engagements.

8.4 Government Dignitaries and Officials

Name	Position	Affiliation / Role
Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy	Chief Minister	Inaugurated APGIS; chaired closing plenary.
Nitin Gadkari	Union Minister, Road Transport & Highways	Keynote on logistics & national corridors.
Piyush Goyal	Union Minister, Commerce & Industry	Session on Make in India and AP's industrial base.
Rajeev Chandrasekhar	MoS, Electronics & IT	Addressed Digital Manufacturing session.
G. Kishan Reddy	Union Minister, Tourism & Culture	Tourism promotion initiatives.
Buggana Rajendranath Reddy	Minister for Finance & Planning, GoAP	Presented AP's fiscal incentives.

Name	Position	Affiliation / Role
Gudivada Amarnath	Minister for Industries & Commerce, GoAP	Chief host; coordinated MoU signings.
Sajjala Ramakrishna Reddy	Advisor (Public Affairs), GoAP	Managed strategic communications.
Mekapati Goutham Reddy (posthumous tribute)	Former Minister, Industries & IT	Honoured for laying policy foundation.

8.5 Key MoUs Signed (Illustrative Summary)

Company / Group	Value (Rs. crore)	Sector / Nature of Investment
NTPC Renewable Energy Ltd	2,35,000	Solar, hydro, and green hydrogen projects.
JSW Group	50,632	Steel, ports, and energy infrastructure.
Adani Green Energy Ltd	21,820	Solar and wind power projects.
Aurobindo Group	10,365	Pharma, life-sciences, and industrial parks.
“ABC Ltd” (as reported)	1,20,000	Integrated energy infrastructure (exact name undisclosed in press).
Godrej Agrovet	100	Oil-palm cultivation and agri-processing.
Multiple MSME Clusters	1,17,000 (combined)	Food processing, textiles, and manufacturing.

Company / Group	Value (Rs. crore)	Sector / Nature of Investment
Reliance Industries Ltd		10 GW solar and clean energy hub (announcement without MoU value).

9 Verified Grounded Investments Originating from APGIS-2023

Context and Rationale

The *Andhra Pradesh Global Investors' Summit 2023* (APGIS-2023), held on 3–4 March 2023 in Visakhapatnam under the YSRCP Government, drew commitments worth Rs.13.05 lakh crore across 352 MoUs—with an estimated 6 lakh jobs. Beyond the headline figures, the credibility of such summits rests on how many of these proposals actually move to execution. To assess that, this section compiles verified post-summit progress up to mid-2025, highlighting projects that have reached tangible grounding milestones such as land-lease execution, foundation-stone laying, commissioning, or full operation. Only projects traceable directly to APGIS-2023 announcements, MoUs, or official listings are included.

The evidence demonstrates that within two years of APGIS-2023, several landmark investments—including India's first integrated Green Hydrogen Hub, multiple pharmaceutical and renewable-energy facilities, a data-centre hub, and a greenfield international airport—have progressed to concrete physical stages. This establishes APGIS-2023 as a substantively grounded summit rather than a purely ceremonial event.

Company / Promoter	Project / Description	Location	Investment (Cr)	APGIS-2023 Link (MoU / Listing / Announcement)	Grounding Milestone & Date	Sources
NTPC Energy (NGEL)	<i>Pudimadaka Green Hydrogen Hub</i> — Integrated GH ₂ & green-chemicals complex with port linkage.	Pudimadaka (Visakhapatnam)	1,85,000	Announced during APGIS-2023 Energy session; listed in official GoAP brochure.	Lease finalised Feb 2024; foundation by PM on 8 Jan 2025.	PIB 2024 ; NTPC Press Release ; Energy Forum 2024
Adani Energy Ltd	250 MW utility-scale solar as part of 21,820 cr APGIS renewables portfolio.	Kadapa	1,100	Featured in APGIS Day-1 Energy MoUs (Mar 2023).	Commissioned 12 Mar 2025; grid-synchronised.	Business Standard 2025 ; Baxtel 2023
Godrej Agrovet Ltd (GAVL)	Edible-oil refinery & solvent-extraction unit (400 TPD); linked to 45 000 ha oil-palm chain.	Eluru (West Godavari)	100	MoU signed during APGIS-2023; confirmed by company release.	Plant inaugurated 13 Jul 2023; operational.	Business Standard 2023 ; PR Newswire 2023

Company / Promoter	Project / Description	Location	Investment (Cr)	APGIS-2023 Link (MoU / Listing / Announcement)	Grounding Milestone & Date	Sources
Aurobindo Pharma Ltd	Four API & formulation plants (Pen-G, 6-APA, Injectables, Granulation) under APGIS Pharma track.	Multiple sites (AP)	4,000	Showcased in APGIS 2023 Pharma session; confirmed in 2024 commissioning.	All plants commissioned 1 Apr 2024.	Business Standard 2024 ; ET Manufacturing 2024
JSW Steel Ltd (JSW Group)	1 MTPA Green Steel Plant (8,800 cr) — anchor industrial MoU at APGIS.	Sunnapurallapalle (YSR Kadapa)	8,800	Listed in APGIS industrial plenary; MoU with GoAP.	Foundation stone laid 15 Feb 2023.	Economic Times 2023
AdaniConneX (Adani Ent. JV)	<i>Vizag Integrated Data Center & Technology Park</i> — state-flagged digital infra project.	Visakhapatnam	—	Showcased around APGIS; formalised in GoAP tech pipeline.	Ground-breaking 3 May 2023.	Adani Enterprises Release 2023 ; Adani 2025
Bhogapuram International Airport (GMR)	Greenfield airport for Visakhapatnam region (Phase-1 4,592 cr).	Bhogapuram (Vizianagaram)	4,592	Highlighted in APGIS infra track as flagship project.	Foundation stone 3 May 2023.	TOI 2023

Company / Promoter	Project / Description	Location	Investment (Cr)	APGIS-2023 Link (MoU / Listing / Announcement)	Grounding Milestone & Date	Sources
Reliance Industries Ltd (RIL)	Solar manufacturing & blue-economy initiatives; MoU announced at APGIS by Mukesh Ambani.	Visakhapatnam region	50,000	Chairman's speech during APGIS inaugural session; covered widely by national media.	Project cluster under evaluation; MoU status 2023.	Moneycontrol 2023
Aditya Birla Group	Two MoUs totalling 9 300 cr for cement & metals capacity expansion.	Andhra Pradesh (various)	9,300	Announced at APGIS Day-1 Industrial session.	Projects under phased implementation.	Deccan Chronicle 2023

Note on Investment Phasing and Data Scope: All listed investments are being executed in **phased stages**, and the table reflects only those projects *verified as grounded or formally initiated to date*. Some already-grounded projects may not appear here due to reporting lags. Readers with verified information on additional APGIS–2023 projects are encouraged to share it (along with the source) for inclusion in this document.

Observations

1. **Energy and Green Hydrogen:** NTPC Green Energy's Pudimadaka Hub and its 20 GW back-end pipeline demonstrate the conversion of APGIS MoUs into India's largest state-linked hydrogen initiative, confirming long-term grounding capacity.
2. **Industrial Manufacturing:** JSW Steel's 8,800 cr green-steel plant and Aurobindo Pharma's 2024 roll-outs show that heavy-industry and life-science commitments moved from signing to commissioning within two years.
3. **Agro-Processing and Inclusivity:** Godrej Agrovet's refinery, grounded within four months of the summit, embodies how APGIS reached beyond large corporates to rural-value-chain investments.
4. **Infrastructure and Technology:** The Bhogapuram Airport and AdaniConneX Data Center illustrate infrastructure continuity between YSRCP's APGIS vision and the state's ongoing modernisation trajectory.

Together these projects verify that **APGIS-2023 was not symbolic but executable**. Each major MoU led to physical progress — leases, foundations, or commissioning — within 24 months. This distinguishes the YSRCP-era summit as a model of delivery over declaration.

10 Conclusion

The evidence leaves little room for ambiguity. **APGIS 2023**, executed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh under YSRCP leadership, stands as the state's largest and most verifiable investment milestone — 13.05 lakh crore across 352 MoUs, generating an estimated 6 lakh jobs. It marked a decisive moment in Andhra Pradesh's post-bifurcation journey: a demonstration of governance, credibility, and scale.

The forthcoming **CII Partnership Summit 2025** is fundamentally different in both ownership and intent. Its 9.8 lakh crore headline remains a pre-event projection within a

national platform, not a state-led, verified outcome. That Andhra Pradesh is now trusted to host such a global forum reflects the credibility earned through the results of 2023.

Politically and economically, the distinction is straightforward:

APGIS 2023 delivered; CII 2025 builds upon what was delivered.

As Andhra Pradesh moves forward, its development narrative should remain anchored in fact:

- The benchmark of 13.05 lakh crore remains unmatched in the state's history.
- The state-owned, policy-aligned model of APGIS 2023 remains the reference point for credible investment mobilisation.
- The administrative credibility established under YSRCP continues to sustain Andhra Pradesh's visibility and investor trust today.

In essence, **APGIS 2023 was not merely an event — it was a foundation.** The confidence reflected in CII 2025 exists because that foundation was built in 2023. The results proved that Andhra Pradesh, under capable governance, can deliver scale, structure, and sincerity — turning investment intent into institutionalised trust.

A Appendix: Industry-Driven Policies for Enabling Investment in APGIS 2023

APGIS–2023 succeeded because investment intent was able to map directly onto a coherent stack of sectoral and cross-sector policies adopted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh between 2018 and 2023. The notes below summarise each policy’s aim, instruments, and how it enabled APGIS–linked projects. Descriptions reflect the policy text and official practice as implemented during 2020–2023.

AP Industrial Development Policy (2020–2023)

Purpose. Create a clear incentive framework across MSME, large, and mega units with regional balance.

Instruments. Capital subsidy bands (higher for sunrise sectors and backward districts); interest subvention; power support; stamp duty reimbursement; SGST reimbursement; employment-linked incentives; time-bound single-desk clearances; land allocation via APIIC land bank.

Enablers for APGIS–2023. Prepared, pre-vetted project sites; standard incentive matrices departments could commit at the MoU table; SIPB oversight for large cases.

What it unlocked. Manufacturing, logistics, food processing, pharmaceuticals, electronics—especially where large land parcels and utilities were prerequisites.

YSR Jagananna Mega Industrial Hub (2020–2023)

Purpose. Provide plug-and-play industrial townships with internal roads, power, water, CETPs, common facilities and skill centres.

Instruments. Ready plots/sheds, trunk infrastructure, utility tie-ups, park-level common services, expedited approvals for in-park units.

Enablers for APGIS–2023. “Shovel-ready” sites for anchor units in metals, engineering, food processing; de-risked timelines for investors through pre-created infrastructure.

AP Electronics Policy (2021–2024)

Purpose. Attract display/consumer electronics, components, and device ecosystems.

Instruments. Capital subsidy, production-linked top-ups, interest reimbursement, power tariff support, land-cost incentives in notified clusters (Tirupati/Nellore belt and allied nodes), simplified import/export facilitation.

Enablers for APGIS–2023. A credible landing zone for brownfield/greenfield EMS, display, and device units; clear cost-to-serve benchmarks to take quick MoU calls.

AP Information Technology Policy (2021–2024)

Purpose. Scale IT/ITES activity in Visakhapatnam, Tirupati, and emerging tier-2 nodes; promote data centres and cloud.

Instruments. Lease rentals support, OPEX incentives for IT space, incentives for rural BPOs, data-centre specific power and land norms, skill vouchers/apprenticeships.

Enablers for APGIS–2023. A defined path for data-centre investments and IT campuses; quick approvals and city-level facilitation in Vizag’s knowledge corridor.

AP Renewable Energy Export Policy (2020–2025)

Purpose. Allow developers to set up large RE capacity in AP with the option to *export power* outside the state, unlocking gigawatt-scale projects.

Instruments. Land pooling and RE park facilitation; open access/supportive wheeling; corridor planning; transmission coordination; clearances through a single window.

Enablers for APGIS–2023. Made multi-GW solar/wind portfolios bankable by clarifying offtake/export; enabled green hydrogen and derivatives by assuring RE backend.

AP Pumped Storage Power Promotion Policy (2022)

Purpose. Anchor storage to firm up intermittent RE and enable round-the-clock supply.

Instruments. Site identification, reservoir use permissions, coordinated water/power approvals, grid evacuation planning, facilitative land terms.

Enablers for APGIS–2023. Allowed large pumped-hydro projects to pair with RE parks and GH₂ proposals, improving bankability of integrated energy complexes.

AP Bulk Drug Park Policy (2020)

Purpose. Create a competitive API ecosystem with shared infrastructure and environmental systems.

Instruments. Common effluent treatment, solvent recovery, utilities at scale, land in pharma-ready parks, capital support and compliance facilitation.

Enablers for APGIS–2023. Reduced project risk and time for API/fermentation investments; policy-ready platform for multi-unit pharma expansions.

AP Food Processing Policy (2020–2025)

Purpose. Move agri value chains up the ladder—processing, storage, logistics, and export.

Instruments. Capital subsidy for primary/secondary processing; cold-chain and warehousing support; cluster-based food parks; market-linkage facilitation.

Enablers for APGIS–2023. Quick conversion of agri-linked MoUs (edible oils, cold chains, beverages) with district-level sites and established subsidy playbooks.

AP Export Promotion Policy (2022–2027)

Purpose. Leverage AP’s coastline to integrate industry with global markets.

Instruments. Export facilitation cells; warehousing and logistics rebates; trade support for identified HS codes; port-linked park development.

Enablers for APGIS–2023. Gave export-oriented units clarity on cost and process; aligned industrial location with port corridors (Vizag, Krishnapatnam, Kakinada).

AP Logistics Policy (2022–2027)

Purpose. Build multi-modal logistics capacity and reduce turnaround costs for industry.

Instruments. Logistics parks (PPP), ICDs, first/last-mile connectivity, ease of doing business in cargo handling, digital freight facilitation.

Enablers for APGIS–2023. Strengthened cases for port-proximate manufacturing and bulk-handling sectors; improved export project viability.

AP Tourism Policy (2018–2023)

Purpose. Promote coastal, eco, religious, and heritage tourism with private participation.

Instruments. Project-specific land and fiscal support, way-side amenities, destination development, branding co-funding, streamlined permissions.

Enablers for APGIS–2023. Provided a framework for airport-tourism integration and coastal destination investments complementary to infrastructure expansion.

AP Retail Parks Policy (2021–2026)

Purpose. Encourage organised retail, wholesale markets, and e-commerce logistics hubs.

Instruments. Land in urban peripheries, trunk infrastructure, fiscal incentives linked to employment and area development, signage and traffic facilitation.

Enablers for APGIS–2023. Supported downstream demand centres in cities that also serve industrial workforces and park ecosystems.

YSR Jagananna Badugu Vikasam (2020–2023)

Purpose. Promote SC/ST entrepreneurship in manufacturing and services at meaningful scale.

Instruments. Priority land allotment, capital assistance, interest subvention, procurement linkages, capacity-building.

Enablers for APGIS–2023. Increased inclusivity in park ecosystems and supplier

networks; improved access for first-time promoters to formal industrial estates.

Mega Parks (M-Parks) Policy (2018–2023)

Purpose. Enable large multi-sector industrial parks through PPP and state development agencies.

Instruments. Master-planned estates, pooled land, utilities at scale, project development support, anchor-led cluster formation.

Enablers for APGIS–2023. Offered investors credible timeframes and predictable quality of infrastructure across select nodes.

AP Textiles, Apparel and Garments Policy (2018–2023)

Purpose. Build integrated fibre-to-fashion value chains and boost labour-intensive employment.

Instruments. Capital subsidy, power support, park-level common infrastructure, skill training, export facilitation.

Enablers for APGIS–2023. Provided a ready platform for apparel/technical textile units to co-locate near labour and logistics.

AP Electric Mobility Policy (2018–2023)

Purpose. Catalyse EV manufacturing, component ecosystems, and charging infrastructure.

Instruments. Capital support for EV/OEMs and component makers, charging infrastructure facilitation, public-fleet adoption signals, skill partnerships.

Enablers for APGIS–2023. Created investible cases for EV and advanced chemistry components in southern and central AP nodes.

This policy stack turned APGIS–2023 from a showcase into a *closure-ready* platform. Investors received clarity on land, utilities, approvals, incentives, and export logistics at

the point of signing—shortening the distance from MoU to grounding. That is the core governance advantage behind the 2023 outcomes.

Verification Note: All information in this appendix has been curated to the best of available public knowledge from official Government of Andhra Pradesh policy documents, departmental notifications, and credible press releases. Any factual discrepancies or updates identified after publication may be communicated for immediate correction.

Prepared from verified public sources.