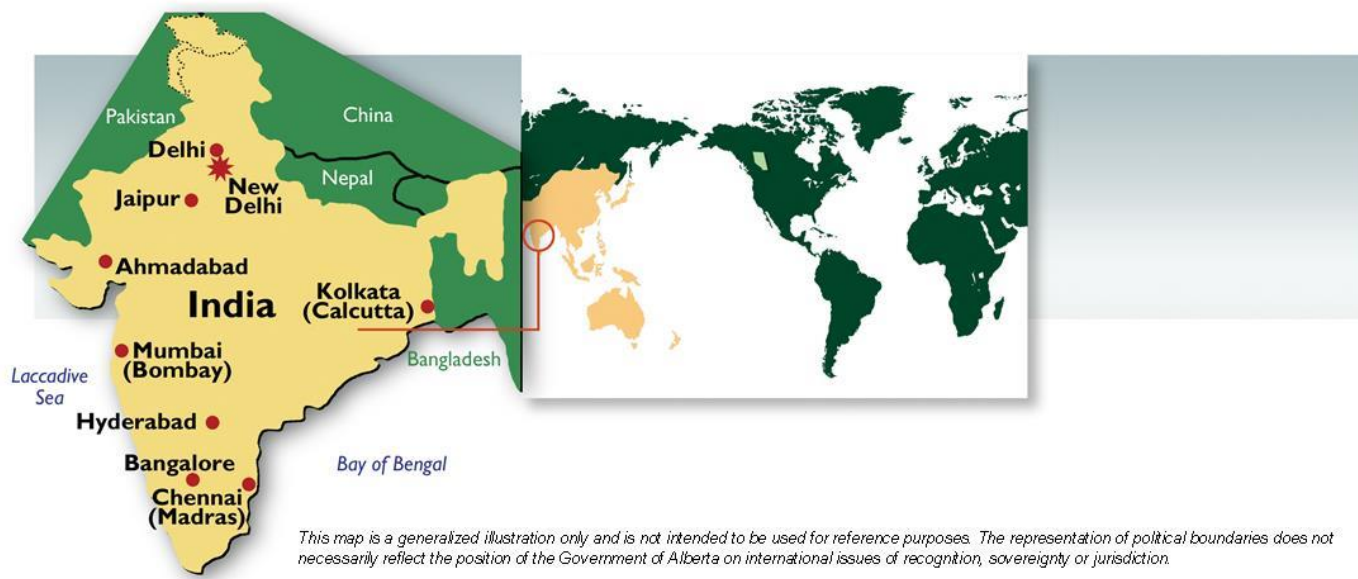


India - Alberta Relations



This map is a generalized illustration only and is not intended to be used for reference purposes. The representation of political boundaries does not necessarily reflect the position of the Government of Alberta on international issues of recognition, sovereignty or jurisdiction.

PROFILE

Capital: New Delhi

Population: 1.32 billion (2016)

Languages: Hindi, English, Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Urdu, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya, Punjabi, Assamese and Maithili among others. India is home to over 14 official languages.

Government: Federal Republic

Head of State: President Ram Nath Kovind (Since July 2017)

Head of Government: Prime Minister Narendra Modi (since May 2014)

Currency: CAD \$1 = 49.77 Indian Rupees (2016 Annual average)

GDP: USD \$2.30 trillion (2016)

GDP (PPP): USD \$8.59 trillion (2016)

GDP Per Capita (PPP): USD\$ 6,490 (2016)

GDP Growth Rate: 7.1 per cent (2016)

Inflation: 3.6 per cent (2016)

Key Industries: Textiles, chemicals, food processing, steel, transportation equipment, cement, mining, petroleum, machinery, software and pharmaceuticals.

Sources:

Bank of Canada, Economist Intelligence Unit

DID YOU KNOW?

- India is projected to surpass China as the world's most populous country by 2022.
- Its economy is the seventh-largest in the world measured in nominal US dollars, but it is the third-largest when measured at purchasing power parity exchange rates.
- Indian middle class doubled in size over an eight year period from 300 million in 2004 to 600 million in 2012.
- The number of households with a disposable income of more than \$10,000 has leapt from around 2.5 million in 1990 to nearly 50 million in 2015.
- India is known as Bharat to its citizens.
- Bombay is now called Mumbai while Madras is called Chennai, and Calcutta is Kolkata.
- India is the birthplace of Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism and is the adopted home for Zoroastrianism (Parsi).
- Six of the top 12 software development centers in the world are located in India.

RELATIONSHIP OVERVIEW

- In 1973, Calgary twinned with the Indian city of Jaipur.
- From 1998-2008, Alberta's provided over CDN \$2 million for humanitarian and developmental projects in India. These funds match

contributions raised by local Albertans to support projects aimed at improving the living conditions for people in underprivileged areas.

- Over the past few years, India has grown as an export destination for Alberta; however, the level of trade is still below its potential.

TRADE AND INVESTMENT

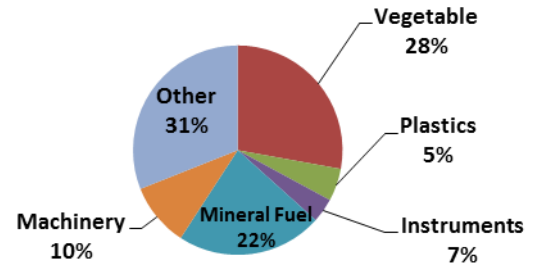
- Between 2012 and 2016, Alberta's exports to India averaged CDN\$124.14 million per year. Primary exports included dried peas, lentils plastics, mineral fuel, medical instruments and machinery.
- During the same time period, Alberta's direct imports from India averaged CDN\$339.75 million per year. Major imports included iron and steel products, machinery and organic chemicals. Please note: this does not include goods sold in Alberta that arrived via distribution hubs in other provinces.

AGRICULTURE

- India is Alberta's largest export market for dried peas (\$25.4 million in 2015), and is also a major market for canola meal, lentils, and malt. Alberta's canola oil producers see the market as a great opportunity for their products.
- In 2015, Canada's agri-food exports to India were valued at \$1.53 billion. Dried peas (\$553 million) accounted for 36 per cent of these exports and lentils 62 per cent (\$964 million).



Alberta's Merchandise Exports to India (2012-2016) Average \$124.14 Million



- Much of Alberta's pulses are routed through other provinces and an estimated 70 per cent thereof were destined for the Indian market.
 - Alberta can provide expertise in food processing technology (e.g. pilot plants), biotechnology, energy efficiency, environmental protection, food packaging, and food safety practices.
 - Consultation in grain, pulse and oilseed storage, gradation, remote sensing technology, seed management systems, soil health and nutrition management, water management, bio-friendly insecticides and pesticides. Consultation services can also be provided in dairy processing technologies and practices.
 - Storage of pulses and grains remains a significant problem in India. Opportunities exist in this sector for Alberta manufacturers of storage equipment.
 - In 2016, market access was granted for Canadian pork.
 - In January 2014, the Alberta Premier led a trade mission to Delhi, Amritsar, Mumbai and Bangalore to promote trade in energy and agriculture. Two agricultural agreements were signed with Punjab and Meghalaya during this mission along with the opening of an Alberta International Office in New Delhi.
 - In 2016, Alberta Agriculture and Forestry conducted three major trade missions to India.
 - In February 2016, Alberta Agriculture and Forestry attended the Global Pulses Conclave held in Jaipur, India, accompanied by a representative from Alberta Pulse Growers Commission, W.A Grain and Pulse Solutions (pulse seller), OPI Systems (monitoring technology for pulse storage), and a department pulse specialist. Estimated future business arising from this mission was between \$2 million and \$5 million.
 - In August 2016, Alberta Agriculture and Forestry attended the Agri tech trade show in Bangalore, India. Alberta was represented by companies from the pulses sector, soil rejuvenation technology sector, and the agricultural equipment sector. Potential future business arising from this mission was estimated at \$507,000.
 - In November 2016, Alberta Agriculture and Forestry attended the Agrotech Trade Show in Chandigarh, India. Alberta was represented by companies from the soil rejuvenation technology sector, the agricultural equipment sector and the value-added sector. Alberta formed part of a Canadian pavilion along with Manitoba and Ontario.
 - In February 2017, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry lead a trade mission to Mumbai and Delhi to attend the Gulfood trade event. The mission included engagement with federal and state governments, private businesses, and key industry stakeholders.
- ENERGY**
- India is the third-largest consumer of oil and gas in the world. At the end of 2015, India's proven energy reserves included 87 billion tonnes of coal, 5.7 billion barrels of oil and 53 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) of natural gas, according to IEA and USEIA.
 - While India's oil production capacity remains relatively stable, the country's demand continues to grow. In 2015, India was the fourth largest global oil consumer at 4.1 million barrels per day(mb/d)
 - Although it is a net importer of crude oil with 3.9 mb/d, the country has become a net exporter of refined products by investing in export-targeted refineries thanks to the second-biggest refining capacity in Asia after China; however, the country is expected to be a net importer of refined product after 2020 due to rapid urbanization and population growth.
 - In 2016, Russian Rosneft purchased the stakes in Essar Oil, the largest heavy oil refiner in India. The investment is expected to increase imports of Russian oil to India, allowing the oil producer to grow its market share in the refined product market.
 - India increasingly relies on imported Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) because it has not been able to create sufficient natural gas infrastructure on a national level or to produce adequate domestic natural gas to meet domestic demand.
 - Most of the natural gas demand in 2014 came from the power sector (23 per cent), the fertilizer industry (32 per cent), and the replacement of LPG for cooking oil and other uses in the residential sector (14 per cent). The government has labeled these as priority sectors for receiving new natural gas supplies. The fertilizer sector, which is highly price-sensitive, has been able to maintain low fuel costs by using natural gas.
 - The Gas Authority of India (GAIL) accounts for over 50 per cent of the natural gas sold in India and 75 per cent pipeline transmitted natural gas in the country.
 - On the electrical power side, India's generating capacity has reached over 300 Gigawatts (GW) in the early 2016, mostly from coal-fired power plants. India suffers from severe shortages of electricity, particularly during peak hours of demand, and a lack of access to electricity for the 240 million of population.
 - India plans to add more than 118 GW of power capacity to the grid, with more than half of it composed of coal-fired generation capacity. By early 2016, about 87 per cent of this planned additional capacity had been brought online.
- India has the third-largest hard coal reserves in the world (roughly 12 per cent of the world total), equivalent to 140 years of current output; however, deposits are generally of low quality and India faces major obstacles to the development of its coal resources, resulting in coal imports

- Staff from the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade attended Petrotech 2016 in December, along with 19 Alberta companies.
- The Petrotech Oil and Gas trade show was followed by a mission into the region of Assam, connecting Alberta companies directly with high level purchasing entities within nationally owned oil companies.
- The next Petrotech exhibition and trade mission is scheduled for December 2018 and is expected to showcase 20 Alberta companies.
- An incoming Indian business delegation is expected for the Global Petroleum Show (GPS) in June 2017, where they will be introduced to trade and investment opportunity within the Alberta oil and gas sector.

COMMUNITY

- Between 2012 and 2016, 31,116 citizens of India became Permanent Residents of Canada, with Alberta as their intended destination. Approximately 70% were economic immigrants, including principal applicants, spouses, and dependents.
- Between 2012 and 2016, 5639 citizens of India had Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP) work permits come into effect for Alberta.
- Between 2012 and 2016, 5371 citizens of India had international study permits come into effect for Alberta.

EDUCATION

- MacEwan University School of Business has partnered with Prin. N.L. Welingkar Institute of Management Development & Research since 2008. Welingkar hosts MacEwan University study tours to India and MacEwan University hosts Welingkar's study tours to Canada.
- In 2016, MacEwan University's Centre for Professional Nursing Education (CPNE) saw four cohorts of international nurses from India make the adventurous journey to central Alberta in an effort to enhance their practice in the specialty field of palliative care and gerontology.
- The University of Alberta is a core member of IC-IMPACTS, the Canada-India Research Centre of Excellence, which was awarded \$13.8 million of federal government funding in 2012. IC-IMPACTS brings together a large international team to find solutions to

key environmental, health, and infrastructure challenges that affect the quality of life of millions of Indians and Canadians.

- The University of Alberta has 24 agreements with institutes and universities and one with the Government of India.
- In 2015, The University of Calgary extended its agreement with India's Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. The university has good ties with India, with nine institutional agreements, 29 faculty members who originate from India, and 31 faculty members with at least one degree obtained from an Indian university.
- Advanced Education has hosted 155 Indian students as research interns from October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2016 through the MITACS Globalink Program.
- 166 Alberta students have been funded by Advanced Education through the Campus Alberta Grant for International Learning.
- India remains a priority country for Advanced Education and Alberta's post-secondary institutions.

EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES

- India's economy has consistently ranked among the world's top fifteen in terms of GDP growth rate during the past decade, providing many areas of potential cooperation.
- Several Indian companies have considerable expertise in the petrochemical and refinery industry. Opportunities exist for Indian investment in this area as well as in research, value-added processing, education and training
- Areas of opportunity for Alberta companies include: oil and gas equipment and services; power equipment and engineering services; medical devices; telecommunications and information technology products; environmental technologies and management; industrial machinery and equipment; infrastructure development; building products and prefabricated home supplies; agricultural technology transfer and consulting services; and tourism.
- With 900 million subscribers, India is the world's second-largest mobile device market.

RECENT VISITS

- December 2016: Assistant Deputy Minister, Trade and Investment Attraction, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, attended Petrotech 2016 in New Delhi, India.
- January 2014: The Premier of Alberta met with business and government leaders and officially opened the Alberta New Delhi office.
- November 2010: The Premier of Alberta, met with business and government leaders in the cities of New Delhi and Amritsar and attended Petrotech 2010.
- June 2010: The Minister of State for Petroleum and Natural Gas, Republic of India, visited Calgary to attend the 2010 Global Petroleum Show.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

- Since April 2016, his Excellency Arun Kumar Sahu has served as the Acting Indian High Commissioner in Ottawa.
- Mr. Nadir Patel is the High Commissioner for Canada to India based in New Delhi.
- There are offices of the Consulate General of Canada in Chandigarh, Mumbai and Bangalore as well as Consulate offices located in Chennai and Kolkata.



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