GEOGRAPHY & INVESTMENT PROFILE

Invest in Madhya Pradesh

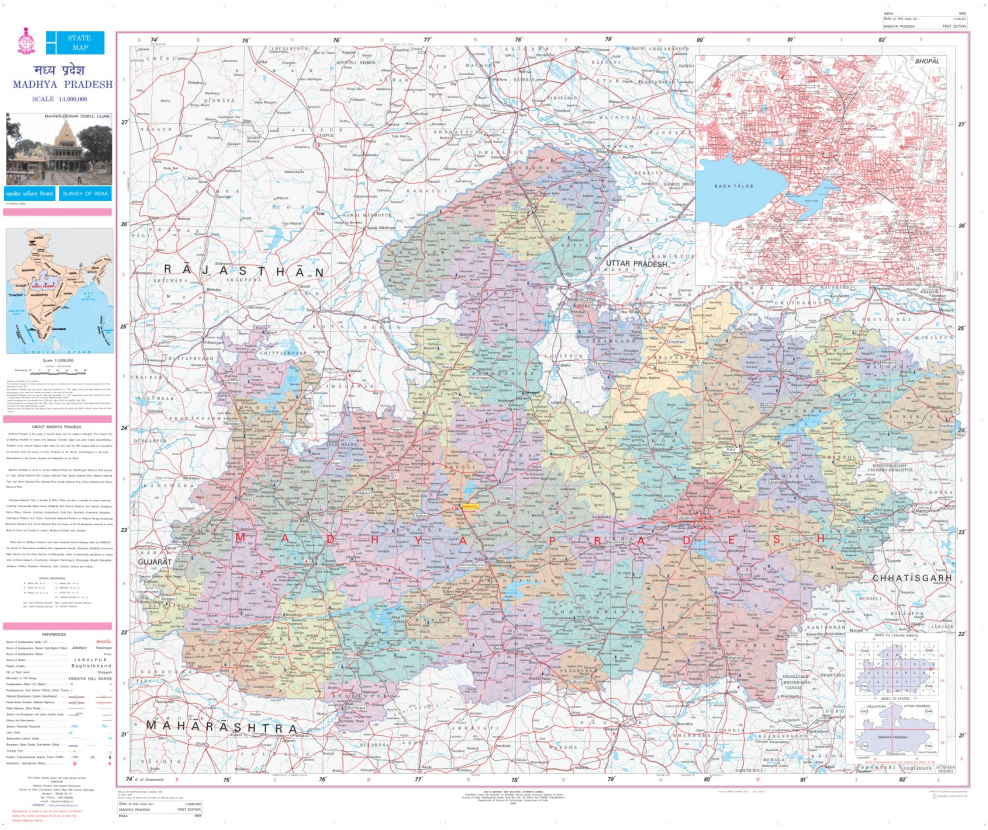
Location, supply chains and policy - an independent industrial investment lens.

CAPITAL / ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRE

Bhopal

AREA

308, 252.11 km² (Mo EF profile using SOI administrative boundary basis)



Official geographic context · full supplied sheet(s), resized · MPMAPV

Geography and investment consequence. Central inland plateau with Narmada valley and agricultural belts. Centrality supports multi-region distribution but does not remove the ocean-port inland haul. MPG · MPMAP

Neighbouring jurisdictions. Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. MPMAP

Investment discipline. Compare a customer-led project at the actual parcel. A map establishes context; it does not establish land availability, permits, utility allocation or cargo service.

OPPORTUNITIES & LOCATION

Propositions worth testing

Sector and location logic, commercial exposure, and a clear investment gate.

01 Pithampur-Indore - engineered components and industrial supplies

Evidence. The 2025 policy prioritises manufacturing; Indore region connects to Tihi terminal and established industrial estates. MP01 · NCTR

Commercial case. Qualify precision parts, tooling and packaging against named anchor buyers before choosing equipment.

Exposure. OEM concentration and stringent quality qualification; imported tool lead times.

Before investment. Obtain buyer nomination, process audit and a rail/road cost comparison.

02 Indore-Ujjain / Vikram Udyogpuri - pharmaceutical and medical-device supply chains

Evidence. MP scheme specifically differentiates API/bulk drugs and medical devices; NICDC records completed trunk infrastructure at Vikram Udyogpuri as of February 2024. MP02 · MPV

Commercial case. Use planned utilities and Indore talent access to evaluate regulated production and specialist suppliers.

Exposure. Regulatory validation, effluent load and utility quality can dominate subsidy value.

Before investment. Confirm product licence, water/effluent allocation and plot-level infrastructure readiness.

03 Malwa and central agricultural belt - food ingredients and processing

Evidence. Food-processing multiple exists under clause 6.1; export and logistics schemes address market access. MP02 · MP03 · MP04

Commercial case. Aggregate contracted raw material and turn seasonal crops into stable ingredients near procurement and distribution nodes.

Exposure. Crop price volatility, storage loss and seasonality.

Before investment. Demonstrate twelve-month procurement, FSSAI/export testing and utility costs.

CONNECTIVITY & DELIVERED COST

Build the transport chain

Inbound inputs and outbound finished goods require separate cost and service tests.

01 Road / inbound

Route / assessment. Map-screen NH 44 and NH 46 north-south routes and NH 52/Indore links; compare plant-to-terminal drayage and supplier distance rather than straight-line centrality.

Status. Existing mapped corridors; journey and axle-load audit pending

MPMAP

02 Rail / outbound

Route / assessment. CONCOR lists Tihi and other central-region terminals. Ocean exports require inland transfer to a port; Gujarat and JNPA routes are alternatives to quote, not an exclusive assigned gateway.

Status. Directory-verified nodes; train/vessel service not verified

NCTR · NCTT

03 Air

Route / assessment. Indore is a relevant business/cargo screening gateway; AAI facility reference is not a live booking guarantee. Bhopal is a management-access option.

Status. Facility reference, current commodity acceptance unverified

NCAIR · MPMAP

04 Water / resilience

Route / assessment. No working inland-water export service established in this evidence set. Model road/rail as base case; verify plant water allocation separately from presence of Narmada.

Status. No proven commercial waterway route

MPG

Central framework and original documents

India entry guide: nationality and beneficial ownership; sectoral FDI route; entity and tax structure; customs and import rules; land and environment; labour and social security; remittance and treaty conditions. Central schemes are project-specific and cannot be assumed to stack with state support.

Full state profile and detailed policy conditions · Canonical evidence repository

POLICY ROUTES & ELIGIBILITY

Model conditions, not headlines

Project category, eligible cost, deadlines and sanction control the usable benefit.

01 Industrial Promotion Policy and Investment Promotion Scheme 2025

Terms. BIPA uses an EFCI formula, capped at ₹ 200 crore, paid in seven equal annual instalments; sector and performance multipliers are conditional.

Conditions. Large manufacturing eligibility and production date rules; eligible investment excludes unsupported costs. No interest for delayed disbursement.

Evidence status. 2025 originals retrieved; project eligibility must be assessed under the scheme.

MP01 · MP02

02 MP Logistics Scheme 2025

Terms. For qualifying logistics parks, ICDs and MMLPs, 30% FCI assistance; caps differ for 25-75 acre and larger facilities.

Conditions. Minimum investment/asset definition and SLEC approval govern; 40/30/30 milestone disbursement tied to completion and continuing operation.

Evidence status. Original scheme retrieved; no assumption that every warehouse qualifies.

MP03

03 MP Export Promotion Scheme 2025

Terms. Export-market access and green certification assistance; green certification/documentation reimbursement 50%, up to ₹ 20 lakh per year for five years.

Conditions. Eligible expenditure, export qualification and annual claim deadline; confirm no overlap with another reimbursement.

Evidence status. Original scheme retrieved; first claim and exporter qualification must be checked.

MP04

SWOT & EXECUTION

Turn constraints into action

AKHB analysis: each opportunity depends on deliverable prerequisites.

Strengths

Central inland position enables several market routes. MPG · MPMAP

Sector-specific manufacturing and logistics instruments exist. MP02 · MP03

Weaknesses

Ocean cargo carries substantial inland movement. MPMAP · NCTR

Sector incentives do not establish buyer or utility readiness. MP02 · MPV

Opportunities

Vendor qualification around Indore can deepen domestic supply chains. MP01

Shared aggregation and processing can reduce seasonal losses. MP03 · MP04

Threats

Raw-material and freight volatility may erase subsidy gains. MPMAP · MP04

API/device approval timelines may delay commercial cash flow. MP02

Specific evidence still required

MP 02 PDF p 25 has an internal FDI-multiplier conflict: prose versus formula at below-26% and 50/51% thresholds. Numerical FDI uplift excluded pending authoritative reconciliation.

No guaranteed subsidy cash flow: validate eligibility, budget, application acceptance and stacking for the particular legal entity before financial close.

Cargo, port, railway service frequency, terminal capacity, routes, freight quotes, water allocation and plot availability require project-specific current evidence. No passenger flight is represented as a scheduled freighter.

Central FDI/FEMA, customs, tax, sector licensing and scheme windows are to be read with the common national legal guide; state incentives do not override them.

DELIVERY PLAN & RISK

Who acts, and what must change

Treat execution responsibility and residual risk as part of the investment case.

01 Constraint-to-opportunity case

Constraint. Long inland export leg

Action. Consolidate containers and obtain competing rail/road-plus-port quotes

Owner. Exporter and logistics operator

Opportunity. Shared export consolidation service

Prerequisites. Anchor volume, terminal acceptance and port cut-off plan

Residual risk. Empty repositioning and schedule reliability remain

NCTR · MPMAP

02 Constraint-to-opportunity case

Constraint. Small agricultural suppliers and seasonality

Action. Contract aggregation, grading and storage near sourcing belt

Owner. Processor, FPOs and warehouse operator

Opportunity. Year-round branded ingredients

Prerequisites. Auditable quality, working capital and committed buyers

Residual risk. Harvest shocks and price risk remain

MP02 · MP03

DELIVERY PLAN & RISK

Madhya Pradesh | continued

Evidence, conditions and investment tests continued from the preceding page.

03 Constraint-to-opportunity case

Constraint. Regulated-industry utility demands

Action. Design common testing, effluent and quality systems before land selection

Owner. Investor and industrial-area operator

Opportunity. Specialist shared services

Prerequisites. Written capacity allocation and approvals

Residual risk. Validation and environmental responsibility remain

MP02 · MPV

Before capital commitment

Close the evidence gaps, then approve the site and financing assumptions.

Project decision sequence

Customer. Qualified demand and customer acceptance.

Site and utilities. Documented title or allotment, permitted use, power quality, water allocation and effluent capacity.

Logistics. Cargo acceptance, priced inbound/outbound routes, handling and contingencies.

Policy. Operative notification, eligible expenditure, filing dates, stacking limits and sanction.