



5th Smart Cities India 2019 Expo

———— Including ————

**BUILDINGS
INDIA**

**SOLAR
INDIA**

**TRANSPORT
INDIA**

**WATER
INDIA**

Developing Smart Cities for our Citizens

**Pragati Maidan, New Delhi
22-24 May 2019**



www.smartcitiesindia.com

Co-Organiser

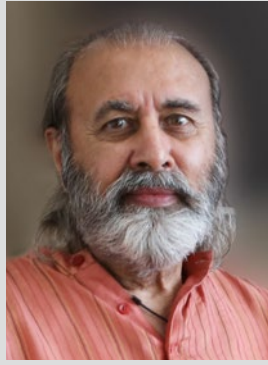


India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO)
(A Government of India Enterprise)
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MESSAGE

Since its launch in 2015, Smart Cities India expo has developed into Asia's largest trade fair and conference on this subject. The event is organised by the **India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) & Exhibitions India Group** and is scheduled to be held at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, from 22-24 May 2019. The expo will feature key verticals that make up the smart city framework: Buildings, Solar, Smart Cities, Transport, Water, etc.

The expo will attract the attention of government leaders, city administrators, public enterprises, urban planners, architects, social groups, influential individuals, industry experts, entrepreneurs, other countries, their diplomats and enterprises, ICT and other technology organisations, buildings, construction, energy, transportation, water industries, and all other disciplines and business involved in improving city infrastructure relevant to creating smart and sustainable areas.

5th Smart Cities India 2019 expo provides a platform that enables deeper communication and a more practical approach to resolving societal problems and offers business opportunities for organisations working towards making smart cities a reality.

The event features action-packed conference sessions, panel discussions, plenary sessions, and provides opportunities for one-to-one meetings, group discussions and networking activities. A full line-up of over 40 conference sessions enables speakers and delegates to collaborate and share best practices across a wide range of smart technology areas.

The world-class exhibition space, at the redeveloped expo centre at New Delhi, will ensure an experiential trade show for all those involved in creating smart spaces and cities essential for providing high quality living spaces for citizens, while contributing to the local, city and national economy.

The expo will assist global leaders, government administrators, municipal bodies and others to envision the cities of tomorrow. Business delegations from across the globe will attend the expo.

We elicit your confirmation to participate at the expo.

Sincerely,

Prem Behl

Chairman

Exhibitions India Group



— Including —





5th Smart Cities India 2019 Expo

*Developing Smart Cities
for our citizens*

22 23 24 May 2019

Pragati Maidan, New Delhi

India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Investment planned across the key government initiatives includes Highways – USD 106.5 bn, Railways – USD 131.7 bn, Ports – USD 61.5 bn, Airports – USD 58 bn, Industrial Corridors – USD 100 bn, Smart Cities – USD 14.6 bn and Clean India - USD 29 bn



Buildings

- **Home automation / IoT:** The Home automation market is expected to cross USD 4.43 billion by 2022
- **Building Intelligence Monitoring (BIM):** Smart Buildings optimize utilization, support green standards and control operating costs. Implementation of BIM technologies and workflows in Architectural, engineering, construction and facility operations (AECO) can reduce costs of construction and lifecycle costs by upto 50%, reduce greenhouse gas emission

by upto 50% and reduce construction time by 50% from inception to completion.

- **Green Building Solutions:** Buildings are responsible for a huge share of energy, electricity, water and materials consumption. The building sector has the greatest potential to deliver significant cuts in emissions at little or no cost. Buildings account for 18% of global emissions today, or the equivalent of 9 billion tonnes of CO₂ annually

Water & Sanitation

- **Water monitoring:** Surface

and ground water can be affected by land use, agricultural practices, pollution and climate change. Monitoring and treatment of water is essential since public health may be jeopardized if surface water is contaminated.

- **Water Metering / billing:** Smart water metering, communication networks and analytics will increase such that by 2020 over US\$200m will be channeled to address the country's water sector.
- **Water ATMS:** There are 66,093 rural habitations in India where the drinking-water source is

contaminated with either one or more chemicals, such as arsenic, fluoride, nitrate, iron and salinity. Water ATMs provide safe drinking water in urban and rural areas.

- **Solid Waste Management:** Onsite handling, waste collection, waste transfer and transport, waste processing, recovery and disposal are key solutions. Management programs, technologies including smart bins, waste to energy techniques are being used by smart cities and municipalities.
- **Toilets:** 3 lakh plus public toilets have been constructed from 2015 onwards under Swach Bharat Urban.



Environment / Pollution

- **Pollution Monitoring:** A recently published, World Health Organization (WHO) report, placed 13 Indian cities in the 20 most polluted cities of the world. Air quality monitoring system market is estimated to be worth \$ 4.90 billion by 2022.



Urban Planning

- **Geo-Spatial:** The \$4 billion Indian geospatial industry in India is expected to become a \$20 billion market by 2025

Smart IT & Communications

- **Command and Control Centre for Cities / Municipalities:** The command and control systems market is projected to reach USD 35.65 Billion by 2022, at a CAGR of 4.15% during the forecast period.
- **Cloud / Open Data:** The Public Cloud market in India reached about \$658 million in the first half of the financial year 2017. It is estimated that by 2020, over 90% of global enterprises will adopt multi-cloud platform.
- **IoT:** Smart Cities, Digital India campaigns is driving growth in the IoT segment and its market is projected to grow at a CAGR of 28.2 percent during 2016-22.

Safety & Security

- **Security Cameras:** the



India CCTV Camera market is expected to grow at a CAGR of 27.16% in the 2016 to 2021 period.

- **Video Intelligence / Data:** India's video surveillance analytics software market is projected to grow at a CAGR of over 35% during 2017 to 2023

Smart Transport:

- USD 500 billion investment is expected through current government policies and missions including projects for highways, rail, metro, air and sea ports etc...
- Traffic management market is expected to

reach US\$16.89bn by 2019.

Smart Grid:

- India is projected to invest \$44.9bn in smart metering, distribution automation, battery storage and other smart grid market segments over the next decade. This investment will help to reduce the country's staggering 22.7% transmission and distribution loss rate.

Clean energy

- Intelligent Street Lights: Under Smart Cities Mission efficient street lighting has been given major impetus and the

market is expected to touch \$ 1.8 bn by 2022.

Participation by Indian States, Smart Cities / PSU's

As of January 2018, 99 cities have been selected to be upgraded as part of the Smart Cities Mission. Special Purpose Vehicles, State's, UTs and Government entities relevant to Smart Cities Mission will exhibit their achievement and initiatives at the expo.

Country Pavilions

Foreign Direct Investment in India increased by 4007 USD Million in February of 2018. Foreign Direct Investment in India averaged 1294.03 USD Million from 1995 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 8579 USD Million in August of 2017

Leading countries are joining hands with India for Investment opportunities. Large country pavilions will be organized at the expo for engagement opportunities with Indian businesses and government.

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BUILDINGS INDIA

Building a Sustainable Future

22 23 24 May 2019

Pragati Maidan, New Delhi

Housing for All:

The government launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) scheme (earlier known as Housing for All) in June 2015, which aimed to build 20 million affordable houses by March 2022. PMAY comprises two components: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY-U) for the urban poor, and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin) (PMAY-G and also PMAY-R) for the rural poor. Under PMAY-G, around 4.1



million houses have been constructed against the target of 6 million till March 2018.

Smart / Green buildings and Government initiatives:

Smart / Green buildings can reduce energy consumption by 20-30 percent, water

usage by 30-50 per cent and significantly reduce waste generation by extensive recycling.

Smart / Green buildings use sustainable building materials, energy efficient doors & windows, etc. and have improved lighting, better air quality, waste management systems and greenery, etc. to positively impact health and wellbeing.

The Government of India

developed 'The Energy Conservation Building Code' (ECBC) in 2017. The ECBC sets minimum energy performance standards for buildings and includes the building envelope, heating, ventilation and air conditioning, hot water systems, interior and exterior lighting, electrical power and motors including thermal comfort in non-centrally air

conditioned/heated buildings.

Ventilation and sanitation controls indoor air quality (IAQ) in large and commercial buildings. Heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems include air filtration and cleaning elements.

Green construction cost has reduced over the years because of the growing experience and cheaper costs of alternate technologies in the market. The costs of going green is usually 3- 5% of the total construction costs.

Real estate and high-rise buildings:

With the rising population, cities are growing vertically to sustain an ever-growing need for living spaces. This calls for construction of taller buildings to provide accommodation for residential and commercial



offices. In recent times, there has been a significant growth in tall buildings in India.

Government's initiatives like Real Estate Regularity Act (RERA), amendment to the Benami Transaction Act, change in arbitration norms for construction companies, etc., will boost investments in the real estate sector.

Driven by rapid urbanisation, regulatory reforms, rising household incomes and the emergence of affordable and nuclear housing, India's real estate sector is projected to reach US\$ 180 billion by 2020 from \$126 billion in 2015.

Facilities Management(FM):

The Indian facilities management/FM market is estimated to grow 17 percent to cross \$19 billion over the next five years (The Economic Times).



Building Information Modeling (BIM):

BIM includes architecture, engineering, civil, digital plant, digital construction, MEP (Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing), digital structure etc.

Buildings are designed, constructed, and operated to improve decision making and performance across the building and infrastructure lifecycle.

Construction Equipment:

The construction equipment industry in India is expected to be USD5 billion by FY20 from USD3 billion in FY16.

Construction equipment forms around 7 per cent to 8 per cent of GDP and is expected to give employment to more than 3.0 million people in the country by 2020.

Construction equipment includes earth moving equipment, material handling concrete mixing, road building, diggers, loaders, bulldozers, etc.

Building Materials:

Building materials includes cement, paints & coats, interiors, bath & sanitation, concrete reinforcement, bricks and mortars, additives, corrosion technology, ceramics, timber, steel, polymers, glass fibres, recycled materials and by-products, sealants, adhesives, etc.

Connected Homes and Smart Appliances:

Economic growth and increase in household incomes has led to adoption in smart consumer electronics and home appliances equipped with smart features Refrigerators, kitchen appliances, robotic vacuum cleaners, air conditioners, smart security systems, audio systems, IoT enabled products, etc. fall into this category.

Security & Surveillance:

Surveillance camera systems are key for any

commercial or residential building. The advent of integrated surveillance technologies such as: cameras, sensors, analytics, biometrics, smart systems, etc are useful to provide the citizens a safe environment.

Fire & Safety:

Fire is a hazard in commercial and residential buildings and proper planning, procedures and training can minimize the chances of fires.

Fire and safety systems in buildings includes, fire extinguishers, fire hose reels, fire hydrant systems, automatic sprinkler systems, fire detection alarms, etc.

Smart Lighting:

LED products made up 12.6% of installations in common lighting applications in 2016, up from 3% in 2014. Overall, acceptance has been faster for outdoor applications (street and roadways, parking garages and lots, and building exteriors) than for indoor categories.

The Indian LED lighting market which was worth US\$ 1.5 billion in 2017, grew at a CAGR of around 52 per cent during 2010-2017, driven by government initiatives for energy conservation, rising consumer awareness and innovative products offered by the industry.



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SOLAR INDIA

Solar Energy for a Sustainable Future

22 23 24 May 2019

Pragati Maidan, New Delhi

- Solar – An endless source of human energy needs.
- India is set to become one of the largest solar hub globally in the coming years.
- The country has set a target to achieve 100 GW solar power by 2021-22 worth Rs 6,000 billion.
- The installed solar capacity crossed 20 GW in January 2018, with 18.4 GW in the form of ground-mounted projects and 1.6 GW on rooftops.



Ground mounted solar

- Ground-mounted solar energy systems are easy to install.
- The centre has envisioned generating 60 GW through ground mounted, grid-connected solar power to fulfil the 100 GW target of solar power.

Rooftop solar

- India's strategy for renewable energy: Rooftop solar for businesses
- India targets 40 GW solar capacity from rooftops by 2022
- In December 2017, the MNRE proposed Sustainable Rooftop

Implementation for Solar Transfiguration of India (SRISTI) scheme to incentivise the installation of roof top solar in India.

- 10% provision of roof top solar & RE has been mandated under mission statement and guidelines for all the upcoming as well as existing smart cities in India.

Floating solar

- The floating solar segment has potential to generate 300 GW of power across the country.
- In December 2017, the first floating solar plant of 500 KW became operational in Kerala.
- The government has recently issued eight



floating solar power projects of capacities ranging between 2 MW to 1,000 MW.

Battery storage

- The total energy storage market in India is expected to grow from 4.4 GW in 2015 to 70 GW (valued roughly at US\$3.32 billion) by 2022. It is estimated that energy storage devices manufacturing could



attract investments of US\$3 billion-6 billion by 2022.

- The government is currently taking all possible measures to incentivise battery manufacturing in India under "Make in India" campaign.

Solar Micro Grids

- The Government of India is working on the advancement of solar micro grids in the country. As of January 2018, 63 solar micro grids totalling 1,899 kWp have been installed in the country.
- The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is providing financial assistance (up to 30 percent of the cost) for installations of these micro grids in rural areas of the country.

Solar Street lighting

- Solar Street lighting system is an ideal way for illuminating highways, village roads, residential streets, parking lots, parks, industry premises & airports.
- The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has established standards for all stakeholders of street lighting which involves use of efficient lamp technologies, optimization of pole & placement.
- Under the Government of India's Street Lighting National Programme launched in January 2015, a total of 96,187 solar LED street lights has been installed till April 2018.



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TRANSPORT INDIA

Smart Transport for a Sustainable Future

22 23 24 May 2019

Pragati Maidan, New Delhi

Indian cities are home to millions of vehicles, contributing to traffic congestion, air pollution and inadequate parking infrastructure and operations. There is a need to address challenges like inadequate capacity of public transportation, road safety, poor traffic management, parking issues, poor infrastructure and lack of modal options (including pedestrian walkways). Transport India 2019 expo will address and showcase end-to-end future solutions for smart transport in the country.

Electric and Hybrid Vehicles

- The Government of India (GoI) envisages to make India an auto manufacturing hub. Initiatives like 'Make in India', 'Automotive Mission

Plan 2026', and National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) 2020 are expected to give a boost to the automobile sector.

- GoI launched The Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles (FAME India) in 2015 as part of the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) 2020. It has recently announced extension of Phase I of the FAME-India scheme entailing incentives for mass adoption of electric and strong hybrid vehicles till September 30, 2018 or till its second phase is approved, whichever is earlier.

Alternative Fuels Vehicles

- The government intends to promote alternative fuels like bio-ethanol, coal or biomass-based methanol for vehicles.

Connected / Autonomous Vehicles

- The outlook for connected / autonomous vehicles is

promising, comprising different communication technologies to communicate with the driver, other cars on the road (vehicle-to-vehicle [V2V]), roadside infrastructure (vehicle-to-infrastructure [V2I]), and the "Cloud" [V2C] etc. Technology will be used to improve vehicle safety, vehicle efficiency and commute times.

Storage / Batteries

- The government plans a push in the battery manufacturing sector. It has been estimated that this can deliver a US\$300 billion market for domestic battery manufacturers by 2030.
- The Battery industry is on the cusp of a power revolution with big technology companies investing in the next generation of battery development and energy storage.

Public Transportation

For a sustainable future, the public transport network needs to be efficient, cost effective, reliable and safe.

- **Bus / Bus Rapid Transit System:** The Indian bus



industry is growing @ 6-8 percent every year, adding 50,000 buses per annum. BRTS is an attractive urban transit alternative as cities seek low-cost, sustainable and high capacity mass transport solutions. BRT Stations have seating, lighting, shelter, latest technologies, etc.

- **Rail / Metro Rail / Bullet Train:** In India, there are many new metro projects, dedicated freight corridors and high speed rail projects are planned. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in railways is permitted to improve infrastructure for freight and high-speed trains. Several domestic and foreign companies are looking to invest in Indian rail projects.
- **Hyperloop:** The Indian government is mulling



using new models of transportation like hyperloops to reduce logistical bottlenecks and high costs faced by trade and boost exports.

- **Personal rapid transit (PRT)**, also referred to as podcars; is an advanced public transport using automated electric pod cars to provide a taxi-like demand responsive feeder and shuttle services for small groups of travellers and is a green mode of uninterrupted journey.

Smart Cards

- Indians spend US\$73 billion annually on bus, metro, train and taxi fares) with 91 per cent of this spent on local transport. (Source: NSSO, GoI)
- Plans are underway to launch common smart card for commuters who travel by public transport to provide seamless travel between different modes of transport.

Traffic Control Rooms

- Traffic Management and Information Control Centres (TMICCs) have become an integral part of traffic management activities globally.
- In India, a few cities have established traffic control rooms networked with field equipment (such as traffic signals, CCTV cameras) for traffic monitoring and management activities with varying levels of ITS deployments and traffic signals coverage.
- The Integrated Command



& Control Centre projects which enable fast and efficient citizen service delivery in an integrated way, are being developed in 20 cities and are already operational in cities like Bhopal, Pune, Surat and Vadodara producing positive results.

Smart Parking

- There is a need for multilevel parking complexes in city centres that have several high-rise commercial complexes and these can come up through public-private partnerships with the integration of smart parking metres.
- Various technological options have come up such as real-time parking management systems, which provide information on available parking lots, automated parking systems and stack parking systems.

Intelligent Transport Systems

- Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) help in reducing urban traffic congestion, improving the situation around parking of vehicles in cities, improving road safety, and improving the security of passenger and goods traffic.

Roads and Highways

- Indian road network transports more than 60 per cent of all goods in the country and 85 per cent of India's total passenger traffic.
- The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) plan to build 50,000 km of roads worth US\$ 250 billion by 2022 will open the doors for better road construction, safety & security systems, ITS & tolling systems and efficient road side facilities for highway travel.

Road Traffic Systems (Safety, security, surveillance)

- With 150,000 road fatalities every year the Government has planned to implement the Integrated Traffic Management System (ITMS) to enforce road safety measures in cities. Some of the technological solutions that could help make Indian roads safer include; Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) gun, CCTV cameras, red light violations detection, speed indication display, alcohol detectors, speed governors, road barrier, variable message signs,

Automatic number-plate recognition (ANPR) and inductive loops

Smart Railway Stations

- The government has identified 600 railway stations for modernisation and upgradation to world-class standards at an estimated cost of Rs 1,000 billion.
- In Phase I, Indian Railways are redeveloping around 100 stations on their own under the engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) mode, by involving public sector units such as the National Building Construction Corporation; while the remaining are to redeveloped through PPP.

Inland Waterways

- With 14,500 km of navigable waterways (rivers, canals, backwaters, creeks, etc.), opportunities exists for transport across cities, towns, backwaters (Kerala), canals (Gujarat) and waterways (Goa, West Bengal, and Assam.)

Civil Aviation

- India is estimated to see an investment of US \$25 billion in the next decade in the airports sector, and traffic growth of 13 per cent.
- Airport Authority of India (AAI) plans to invest Rs 15,000 crore (US\$ 2.32 billion) in 2018-19 for expanding existing terminals and constructing 15 new ones.

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WATER INDIA

Clean Water for a Sustainable Future

22 23 24 May 2019

Pragati Maidan, New Delhi

YOU NEVER KNOW THE WORTH OF WATER TILL THE WELL IS DRY

844
MILLION

People who don't have access to clean drinking water

200
MILLION

Hours that girls and women spend each day collecting water

90%

Percentage of all natural disasters that are water-related

443
MILLION

School days that are lost each year due to water-related illness

3,61,000

Children under the age of 5 who die annually from diarrheal diseases

1900
TO
2007

The time period when water-related disasters outnumbered all other types of natural disasters

\$250
TO
\$350
BILLION

The annual economic loss from weather-related disasters

Sources: WHO, UNICEF, UN Water, thewaterproject.org

WHERE DOES INDIA STAND?

India Consumes

- 581 trillion liters of water annually
- Out of this, a staggering 89% is used for irrigation, followed by 7% for domestic use, and 4% for industrial use at

India Needs

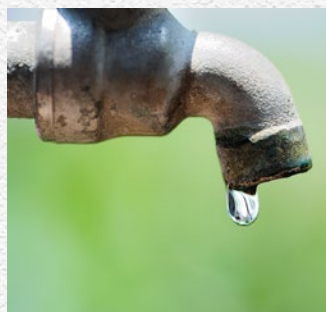
- 1,200 billion cubic metres of water by 2025*
- 1,447 billion cubic metres of water by 2050*
- Government aims to connect 90% of rural households with piped water supply by 2022

*Estimate for 1.4 billion people by Ministry of Water Resources



India Has

- Only 4% of the world's water resources to satiate 16% of the world's population
- 4,000 trillion litres of fresh water. But, only 1,869 trillion litres are stored and only 1,122 trillion litres are



distributed in the country

- Just 125 litres of drinking water per day per capita, whereas the demand is of 210 litres per day per capita

Disturbing Facts

- 70% of water available to India is unfit for consumption without prior treatment
- 35% of drinking water is lost in leakages alone
- More than 100 million people in India are living in areas where water is severely polluted. (World Resources Institute)
- 54% of the nation has high- to extremely-high water stress

DIFFERENT FACETS OF WATER IN INDIA

Non-Revenue Water (NRW)

- NRW varies between 30% and 50% in Indian cities. This calls for introduction of new metering solutions, equipment and automated processes to assess, monitor and control NRW.
- Smart Cities Mission and the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) focus on reducing NRW.
- Metering, instrumentation, equipment supply has a business potential of around \$32 billion in India.

Irrigation system

- More than 80% of available water resources in India is being currently utilised for irrigation purposes where, the average water use efficiency of irrigation projects is assessed to be only of the order of 30-35%.
- Innovative methods including; sprinkler, cloud-based micro-irrigation

system, drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting, etc., are being adopted to reduce water usage.

Water Supply & Distribution

- India receives an average annual rainfall of 1170 mm, but stores only 6% of rainwater. (Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation)
- Water levels in 91 major reservoirs of India are at 25% capacity — 30% lower than last year,



and 25% less than the average storage in a decade (Central Water Commission)

- India will have a water deficit of 50% by 2030 (Asian Development Bank)
- Arsenic laden water, which has many adverse health effects, affects over 900 million people in India. (Central Ground Water Control)

Wastewater Treatment

- India's total water and sanitation sector is worth \$420 million, with an annual growth rate of 18% (World Bank).
- Almost 80% of water supply flows back into the ecosystem as wastewater.
- Currently, India has the capacity to treat approximately 37% of its wastewater, or 22,963 million litres per day (MLD), against a daily sewage generation of approximately 61,754 MLD from more than 900 sewage treatment plants, according to the 2015 report of the Central Pollution Control Board.



Solar-powered water supply

- In 2014, the Government of India announced a target to install 1 million solar water pumps, equivalent to approximately 3,000 MW, for irrigation and drinking water by 2021.
- As of January 2018, 142,000 solar pumps have been deployed in India.
- More than 50 per cent of these pumps have been deployed in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan.

Government Initiatives

- Several initiatives have been undertaken by the government to deal with the water and sanitation crisis looming ahead of India.
- 2014- Five-year Namami Gange Programme focuses on cleaning the Ganga
- 2015- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
- 2017- National Water Quality Sub Mission on Arsenic and Fluoride to provide safe drinking water to about 28,000 affected habitations in the country by March 2021 with an outlay of INR250 billion.
- 2017- 'Har Ghar Jal' (water in every household) was another scheme with a mission to provide piped drinking water supply to all households by 2030.

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INR ₹12,000 / US\$ 330* (per sqm)

RAW SPACE** (Minimum 18 sqm)

INR ₹11,000 / US\$ 300* (per sqm)

*GST as applicable.

** Power supply will be charged extra.

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EIG is a trade promotion organization creating opportunities for investments, joint ventures and technology transfers. EIG acts as an interface between businesses, government, academia, society, media, etc. EIG has been in existence since 1987, and is committed to providing satisfaction to its customers by organizing quality and focused international trade shows through exceptional services, employee involvement, market intelligence and continual improvement.

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