October 29, 2026

DEPARTMENT FOR PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND INTERNAL TRADE

DPIIT: India's investment, procurement and licensing rules

DPIIT, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, is the department of India's Ministry of Commerce and Industry that sets FDI policy. It also issues the Make in India procurement order, licenses four industries, and oversees PESO, the explosives and gas cylinder regulator, and the Central Boilers Board. Its rewritten land-border rule took effect on May 2, 2026.

ON OCTOBER 29, 2026, all three of DPIIT's 2026 Press Notes are in force. Insurance companies may take 100% FDI on the automatic route, the land-border rule tests the investor's beneficial owners, and e-commerce companies with FDI may hold export inventory. Each took effect with its Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) rules: May 2, May 2 and September 3, 2026.

KEY FACTS

FDI POLICY

Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2020

LAND-BORDER RULE

Press Note No. 2 (2026 Series)

PROCUREMENT

Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India), Order 2017

UPDATED

October 29, 2026

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Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade · October 29, 2026

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Where do DPIIT's rules stand on October 29, 2026?

On October 29, 2026, all three of DPIIT's 2026 Press Notes are in force. Insurance companies may take 100% FDI on the automatic route, the land-border rule tests the investor's beneficial owners, and e-commerce companies with FDI may hold export inventory. Each took effect with its Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) rules: May 2, May 2 and September 3, 2026.

> As of October 29, 2026
>
> We read the official texts on October 29, 2026. Each change names its instrument.

- April 7, 2026: the Jan Vishwas Act, 2026 received assent, to start on notified dates (Act 8 of 2026).
- April 28, 2026: some gas cylinder, valve and regulator imports stopped needing Customs landing permission (G.S.R. 315(E)).
- May 2, 2026: the land-border rule of Press Note 2 (2026) took effect (S.O. 2174(E)).
- May 2, 2026: insurance opened to 100% FDI on the automatic route (Press Note 1 (2026); S.O. 2186(E)).
- May 4, 2026: FDI approval filing went paperless (DPIIT SOP, para I.3).
- June 5, 2026: gas cylinder storage licences stopped needing a district no-objection certificate (G.S.R. 447(E)).
- June 12, 2026: individuals abroad need approval to buy listed Indian shares where ownership or control passes to a land-border country's entities or citizens (S.O. 3030(E)).
- July 7, 2026: a DPIIT order made UK-origin suppliers with at least 20% UK value added Class-II in tenders the India-UK agreement covers.
- September 3, 2026: e-commerce companies with FDI may hold inventory for exports (Press Note 3 (2026); S.O. 4870(E)).
- October 1, 2026: the Indian Boiler Regulations, 2026 replaced the 1950 regulations.

- October 14, 2026: research labs may make and use up to 5 kg of new explosive compositions at a time, with PESO's permission (G.S.R. 887(E)).

Every question we've collected on DPIIT, answered from the official texts →

DPIIT's latest notices, summarized →

The FEMA rule changes, summarized →

What is DPIIT?

DPIIT is the department of India's Ministry of Commerce and Industry in charge of foreign direct investment (FDI) policy, which it announces in Press Notes. It also issues the Make in India procurement order and runs industrial licensing, with PESO and the Central Boilers Board under it.

The Ministry of Finance makes each Press Note law in the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-Debt Instruments) Rules, 2019, which prevail if the two differ (FDI Policy 2020, para 1.1.2; DPIIT FDI FAQ, Q18).

What DPIIT runs, and where to read more

Subject	What DPIIT does	Our guide
Foreign investment	Sets routes, caps and bans	FDI policy in India
Land-border investors	Approval, or a report first	Press Note 3
Government-route proposals	Routes each to the ministry in charge	FDI approval in India
Retail and e-commerce	Sets terms for foreign-owned sellers	FDI in retail and e-commerce
Government buying	Sets local content rules	Make in India procurement order
Land-border bidders	Registers them before they bid	GFR Rule 144(xi)
Industrial licences	Licenses four industries	Industrial licence in India
Explosives and gas cylinders	Licenses them through PESO	PESO licence
Boilers	Sets rules through the Central Boilers Board	Indian Boiler Regulations

Quality control orders	Makes the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) mark compulsory	Quality Control Orders

Four bodies sit under DPIIT:

- **PESO**, the explosives and gas cylinder regulator, in Nagpur (citizen charter)
- **The Central Boilers Board** (Indian Boiler Regulations, 2026, notification heading; Boilers Act, 2025, sections 3(7) and 40)
- **Invest India**, which manages NSWS (NSWS FAQ)
- **The Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks** (ipindia.gov.in)

Two routine registrations also sit with DPIIT. Startups are recognized under G.S.R. 108(E) of February 4, 2026. DPIIT's 2021 guidelines, written for the notification it replaced, exclude subsidiaries, foreign ones included (para 4). Patents, designs, trademarks and geographical indications are filed with the Controller General.

How does India's FDI policy work?

India's FDI policy sends foreign investment through one of two routes. On the automatic route, which covers up to 100% in any sector the policy doesn't list, no government or Reserve Bank of India approval is needed. On the government route, the ministry in charge approves first. A few sectors are closed.

FDI means investment by a person resident outside India in an unlisted Indian company's equity, or in 10% or more of a listed one (DPIIT FDI FAQ, Q1). Sectoral, security, state and local laws apply too (FDI Policy 2020, para 3.7.1).

The two routes

Route	Approval needed	Who decides	Source
Automatic	None, from the government or the RBI	No one	FDI Policy 2020, para 3.4.1; FDI FAQ, Q12
Government	Approval before investing	The ministry in charge	FDI Policy 2020, para 3.4.1

FDI is banned in these (FDI Policy 2020, para 5.1):

- Lottery, gambling and betting, chit funds and Nidhi companies
- Trading in transferable development rights, and real estate business or building farm houses

- Making cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes
- Sectors closed to private investment, such as atomic energy and railway operations

Gross FDI inflows were over USD 94.84 billion in 2025-26, up 17% on 2024-25, and more than 90% of FDI comes in on the automatic route. The government gave both figures to the Lok Sabha on August 4, 2026 (Unstarred Question 2696).

FDI policy in India: routes, sector caps and bans →

Which sectors have FDI caps?

India caps foreign investment, or requires approval above a set level, in sectors such as defense, space, news media and banks. Defense, for example, is automatic up to 74%. Since May 2, 2026, insurers may take 100% on the automatic route.

Caps and routes in the sectors most asked about

Sector	Cap	Route	Source
Licensed defense manufacturing	100%	Automatic up to 74%; approval above	FDI Policy 2020, para 5.2.6.1
Telecom services	100%	Automatic	Press Note 4 (2021)
Insurance companies and intermediaries	100%	Automatic, with the regulator's approval or verification; for insurers since May 2, 2026	S.O. 2186(E), F.8.1 and F.8.3
Life Insurance Corporation of India	20%	Automatic	S.O. 2186(E), F.8.2
Space	100%	Automatic up to 74% for satellites, 49% for launch vehicles and spaceports, 100% for components; approval above	S.O. 1722(E), serial 12; Press Note 1 (2024)
Multi-brand retail	51%	Approval only	FDI Policy 2020, para 5.2.15.4
Private security agencies	74%	Automatic up to 49%; approval above	FDI FAQ, Q17
Pharmaceuticals	100%	Greenfield automatic; brownfield automatic up to 74%, approval above	FDI FAQ, Q17

News media	26% for print and online news; 49% for news TV and FM radio	Approval only	DPIIT route list, rows 4 to 7
Banks	74% private; 20% public	Private: automatic up to 49%; public: approval	DPIIT route list, rows 14 and 15

A cap counts all foreign investment in the company, direct and indirect (FDI Policy 2020, para 5.2(b)). An investor from a country that shares a land border with India needs approval in every sector (Press Note 2 (2026), para 3.1.1(a)).

Every sector's FDI cap and route →

The land-border rule, Press Note 3 →

What is Press Note 3, and what changed in 2026?

Press Note 3 (2020) is the DPIIT rule that sends investment linked to countries sharing a land border with India to the government route. Press Note 2 (2026) rewrote it from May 2, 2026. The test now looks at the investor's beneficial owners, and up to 10% land-border ownership, without control, can use the automatic route.

- **Approval needed:** any direct investment by a land-border citizen or entity, at any size (land-border FAQ, Q5), or with a beneficial owner who is a citizen of such a country (Press Note 2 (2026), para 3.1.1(a)).
- **The 10% test:** applied at an investor company outside those countries; other investors use the thresholds in the 2005 money-laundering record rules (FAQ, Q7). Above 10% land-border ownership, direct or indirect, or any control, means approval. At 10% or less, with no control, it's automatic but reported on NSWS before the money arrives (FAQ, Q1 to Q3 and Q8; DPIIT SOP, Annexure VII, para 6).
- **A 60-day path:** in six manufacturing areas, such as capital goods and rare earth processing, the ministry is to decide within 60 days. It applies if land-border investors hold 49% or less and resident Indians keep majority ownership and control (Annexure VII, para 7; FAQ, Q13 and Q14).
- **Pakistan:** approval only, and never in defense, space, atomic energy or sectors closed to foreign investment (para 3.1.1(a)).

The rule began with Press Note 3 (2020) of April 17, 2020. No DPIIT text we read lists the land-border countries: the rule names only Pakistan, and none says whether Hong Kong, Macau or Taiwan count.

Press Note 3: India's land-border investment rule in 2026 →

FDI rules set the beneficial owner test for land-border approval →

How do you get government approval for an FDI proposal?

Government approval for an FDI proposal starts with a free online filing on the National Single Window System (NSWS). DPIIT sends it to the ministry in charge of the sector, which decides after other agencies comment. DPIIT's procedure sets 12 weeks in all, excluding time you take to fix gaps.

1. File the proposal on NSWS.

Filing is paperless, and there's no fee (DPIIT SOP of May 4, 2026, paras I.1 and I.3; FIF Portal FAQ 13).

2. Answer the ministry in charge.

DPIIT assigns the proposal to it, and it decides (SOP, para II.1). Missing information gets a week, then two seven-day reminders (para II.9).

3. Expect other agencies to comment.

The Reserve Bank of India and the Ministry of External Affairs see every proposal. The Ministry of Home Affairs gives security clearance in sectors such as defense and telecom, and in land-border cases (paras II.2 and II.3).

4. Get the ministry's decision.

The ministry needs DPIIT's agreement before it rejects a proposal or adds conditions beyond the policy (para II.10).

5. Allow for the Cabinet above ₹5,000 crore.

Proposals with more than ₹5,000 crore of foreign equity go to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (FDI Policy 2020, para 4.1.5).

The procedure sets scrutiny by week 2, comments by week 8 and a decision by week 12 (SOP, Annexure V). Your own time to fix gaps doesn't count, and a proposed rejection or extra condition adds two weeks. These are the government's limits, not a promise.

FDI approval in India: the government route, step by step →

Can a foreign-owned company sell to consumers in India?

Yes, a foreign-owned company can sell to consumers in India, within limits. A manufacturer may sell what it makes in India, online too, without approval, and single-brand retail is 100% automatic. An e-commerce company with FDI may run a marketplace but not sell its own inventory to consumers in India.

- **Its own India-made goods:** wholesale or retail, online too, without approval (FDI Policy 2020, para 5.2.5.1).
- **Single brand:** 100% automatic. Above 51% foreign investment, 30% of goods bought, by value, must come from India (para 5.2.15.3).
- **Multi-brand:** 51% with approval, investing at least USD 100 million, at least half of the first USD 100 million in back-end infrastructure within three years (para 5.2.15.4).
- **Marketplace:** 100% automatic, for a platform that connects buyers and sellers (para 5.2.15.2.3(i)).
- **Inventory:** no FDI where the company owns the goods and sells them to consumers in India (para 5.2.15.2.3(ii)).
- **Export-only inventory:** allowed since September 3, 2026, for goods made or produced in India (Press Note 3 (2026); S.O. 4870(E)).

FDI in retail and e-commerce: India's rules for foreign sellers →

E-commerce exports from India: the DGFT side →

Can a foreign company sell to the Indian government?

Yes, but the Make in India procurement order favors local content. In central government buying, only suppliers with at least 20% local content may bid, except in a global tender, and those with 50% or more get a purchase preference. Central ministries, their offices, autonomous bodies and government companies follow it.

The order, revised on July 19, 2024, sets three classes (paras 2, 3, 3A, 5 and 6). A global tender under ₹200 crore needs a competent authority's approval (para 3(b)).

Supplier classes

Class	Local content	May bid	Purchase preference
Class-I local supplier	50% or more	Yes	Yes, with a 20% margin
Class-II local supplier	20% to under 50%	Yes, unless a ministry limits an item to Class-I	None
Non-local supplier	Under 20%	Only in a global tender	None

Bidders self-certify local content, and the government issues no Make in India certificate (order FAQ, Q3). Under a DPIIT order of July 7, 2026, UK-origin suppliers with at least 20% UK value added count as Class-II in covered tenders.

In 2024, DPIIT checked 867 tenders at random and found 259 that didn't follow the order, most often because the tender didn't say it applied. The government told the Rajya Sabha on February 7, 2025 (Unstarred Question 546).

Make in India procurement order: local content and bidding rules →

Who must register with DPIIT before bidding in a tender?

A bidder from a country that shares a land border with India must register with DPIIT's Registration Committee before bidding in Indian public procurement. The rule covers goods,

services and works, and has applied since July 23, 2020. Registration needs political clearance from External Affairs and security clearance from Home Affairs.

The rule is a Department of Expenditure order of February 23, 2023 under Rule 144(xi) of the General Financial Rules, 2017 (paras 2 and 4). In tenders issued after April 1, 2023, any bidder, Indian bidders included, with a specified technology transfer deal with a land-border entity in a listed sensitive sector must register (paras 3, 4 and 15). The Government e-Marketplace (GeM) must remove land-border sellers that aren't registered (para 20). Bidders from countries to which India has given lines of credit, or where India runs development projects, are outside the rule (Annexure II, para C).

For procurement, a company's beneficial owner holds more than 25% of it, or control (para 13(i)). The FDI test uses more than 10%, so a group can pass one test and fail the other.

GFR Rule 144(xi): registering bidders from land-border countries →

Which industries need an industrial licence?

Only four industries still need a compulsory industrial licence in India: electronic aerospace and defense equipment, industrial explosives, specified hazardous chemicals, and cigars and cigarettes. DPIIT runs this licensing under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Only Indian companies hold these licences, valid for 15 years and extendable by 3.

What each covers (DPIIT):

- **Defense equipment:** the items in Press Note 1 (2019)
- **Industrial explosives:** including detonating and safety fuses, gunpowder, nitrocellulose and matches
- **Hazardous chemicals:** hydrocyanic acid and phosgene and their derivatives, and isocyanates
- **Cigars and cigarettes:** no fresh licence since 1999, on health grounds

Foreign investment in them follows the FDI policy (NSWS FAQ). Applications go on NSWS with a ₹2,500 fee (NSWS FAQ), and a licence lapses if production hasn't started within 18 years (Press Note 1 (2023), paras I and II(viii)).

Large plants that need no licence file an Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) on NSWS instead (NSWS FAQ). The IEM is for plants above ₹125 crore of plant and machinery or ₹500 crore of turnover (DPIIT Press Note of April 1, 2025, para 2).

Industrial licence in India: the four industries that need one →

What does PESO approve?

PESO, the Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization in Nagpur, is the regulator under DPIIT for explosives, gas cylinders, pressure vessels and petroleum. It licenses their making, storage, transport and import, and the export of explosives, and approves equipment for hazardous areas. Applications go through NSWS, and foreign cylinder makers need its approval first.

What needs PESO's approval

Product	Who applies	The approval	Source
Gas cylinders and valves made abroad	The foreign maker; its Indian distributor imports	Type approval, then Form D import licences	Gas Cylinders Rules, rule 3(1); PESO cylinder FAQ, I.1, I.8 and III.2
Pressure vessels	The importer	The Chief Controller's approval before import	Pressure vessel rules, rule 4(4); PESO vessel FAQ, Q31
Ex electrical equipment made abroad	The maker, or a foreign maker's Indian agent	Approval before use in hazardous areas	PESO petroleum FAQ, Ex apparatus, Q2 and Q4
Explosives	A holder of an LE-8 licence with a licensed LE-3 store	Import through notified ports only	PESO explosives FAQ, Q52 and Q53

PESO administers the Explosives Act, 1884, the Petroleum Act, 1934 and the Inflammable Substances Act, 1952 (PESO citizen charter).

PESO licence: gas cylinders, pressure vessels and explosives →

Gas Cylinders Rules drop Customs permission for some imports →

Explosives rules set a 5 kg, 3-year permission for R&D labs →

What are the rules for boilers?

The Boilers Act, 2025 and the Indian Boiler Regulations, 2026 are India's rules for boilers. The Act replaced the 1923 Act on May 1, 2025, and the regulations replaced the 1950 ones from the Gazette issue of October 1, 2026. Boilers made abroad need their drawings approved first.

- **What counts:** under the Boilers Act, 2025, in force since May 1, 2025 (S.O. 1943(E)), a pressure vessel that makes steam for use outside itself. Vessels under 25 liters, under 1 kg/cm² of design and working gauge pressure, or heating water below 100°C are not boilers (section 2(c)).
- **Making one:** it takes the design and construction facilities the regulations set, a design certified by an inspecting authority, materials that meet the specifications and certified welders (section 7).
- **Made abroad:** drawings go to the inspecting authority in the country of manufacture, then to the Chief Inspector of the state of use, before manufacture (Indian Boiler Regulations, 2026, regulation 321).
- **Recognition:** a foreign firm seeking recognition as a competent authority, or as a well-known steel, tube or pipe maker, foundry or forge, pays USD 10,000, plus USD 2,000 for each further unit in the same country (regulation 17(4)).

Indian Boiler Regulations 2026 and the Boilers Act, 2025 →

Indian Boiler Regulations, 2026 replace the 1950 regulations →

What is the PLI scheme for white goods?

The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for white goods is a DPIIT incentive of 6% to 4% of net incremental sales, for five years, for making components of air conditioners and LED lights in India. The Cabinet approved it on April 7, 2021, with ₹6,238 crore for 2021-22 to 2028-29. Assembling finished goods alone earns nothing (guidelines, para 6.1).

The scheme at a glance

Item	Detail	Source
Outlay and term	₹6,238 crore, for 2021-22 to 2028-29	PIB, January 23, 2026, para 5; guidelines, para 3
Incentive	6% to 4% of net incremental sales, reducing, for five years	guidelines, para 4.1
Who may apply	Companies incorporated in India, not LLPs; foreign investment follows the FDI policy	guidelines, paras 5.1 and 5.2; FAQ, Q3
Application fee	₹1,00,000, non-refundable; IFCI, the project management agency, takes applications	FAQ, Q52; guidelines, para 2.34 and Annexure III
Claims	Yearly, by October 31 of the next financial year; worked out, by October 31, 2027, for 2026-27 sales	FAQ, Q46
Fourth round	September 15 to November 10, 2025: 13 applications, 5 provisionally selected in January 2026	PIB, November 13, 2025; PIB, January 23, 2026
Selected so far	85 companies, with ₹11,198 crore of expected investment	PIB, January 23, 2026, para 2

None of the texts we read announces a fifth round. A maker paid a PLI incentive for an item counts as Class-II for it in tenders, unless it reaches Class-I, for the period the PLI ministry notifies (Make in India order, para 2A).

Make in India procurement order →

What did the Jan Vishwas Acts change for DPIIT's laws?

The Jan Vishwas Acts of 2023 and 2026 turn many criminal offenses in central laws into civil penalties. Among DPIIT's laws, the 2023 Act changed six, from industrial licensing to copyright, and the 2026 Act changes the Patents and Copyright Acts. Both start Act by Act, on dates the government notifies.

Two Acts

Act	Assent	Scope	DPIIT laws it changed	Start
Jan Vishwas Act, 2023	August 11, 2023	183 provisions decriminalized in 42 Acts	Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951; Boilers Act, 1923; patent, trademark, GI and copyright laws	Act by Act; boilers from September 22, 2023, licensing from December 12, 2023

Jan Vishwas Act, 2026	April 7, 2026	784 provisions amended in 79 central Acts, 717 decriminalized	Patents Act, 1970; Copyright Act, 1957	Act by Act; patents from June 1, 2026, copyright from June 15, 2026

DPIIT gave the counts to the Rajya Sabha on August 7, 2026 (Unstarred Question 2276). The 2026 schedule has 80 entries, one amending the 2023 Act (serial 77), so our insight counts 80.

The 2023 Act's civil penalties of up to ₹25 lakh under the 1951 licensing Act apply from December 12, 2023 (S.O. 5318(E); Schedule, serial 10). DPIIT's inquiry and appeal rules are G.S.R. 764(E) of December 12, 2024.

Tampering with a boiler's safety valve can still bring up to two years in prison, a fine of up to ₹1 lakh, or both (Boilers Act, 2025, section 29). The 2026 Act doesn't amend the Explosives Act, 1884 or the Petroleum Act, 1934.

Jan Vishwas Act, 2026 rewrites offenses and penalties in 80 Acts →

What is the National Single Window System?

The National Single Window System (NSWS) is India's central portal to find, apply for and track the approvals a business needs from central ministries and states. Invest India, under DPIIT, manages it. Registering is free, and NSWS doesn't change how any ministry decides: each authority keeps its own process and time limits.

- **Coverage:** 32 central ministries and departments and 34 states and union territories, with 325 central and 2,215 state approvals, as of July 28, 2026 (Lok Sabha answer).
- **Fees:** a ministry's or state's fees can be paid on NSWS (NSWS FAQ).
- **States:** for states on NSWS, there's no separate registration on the state's own portal (NSWS FAQ).

The National Single Window System, at nsws.gov.in →

Does DPIIT issue quality control orders?

Yes. DPIIT issues quality control orders that make the BIS standard mark compulsory for products such as electrical appliances, hand tools, footwear, toys and furniture. In June 2026, it opened a transition route under ten of its orders. Our QCO guide and tracker cover them in full.

Two recent orders are S.O. 1739(E) for electrical appliances and S.O. 5561(E) for hand tools. The transition route is S.O. 3417(E) of June 25, 2026.

Quality Control Orders (QCOs) in India explained →

QCO tracker: India's Quality Control Orders →

Quality Control Order notices, in plain summaries →

Furniture QCO: BIS certification for furniture in India →

Transition order opens a Scheme II route for ten QCOs →

What do DPIIT's rules mean for a foreign company?

DPIIT's rules decide how a foreign company can invest, sell, bid and make in India. Sectors the policy doesn't list are open to 100% on the automatic route, unless a land-border link applies. Only Indian companies hold industrial licences or claim the white goods PLI, and imported gas cylinders need PESO's approval.

- **Invest:** up to 100% automatic in sectors the policy doesn't list (FDI Policy 2020, para 5.2(a)), but direct land-border investment needs approval at any size (land-border FAQ, Q5).
- **Set up:** a branch, liaison or project office, under the Reserve Bank of India's 2016 regulations (FDI FAQ, Q7).

- **Sell:** a manufacturer may sell what it makes in India, online too, without approval (para 5.2.5.1).
- **Bid:** 20% local content for Class-II, and 50% for Class-I and its purchase preference (Make in India order, para 5).
- **Make:** only Indian companies hold industrial licences (NSWS FAQ); foreign cylinder makers need PESO's approval (PESO cylinder FAQ, I.1); boilers made abroad start with an inspecting authority there (regulation 321(2)).
- **Incentives:** the white goods PLI is for companies incorporated in India (PLI guidelines, para 5.1).

Investing in India as a foreign company: DPIIT's rules →

Exporting to India: DGFT import rules for foreign companies →

Which DPIIT claims online are out of date?

Many pages about DPIIT repeat replaced rules or wrong dates. We checked each claim below against the official documents on October 29, 2026, including the insurance cap, the land-border 10% test, a Press Note's date and how long an industrial licence lasts.

Claims repeated online, and what the texts say

What you may read	What the documents say	Source
Foreign investors need the RBI's approval first	Not on the automatic route: no prior RBI or government approval	FDI FAQ, Q12
Land-border investors may own at most 10%	The 10% tests the investor's owners for the automatic route; larger stakes need approval	Land-border FAQ, Q2; Rajya Sabha answer
A direct land-border stake under 10% is automatic	Direct land-border investment needs approval at any size	Land-border FAQ, Q5
Investing through Singapore or Mauritius avoids the rule	The test looks through the investor entity to its beneficial owners and control	Press Note 2 (2026), para 3.1.1(c)
Press Note 2 (2026) is dated March 10, 2026	March 15, 2026; a March 10 release announced the Cabinet's approval	Press Note 2 (2026); PIB release
Report a land-border investment after it's made	Report it to DPIIT before the money arrives	DPIIT SOP, Annexure VII, para 6

Insurance FDI is capped at 49%, or rose to 100% in February 2026	100% automatic since S.O. 2186(E) of May 2, 2026; the 2020 text still says 49%	S.O. 2186(E), rule 1(2); Press Note 1 (2026), para 2
FDI in export-only inventory e-commerce began on August 5, 2026	On the FDI side, September 3, 2026, when S.O. 4870(E) was published	S.O. 4870(E), rule 1(2); Press Note 3 (2026), para 3
DPIIT issues a Make in India certificate	No: bidders self-certify, with an auditor's certificate above ₹10 crore	Order FAQ, Q3
The small-purchase exemption is ₹10 lakh	Under ₹5 lakh; ₹50 lakh only for scientific equipment and consumables bought by research institutes, since July 8, 2025	Make in India order, para 4; memorandum
An industrial licence lasts three years	15 years, extendable by 3, since Press Note 1 (2023)	Press Note 1 (2023), para I
Vessels over 22.7 liters count as boilers	Under the Boilers Act, 2025, vessels under 25 liters aren't boilers	Boilers Act, 2025, section 2(c)(i)
Gas cylinder storage needs a district no-objection certificate	Rule 48 was omitted on June 5, 2026; PESO's FAQ still cites it	G.S.R. 447(E), rule 2
A foreign competent authority pays USD 1,000 for boiler recognition	USD 10,000 under the 2026 regulations; the Board's 2025 instructions still say USD 1,000	Indian Boiler Regulations, 2026, regulation 17(4); Board instructions

How IndusDesk helps with DPIIT matters

We watch the authorities, tell you what each change means for your products and plans, represent you while a decision is still open, and carry the work through, with every step on record in your workspace.

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Frequently asked questions

How is DPIIT different from DGFT, and which one do I need?

DPIIT sets India's rules for foreign investment, central government buying and industrial licences. DGFT, in the same ministry's Department of Commerce, runs the Foreign Trade Policy on what may be imported or exported (see our DGFT guide). A company that invests or makes in India meets DPIIT's rules, one that ships goods across the border meets DGFT's, and many meet both.

Which DPIIT applications are filed on NSWS?

FDI approval applications, land-border investment reports, and industrial licence and PESO applications all go on NSWS (FIF Portal FAQ 2; land-border FAQ, Q8; NSWS FAQ; PESO notice). In a Special Economic Zone, the Department of Commerce issues licences under the 1951 Act instead.

When does a Press Note take legal effect: on the day DPIIT issues it, or later?

DPIIT's FDI FAQ says a change takes effect from the date of the Press Note, unless the Press Note says otherwise (Q18). All three Press Notes of 2026 say they take effect from the FEMA notification, so each started when the Gazette published those rules: May 2, May 2 and September 3, 2026 (S.O. 2186(E), S.O. 2174(E) and S.O. 4870(E), rule 1(2)). Our FDI policy guide explains more.

Sources

- Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2020 (DPIIT, effective October 15, 2020)
- Press Note No. 3 (2020 Series): curbing opportunistic takeovers of Indian companies (DPIIT, April 17, 2020)
- Press Note No. 4 (2021 Series): Review of FDI Policy on Telecom Sector (DPIIT, October 6, 2021)
- Press Note No. 1 (2024 Series): Review of FDI Policy on Space Sector (DPIIT, March 4, 2024)

- Press Note No. 1 (2026 Series): Review of FDI policy on Insurance Sector (DPIIT, February 9, 2026)
- Press Note No. 2 (2026 Series): Review of FDI Policy on Investments from Countries Sharing Land Border with India (DPIIT, March 15, 2026)
- Press Note No. 3 (2026 Series): Review of FDI policy on E-commerce Sector (DPIIT, July 23, 2026)
- S.O. 1722(E): Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) (Third Amendment) Rules, 2024 (Ministry of Finance, April 16, 2024)
- S.O. 2174(E): Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) (Amendment) Rules, 2026 (Ministry of Finance, May 1, 2026; Gazette of May 2, 2026) (PDF, 723 KB)
- S.O. 2186(E): Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2026 (Ministry of Finance, May 2, 2026)
- S.O. 3030(E): Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) (Third Amendment) Rules, 2026 (Ministry of Finance, June 12, 2026)
- S.O. 4870(E): Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2026 (Ministry of Finance, September 2, 2026; Gazette of September 3, 2026) (PDF, 574 KB)
- Standard Operating Procedure for Processing FDI Proposals, No. 1/8/2016-F.C. I (DPIIT, May 4, 2026)
- FAQs on Guidelines for Investments from Countries Sharing Land Border with India (DPIIT, updated October 23, 2026)
- FAQs related to FDI Policy Section (DPIIT, undated; read October 29, 2026)
- Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal FAQs (DPIIT, undated; read October 29, 2026)
- FDI Policy: Sectors where Government Approval is required (DPIIT list, on its site since July 4, 2025)
- Cabinet approves changes in guidelines on investments from countries sharing land border with India (PIB, March 10, 2026)
- Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2696: Foreign Direct Investment (answered August 4, 2026)
- Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3877: Norms for allowing FDI from countries bordering India (answered March 27, 2026)
- Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order, 2017, as revised on July 19, 2024 (DPIIT)
- Answers of DPIIT's Public Procurement Division to frequent RTI questions on the Make in India order (DPIIT, on its site since July 3, 2025)
- Revision of exemption limit for procurement by scientific and research institutions (DPIIT office memorandum, July 8, 2025)

- Public Procurement (Applicability to suppliers of the United Kingdom) Order, 2026 (DPIIT, July 7, 2026)
- Amendment to Rule 144(xi) of the General Financial Rules, 2017, and Order (Public Procurement No. 4) (Department of Expenditure, February 23, 2023)
- Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 546: Implementation of the 2017 Make-in-India procurement order (answered February 7, 2025)
- DPIIT, Industrial Licensing (IL), as DPIIT's content system serves the page (last changed September 28, 2026)
- Press Note No. 1 (2019 Series): defense products list for industrial licensing (DIPP, now DPIIT, 2019)
- Press Note No. 1 (2023 Series): Streamlining the procedure for grant of industrial licenses (DPIIT, July 21, 2023)
- Press Note (2025 Series): Revision in eligibility criteria for IEM acknowledgement (DPIIT, April 1, 2025)
- National Single Window System: frequently asked questions (read October 29, 2026)
- Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1536: National Single Window System (answered July 28, 2026)
- PESO's Citizen Charter (read October 29, 2026)
- Gas Cylinders Rules, 2016, G.S.R. 1081(E) (November 22, 2016) (PDF, 1.8 MB)
- G.S.R. 315(E): Gas Cylinders (Amendment) Rules, 2026 (DPIIT, April 27, 2026; Gazette of April 28, 2026) (PDF, 696 KB)
- G.S.R. 447(E): Gas Cylinders (Second Amendment) Rules, 2026 (DPIIT, June 5, 2026) (PDF, 726 KB)
- FAQs on approvals and licences under the Gas Cylinders Rules 2016 (PESO, 2024)
- Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules, 2016, G.S.R. 1109(E) (December 1, 2016)
- SMPV Rules: FAQ summary (PESO, 2024)
- Revised FAQs on the Petroleum Rules, 2002 (PESO, 2024)
- Revised FAQs on the Explosives Rules, 2008 and the Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012 (PESO, 2024)
- G.S.R. 887(E): Explosives (Second Amendment) Rules, 2026 (DPIIT, October 14, 2026) (PDF, 1.4 MB)
- Time line for disposal of online applications (PESO, 2023)
- The Boilers Act, 2025 (Act No. 12 of 2025)
- S.O. 1943(E): date of commencement of the Boilers Act, 2025 (DPIIT, April 30, 2025)
- Indian Boiler Regulations, 2026 (Central Boilers Board, August 7, 2026; Gazette issue of October 1, 2026) (PDF, 31 MB)

- Instructions for recognition under the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 (Central Boilers Board, on DPIIT's site since August 8, 2025)
- The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023 (Act No. 18 of 2023)
- S.O. 4124(E): commencement of the Jan Vishwas Act, 2023 for the Boilers Act, 1923 (DPIIT, September 19, 2023)
- The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2026 (Act No. 8 of 2026) (PDF, 1.9 MB)
- Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2276: Steps to improve ease of doing business (answered August 7, 2026)
- S.O. 5318(E): commencement of the Jan Vishwas Act, 2023 for the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (DPIIT, December 7, 2023; in force December 12, 2023)
- G.S.R. 764(E): Industries (Development and Regulation) Manner of Holding Inquiry and Appeal Rules, 2024 (DPIIT, December 12, 2024)
- Guidelines for the PLI Scheme for White Goods (consolidated, October 23, 2023)
- FAQs on the PLI Scheme for White Goods (DPIIT, through IFCI)
- 13 companies file applications under PLI Scheme for White Goods, fourth round (PIB, November 13, 2025)
- Five companies selected under PLI White Goods Scheme, fourth round (PIB, January 23, 2026)
- S.O. 1739(E): Safety of Household, Commercial and Similar Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Order, 2026 (DPIIT, April 6, 2026) (PDF, 1.2 MB)
- S.O. 5561(E): Hand Tools (Quality Control) Order, 2026 (DPIIT, October 9, 2026) (PDF, 458 KB)
- S.O. 3417(E): Transition Facilitation (Quality Control) Order, 2026 (DPIIT, June 25, 2026) (PDF, 746 KB)
- G.S.R. 108(E): definition and recognition of startups (DPIIT, February 4, 2026)
- Revised guidelines for recognition of startups (DPIIT, June 30, 2021)
- Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (ipindia.gov.in)
- S.O. 2846(E), June 1, 2026 (Gazette June 3): the Jan Vishwas Act, 2026 in force for the Patents Act, 1970 from June 1, 2026
- S.O. 2875(E), June 5, 2026: the Jan Vishwas Act, 2026 in force for the Copyright Act, 1957 from June 15, 2026

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