

OMNIVISTA

AUGUST – 2026



What is Real Risk in Stock Market Investing? | Scientific Investment Strategy

In this episode of the Scientific Investor Series, Portfolio Manager Ashwini Shami breaks down why real risk isn't just market volatility - it's losing capital and falling behind market returns over a 3–7-year cycle.

Learn how to manage drawdowns, avoid over-leveraged stocks, and structure a high-growth portfolio at the right valuations. [Watch here...](#)

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The content herein is intended solely for educational and knowledge-building purposes, designed to provoke thought and share insights.

AUGUST MONTH OVERVIEW

ENABLEMENT TO EXPANSION

India's economy is transitioning from an Enablement phase to Entrenchment, as infrastructure creation, financial sector clean-up and corporate deleveraging lay the foundation for a sustained investment and expansion cycle.

- 6–7% real GDP growth supported by a structurally stronger growth trajectory

- Banks at their cleanest in two decades, with corporates increasingly positioned to restart the capex cycle



OMNIVIEW – AUG 2026

India on its Journey to become a \$5.1 trillion economy by FY29



Dr. Vikas V. Gupta

India's journey towards a \$5 trillion economy has been delayed by a combination of Covid-19, the legacy twin balance-sheet problem and sharp currency depreciation, but the underlying growth trajectory remains intact.

When the government set the \$5 trillion target in FY19, India's GDP stood at \$2.7 trillion. Achieving the target by FY25 implied nominal USD GDP growth of 10.2% annually.

However, GDP reached \$3.8 trillion in FY25, representing a nominal USD CAGR of 5.7% from 2019. It rose further to \$4.1 trillion in FY26, taking the CAGR to 5.4%.

Period (FY)	Real GDP Growth	Inflation	INR Depreciation	Nominal GDP Growth (\$)	Target
2019-20	3.94%	5.84%	7.81%	1.42%	10.20%
2020-21	-4.15%	5.52%	-1.44%	2.60%	10.20%
2021-22	9.38%	6.95%	3.35%	13.06%	10.20%
2022-23	7.21%	5.66%	7.01%	5.35%	10.20%
2023-24	8.56%	4.85%	1.96%	11.60%	10.20%
2024-25	6.41%	3.80%	1.26%	9.07%	10.20%

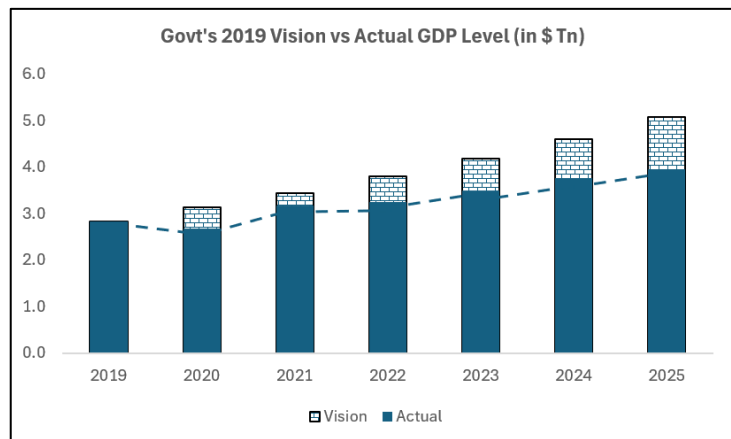
The shortfall was primarily attributed to the 4.15% contraction in real GDP during FY21 and the subsequent "sequence of returns" effect, alongside the twin balance-sheet problem of stressed bank and corporate balance sheets. In FY26, an exceptional 12.3% depreciation in the rupee against the US dollar further constrained GDP growth in dollar terms.

The outlook, however, is improving. Real GDP growth has averaged 7.4% over FY22-FY26, compared with 6.2% over the preceding 20 years. Omniscience Capital notes that banks now have their cleanest balance sheets in 20 years, while corporates are positioned for capex - potentially marking an inflection point for growth.

GDP estimated at \$8 - 11 trillion by FY35

As per our recent [report](#) we estimated various GDP growth scenarios and under its base case of 6.5% real GDP growth, 4% inflation and 2.5% annual rupee depreciation, Omniscience Capital estimates nominal USD GDP growth of 8%. At this pace, India could reach \$5.1 trillion by FY29, \$5.4 trillion by FY30 and \$8 trillion by FY35.

In an optimistic scenario, with 7% real GDP growth, 4% inflation and 1.95% annual rupee appreciation through FY29, nominal GDP growth could reach 13% for three years and 11% thereafter, taking the economy to \$5.9 trillion by FY29 and \$11 trillion by FY35.



Stressed balance sheets, rupee depreciation hindered growth

Navigating Consolidation: Capitalizing on Structural Buying Opportunities While They Last



Ashwini Kr. Shami

As we navigate through August, global equity markets continue to grapple with persistent macro headwinds. US 10-year Treasury yields have remained elevated near 1-year highs of 4.6%–4.7%, while geopolitical friction in the Middle East has induced volatility across global commodity and crude oil prices. We navigate these cycles by adhering strictly to our Scientific Investing framework. Rather than engaging in speculative macro timing, Scientific Investing anchors portfolio construction to disciplined valuation metrics, normalized earnings growth, and risk-adjusted prospective returns.

The risk-free rates in developed markets have remained elevated, triggering capital flight from emerging markets over the last couple of years. However, in spite of current yields nearing 2-year highs, foreign investors are gradually turning net buyers on multiple occasions, signalling a revival of institutional interest in Indian equities following a two-year moderation in valuations, while the economic growth outlook has remained stable. GDP estimates for FY27 point to resilient domestic real growth of ~7.0%, driven by domestic fundamentals in spite of global geopolitical uncertainties, oil shocks, and trade restrictions. The RBI's status quo on policy interest rates, paired with a sub-\$80 crude oil environment, provides a constructive backdrop for capital expenditure and steady corporate operating margins. Concurrently, robust domestic retail and Domestic Institutional Investor (DII) inflows continue to cushion market dips.

We observe a continued valuation disconnect across capitalizations: the Nifty Smallcap 250 and Midcap 150 trade at trailing P/E multiples of ~34x and ~30x respectively, whereas the Nifty 100 Large-Cap index trades at a multiple of ~20x. While broader markets have witnessed consolidation over the last two years, the presence of extremely overvalued pockets continues to persist in the mid- and small-cap space, where Mr. Market seems to be chasing near-term high growth and paying a huge premium for it. At these levels, multi-year forward execution is fully priced in, leaving prospective returns barely near the discount rate while exposing investors to severe de-rating risk.

We remain constructive on businesses favourably impacted by ongoing structural capex, energy transition, and infrastructure development that are exposed to sustained growth and operating leverage yet available at favourable valuations. Key growth vectors include:

- **Banking & Financial Services:** Supported by resilient credit growth, robust asset quality, and attractive valuations.
- **Infrastructure & Power Ecosystem:** Benefiting from a pickup in execution to meet growing national electricity demand driven by data centres, EVs, and domestic manufacturing scaling up.
- **Business Services:** Benefiting from corporate capex recovery and improving operational leverage as economic growth sustains.

We expect equities to re-rate out of the current consolidation phase as H2 earnings accelerate alongside a steady return of foreign institutional capital.

For disciplined equity investors, periods of macro consolidation should not be met with anxiety or speculative churn that chases recent performance. The Scientific Investing framework ignores short-term volatility and treats any consolidation phase as an accumulation window. By systematically deploying capital into high-quality growth businesses available at discounted valuations, long-term investors position themselves to capture superior, risk-adjusted compounding.

MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY:

Macro Trends	Current	Previous	Latest Reported Date
S&P Global Manufacturing PMI	53.5	54.2	Aug 3, 2026
India Nikkei Services PMI	53.3	57.4	Aug 5, 2026
Bank loan growth (%)	17.7%	17.7%	Jul 24, 2026
Deposit growth (%)	12.7%	12.0%	Jul 24, 2026
India Industrial Production YoY	7.3%	5.1%	Jul 28, 2026
Trade Balance (E-I) (Billion USD)	-30.4	-28	Jul 13, 2026 (Jun)
Monetary:			
WPI (YoY)	9.87%	9.68%	Jul 14, 2026
CPI (YoY)	4.38%	3.93%	Jul 13, 2026
Repo Rate	5.25%	5.25%	Dec 05, 2025
Bank Rate	5.50%	5.50%	Dec 05, 2025

GDP:

Particulars	Q4FY26 (E)	Q1FY27(E)	FY26 (PE)	FY27 (Proj.)
Real GDP growth (%)	7.8%	7.8%	7.7%	6.7%
Nominal GDP growth (%)	9.1%	10.3%	8.9%	10%-11%

OTHER KEY INDICATORS:

Particulars	July 31, 2026	Jun 30, 2026	Change
India 10-yr Bond Yield	6.83%	6.75%	+ 8 bps
USD/INR	95.39	94.7	-0.77%
FX Reserves (Billion USD)	682.35	667	2.31%
FII Net Buy/-Sell (Rs Cr)	2,514	-5,779	-1,49,186.5
DII Net Buy/-Sell (Rs Cr)	34,369	35,099	2,69,256.3
Commodities:			
10g Gold	1,46,600	1,45,300	0.89%
1 Kg Silver	2,35,000	2,35,000	0.00%
Crude Oil (USD/Bbl)	84.67	70	21.68%
Lithium (CNY/T)	1,43,000	1,57,025	-8.93%
Cobalt (USD/T)	56,290	56,290	0.00%

Particulars	Month	2026	2025	Δy-o-y (%)
GST Collection (Rs Cr)	Jul	211205	183065	15.4%
UPI Transactions Value (Rs trillion)	Jul	29.87	25.08	19.1%
No of UPI Transactions (Volume in Cr)	Jul	2365.8	1946.7	21.5%
Power Generation (BUs)	Jul	121.02	114.85	5.3%

Source: OmniScience Insights Lab, <https://in.investing.com/economic-calendar/>,
<https://www.npci.org.in/what-we-do/upi/product-statistics>, <https://tradingeconomics.com>

Equities Market: Performance as of 30th July 2026

Total Returns (%)	1 Month	1 Yr	5 Yr
Nifty 50	2.4%	-0.4%	10.4%
Nifty Midcap 150	1.7%	9.0%	17.9%
Nifty Smallcap 250	1.3%	5.2%	15.3%

Equities Market: Valuation Metrics as of 30th July 2026

Sectoral Indices	P/E	P/B	Div. Yield
Nifty PSU Bank	7.59	1.16	0.76
Nifty Oil & Gas	10.81	1.52	2.25
Nifty Bank	13.61	1.75	0.66
Nifty Metal	16.54	2.66	1.79
Nifty Financial Services	16.53	2.51	0.95
Nifty IT	19.61	5.43	2.6
Nifty Private Bank	17.15	2.02	0.6
Nifty 50	20.78	2.99	1.22
Nifty 500	23.09	3.36	1.03
Nifty Midcap 150	30.41	4.67	0.62
Nifty Auto	32.52	4.48	1.13
Nifty FMCG	33.52	8.21	1.11
Nifty Smallcap 250	34.25	3.56	0.64
Nifty Realty	37.73	4.02	0.46
Nifty Pharma	42.93	5.12	0.52
Nifty Healthcare Index	45.6	5.56	0.46
Nifty Consumer Durables	72.41	12.47	0.37

Source: OmniScience Insights Labs, <https://www.niftyindices.com/reports/monthly-reports>

Enablement to Expansion : India's Path to a \$5 Trillion Dollar Economy

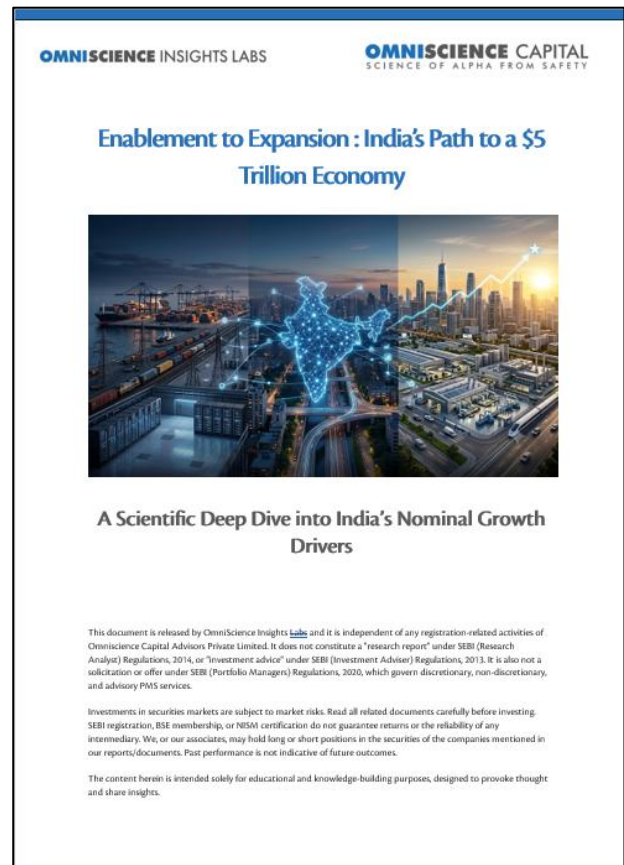
India's economic growth story is entering a new phase, built on the foundations of physical infrastructure, digitalisation, financial deepening, regulatory reforms, and entrepreneurial capability. As these foundations strengthen, the growth engine is increasingly shifting from building the machine to leveraging it, creating the conditions for sustained investment, capital formation, and economic expansion.

The "Enablement to Entrenchment: Expansion is Inevitable" report explores the key drivers of India's GDP growth and the evolution of its economic growth model. More importantly, it highlights how cleaner bank balance sheets, stronger corporate fundamentals, improving capital availability, and greater entrepreneurial activity could support the next phase of India's economic expansion.

What to Expect from the Report:

- o India's economic growth framework and key growth drivers
- o The role of infrastructure, digitalisation, capital, and entrepreneurship
- o Factors behind the gap between earlier growth expectations and actual outcomes
- o Evolution of real growth, inflation, and currency dynamics
- o Strengthening bank and corporate balance sheets
- o Capital formation and the next phase of corporate investment
- o Key risks and challenges to India's growth trajectory

[Download Report...](#)



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What is the real risk in equity investing?

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Learn how to manage drawdowns, avoid over-leveraged stocks, and structure a high-growth portfolio at the right valuations.

Watch full Video [here...](#)



OmniScience in the NEWS

1 [FPIs stage strong comeback in financials with record fortnightly inflows in 2026](#)

"The financial services sector makes up nearly 40% of the index, and, naturally, that would get large flows since it is a large and liquid sector with growth potential while being mispriced," said **Vikas Gupta, CEO at OmniScience Capital**. "The financial services sector is likely to remain the favourite of long-term investors, including FPIs."



2 [Is AI Trade Losing Steam? Why India's Stock Market Is Suddenly Back In Favour](#)

Ashwini Shami, President and Portfolio Manager at OmniScience Capital, also argues that the structural AI story remains firmly intact. In his view, AI will continue to be one of the world's most important long-term growth drivers, supported by substantial investment and expanding business adoption across industries. What is changing, however, is the relationship between growth expectations and valuations. As AI-related stocks become fully priced, investors are increasingly searching for opportunities in sectors and markets offering multiple growth drivers beyond artificial intelligence alone.



3 [Foreign investors poured record money into the financial sector](#)

Vikas Gupta, CEO of Omniscience Capital, noted that the financial services sector accounts for approximately 40% of the index; naturally, it attracts significant investment as it is a large, liquid sector with growth potential and is currently undervalued. The financial services sector is likely to remain a preferred choice for long-term investors, including FPIs.

नवभारत

खरीदारी : दलाल स्ट्रीट पर विदेशी निवेशकों का महा-धमाका
विदेशी निवेशकों ने फाइनेंशियल सेक्टर में झोंका रिकॉर्ड पैसा

■ मुंबई, नवभारत न्यूज नेटवर्क. जून के दूसरे हिस्से में विदेशी निवेशकों ने फाइनेंशियल सेक्टर में वापसी की. महीने के पहले हिस्से में 11,263 करोड़ रुपए निकालने के बाद, उन्होंने 14,634 करोड़ रुपए के शेयर खरीदे. यह खरीदारी ग्लोबल इक्विटी इंडेक्स रीबेलसिंग और वैल्यू बाईंग से जुड़े निवेश के कारण हुई. फाइनेंशियल सेक्टर में यह उनकी 2026 की सबसे बड़ी दो-हफ्ते की खरीदारी है और फरवरी के दूसरे हिस्से के बाद पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है. पनएसडीएल के डेटा के अनुसार फाइनेंशियल सेक्टर में फिर से दिलचस्पी बढ़ने से विदेशी निवेशक 16-30 जून के दौरान 14,000 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा की भारतीय इक्विटी के नेट खरीदार बन गए. इससे पहले महीने के पहले हिस्से में 63,450 करोड़ रुपए की नेट बिकवाली हुई थी.

सेक्टर	16-30 जून	1-15 जून	जून, 2026	मई, 2026
फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज	14,634	-11,263	3,371	-23,141
सर्विसेज	2,592	302	2,894	7,204
कंस्ट्रक्शन	3,484	-603	2,881	-1,211
कंज्यूमर इयूरबल्स	2,564	-634	1,930	-1,449
अन्य	863	629	1,492	-1,062

सेक्टर	16-30 जून	1-15 जून	जून, 2026	मई, 2026
डाइवर्सिफाइड	7	-13	-6	19
फॉरेस्ट मटीरियल्स	-12	-12	-24	-40
टेलीकम्युनिकेशन	-720	373	-347	-415
मीडिया, एंटरटेनमेंट और पब्लिक	-127	-232	-359	-122
केमिकल्स	-514	-773	-1,287	-610

(अधी आंकड़े करोड़ रुपए में)

4 [Back with a bang! Foreign investors bet on financials, record fortnightly inflows seen in second half of June](#)

"The financial services sector accounts for nearly 40% of the benchmark index, so it naturally attracts significant investment flows. It is a large, liquid sector with strong growth prospects and, in our view, remains undervalued," said Vikas Gupta, CEO of OmniScience Capital.



Back with a bang! Foreign investors bet on financials, record fortnightly inflows seen in second half of June

The renewed interest in financial stocks helped overseas investors emerge as net buyers of Indian equities worth more than Rs 14,000 crore during the June 16-30 period, reversing net outflows of Rs 63,450 crore recorded in the first fortnight of the month, according to NSDL data.

Business Desk | TIMESOFINDIA.COM

Jul 7, 2026, 14:11 IST



5 [Markets have digested war and peace narrative; fundamentals back in focus, says investment strategist Vikas Gupta](#)

The equity market has now digested the back-and-forth "war and peace" narrative, said **Vikas Gupta**, CEO and Chief Investment Strategist at OmniScience Capital. The market believes the economy will adapt to the evolving geopolitical situation, making broader economic and fundamental factors more relevant than concerns over war and oil prices, Gupta said in an interview with Moneycontrol.



6 [Foreign Investors Return to Financial Market](#)

Vikas Gupta, CEO of OmniScience Capital, emphasized the attractiveness of the financial services sector, citing its robust growth prospects and liquidity as key factors that appeal to long-term investors. He stated that many investors believe this sector remains undervalued, thus positioning it as an appealing option for both domestic and foreign investment. He also pointed to the infrastructure sector as another area ripe for investment, given its strong growth visibility in the coming years.



7 [West Asia conflict fuels defence stocks. Now comes the harder test](#)

“Since the beginning of 2026, the Nifty India Defence Index has witnessed an upward re-rating of 9.2% (with the index P/E expanding from 51.8x to 56.5x), while the broader Nifty 50 Index has undergone a de-rating (-8.8% with Nifty 50 index P/E contracting from 22.8x to 20.8x),” pointed out **Ashwini Shami**, small case manager, president and chief portfolio manager, OmniScience Capital.



8 [India may need \\$350-435 billion investment in AI, data centre infrastructure by 2030: Report](#)

India may require investments of \$350-435 billion by 2030 to develop artificial intelligence (AI) and data centre infrastructure needed to support its expanding digital economy, according to a report by **OmniScience Insights Labs**. The report estimated that India will need 19-23 gigawatts (GW) of operational data centre capacity by 2030, compared with the current installed capacity of around 1.6 GW. The demand is expected to be driven by AI adoption, cloud computing, digital public infrastructure and data localisation.



9 [Report projects AI data centre investment surge](#)

India could require 19 to 23 gigawatts (GW) of operational datacentre capacity by 2030, up from roughly 1.6 GW currently, requiring a cumulative investment of \$350 billion to \$435 billion (\$350-435billion), according to a report released by OmniScience Capital on Wednesday. The report highlights that the rapid expansion is driven by widespread artificial intelligence (AI) adoption and India's position as a premier global data generator, accounting for 15 to 20 per cent of world wide digital data creation.



Report projects AI data centre investment surge

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE
New Delhi, 29 July

India could require 19 to 23 gigawatts (GW) of operational data centre capacity by 2030, up from roughly 1.6 GW currently, requiring a cumulative investment of \$350 billion to \$435 billion (\$350-435billion), according to a report released by OmniScience Capital on Wednesday.

The report highlights that the rapid expansion is driven by widespread artificial intelligence (AI) adoption and India's position as a premier global data generator, accounting for 15 to 20 per cent of worldwide digital data creation. With around \$160 billion in investments already announced or underway, India is rapidly establishing itself as a global AI infrastructure hub.

The research emphasizes that commercial opportunities extend well beyond data centre developers to encompass a vast non-compute ecosystem spanning 11 to 12 sub-sectors.

Every additional megawatt requires substantial supporting infrastructure, including power generation, transmission, switchgear, liquid and HVAC cooling systems, industrial cabling, and facility security.

Operating the projected 19-23 GW capacity by 2030 will demand 150 to 170 terawatt-hours (TWh) of electricity annually - representing approximately 6 per cent of India's projected power demand, which could rise to 8 per cent by 2035.

10 [India eyes \\$435 bn data infra investment build-out by 2030.](#)

"As one of the world's fastest-growing digital economies, India holds immense potential in artificial intelligence data centres. While domestic frontier artificial intelligence model developers and semiconductor players are still emerging, the most direct path to participating in the artificial intelligence revolution today is through non-compute infrastructure," said **Ashwini Shami, President and Chief Portfolio Manager at OmniScience Capital**. As India's artificial intelligence infrastructure scales, companies across utilities, transmission, and electrical equipment will likely emerge as key beneficiaries of this long-term structural trend, Shami added.



CAPACITY RACE BEGINS | AI accelerates next-generation computing demand

India eyes \$435 bn data infra investment build-out by 2030

Agencies
NEW DELHI

India could require 19 to 23 gigawatts of operational data centre capacity by 2030, up from about 1.6 gigawatts today, and building that artificial intelligence infrastructure may need roughly \$350 billion to \$435 billion of cumulative investment by 2030, a report said on Wednesday.

The report from OmniScience Capital said a significant expansion in data centre infrastructure is to be expected as India emerges as one of the world's largest generators of digital data, accounting for approximately 15 to 20% of global data generation along with widespread artificial intelligence adoption.



Around \$160 billion of investments have already been announced or are currently under implementation, highlighting the strong momentum behind India's emergence as a global artificial intelligence infrastructure hub.

The report argued that the opportunity extends far beyond data centre developers. Every additional megawatt of artificial intelligence infrastructure requires a vast non-compute ecosystem com-

prising electricity generation, transmission, transformers, switchgear, industrial cables, backup power, cooling systems, heating, ventilation and air conditioning, networking, security, building automation, and other facility infrastructure.

Collectively, this ecosystem spans 11 to 12 infrastructure sub-sectors, providing a broad and diversified opportunity to participate in India's artificial intelligence infrastructure

buildout.

The report estimated that operating 19 to 23 gigawatts of data centre capacity could require approximately 150 to 170 terawatt-hours of electricity annually by 2030, equivalent to roughly 6% of India's projected electricity demand, and could rise to 8% by 2035.

The ecosystem includes over 230 listed companies across India's power value chain alone, with additional opportunities emerging across cooling, networking, security, and facility infrastructure. This diversified ecosystem provides investors multiple avenues to participate as capital rotates across different phases of the artificial intelligence infrastructure buildout, the report noted.

"As one of the world's fastest-growing digital economies, India holds immense potential in artificial intelligence data centres. While domestic frontier artificial intelligence model developers and semiconductor players are still emerging, the most direct path to participating in the artificial intelligence revolution today is through non-compute infrastructure," said Ashwini Shami, President and Chief Portfolio Manager at OmniScience Capital. As India's artificial intelligence infrastructure scales, companies across utilities, transmission, and electrical equipment will likely emerge as key beneficiaries of this long-term structural trend, Shami added.

11 [India requires an investment of ₹42 lakh crore for AI-data center development.](#)

India requires an investment of ₹42 lakh crore for AI and data center development. By 2030, India will need investments ranging from ₹33.8 lakh crore to ₹42 lakh crore for artificial intelligence (AI) and data center infrastructure; this investment is essential to support the country's growing digital economy. A report by **Omniscience Insights Labs** indicates that India will require a data center capacity of 19 to 23 gigawatts by 2030, whereas the country's current capacity stands at 1.6 gigawatts.



भारत को एआई-डाटा सेंटर विकास के लिए चाहिए 42 लाख करोड़ का निवेश

मुंबई। भारत को साल 2030 तक कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) और डाटा सेंटर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए 33.8 लाख करोड़ रुपये से 42 लाख करोड़ रुपये निवेश की जरूरत पड़ेगी। यह निवेश देश की बढ़ती डिजिटल इकोनॉमी को सहारा देने के लिए जरूरी है। ओमनीसाइंस इनसाइट्स लैब्स की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया कि 2030 तक भारत को 19 से 23 गीगावाट डाटा सेंटर क्षमता की जरूरत होगी। देश की मौजूदा क्षमता 1.6 गीगावाट है। एजेंसी

12 [AI infra boom to unlock up to \\$435 bn investment](#)

The report from **Omniscience Capital** said a significant expansion in data centre infrastructure is to be expected as India emerges as one of the world's largest generators of digital data, accounting for approximately 15-20 per cent of global data ~ generation along with wide spread AT adoption. Around \$160 billion of investments have already been announced or are currently under implementation, highlighting the strong momentum behind India's emergence as a global AI infrastructure hub.



AI infra boom to unlock up to \$435 bn investment

AI infrastructure could account for 6% of India's electricity demand

NEW DELHI

INDIA could require 19-23 GW of operational data centre capacity by 2030, up from about 1.6 GW today, and building that AI infrastructure may need roughly \$350-435 billion of cumulative investment by 2030, a report said. The report from Omniscience Capital said a significant expansion in data centre infrastructure is to be expected as India emerges as one of the world's largest generators of digital data, accounting for approximately 15-20 per cent of global data generation along with wide spread AI adoption.



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The report estimated that

structure. This diversified ecosystem provides investors multiple avenues to participate as capital rotates across different phases of the AI infrastructure buildout, the report noted.

"As one of the world's fastest-growing digital economies, India holds immense potential in AI data centres. While domestic frontier AI model developers and semiconductor players are still

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