

Research

India's \$12 Billion Deep Tech Bet

**A Legal and Strategic Guide to
the Research, Development and
Innovation Scheme**

April 2026

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Acknowledgements



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Shiv Singhal is a Leader in the International Tax and Investment Funds Practice at Nishith Desai Associates. He sits at the rare intersection of law, finance, and technology. He advises multinational corporations, PE funds, and Indian conglomerates on cross-border M&A, transaction structuring, and complex reorganizations. A published author on the convergence of intellectual property and taxation, he brings deep fluency in how emerging technologies reshape tax policy and regulatory frameworks. His active work in digital taxation, AI safety and governance, and regulatory innovation positions him as a practitioner who doesn't just interpret the rules, he anticipates where they're headed. Shiv combines courtroom-tested advisory depth with a technologist's lens, making him a distinctive voice in the evolving landscape of tax, finance, and technology.

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Dr. Nishith Desai is the founder of the research & strategy driven international law firm, Nishith Desai Associates ranked amongst the Asia-Pacific's Most Innovative Law Firms by Financial Times. Nishith's interest span a wide spectrum of law, society, and ethics. He is a renowned international lawyer, author, lecturer, researcher, innovator and thought leader. Nishith himself is regarded as the 'Father of International Tax' in India and is a 'true pioneer' in the field of International Tax Law. In the year 2023, for his contribution to the jurisprudence of international tax in India, Amity University awarded him the Honorary Doctorate degree. He was also a director on the board of the Singapore International Arbitration Centre (2011-2019).

The Financial Times, London has consistently ranked Mr. Nishith Desai as the most innovative lawyer and the firm, Nishith Desai Associates as the most innovative law firms in Asia. The firm has been consistently recognised amongst Tier 1 for multiple practice areas and received accolades from international legal directories including Chambers & Partners, Legal500, AsiaLaw, Benchmark Litigation, IFL1000, WorldTax, Who's Who Legal, Asia Legal Business, and Indian Business Law Journal. Nishith is also passionate about supporting social good, and under his guidance, NDA has remained at the forefront of the social sector in India. NDA is one of the founding members of the Impact Investment Council in India.

NDA's Strategic Advantage

Our Trans disciplinary team for Strategic Legal Advisory for the RDI Scheme. Our team sits at the intersection of law, strategy, and emerging technologies, comprising of authorities across the spectrum.

1. **Dr. Chintan Vaishnav:** Futurist and Techno-Policy Strategist (Boston Office), Ph.D. in Engineering Systems and an M.S. in Technology and Policy from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
2. **Dr. Mihir Parikh:** Futurist and Strategic Thought Leader (PA, California Office), Ph.D. in Artificial Intelligence from Georgia State University.
3. **Vaibhav Parikh:** Lead - M&A and Technology Law Practice (New York Office), an engineer turned lawyer.
4. **Dr. Milind Antani:** Lead - Pharma, Healthcare, Medical Device and Digital Health Practice, a surgeon turned lawyer.
5. **Nishchal Joshipura:** Lead - M&A and Private Equity Practice, a ranked Chartered Accountant and MBA turned lawyer.
6. **Parul Jain:** Lead - International Tax and Investment Funds Practice, a ranked Chartered Accountant turned lawyer.
7. **Rahul Rishi:** Lead - Social Sector and Blended Finance Practice, a lawyer and social scientist.
8. **Ritika Patni:** Leader - Global Legal Strategy Consulting Practice (Singapore), a ranked lawyer with an MBA from Columbia Business School.
9. **Ipsita Agarwalla:** Leader - International Tax and Investment Funds Practice, a Chartered Accountant turned lawyer.
10. **Shiv Singhal:** Leader - International Tax and Investment Funds Practice, a lawyer with BSc. in Computer Science. from Indian Institute of Technology, Madras and MSc. in Financial Engineering from World-Quant University.

...and many other brilliant minds who continue to shape the future of law and policy with us.

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Executive Summary

India's research output ranks among the world's best. Its research financing does not. The country occupies a top five global position across 45 of 64 critical technologies yet invests just 0.65% of GDP in R&D, a fraction of the 2.7% average spends by the OECD member countries. The private sector's share of that investment, at 36.4%, is roughly half the global norm. The result is a paradox: world-class science that struggles to cross the bridge from laboratory to market.

The Research, Development, and Innovation Scheme, launched on November 3rd, 2025, with an approximately \$12 billion (INR 1 trillion) corpus, is the Government of India's most ambitious attempt to close this gap. Structured as a Special Purpose Fund under the Anusandhan National Research Foundation, the RDI Scheme channels patient, concessional capital through Second Level Fund Managers (SLFM), Alternative Investment Funds, Development Finance Institutions, Non-Banking Finance Companies, and Focused Research Organizations, to Eligible Technology Entities developing science-based innovations at Technology Readiness Level 4 and above.

This paper provides a comprehensive legal and strategic analysis of the RDI Scheme for its two principal constituencies: fund managers evaluating the SLFM opportunity and deep tech companies assessing SLFM-channelled RDIF funding.

The RDI Scheme is not merely a funding programme. It is an institutional reset, a deliberate attempt to build the financial infrastructure that bridges India's research excellence and its commercial innovation deficit. For those who engage with it early and thoughtfully, the opportunity is generational.

India's Deep Tech Landscape: Ambition vs. Reality

India presents one of the most compelling paradoxes in the global innovation economy. It has risen from 81st place on the WIPO Global Innovation Index (GII) in 2015 to 38th place in 2025, now leading all lower-middle-income economies on the index for the fifteenth consecutive year¹. The Australian Strategic Policy Institute's 2024 Critical Technology Tracker places India in the global top five in 45 out of 64 critical technology domains², a figure that spans advanced materials, quantum technologies, artificial intelligence, and biotechnology³. India produces the fourth-largest number of science and engineering PhDs in the world, occupies a top-three position in scientific publications, files the sixth-highest number of resident patent applications globally,⁴ and hosts four cities, Bengaluru (21st), Delhi (26th), Mumbai (46th), and Chennai (84th), among the world's top 100 science and technology clusters⁵.

Against this backdrop, India's gross expenditure on research and development stands at approximately 0.65% of GDP, less than a quarter of the United States (3.4%), less than a third of China (2.6%), well below the OECD average of approximately 2.7%, and significantly behind South Korea (4.9%) and Israel (7%)⁶ (as of 2024). The structure of this investment compounds the problem: the private sector accounts for only 36.4% of India's total R&D spending (as of 2020-21), in sharp contrast to 75% in the United States, 77% in China, and over 80% in South Korea⁷. The overwhelming majority of Indian R&D remains publicly funded, concentrated in strategic silos such as space, defence, and atomic energy, and institutionally siloed in government laboratories and academic institutions that maintain weak linkages to commercial markets and industrial applications.⁸

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- 1 WIPO - Global Innovation Index 2015 https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_gii_2015.pdf and Global Innovation Index 2025 <https://www.wipo.int/web-publications/global-innovation-index-2025/en/gii-2025-results.html>.
 - 2 Australian Strategic Policy Institute, Critical Technology Tracker 2024. https://ad-aspi.s3.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/2024-08/ASPIs%20two-decade%20Critical%20Technology%20Tracker_1.pdf?VersionId=1p.Rx9MluZyK5A5w1SDKlpE2EGNB_H8r.
 - 3 List of technologies tracked by Critical Technology Tracker. <https://techtracker.aspi.org.au/list-of-technologies>.
 - 4 Press Information Bureau. Parliament Question: Gross Expenditure on Research and Development. <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2198306®=3&lang=1>.
 - 5 WIPO - Global Innovation Index 2025 – Ranking of World's Top 100 Innovation Clusters. https://www.wipo.int/documents/d/global_innovation-index/docs-en-2025-gii-2025-clusters-top100-ranking.pdf.
 - 6 OECD Gross domestic spending on R&D. <https://www.oecd.org/en/data/indicators/gross-domestic-spending-on-r-d.html>.
 - 7 Department of Science and Technology, Research & Development Statistics at a glance. <https://dst.gov.in/sites/default/files/Updated%20RD%20Statistics%20at%20a%20Glance%202022-23.pdf>.
 - 8 CTIER Nesta Report - Understanding India's Innovation System, at p.20. <https://ctier.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/CTIER-Nesta-India-Report.pdf>.

India's Deep Tech Landscape: Ambition vs. Reality

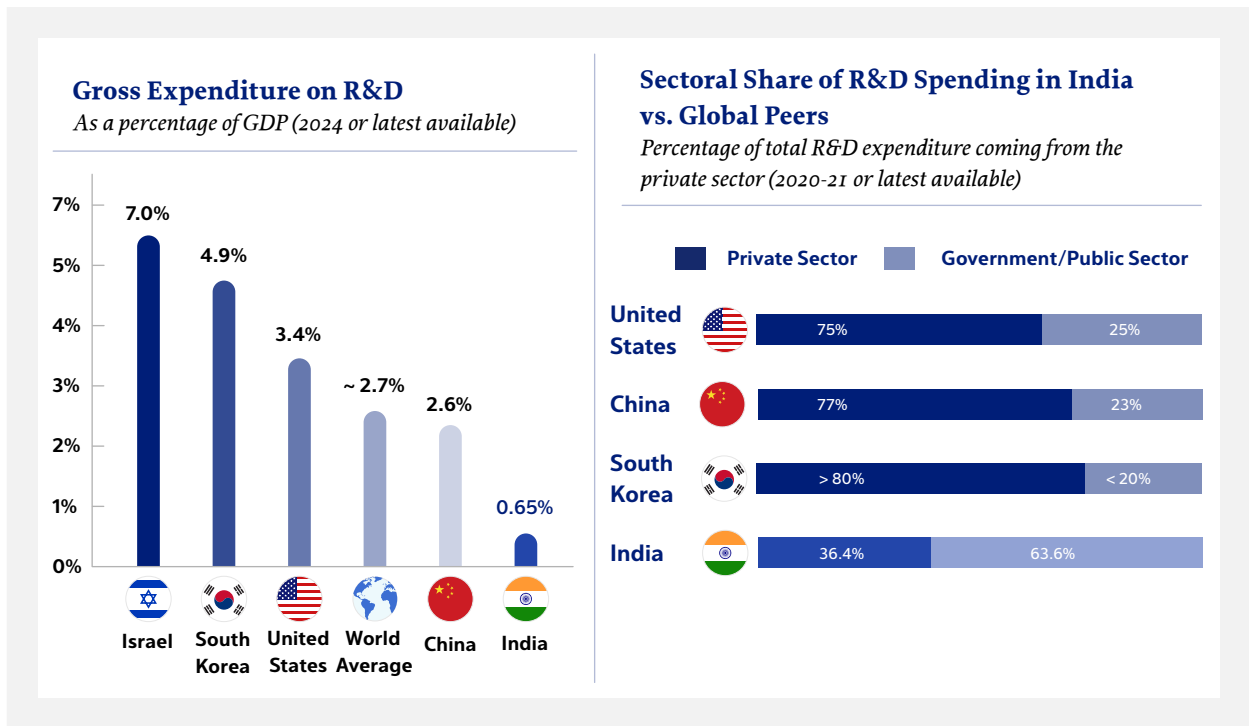


Figure 1: R&D Expenditure as % of GDP — India vs. Global Benchmarks

A. The Deep Tech Funding Gap

Recent data suggests that capital is beginning to flow, even if it remains a trickle relative to global benchmarks. According to the India Deep Tech Alliance’s 2026 report, Indian deep tech ventures attracted approximately USD 5.1 billion across 381 deals in 2025 which has increased significantly over a decade from USD 0.5 Billion across 76 deals in 2016. AI-focused startups accounted for USD 2.5 billion across 164 deals as compared to USD 0.2 billion across 33 deals in 2016. Deep tech’s share of total Indian VC-PE activity has risen from roughly 4% in 2016 to approximately 15% in 2025⁹. The country now hosts over 4,200 deep tech startups, with more than 550 incorporated in 2025 alone.¹⁰

The structural gap with leading innovation economies, however, remains acute. US deep tech ventures raised approximately USD 147 billion in 2025 and Chinese ventures approximately USD 81 billion, figures that place India’s annual deep tech financing at less than 1.15% of the United States’ deployment and under 2% of China’s, notwithstanding India’s comparable rankings in scientific output and critical technology development.¹¹

9 India Deep tech Alliance – AI & Deep-tech Investment Landscape. <https://idtalliance.org/files/AI-%26-Deep-Tech-Investments-Landscape-2026.pdf>.
 10 NASSCOM - Indian Tech Start-Up Report 2025. <https://community.nasscom.in/communities/nasscom-insights/momentum-maturity-indias-tech-startup-ecosystem-strategic-inflection-point-India-tech-startup-report-2025>.
 11 TechCrunch. India has changed its startup rules for deep tech. <https://techcrunch.com/2026/02/07/india-has-changed-its-startup-rules-for-deep-tech>.

India Deep Tech Funding: The Shift (2022-2025)

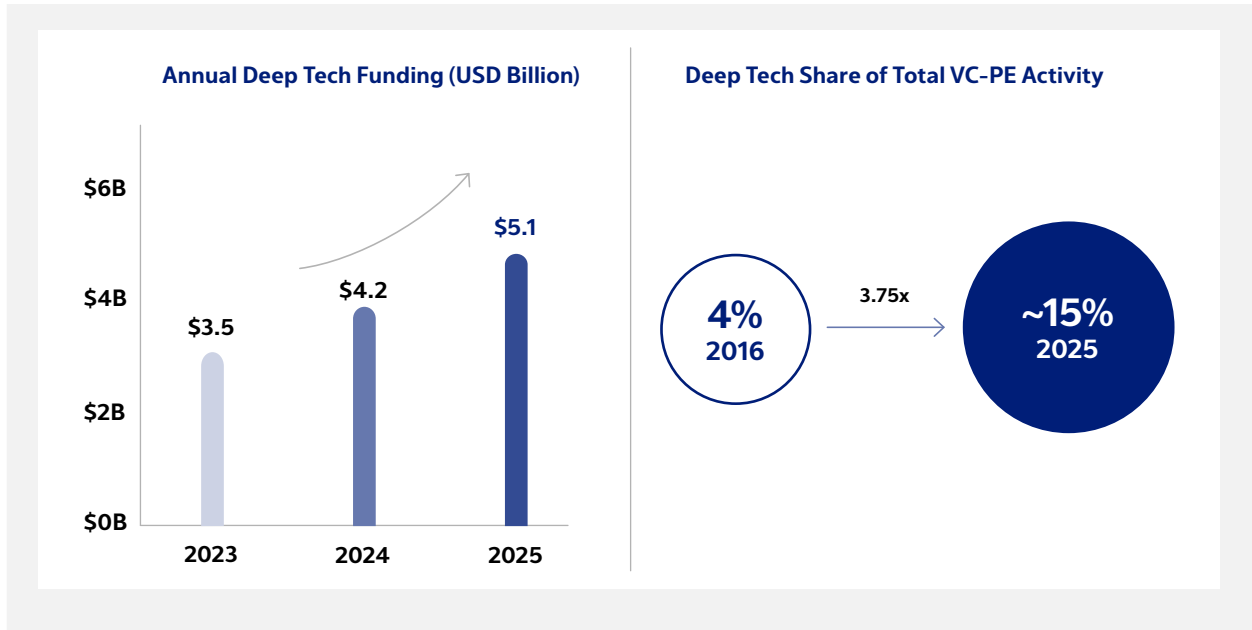


Figure 2: Indian Deep Tech Funding Trends and Market Share (2022-2025)

B. The Valley of Death

The gap is not simply about the volume of capital. It is about the kind of capital available. Technologies at Technology Readiness Levels 4 through 7 occupy the zone between laboratory validation and commercial deployment, what innovation economists call the “valley of death.” At these stages, a technology has been proven in a controlled environment but has not yet generated revenue, established supply chains, or found its market. Every dimension of risk compounds: will the technology function at scale? Can it be manufactured? Will customers adopt it? Will regulatory standards accommodate it?

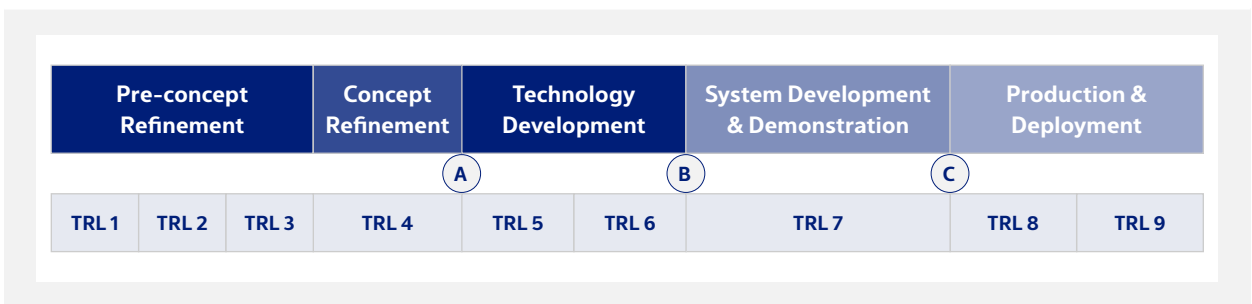


Figure 3: Technology Readiness Levels – Where RDIF Operates¹²

12 Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser - National Technology Readiness Assessment Framework. https://psa.gov.in/CMS/web/sites/default/files/publication/National%20Technology%20Readiness%20Assessment%20Framework_Final.pdf.

Private investors struggle at these stages not because they lack appetite, but because they lack tools. The valuation frameworks that work for software startups revenue multiples, comparable transactions, customer metrics are built on data that does not exist for pre-commercial science-based ventures. The Research Development and Innovation Fund's ("RDIF") Implementation Guidelines ("**Implementation Guidelines**") acknowledge this with unusual directness, noting that "the novelty and uncertainty of RDI limits the availability of conventional risk assessment frameworks."

Strategic Insight

What has been absent in India is not capital per se, but capital of the right shape. Deep tech demands patient money: long tenors to survive the years between prototype and production, moratorium periods matched to R&D timelines, interest rates that pre-revenue companies can sustain, and instruments flexible enough to convert from debt to equity as ventures mature. Equally missing have been investment vehicles structured for science-risk (as distinct from market-risk). The RDI Scheme attempts to address all three dimensions simultaneously.

For full version of this paper, kindly write us on rdi.concierge@nishithdesai.com

Research@NDA

Research is the DNA of NDA. In early 1980s, our firm emerged from an extensive, and then pioneering, research by Nishith M. Desai on the taxation of cross-border transactions. The research book written by him provided the foundation for our international tax practice. Since then, we have relied upon research to be the cornerstone of our practice development. Today, research is fully ingrained in the firm's culture.

Over the years, we have produced some outstanding research papers, reports and articles. Almost on a daily basis, we analyze and offer our perspective on latest legal developments through our "Hotlines". These Hotlines provide immediate awareness and quick reference, and have been eagerly received. We also provide expanded commentary on issues through detailed articles for publication in newspapers and periodicals for dissemination to wider audience. Our NDA Labs dissect and analyze a published, distinctive legal transaction using multiple lenses and offer various perspectives, including some even overlooked by the executors of the transaction. We regularly write extensive research papers and disseminate them through our website. Our ThinkTank discourses on Taxation of eCommerce, Arbitration, and Direct Tax Code have been widely acknowledged.

As we continue to grow through our research-based approach, we now have established an exclusive four-acre, state-of-the-art research center, just a 45-minute ferry ride from Mumbai but in the middle of verdant hills of reclusive Alibaug-Raigadh district. Imaginarium AliGunjan is a platform for creative thinking; an apolitical ecosystem that connects multi-disciplinary threads of ideas, innovation and imagination. Designed to inspire 'blue sky' thinking, research, exploration and synthesis, reflections and communication, it aims to bring in wholeness — that leads to answers to the biggest challenges of our time and beyond. It seeks to be a bridge that connects the futuristic advancements of diverse disciplines. It offers a space, both virtually and literally, for integration and synthesis of knowhow and innovation from various streams and serves as a dais to internationally renowned professionals to share their expertise and experience with our associates and select clients.

We would love to hear from you about any suggestions you may have on our research publications. Please feel free to contact us at research@nishithdesai.com.

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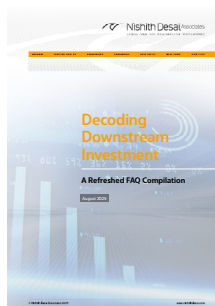
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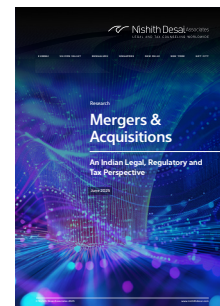
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