



MAKE IN HARYANA INDUSTRIAL POLICY 2025

(ULTRA MEGA, MEGA AND LARGE ENTERPRISES)





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List of Acronyms

AKIC	Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor
BIPP	Bureau of Industrial Policy & Promotion
BRAP	Business Reforms Action Plan
CAF	Composite Application Form
CETP	Common Effluent Treatment Plant
CFC	Common Facility Centres
CFS	Container Freight Station
CIS	Central Inspection System
CLU	Change of Land Use
DHBVN	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam
DIC	District Industries Centres
DMIC	Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor
DPIIT	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
EAC	Economic Advisory Council
EDC	External Development Charges
EoDB	Ease of Doing Business
ESDM	Electronics System Design & Manufacturing
EV	Electric Vehicle
FAR	Floor Area Ratio
FPO	Farmer Producer Organization
FY	Financial Year
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practice
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GSVA	Gross State Value Added
HEPB	Haryana Enterprise Promotion Board
HEPC	Haryana Enterprises Promotion Centre
HSIIDC	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation
ICD	Inland Container Depot
IIIT	Indian Institute of Information Technology
IIM	Indian Institute of Management
IMT	Industrial Model Township
IT	Information Technology



ITeS	Information Technology Enabled Services
KMP	Kundli-Manesar-Palwal
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSE-CDP	Micro & Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NASSCOM	National Association of Software and Service Companies
NID	National Institute of Design
NIT	National Institute of Technology
NMA	National Monuments Authority
NoC	No objection Certificate
PFT	Private Freight Terminal
PPP	Public Private Partnership
QMC	Quality Marking Centres
SWS	Single Window System
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TCP	Town and Country Planning
TIES	Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme
UHBVN	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam



1. Definition

- 1.1 Commercial Production/ Operations:** It means and refers to the first sale bill issued by the industrial unit/ service sector enterprise. Only units/ enterprises commencing commercial production/ operations during the operative period of this policy shall be eligible to avail benefits under this policy.
- 1.2 Existing Enterprise/ Unit:** It means any enterprise/ unit existing and in operation prior to notification of this policy. An existing enterprise/ unit undertaking expansion/ diversification at same location shall also be eligible to avail incentives under the policy in case of additional Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) of at least 50% of current FCI i.e. FCI as on date of commencement of expansion/ diversification.
- 1.3 New Enterprise/ Unit:** It means an enterprise/unit established and commencing commercial production during the operative period of this policy. Any existing enterprise/unit undertaking expansion/ diversification at different locations shall also be considered as a New Enterprise/Unit.
- 1.4 Diversification:** Diversification means activities undertaken by an eligible enterprise/unit to produce goods other than the goods which are being currently manufactured by the eligible enterprise/unit.
- 1.5 Eligible Startup:** Any entity shall be considered a Startup if it meets the latest definition of Startups as per the Haryana State Startup Policy 2022 (as amended from time to time) and is registered with Industries and Commerce Department, Haryana.
- 1.6 Fixed Capital Investment (FCI):** The new investment in land, infrastructure/ associated utilities, buildings (including for R&D activities, storage, testing, hostel/dormitories for workers, office space etc.), plant, machinery, equipment, power back up arrangements, construction of captive renewable energy plants, effluent treatment plants/ waste management plants/ air pollution control systems/zero liquid discharge equipment, hardware & software made:
- during the policy period (and) before the commencement of commercial operations and 1 year thereon for Large units and 3 years thereon for Mega Units or as decided by the Haryana Enterprises Promotion Board (and)
 - within one year period prior to the date of notification of this policy shall be considered as FCI.
- 1.7 Eligible Capital Expenditure (ECE):** The new investment in infrastructure/ associated utilities (excluding land), buildings (including for storage, testing, hostel/dormitories for



workers, office space etc.), plant, machinery, equipment, power back up arrangements, hardware & software, made:

- during the policy period (and) before the commencement of commercial operations and 1 year thereon for Large units and 3 years thereon for Mega Units or as decided by the Haryana Enterprises Promotion Board (and)

- within one year period prior to the date of notification of this policy

shall be considered as ECE.

The investment incurred on purchase of land, establishment of R&D plants, construction of captive renewable energy plants, effluent treatment plants/ waste management plants/ air pollution control systems/zero liquid discharge equipment etc. shall not be considered as part of eligible capital expenditure.

(Note: Working capital; goodwill; preliminary and pre-operative expenses; Interest capitalized; Expenses capitalized in the books for acquisition of technology/ technical know-how; consultancy charges; royalty; design and drawings; patents, licenses, software and intellectual property rights shall not be considered while calculating Fixed Capital Investment and Eligible Capital Expenditure).

1.8 Centre of Excellence (CoE): Centre of Excellence is a dedicated unit that focuses on promoting excellence, innovation, research, and development in a particular area(s)/ sector(s). This is achieved by bringing together a team of highly skilled and experienced professionals who work together to develop and implement best practices, standards, and processes related to their area of expertise.

1.9 Local Employee: An employee who is a bonafide resident of the State of Haryana (as defined by the Govt. of Haryana from time to time) shall be considered a Local employee. Presently, as per notification no. 62/03/2021-6GS-I dated 19.03.2022, the following are termed as bonafide residents: children/dependents/wards (if parents are not living) of persons who have permanent home in Haryana since a period of not less than five (5) years; or who have permanent home in Haryana since a period of not less than five (5) years but on account of their occupation they are living outside Haryana; or who do not have permanent residence in Haryana but have been residing in Haryana for a period of not less than five (5) years. The local employee status shall be verified using domicile certificate.

1.10 Category of Blocks: For promoting the geographical dispersal of industry, the State has been divided into 4 categories of Development Blocks, viz. A, B, C and D based on the



- level of industrialization, level of socio-economic development, locational advantage (connectivity), state of infrastructure development and level of skill development.
- 1.11 Ultra-Mega Project:** Iconic Projects having minimum Fixed Capital Investment of INR 6000 Cr. in A Blocks, INR 4,500 crore in B Blocks, INR 3,000 crore in C Blocks and INR 1,500 crore in D Category Blocks. Special Package of incentives for Ultra Mega Projects shall be decided by Haryana Enterprise Promotion Board (HEPB) over and above standard package of incentives on the basis of Cost Benefit Analysis under this policy.
- 1.12 Mega Project:** Project having minimum Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) of INR 500 crore in A Blocks, INR 400 crore in B Blocks, INR 300 crore in C Blocks and INR 200 crore in D Category Blocks. Special Package of incentives for Mega Projects shall be decided by Haryana Enterprise Promotion Board (HEPB) over and above the standard package of incentives on the basis of Cost Benefit Analysis under this policy.
- 1.13 Large Enterprises:** Investment in Plant & Machinery more than INR 125 Cr. or turnover greater than INR 500 Cr., i.e. over and above of limit of Medium units defined by Government of India (GoI) under the MSMED Act, 2006, or as amended by GoI from time to time.
- 1.14 Medium Enterprise:** Investment in Plant & Machinery or Equipment does not exceed INR 125 Cr. and turnover does not exceed INR 500 Cr. or as amended by GoI under the MSMED Act, 2006 from time to time.
- 1.15 Small Enterprise:** Investment in Plant & Machinery or Equipment does not exceed INR 25 Cr. and turnover does not exceed INR 100 Cr. or as amended by GoI under the MSMED Act, 2006 from time to time.
- 1.16 Micro Enterprise:** Investment in Plant & Machinery or Equipment does not exceed INR 2.5 Cr. and turnover does not exceed INR 10 Cr. or as amended by GoI under the MSMED Act, 2006 from time to time.
- 1.17 Startup:** Any entity defined as a Startup by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.
- 1.18 Net SGST:** Net SGST to be considered for reimbursement means that the eligible unit will be entitled to get reimbursement of SGST amount paid through cash ledger against the output liability of SGST on sale of eligible products/services. The eligible unit shall first have to utilize all the eligible Input Tax Credit (ITC), including eligible ITC of IGST available in its Credit Ledger, against the SGST output liability, before adjusting the SGST amount through Cash Ledger.
- 1.19 Essential Goods and Services:** Essential Goods and Services are classified as those activities which are necessary for the survival of citizens, employment generation, business linkages and ancillary industries or have seasonality of commodities (raw



material seasonality) or are required in dealing with disaster (e.g. pandemic-related goods and industries). Essential Goods and Services shall be as defined in Annexure V of this document and as amended by the State Government from time to time.

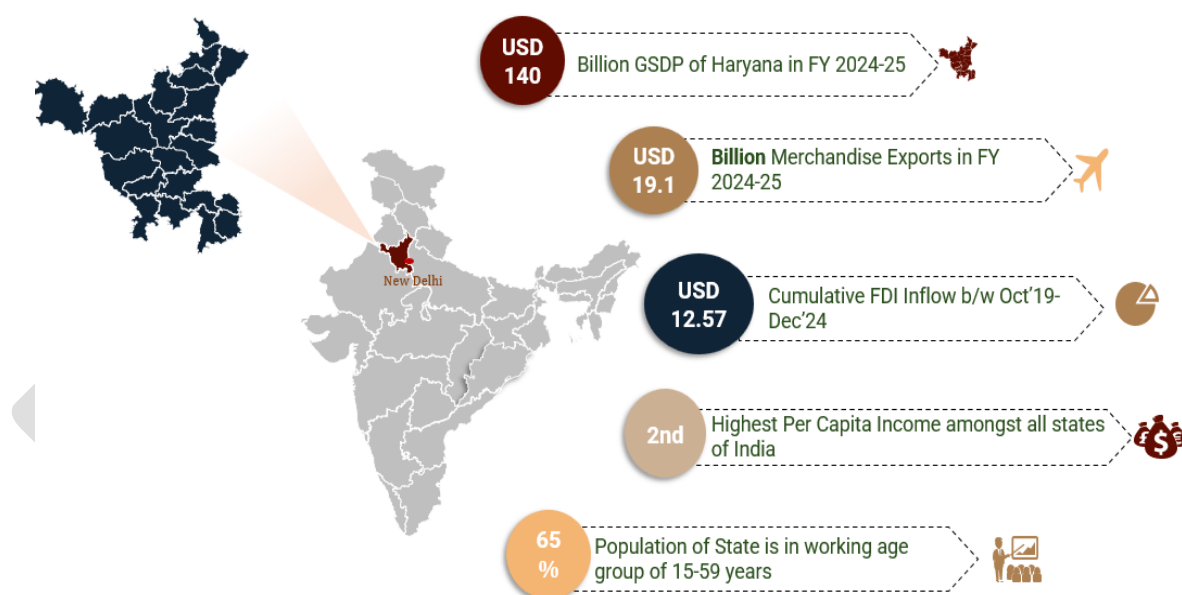
- 1.20 Data Centre Unit:** A physical facility that enterprises and cloud service providers use to store and manage their business-critical applications and information on a network of IT servers. The facility typically comprises of DC Server Room that has server racks, storage racks and networking equipment, NOC (Network Operation Centre) Room, Centralized Building Management System (BMS room), Help/ Desk area and Testing/ Lab room, Electrical Room (Power Supply Room), Telecom Room, UPS and Battery Room, AHU (Air Handling Units) and Fire Suppression System.
- 1.21 Developer:** Developer means an individual, company, association, firm or a limited liability partnership, designated through a collaboration/development agreement with the owner for making an application for grant of licence and for completion of formalities required on behalf of such owner to develop a colony as per Haryana TCP Norms (as amended from time to time).
- 1.22 Owner:** Owner refers to a person/ entity in whose favour a lease of land has been granted in Haryana for a period of not less than ninety-nine years or the title of ownership is in the name of the person/ entity as per Haryana TCP Norms (as amended from time to time).
- 1.23 Export-Oriented Enterprises:** An export-oriented enterprise is an industrial enterprise offering to export its entire production, excluding the permitted levels by the Government of India from time to time of domestic tariff area sales for the manufacture of goods, including repair, re-making, reconditioning, re-engineering and rendering of services. Such Enterprises may be set up either under the Export Oriented Enterprises or under the EPIP [Export Promotion Industrial Park] Scheme under the EHTP [Electronic Hardware Technology Park] Scheme or Software Technology Park Scheme or Special Economic Zone or any other related scheme of the Government of India.



2. Background

“As India builds its economy of tomorrow, Haryana stands as its heart—strategically located, economically vibrant, and forward-looking.”

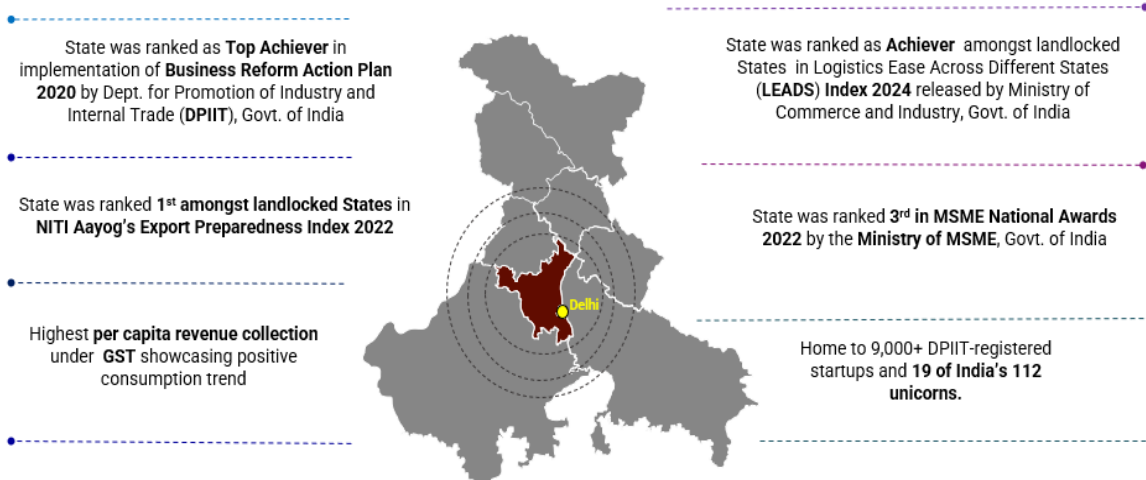
Haryana has steadily evolved into one of India’s most dynamic and industrially advanced States. With a strong economic foundation, strategic geographic location, and sustained focus on infrastructure, Haryana has consistently outperformed national averages across key economic indicators. The State’s Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has grown at a compound annual growth rate of 10.8% (nominal terms) over the last decade and though the State occupies only 1.3% of India’s geographical area, it contributes a significant 3.6% to the national GDP at constant (2011-12) prices, as per the Advance Estimates for 2024-25. Haryana’s per capita income has grown at an average annual rate of 9.1% over the same period, and stands currently at ~70% above the national average, demonstrating high productivity, robust industrial output, and widespread economic participation.



The State’s progress has been widely acknowledged through several national recognitions, affirming the effectiveness of its policies and institutional reforms. Haryana was ranked as a “Top Achiever” in the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) 2020, reflecting its investor-friendly governance framework. It has also been recognised as an “Achiever” in the Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) 2024, a testament to its advancing logistics and connectivity infrastructure. Furthermore, Haryana was ranked first among all landlocked states in the Export Preparedness Index (EPI) 2022, indicating the strength of its export ecosystem.



Despite covering only 1.3% of India's total geographical area and being home to 2.1% of India's total population, Haryana contributes 3.6% to India's National GDP and 7.1% to overall GST collections



Haryana benefits from robust connectivity through an extensive network of national highways, railways, and industrial corridors, along with easy access to two international airports—Chandigarh and New Delhi. Its strategic location, including proximity to the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC), as well as the inclusion of 14 districts within the National Capital Region (NCR), has ensured that it is a prime destination for trade and investment. Further, infrastructure projects such as the Trans-Haryana Expressway (NH-152D), the Kundli-Manesar-Palwal (KMP) Expressway, the Delhi-Katra Expressway, the Delhi-Sirsa Dabwali Economic Corridor, the Haryana Orbital Rail Corridor (HORC), the Rapid Rail Train Transit System (RRTS), Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS), the Integrated Multi-Modal Logistics Hub (IMMLH) etc., are and will further enhance intra and interstate connectivity. In the aviation sector, the commissioning of the Maharaja Agrasen International Airport in Hisar has been a significant milestone. The airport is envisioned as a future Aerospace and Maintenance, Repair, and Overhaul (MRO) hub with international capabilities. Its development aligns with broader industrial planning, including the 3,000-acre Integrated Manufacturing Cluster being developed with NICDC near the airport.

Haryana is also one of the leading logistics hubs in the country, with a total of 11 inland container depots (ICDs) and a depot at Kalanaur in Yamuna Nagar (which is in the proposal stage) and 3 container freight stations (CFSs). Overall, the State has over 67 functional logistics and warehousing-related units, handling approximately 10 lakh TEU (Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit) of container traffic.

Haryana's industrial growth is supported by the presence of several industry-specific clusters, across sectors & districts. The Haryana Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC) has established 31 world-class Industrial Model



Townships and Industrial Clusters on over 28,000 acres across the State of Haryana and provides high-quality land, utilities, and services to industrial investors. Two world-class industrial townships at Kharkhoda (~3300 acres) and Sohna (~1400 acres) are under development and a further 10 new IMTs are envisaged to be developed over the policy period.

The industrial sector is central to Haryana's economy, contributing over 32.9% to the state's Gross Value Added (GVA). The State has, over the past decade, rapidly emerged as a nucleus for mega industrial investments. Notably, Maruti Suzuki is developing Asia's largest automobile manufacturing facility on 900 acres in Kharkhoda, with an investment of INR 18,000 crore and a planned capacity of 1.5 million units annually. This project is expected to catalyze a wide supply chain ecosystem involving Tier 1 and Tier 2 vendors, logistics providers, and allied industries. Similarly, other marque investors setting up their factories within the State include Amperex Technologies Ltd., Instakart Services Pvt Ltd., Grasim Industries, Uno Minda, AWL Agribusiness Ltd., etc.

Haryana has also developed a strong and diverse Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) ecosystem, which plays a critical role in the State's economic development and job creation. As of May 2025, the State has a total of 11,33,306 MSMEs, largely comprising of micro units (11,09,229), in line with the national trend, followed by 22,376 small units, and 1,701 medium enterprises. Collectively, these MSME enterprises contribute to the employment of over 58 lakh individuals across the State. The MSME Sector in Haryana is not only vibrant but also geographically diversified, with key industrial activity concentrated in districts such as Faridabad, Gurugram, Panipat, Karnal, and Sonipat. Faridabad is known for its robust engineering goods and auto parts manufacturing base, while Gurugram stands out as a hub for information technology, startups, and electronics. Panipat is renowned for its textile, handloom, and carpet industries. Karnal has developed a niche in agro-processing and food technologies, and Sonipat supports a thriving packaging and plastic products sector.

This dual approach—supporting both scale and inclusivity—has positioned Haryana as a diversified industrial ecosystem capable of hosting both anchor investments and supporting enterprise networks.

As India builds its economy of tomorrow, Haryana stands as its heart—strategically located, economically vibrant, and forward-looking.



3. Need for a New Policy

The Haryana Enterprises & Employment Policy, 2020, put in place a robust policy framework for positioning Haryana as a competitive and favoured investment destination, facilitating balanced regional development, diversifying exports and augmenting livelihood opportunities through economic development.

As one of India's leading industrialized states, Haryana recognizes the need to periodically update its industrial policy to respond proactively to the dynamic business landscape, especially in the context of the global geo-political scenario and transformation driven by the increasing proliferation of emerging technologies such as AI. To ensure that the new policy reflects the current aspirations and requirements of the industrial ecosystem, multiple stakeholder consultations were undertaken with National and State-level Industry Associations, Sector Specific Associations, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Industry Representatives, Experts, and Government Departments and their views, demands, and suggestions have been extensively deliberated upon while formulating this policy.

Building on the momentum generated by the State through the Haryana Enterprises & Employment Policy 2020, the new policy seeks to further strengthen Haryana's position as a leading investment hub in India. Intending to be contemporary and forward looking, the policy places a renewed emphasis on making factors of production more cost-competitive, easing the regulatory burden on the industry, ensuring balanced, resilient and sustainable development across the State, developing a future-ready skilled workforce, and fostering innovation and technological advancement. These objectives are aligned with Haryana's Vision 2047, ensuring that the State remains resilient, adaptive, and globally competitive in the coming decades and brings a paradigm shift from being a regulator to a facilitator of industries.

4. Vision

“To establish Haryana as an internationally competitive and favoured industrial hub and balanced, inclusive, sustainable and resilient economic development.”

5. Mission

- (a) Provide competitive fiscal incentives and flexibility in incentives to stimulate interest from players across sectors
- (b) Develop robust and best-in-class industrial infrastructure and leverage the existing



- and planned industrial corridors for economic development
- (c) Promote skilling of youth in line with industry needs and direct/ indirect/ self-employment opportunities for the workforce of the State
 - (d) Enhance ease and speed of doing business by bringing systemic changes rationalizing, deregulating and decriminalization of State statutes for industrial development
 - (e) Create a seamless experience for investors by undertaking digital enhancement of the Invest Haryana portal
 - (f) Improve export competitiveness of Haryana-based enterprises and enhance the state's participation in international trade and production networks, making it a crucial link in the global supply chain.
 - (g) Become a pioneer in sustainability by incentivizing green and sustainable initiatives by investors
 - (h) Focus on investment promotion and promoting brand Haryana
 - (i) Encouraging innovation & developing Start-up ecosystem and entrepreneurial culture in each district
 - (j) Embrace and promote the adoption of cutting-edge technologies such as AI, blockchain, IoT, and 5G to drive innovation and economic growth.
 - (k) Implement practices that promote recycling, reuse, and sustainable resource management to minimize waste and environmental impact.

6. Objectives

- (a) Generate 5 lakh new jobs during the policy period
- (b) Attract ultra mega, mega and large investments worth over INR 1 lakh crore, with ~ 15% of the investments being operationalized during the policy period.
- (c) Double the annual merchandise exports from the State from the current value of USD 19.10 Billion (FY 25) to USD 38.20 Billion by the end of the policy period
- (d) Develop 10 new world-class industrial model townships in the State along the lines of IMT Manesar.
- (e) Re-evaluate at least 100 State statutes (Acts, Rules and guidelines) and make them more amenable to investors

7. Validity of the Policy

This policy will be valid for a period of 05 years from the date of notification of this policy or the date of any new policy/amendment introduced by the Government of Haryana, whichever is earlier.



8. Eligibility Criteria

- 8.1** Enterprises constituted as a company, partnership firm, including an LLP, Society, Trust, Industrial Cooperative Society or Proprietary concern engaged in manufacturing, production, processing, contract manufacturing, etc. or engaged in the following service sectors:
- IT/ITeS
 - Healthcare
 - Education
 - Tourism
 - Research and Development
- 8.2** The enterprise must commence commercial production/operations post the date of notification of this policy and during the validity of this policy for availing benefits as enlisted under this policy unless otherwise approved by the Haryana Enterprise Promotion Board.
- 8.3** The incentives under Section 13 of this policy are only provided to Ultra Mega, Mega and Large units.
- 8.4** For the purposes of this policy, the Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) and Eligible Capital Expenditure (ECE) made:
- during the policy period (and) before the commencement of commercial operations and 1 year thereon for Large units and 3 years thereon for Mega Units or as decided by the Haryana Enterprises Promotion Board (and)
 - within one year period prior to the date of notification of this policy to facilitate cases where substantial capital investment has been made during the period of transition between this new policy and the earlier Haryana Enterprises & Employment Policy 2020
- shall be considered.
- 8.5** This policy shall also be applicable to existing enterprises undertaking expansion/diversification at the same location, subject to compliance of the following conditions:
- (a) Unit must be undertaking expansion/diversification anywhere in 'A', 'B', 'C', and 'D' Category blocks on land parcels with valid CLU permission under commercial or industrial category or in Government-approved Industrial Estates / IMTs; and
 - (b) Unit must be undertaking an expansion/diversification, with an additional investment of at least 50% of FCI and commencing commercial production/



operations of said expansion/ diversification during the operative period of the policy.

- (c) Unit undertaking expansion/ diversification will be eligible for availing incentives only once during the policy period.

8.6 Units shall not be eligible to avail incentives under the same head in this policy if it has been availed/applied under any other policy issued by the Government of Haryana.

8.7 To facilitate units which have taken effective steps for establishment of Industrial unit before the end of the policy period i.e. before _____ but whose date of commercial production falls after the end of this policy period shall also be eligible to avail incentives under this policy provided that the unit commences commercial production within two years i.e. before _____ or as approved by the Haryana Enterprises Promotion Board (HEPB)

Effective steps means an Industrial unit which fulfils the following conditions-

- has arranged land or premises by way of purchase, allotment/ transfer, registered lease/rent;
- has obtained sanction for raising finance from financial institution if applicable or has made adequate arrangement for investments to the satisfaction of competent authority;
- has applied for CLU/NOC if applicable;
- any other condition as decided by Competent Authority from time to time

9. Overall capping of Incentives

9.1 The cumulative incentives under the policy to any Unit/ Developer shall be subject to a ceiling of 100% of Fixed Capital Investment (FCI).

9.2 The benefits offered under the policy shall be over and above any incentives obtained under any Government of India policy or scheme by the eligible unit

10. Turnaround time under this policy

All new schemes/ operational guidelines proposed in the policy will be notified within a time frame of 03 months from the date of release of this policy.

11. Authority for Clarification, Interpretation, and Operational Decisions:

Administrative Secretary, Department of Industries and Commerce, Haryana will be the competent authority for clarification/resolution of any doubts related to the interpretation of any term or any provision arising under this policy, approval for



notification/amendment of scheme operational guidelines for provisions under this policy and minor amendments for ease of doing business. The decision in this matter shall be final and binding for all stakeholders in such cases.

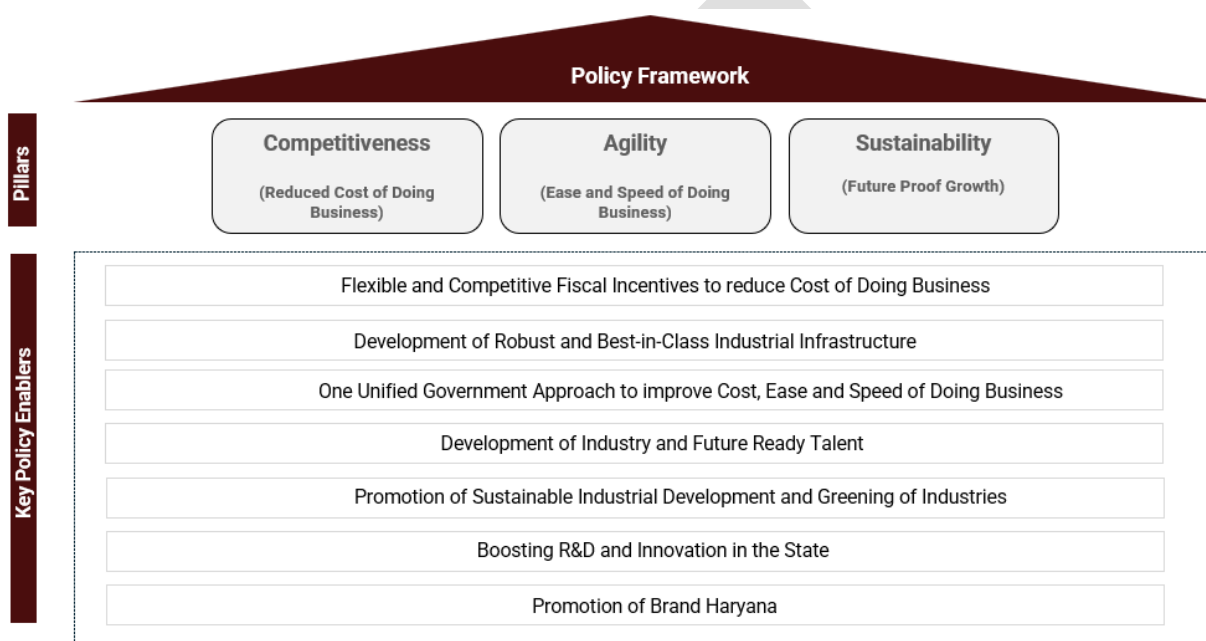
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12. Policy Framework

The Make in Haryana Industrial Policy 2025 is built upon a transformative framework designed to catalyze a paradigm shift from the government as a regulator to the government as a strategic facilitator and partner in industrial growth. This framework is an interconnected ecosystem engineered to address the fundamental determinants of industrial competitiveness in the 21st century.

It is structured around three core strategic outcomes—Competitiveness, Agility, and Sustainability—which are achieved by systematically activating eight powerful enablers.



The Foundational Outcomes:

The Make in Haryana Industrial Policy targets three tangible outcomes:

- **Competitiveness (Reduced Cost):** Moving beyond generic subsidies to a nuanced, flexible incentive structure calibrated to enterprise needs, directly lowering the total cost of establishment and operation.
- **Agility (Ease & Speed):** Engineering a regulatory environment characterized by predictability, transparency, and velocity through systemic deregulation, digital integration, and deemed approvals.
- **Sustainability (Future-Proof Growth):** Ensuring development is holistic—encompassing environmental stewardship, social inclusivity, and economic resilience through green incentives and innovation support.



13. Enabler 1: Flexible and competitive fiscal incentives to reduce Cost of Doing Business

Fiscal incentives under this policy have been designed to reduce the burden pertaining to capital and operational expenditures on enterprises setting up in the State and to assist businesses in developing their competitiveness as a world-class manufacturer. In the long term, these initiatives are aimed at creating a mature value chain and developing a more favourable industrial ecosystem within the State.

Guiding Principle: Differentiation of Incentives based on Location and Size of Enterprises

Incentives under this policy have been differentiated based upon the size of the enterprise, i.e., Ultra Mega, Mega, and Large, and geographically based upon the location in which the unit is being established.

For promoting geological dispersal of industry, the State has been divided into 4 categories of Development Blocks, viz. A, B, C and D based on the level of industrialization, level of socio-economic development, locational advantage (connectivity), state of infrastructure development and level of skill development based upon the criteria as shown below:

Criteria for Block Categorization

Parameters	Weightage
Level of Industrialization (No. of Enterprises - MSME, Large and Mega, Total Investment Made, Employment Generated)	45%
Socio-Economic Development (Per capita GSDP of block/district, Number of Bank Branches per Lakh of population, Urbanization - % of population in urban areas)	15%
Locational Advantage (Natural Growth) (Connectivity to National and State Highways, Connectivity to Airport, Connectivity to ICD, Length of surfaced road per 100 sq.km, Connectivity to National Capital)	20%
Infrastructure (developed by Govt./ Private agency) (No. of ICDs/CFS, No. of Logistics Parks, No. of HSIIDC Industrial Parks, No. of Private Industrial Parks, No. of MSME clusters)	15%



Parameters	Weightage
Skill Development (No. of ITIs, No. of polytechnics, No. of Engg. Colleges, Other Skill development centers)	5%
Total	100%

The category of incentives offered under this policy is differentiated based upon the category of block. In addition, special incentives are also provided for thrust sectors, and manufacturing of essential products and services and import substitution products.

13.1 Customized Package of Incentives for Ultra-Mega and Mega units:

Ultra-Mega and Mega Projects shall be offered customized packages of incentives by Haryana Enterprise Promotion Board (HEPB), over and above the standard package of incentives, based on the approved Cost of Incentives-Benefit to State model of the Government of Haryana, as amended from time to time.

Note:

- i. In case the benefit to the State as per the afore-mentioned model is less than the cost of incentives, the unit shall only be eligible for the Standard Package of Incentives.
- ii. The Haryana Enterprise Promotion Board (HEPB), in its discretion, and if it is of the opinion that if a project is of strategic importance to the State and is likely to have a substantial impact on the industrial development of the State, for reasons to be recorded in written, can grant any benefit over and above what is already provisioned in the policy and may also relax any of the provisions mentioned in this policy.

13.2 Fiscal Incentives offered under the policy:

The incentives under this section are applicable only for eligible Ultra Mega, Mega and Large units.

13.2.1 Incentive 1: Base Investment Subsidy

An eligible unit may choose between the following 2 options under the Base Investment Subsidy Incentive basis its business model:



a) Option 1: Capital Investment Subsidy Incentive

The capital subsidy incentive can act as a suitable incentive for capital-intensive industries. Under this head, units are provided capital investment subsidy as a % of the eligible capital expenditure (ECE) as shown below:

Block	Large Units	Mega Units (Standard)	Customized Package
A	10% of ECE	15% of ECE	15% of ECE
B	15% of ECE	20% of ECE	20% of ECE
C	20% of ECE	25% of ECE	25% of ECE
D	25% of ECE	30% of ECE	30% of ECE

Note: No additional benefit over and above the standard package of benefits shall be available for Mega and Ultra Mega Units under the Capital Investment Subsidy incentive.

The disbursement of the capital subsidy incentive shall commence after the date of commencement of production/operations or achievement of committed eligible capital investment, whichever is later, and shall be disbursed in 10 equal annual instalments.

b) Option 2: Net SGST Reimbursement Incentive

Units, especially units having substantial intra-state sales, can avail reimbursement on the Net SGST paid to the State Government as showcased below:

Block	Large Units	Mega Units (Standard)	Customized Package
A	50% reimbursement for 10 years	50% reimbursement for 10 years	50% reimbursement for up to 15 years
B	60% reimbursement for 10 years	60% reimbursement for 10 years	60% reimbursement for up to 15 years
C	80% reimbursement for 10 years	80% reimbursement for 10 years	80% reimbursement for up to 15 years
D	100% reimbursement for 10 years	100% reimbursement for 10 years	100% reimbursement for up to 15 years



13.2.2 Incentive 2: Employment Generation and Capacity Building Subsidy

Units shall be eligible for an employment generation and capacity building subsidy as shown below:

Type of Employment	Large and Mega Units (Standard)	Customized Package
Haryana Local Employees	INR 50,000 per year per employee for 10 years	Up to INR 75,000 per year for 15 years for general Haryana local employee
Women/ SC/ Divyang Haryana Local Employees	INR 75,000 per year per employee for 10 years	Up to INR 1,00,000 per year for 15 years for women/ SC/Divyang Haryana local employees subject to approved cost-benefit model

Note:

- i. For the purpose of estimation of number of employees, only employees directly employed on regular payroll/ contract with a valid ESI/PF number (subject to continuous employment for a period of at least 1 year) shall be considered.
- ii. An employee who is a bonafide resident of the State of Haryana (as defined by the Govt. of Haryana from time to time) shall be considered a Local employee.
- iii. For eligible expansion units, the subsidy will be available for incremental employee count beyond the count that existed before undertaking expansion.

13.2.3 Incentive 3: Stamp Duty Reimbursement

Eligible units shall be entitled to stamp duty reimbursement on purchase/ lease of land as showcased below, subject to commencement of commercial production/ operations within 5 years from the date of purchase/ lease of land:

Block	Large and Mega Units (Standard)	Customized Package
A	30%	Up to 100% subject to the approved cost-benefit model
B	60%	
C	75%	
D	100%	

13.2.4 Incentive 4: OPEX Subsidy

All eligible units shall be entitled to avail OPEX subsidy of a % of the eligible operational expenditure incurred for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of production/operations as shown below:



Block	Large and Mega Units (Standard)	Customized Package
A	50% of eligible operational expenditure for 5 years	Up-to 100% of eligible operational expenditure for 10 years subject to approved cost-benefit model
B	60% of eligible operational expenditure for 5 years	
C	70% of eligible operational expenditure for 5 years	
D	80% of eligible operational expenditure for 5 years	

Eligible operational expenditure shall include the following:

- i. **Lease Rental Expenditure:** shall be capped @6% of the valuation of the property as assessed by a valuer registered under the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017, as amended from time to time
- ii. **Expenditure incurred on payment of electricity duty**
- iii. **Expenditure incurred on obtaining relevant industry-recognized quality certifications such as ISO/ GMP/ CDSCO/ BIS/ USFDA/ DMF/ QSR/ PMA/ EMA/ QP/ CE/ WHO-GMP/ ZED/TS/ Hallmark certifications/ other standard industry certifications**
- iv. **Patent expenditure** - Expenditure incurred (including filing fees, consultancy fees, search fees, maintenance fees and publishing fees) on the application of every successful patent
- v. **Market Development Expenses incurred:** Can be availed @75% of the costs incurred for participation in domestic and international fairs/ exhibitions. Costs incurred towards space charges, shipment of exhibits, cost of product literature, display material, stall/ stand construction/ fabrication/ designing charges and air travel (2 persons) subject to a limit of 2 fairs/ exhibitions per year shall be eligible.
- vi. **Freight charges incurred for exports :** Can be availed @1% of Free on Board (FOB) value or Actual Freight Cost including insurance cost (but excluding government fee and taxes on transportation of goods from place of manufacture to the seaport/ air cargo/ by road up to international border), whichever is less, subject to a maximum cap of up to INR 1 cr. per unit per annum.



13.2.5 Incentive 5: Industrial Infrastructure Development up to Periphery of Large/Mega/ Ultra Mega Project

The Government of Haryana shall provide additional assistance to support establishment of industries in the industrially backward areas of the State through the Industrial Infrastructure Development Scheme. Under the scheme, 100% assistance shall be provided for adequate width road connectivity with nearest State/ National highway, provision of adequate water supply, provision of independent power feeder and fibre optic connectivity up to the periphery of Mega/Ultra-Mega projects being set up in 'B', 'C' and 'D' category blocks. The works may be executed by HSIIDC/PWD(B&R)/PHED/Irrigation & Water Resources or any State Agency appointed by the Sanctioning Authority or by the Unit on self-execution mode (wherever permitted by the Implementing Agency).

13.2.6 Incentive 6: Research and Development Facility Creation Assistance

In order to support the establishment of Research and Development Centres, the following financial assistance shall be provided to eligible units:

- a. **Capital Subsidy:** 50% of the cost incurred for setting up of R&D Centers shall be reimbursed by the Government subject to a maximum of **INR 5 Cr.** per unit. Only cost incurred on building, infrastructure, new machinery, new equipment etc. shall be considered as eligible project cost.
- b. **Operational Subsidy:** 50% of the total expenditure incurred for operating the R&D Centre (only cost incurred on salaries of scientists, engineers and research staff, cost of participation in conferences & workshops, the fee associated with publication of research papers, and raw materials/ consumable/ tools/ components required for the research etc.) shall be reimbursed subject to maximum of **INR 1 Crore** per year, for a period of 3 years.

Note:

- The support for establishing R&D centers shall be limited to 10 R&D centers under the policy.
- Only R&D centers recognized by DSIR (Department of Scientific & Industrial Research), Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), or any other institute of national/ international importance, or as decided by the Steering Committee shall be eligible to avail this incentive under the policy.



13.2.7 Incentive 7: Greening Incentives

Sustainability-linked incentives have been embedded in this policy to encourage eco-friendly practices, reduce carbon footprints, and improve resource efficiency. The following incentives shall be granted for Ultra Mega, Mega and Large green investments:

Initiative	Incentive Offered	
	Large Enterprises	Mega/Ultra Mega Enterprises
Construction of Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs), Waste Management Projects, Industrial Hazardous Waste Disposal Projects	50% of cost of equipment up to INR 1.00 Cr	50% of cost of equipment up to INR 2.00 Cr
Installation of Zero Liquid Discharge Equipment	75% of cost of equipment up to INR 2.00 Cr	75% of cost of equipment up to INR 4.00 Cr
Installation of Air Pollution Control Systems/ Measures (Electrostatic Precipitators, Bag House Filters, Scrubbers, SCR system etc.)	50% of cost of equipment up to INR 1.00 Cr	50% of cost of equipment up to INR 2.00 Cr
Energy Efficiency Measures for Green Certification (High-Efficiency Lighting - LEDs, Use of high-efficiency motors through Variable Frequency Drives, Installation of Continuous Energy Monitoring Systems (CEMS) and Continuous Air Quality Monitoring Systems (CAMS), etc)	50% of costs incurred up to INR 50 lakhs	50% of costs incurred up to INR 1 Cr
Incentives for captive renewable energy	Up to a maximum of INR 2.5 cr.	Up to a maximum of INR 5 cr.

Note:

- i. Standalone Renewable Energy Projects generating and storing renewable energy (above 1 MW) will be treated as “Industry” and will be eligible for incentives applicable for industrial units.
- ii. Rooftop solar panels or panels installed anywhere in the premises of the unit with a facility to generate and store energy (above 1 MW) will be considered for the purpose of Incentives for captive renewable energy
- iii. Capital Expenditure incurred for the above initiatives shall not be included for estimation of eligible capital expenditure for availing other incentives under the policy.



13.3 Special package of fiscal incentives for thrust sectors, essential sector products, import substitution products

Based on the competitive strength of the State and critical emerging market trends which will drive future economic growth, the Govt. of Haryana has identified select sectors for providing a thrust. Moreover, critical essential sectors have been prioritized to maintain public welfare and economic stability. Alongside these, special emphasis is being placed on import substitution products to enhance self-reliance by reducing dependency on imports and strengthening local manufacturing capabilities.

An enterprise operating in these sectors can avail either:

- additional booster benefit of 20% on the Base Investment Subsidy (or)
- obtain incentives under dedicated policies earmarked for these sectors.

The identified Thrust sectors are:

Thrust Sector	Applicable Dedicated Sectoral Policy
Agro, Food Processing and Allied Services	Haryana Agri-Business and Food Processing Policy 2018
Textiles and Apparels	Haryana AatmaNirbhar Textile Policy 2022
Auto, Auto Components and Light Engineering	-
Electronics System Design and Manufacturing	Haryana Electronics System Design and Manufacturing Policy 2025
Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices	Haryana Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Policy 2025
Chemicals and Petrochemicals	-
Toys Manufacturing	Haryana Toys Manufacturing Policy 2025
Defence and Aerospace Manufacturing	Haryana Aerospace and Defence Policy 2022
Electronic Waste Recycling	Haryana Electronic Waste Recycling Policy 2025
IT/ITeS, AI and Emerging Technologies	Haryana IT/ITeS, AI and Emerging Technologies Policy 2025
Data Centres	Haryana State Data Centre Policy 2022
Global Capability Centres	Haryana Global Capability Centres Policy 2025
Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, Comics and Extended Reality (AVGC-XR)	Haryana AVGC-XR Policy 2025
Renewable Energy Projects	-

The list of thrust sectors is subject to amendment by HEPB from time to time.



14. Enabler 2: Development of Robust and Best-in-Class Industrial Infrastructure

Haryana has long been recognized as one of India's foremost industrialized states because of its well-planned industrial townships and clusters, strategic location and strong connectivity network that links its production centers to national and international markets and because of the reliability and strength of its utilities.

14.1 Existing Industrial Infrastructure of the State

Industrial Model Townships and Industrial Estates developed by HSIIDC

The Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC) is the Government of Haryana's nodal agency for the development of Industrial Infrastructure in the State. The Corporation has developed 31 Industrial Model Townships and Industrial Estates spread over approx. 28,540 acres at strategic locations across the State, which are governed through its Estate Management Procedures (EMP).

Sectoral Parks

In line with global best practices and the State's focus on cluster-based development, sectoral parks aimed at catering to specific high-growth sectors have been developed across the State. These sectoral parks include Mega Food Parks at Barhi, Rohtak, Rai and Saha, Textile hubs at Panipat, Footwear Park at Bahadurgarh, Apparel Park at Barhi, Theme Park at Kundli, Electronic Hardware Park at Kundli amongst others. Further, to give an impetus to the electronics sector, the State Government is developing an Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) at IMT Sohna under the EMC 2.0 scheme of the Government of India over an area of ~500 acres. The EMC is designed to attract global and domestic companies in electronics manufacturing.

Connectivity Infrastructure

Road Network

Haryana boasts a robust and continually expanding road network, which serves as a critical artery for its industrial and economic growth. The State currently has a road network spanning ~33,543 km. Haryana is traversed by two major national industrial corridors - the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and the Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC). The Kundli-Manesar-Palwal (KMP) Expressway, also known as the Western Peripheral Expressway, spanning approximately 135.6 kilometers, and designed to decongest the national capital by diverting heavy and commercial vehicle traffic, the Trans-Haryana Expressway (NH-152D), the Delhi-Katra Expressway, the Delhi-



Sirsa Dabwali Economic Corridor etc. are major expressways which have been developed in the State to complement the road network of the State and improve ease of logistics.

Rail Network

Haryana's rail infrastructure has been experiencing significant expansion and modernization, driven by the State's strategic location and its growing economic ambitions. As of 2023-24, the State has 4,535.55 km of railway route, with 4,274.70 km under broad gauge and 260.85 km under narrow gauge. To provide seamless connectivity to key urban and industrial centres such as Sohna, Manesar, and Kharkhoda, the Haryana Orbital Rail Corridor (HORC) project is being developed by the Haryana Rail Infrastructure Development Corporation (HRIDC). The HORC is a 121.7-kilometre broad-gauge double track rail line—that will stretch from Palwal to Sonipat, encircling Delhi along the Western Peripheral Expressway and connecting Sohna, Manesar, and Kharkhoda and providing seamless connectivity to Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC) at Prithala station and to Indian Railways at Palwal, Patli, Sultanpur, Asaudha and Harsana Kalan stations. Further, the Rapid Rail Transit System (RRTS) and Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) network are also being upgraded in the State to enhance connectivity and movement of people in the State.

Air Network

Haryana's air infrastructure has undergone a remarkable transformation, positioning the State as a significant emerging player in India's aviation sector. The State currently enjoys convenient access to major international airports in Delhi and Chandigarh. Additionally, the ongoing development of the Maharaja Agrasen International Airport in Hisar, which is projected to span over 7,200 acres, is set to further elevate Haryana's status in the sector. The new airport will feature state-of-the-art passenger and cargo terminals, Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) facilities, flying training schools, amongst other infrastructure. To further support aerospace and defense manufacturing, the project will also include an Integrated Manufacturing Cluster (IMC), ensuring seamless integration and support for these key industries.

The State also has four civil airstrips located at Bhiwani, Karnal, Narnaul, and Pinjore and hosts two defence aerodromes at Sirsa and Ambala.

Logistics Infrastructure

Haryana has established itself as a robust logistics and warehousing hub in India, offering extensive infrastructure to support industrial and commercial growth. The State boasts a well-developed infrastructure network, including 11 inland container depots (ICDs) and a depot at Kalanaur in Yamuna Nagar (which is in the proposal stage), 3 container freight



stations (CFS), and 9 private freight terminals (PFTs), facilitating efficient movement of goods. Overall, the State has over 67 functional logistics and warehousing-related units, handling approximately 10 lakh TEU (Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit) of container traffic.

14.2 Transformational Infrastructure Projects being undertaken by the Government:

The Government of Haryana is making strategic investments in transformational infrastructure projects that are expected to shape the future of industrial development in the State, such as:

- i. **Development of Ten (10) New World Class Industrial Model Townships by HSIIDC:** To augment the existing industrial land bank of the State, HSIIDC will develop 10 new IMTs on the lines of IMT Kharkhoda across Haryana through a mix of land pooling, land partnership and voluntary acquisition through e-bhoomi.
- ii. **Global City, Gurugram:** The Global City is being developed by HSIIDC as a mixed-use, fully integrated township over an area of ~1000 acres in the heart of Gurugram. The City has been envisioned as a futuristic business district and has been planned in line with international best practices and on the tenets of live-work-play and transit-oriented development. Phase 1 of the project is currently under development.
- iii. **Integrated Manufacturing Cluster (IMC), Hisar:** IMC Hisar, spread across 2,988 acres, is being developed under the Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor near the newly inaugurated Maharaja Agrasen Airport. With an investment potential of ₹32,417 crore and a project cost of ₹4,680 crore, it is expected to generate 1.25 lakh jobs.
- iv. **Integrated Multi-Modal Logistics Hub (IMLH), Narnaul:** The Integrated Multi-Modal Logistics Hub (IMLH) is being developed at Nangal Chaudhary over an area of ~ 886 acres. Strategically positioned along the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor and NH-11, the hub will offer warehousing, freight consolidation, customs clearance, cold storage, and multimodal transfer facilities, thereby streamlining supply chains, reducing logistics costs, boosting trade efficiency and creating significant employment across Haryana and the northern hinterland.
- v. **Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMC):** The Government of Haryana is developing a world class fully integrated electronics manufacturing cluster in collaboration with the Govt. of India. The cluster is being developed on an area of ~500 acres at IMT Sohna, located along the KMP Expressway and the Delhi-Mumbai Dedicated Freight Corridor, with excellent connectivity via the



Delhi-Mumbai-Vadodara expressway and rail links. This EMC is envisioned to position Haryana as a national hub for electronics production and will offer critical infrastructure like ready-built factories, tool-rooms, warehousing, and startup facilitation centres to nurture manufacturing and vendor ecosystems.

- vi. **Haryana AI Development Program:** The Government of Haryana has launched the Haryana AI Development Program (HAIDP) to position Haryana as a national hub for AI development, drive AI adoption, digital transformation and governance efficiency. Under HAIDP, critical AI infrastructure such as the Global Artificial Intelligence Centre (GAIC) in Gurugram and the Haryana Advanced Computing Facility (HACF) in Panchkula shall be established. These centres will serve as core infrastructure for research, development, and capacity building in artificial intelligence, machine learning, and data science. Further, the central focus of HAIDP is large-scale skill development and workforce transition. The HAIDP project aims to train and upskill over 50,000 professionals in emerging technologies such as AI, machine learning, and data analytics. In addition to technical education, the project will also support AI integration into public governance systems and enhance data-driven service delivery across departments. Further, to promote innovation and entrepreneurship, the project will also extend support to start-ups and research initiatives through incubation programmes, mentoring, and access to shared high-performance computing infrastructure

14.2. Fiscal Support for Development of Industrial Infrastructure in Partnership with the Private Sector:

14.2.1. Formulation of New Policy for Development of Private Industrial Parks and IMTs

The Government of Haryana shall formulate a new Private Industrial Park/ IMT Development policy encouraging walk to work and mixed-use township development and offering provisions of global FAR, flexibility in development and planning norms, time-bound single window approvals and other incentives to enhance their economic viability.

14.2.2. Fiscal Support for Development of Private Industrial Parks

The Government of Haryana shall also support the development of mixed-use private industrial parks by offering fiscal incentives for infrastructure creation, as showcased below:

S.No.	Block Category	Percentage of financial assistance (reimbursement as a % of eligible capital expenditure)
1.	A	30%



S.No.	Block Category	Percentage of financial assistance (reimbursement as a % of eligible capital expenditure)
2.	B	50%
3.	C	75%
4.	D	85%

Eligible capital expenditure shall include the cost incurred for the development of trunk infrastructure/ associated utilities such as internal roads, power generation/distribution system, power back-up systems, water treatment plant, sewerage treatment plant/ common effluent treatment plant, utility tunnels, requisite technological and communication infrastructure etc., required for the smooth functioning of units within the park. Only parks set up on an area of over 50 acres shall be eligible and the maximum assistance shall be capped at a ceiling of INR 45 Crores.

14.2.3. Industrial Infrastructure Development up to Periphery of Private Industrial Parks/ Clusters

The Government of Haryana shall provide additional assistance to support establishment of industrial parks/ clusters in the industrially backward areas of the State through the Industrial Infrastructure Development Scheme. Under the scheme, 100% assistance shall be provided for adequate width road connectivity with nearest State/ National highway, provision of adequate water supply, provision of independent power feeder and fibre optic connectivity up to the periphery of Private Industrial Parks and Industrial Clusters being set up in 'B', 'C' and 'D' category blocks

14.3. Other Initiatives by HSIIDC

14.3.1. Construction of Affordable Worker Housing and Dormitories

To address the critical need for industrial worker housing in Haryana, HSIIDC shall construct dormitories and single-room units in its Industrial Estates through funding support from the Housing for All and Labor Departments. These facilities shall offer accommodation to industrial workers working in the estates at affordable daily, weekly, monthly, half-yearly and yearly rentals. Operation and Maintenance of the aforementioned rental housing complexes shall be undertaken with the support of the Industrial Associations of the Estate.

14.3.2. Construction of Hospitals and Dispensaries

To facilitate the construction of hospitals and dispensaries, HSIIDC will provide land to ESIC New Delhi at concessional rates in Saha, Sohna, Kharkhoda, Bahadurgarh, Karnal,



Farrukhnagar, Charkhi Dadri, Chhachhrauli, Kosli, Gharaunda, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Pataudi, and Gohana.

14.3.3. Multi-Level Car Parking Facilities in all Industrial Estates

In order to resolve the issue of parking problems, HSIIDC will make provisions for multi-level car parking facilities at its Industrial Estates on a need basis.

14.3.4. Non-applicability of EMP on industrial estates transferred by HSVP to HSIIDC

To eliminate the difficulties being faced by the owners of industries in industrial estates formerly transferred from HSVP to HSIIDC in obtaining Transfer, Occupation Certificate (OC), Project Completion Certificate, etc., HSIIDC will control such plot holders only as per the terms and conditions of the original allotment letters issued by HSVP and not as per HSIIDC's own Estate Management Procedures (EMP).

14.3.5. Establishment of Incubation Centres in HSIIDC Estates

HSIIDC will establish Incubation Centres in its upcoming industrial estates to facilitate Startups to work at affordable rates.



15. Enabler 3: One Unified Government Approach for Ease & Speed of Doing Business

Haryana has positioned itself as a leading industrial state by implementing wide-ranging reforms to enhance the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) in the State. Through strategic policy interventions, digital platforms, and streamlined governance, the State has built an investor-friendly ecosystem that drives economic growth, attracts investments, and generates employment. As a result, Haryana has consistently ranked among the top states in national EoDB assessments.

This chapter outlines the key reform measures undertaken and proposed to be undertaken to create a transparent, efficient, and business-friendly regulatory environment. The following are the initiatives undertaken by the State:

15.1 Business Facilitation Framework: Legal, Institutional, and Digital Enablers

Haryana has established a robust institutional framework and implemented a range of digital initiatives aimed at enhancing transparency, expediting approvals, and improving overall investor convenience.

a. Haryana Enterprises Promotion Act, 2016 (HEPA)

The Haryana Enterprises Promotion Act, 2016 (HEPA) was enacted by the Government of Haryana to create a business-friendly environment in the State. The Act aims to streamline and simplify regulatory processes and facilitates the speedy implementation of industrial projects. A single-point mechanism has been developed for obtaining time bound clearances required for setting up of enterprises, reducing procedural requirements, rationalising documentation and ensuring efficient service delivery.

Under the provisions of the act, deemed approval can be granted in instances of delay beyond the stipulated timeline. The act further establishes a grievance redressal mechanism to address investor concerns to make the approval process more transparent, accountable, and efficient.

b. Haryana Enterprise Promotion Centre (HEPC)

The Haryana Enterprise Promotion Centre (HEPC) is a dedicated nodal agency established under the Haryana Enterprises Promotion Act, 2016 (HEPA), to facilitate and promote ease of doing business in the state. Operating as a single-roof clearance mechanism, HEPC streamlines the process of obtaining clearances, approvals and licenses required by businesses and investors to set up and operate enterprises in Haryana. HEPC provides comprehensive support through dedicated nodal officers and relationship managers to ensure the timely delivery of business-related services and statutory clearances.



c. Invest Haryana Single Window Portal

The Invest Haryana Single Window Portal is an integrated online platform designed to simplify and expedite the process of setting up businesses in Haryana. It serves as a one-stop digital interface to streamline regulatory processes and ensure ease of access to over 140 business related services. The portal aims to enhance transparency, reduce paperwork, and minimize delays by providing seamless, end-to-end service experience. Further the portal also facilitates real-time tracking of application statuses and offers an online grievance redressal to provide investors a smooth and efficient experience for all business-related services.

Key Features and Benefits of the single window portal are as below:

- **Single Sign-on/ CAF:** Investors can apply for services from multiple departments, receive approval certificate, make payments, and track progress from a centralized dashboard, reducing redundancy and procedural delays.
- **Integration with multiple state departments** such as Industries, Labour, Pollution Control Board, Urban Local Bodies, Power, and Fire Services. Ensures seamless backend coordination and reduced redundancy.
- **Real-Time Application Tracking:** The portal provides users with real-time updates on the status of their applications, enabling better planning and coordination.
- **Online Grievance Redressal:** A robust grievance redressal mechanism has been integrated, allowing users to raise and resolve concerns efficiently through a digital interface.
- **Single platform to apply for all incentives**
- **Integration with National Single Window System (NSWS):** By being integrated with the NSWS, the portal facilitates access to both State and Central government services and approvals. This ensures that investors can obtain all necessary clearances through a unified digital platform, without the need to navigate separate systems.
- **'Know Your Approval' Module:** This tool helps potential investors identify the approvals and clearances required based on the nature and scale of their proposed business activity.
- **'Know Your Incentive' Module:** This feature assists businesses in assessing their eligibility for various state-level incentive schemes, helping them make informed investment decisions.



- **Access to geographic information system (GIS)-based maps** to identify available industrial land and infrastructure.
- **Dashboards for government departments** to monitor performance and bottlenecks.

d. Auto Appeal System (AAS)

Integrated with the Single Window System, the Auto Appeal System is an innovative grievance redressal mechanism designed to automatically escalate unresolved or delayed business-related applications and complaints to competent authority. The system ensures transparency and accountability in ensuring that investors and businesses receive prompt responses and fair treatment throughout the approval and clearance processes.

e. Integrated Digital Platforms

To enhance transparency and improve investor convenience, the Government of Haryana has also developed robust digital platforms such as the Haryana Industrial Land Bank GIS, Integrated Haryana Online Building Plan Approval System (HOBPAS), and the PM Gati Shakti Portal. These platforms facilitate seamless processes for land allotment, building plan approvals, and integrated infrastructure planning.

15.2 Initiatives to further improve Ease of Doing Business and Speed of Doing Business in the State

a. Strengthening of the Invest Haryana Single Window System:

The Government of Haryana shall further strengthen the Invest Haryana portal to add more investor-friendly functionalities such as Incentive Calculator, Integration with Digi locker, AI Chatbot, Advanced Analytics, Scheduling Virtual Meeting & Document Management System, Integrated Data Management System to provide information on demand, market, infrastructure, value chain, marketing events, export potential, etc. using latest emerging technologies such as AI and based on the Best Practices of the other States/UTs in India and International practices.

- b. Rationalization of Timelines for Grant of Services:** The timelines of application processing and approval shall be further rationalised and brought down in line with global best practices to ensure speed of doing business.



- c. Provision for Deemed Approvals:** In case services are not rendered within the notified timelines mentioned under the Invest Haryana portal, deemed clearance of service applications shall be auto-issued from the log-in ID of the concerned Head of Department and auto-generated notices for disciplinary action against the defaulting officials shall be issued.
- d. Provision of Land Feasibility Certificate:** The Govt. of Haryana shall facilitate investors/ industries to obtain information about and connect with owners of private industrial land across the State by integrating the functionality on the Single Window portal of the State. Further the Govt. of Haryana shall also institutionalize a Land Feasibility Certificate system, under which investors will be able to obtain a digitally issued certificate within 15 working days from revenue and other concerned officials, verifying critical details such as ownership, encumbrances, zoning, and site suitability. This certificate would function as a *single-point verification document*, helping investors navigate subsequent approvals for construction and environmental permits with greater clarity and confidence. Most importantly, it would significantly compress the due diligence phase, enabling projects to move to construction and operations in a fraction of the current time.
- e. Timely Processing of Incentive Applications:** To ensure timely processing of incentives, strict deadlines shall be established and adhered to by the Department of Industries and Commerce. In the event of delays on account of the Department, interest shall be paid on the delayed incentive amounts.
- f. Implementation of Business Reform Action Plan of the Government of India and Minimization of Regulatory Compliances**
- As part of its commitment to creating a business-friendly environment, Haryana has been consistently implementing reforms under the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) since 2015. These reforms aim to streamline the business regulatory framework by simplifying and rationalising the end-to-end service delivery mechanism.
- Under the BRAP exercise, the State has undertaken business reforms across critical areas such as labour and environmental regulations, land and building permits, taxation etc. to reduce regulatory challenges, simplify procedures and enhance transparency. Key interventions include the rationalisation of documentation, simplification of procedures and the time-bound delivery of business-related services. The State has also introduced progressive measures such as auto-renewal of licenses, self-certification, and third-party certification to reduce physical touchpoints and improve administrative efficiency. These



initiatives have contributed significantly to enhancing the overall ease of doing business in the State.

To further reduce the compliance burden, the Government of Haryana is also actively implementing initiatives under the Govt. of India's Reducing Compliance Burden framework to foster a more conducive, transparent, and investor-friendly business environment. The key focus areas of the compliance reduction initiative include:

- Simplification of procedures related to applications, renewals, inspections, and records
- Rationalization of laws and regulations
- Digitization of service delivery and regulatory procedures
- Decriminalization of minor criminal provisions

These initiatives aim to reduce regulatory challenges, enhance operational efficiency and build a predictable and business-friendly regulatory ecosystem in Haryana.

g. Haryana Jan Vishwas Bill:

Under the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023 introduced by the Union Govt in 2023, 183 provisions in 42 Central Acts administered by 19 Union Ministries/Departments were decriminalised.

In line with the above, the Government of Haryana shall introduce a Haryana Jan Vishwas bill after studying and analysing all state-relevant Acts to identify minor criminal offenses that may be decriminalized to simplify laws and foster trust-based governance. The following are the objectives of the introduction of the Bill:

- Decriminalization of minor and technical offences: Replacing imprisonment with monetary penalties or administrative penalties across various Acts.
- Ease of Doing Business & Living: Removing fear of criminal liability for procedural lapses and reduce judicial backlog.
- Trust-based governance: Encouraging voluntary compliance among citizens and businesses

h. Compliances Reduction and Deregulation

At the National Chief Secretaries' Conference held from 13th to 15th December 2024, a key issue identified was the urgent need to undertake practical and concerted steps at the State level to address regulatory and compliance burdens. In line with the deliberations, the Government of India constituted a Committee of Secretaries, chaired by the Cabinet Secretary, to act as a Task Force on Compliance Reduction and



Deregulation. The Task Force was mandated to assess the current readiness of States, identify systemic pain points, and recommend concrete reform measures.

To further assist States in this process, a dedicated Deregulation Cell was established under the Secretary (Coordination). This Cell supports States in reforming and simplifying regulatory frameworks and administrative procedures.

In the first phase of this nationwide initiative, the Task Force has identified 23 reform areas across critical sectors such as Land Use, Building & Construction, Labour, and Utilities. These reforms focus on the following:

- Simplifying and consolidating regulatory processes by removing duplicative licensing requirements and expediting approvals at both the establishment and operational stages of businesses.
- Rationalising regulatory approvals such as mixed land use, minimum road width requirement, building regulations (including Fire and Pollution NOCs) and retrenchment thresholds to promote the MSME growth in the state.
- Rationalising compliance cost timelines to enhance transparency and predictability for industries.

The Government of Haryana, in coordination with the Government of India, has been implementing the reforms outlined in the Compliance Reduction and Deregulation exercise with the objective of minimizing regulatory burden and enhancing the Ease of Doing Business in the state. These efforts are designed to support sustainable industrial development, promote MSME competitiveness, and drive economic growth by making Haryana a model state for ease of doing business.

Priority Areas for Haryana for Phase 1 of Deregulation Exercise:

Land Use (4 points)

- a. Adoption of a flexible zoning framework that allows for mixed-use development activities.
- b. Simplification and digitization of the process for land use change by developing a list of required documents for CLU and enabling an online application process.
- c. Rationalizing the minimum width of road requirements for different categories of industries in rural areas.
- d. Creation of a GIS databank for industrial land available in the State, integrated with India Industrial Land Bank (IILB).

Building & Construction (4 Points)

- e. Amendment of building regulations to reduce land loss in industrial plots



- f. Amendment of building regulations to reduce land loss in commercial plots
- g. Increase in the role of empanelled third parties in building approvals and joint inspections
- h. Simplifying process for issuing Occupation/Completion certification of buildings

Labour (6 Points)

- i. Removal of prohibitions on women from working in certain 'hazardous' industries
- j. Allowing night-time employment of women (7 pm-6am) in all occupations (Factories)
- k. Allowing night-time employment of women in all occupations (shops and commercial establishments)
- l. Revision of the working hours limit for factories
- m. Revision of the working hours limit for commercial establishments
- n. Increase in the threshold of workers for the closure of factories, retrenchment and layoff

Utilities & Permissions (6 Points)

- o. Third Party Certification for CTE and CTO currently issued by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)
- p. Simplifying approval and renewal of Factory License/Trade License by reducing the steps involved in documentation, and online registration under the Shops & Establishments Act
- q. Expedition of electricity and water connections, including groundwater use permissions, through an online system for application submission, payment, and status tracking
- r. Raising the threshold for compliance under the Shops & Establishments Act to 20 workers
- s. Re-classification of non-polluting industries as White Category for granting Consent to Establish and Consent to Operate under the Air Act, 1981, and the Water Act, 1974
- t. Fire inspection by accredited third parties and extending the validity of Fire NOCs

Overarching Priorities (3 Points)

- u. Introduction of State Level Acts similar to Jan Vishwas Act
- v. Third Party Inspections for Low & Medium risk businesses for all approvals: Illustration of Building Permits and Occupancy Certificates
- w. Bringing all State level services into a State Single Window System and link it to the National Single Window System (NSWS)



The agenda is being implemented in Haryana through a series of coordinated stakeholder consultations, including meetings and workshops involving the Government of India, Government of Haryana, Industry Associations, and other relevant stakeholders. These collaborative engagements aim to ensure alignment, gather feedback, and foster a shared understanding to effectively drive the implementation process across sectors."

i. Reduction of Cost of Doing Business in the State

The Government of Haryana has also placed a strategic focus on identifying and addressing the factors contributing to the Risk of Doing Business (RoDB) and the Cost of Doing Business (CoDB) in the State.

To measure the administrative burden on businesses and quantify the cost implications of regulations, the Govt. of Haryana shall undertake a comprehensive exercise to measure the time cost (time spent by employees on different activities to prepare for the application), substantive cost (cost due to substantive activities such as maintenance which are driven directly or indirectly from the regulatory requirements), intermediary cost (charges paid to a third-party agency to handle regulatory compliances on behalf of the business), delay cost (cost incurred owing to delay in approvals) and statutory cost (total fee payable for approvals or renewals) of compliance requirements of the State. The primary objective of the exercise shall be to develop a data-driven understanding of the regulatory, operational and financial risks faced by businesses and identify areas where compliance costs can be reduced without compromising on governance or quality. These efforts will aim to eliminate inefficiencies, streamline procedures, and reduce uncertainties that deter investment.

15.3 Committees under Ease of Doing Business

For timely implementation of EoDB initiatives in Haryana and supporting the Government of India in various initiatives under EoDB following Committees/ Cells shall be established to monitor and implement the reforms under Ease of Doing Business framework:

a. EoDB Cell

EoDB Cell will be set up under the chairmanship of additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/ Commissioner & Secretary of Department of Industries and Commerce Haryana to implement the reforms under Ease of Doing Business recommended by the Government of India and identify and implement new reform areas to reduce the regulatory compliances, enhance the institutional, regulatory, and digital framework to improve the Ease of Doing Business in the state.

Terms of reference and Scope of Work of EoDB Cell shall be as below:



- Oversee the timely delivery of business-related services to investors.
- Ensure investor grievances are addressed and resolved within the specified timelines.
- Oversee the timely implementation of the Business Reform Action Plan as outlined by the Government of India.
- Oversee the progress on the Reducing Compliance Burden initiative under the Ease of Doing Business framework.
- Oversee the timely implementation of initiatives anchored by the Government of India, such as Cost of Regulation, Investor Feedback, EoDB action points under 4th Chief Secretaries Conference and other Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) initiatives.
- Monitor the implementation of reforms under Compliance Reduction and Deregulation exercise anchored by Gol.
- Supervise the drafting of the Jan Vishwas Bill for the state based on the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023 by Gol.
- Monitor the functioning of Single Window Systems, including integration with line departments and the National Single Window
- Oversee the periodic updation of Single Window system with latest technology and best practices of other States/UTs/Gol
- Identify the scope of Third-party certification and self-certification for inspections/approvals of business-related services and monitor the implementation of these initiatives.
- Evaluate the feasibility of auto-renewal and extension of validity for business-related licenses and oversee their implementation
- Study of current online portals of all department concerned of Haryana to minimising documentation, steps requirement for the service for business-related service delivery.

b. Committee for Land Use, Building and Construction and other related priority Areas

The Government of Haryana has constituted a committee for providing the recommendations on the implementation of Priority Areas pertaining to Land Use, Building and Construction, and other related priority areas outlined by the Deregulation Cell, Cabinet Secretariat, Gol for Haryana.

Terms of reference and Scope of Work are as follows:



- i. The committee will study the recommendations by EoDB cell.
- ii. The committee will clearly come up with a strategy along with clear timelines and milestones for implementation as per the recommendations given by EoDB cell which may include:
 - a. Priority areas may not be implemented with clear justification
 - b. Priority areas to be fully implemented as per the recommendations of Government of India.
 - c. Priority areas to be partially implemented, with certain variations from the recommendations of the Government of India, justified with clear reasoning.
- iii. Monitoring of timely uploading of the action plan by department concerned on MIS portal developed by Govt of India.
- iv. Adoption of best practices by other States in India/Countries to improve the efficiency and competitiveness of business services in the State.
- v. The Committee shall submit the report to the Chief Secretary's office in a timely manner, as and when required



16. Enabler 4: Development of Industry and Future Ready Talent Ecosystem

As Haryana accelerates towards becoming a preferred destination for industrial investment, a skilled and future-ready workforce is essential to meet the operational demands of existing industries and to attract new investments in sunrise sectors. With 65% of the population in the working-age group, the state possesses significant human capital.

While substantial efforts have been made under Haryana Skill Development Mission (HSDM), Skill Development and Industrial Training (SDIT), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)/ National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS), and through Shri Vishwakarma Skill University (SVSU) - India's first Government Skill University, located in Palwal, key challenges remain—particularly in upgrading training infrastructure, improving placement outcomes, modernizing pedagogy, and ensuring alignment with industrial growth clusters.

Through this policy, the Government of Haryana aims to create a high-quality, industry-ready workforce that drives Haryana's industrial competitiveness by aligning skill development infrastructure, training programs, and talent pipelines with the evolving needs of the manufacturing and services sectors.

16.1 Strategic Objectives

- Establish a demand-driven skilling architecture closely tied to industrial requirements across sectors and regions.
- Upgrade Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and other public skilling infrastructure through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) to ensure delivery of industry-relevant training.
- Reduce skill mismatch by introducing forward-looking curricula and real-time labour market data.
- Facilitate access to affordable housing and essential amenities for industrial workers to enhance workforce retention and well-being.
- Position Haryana as a hub for skilled manpower supply to both domestic and global manufacturing ecosystems.

16.2 Key Policy Measures

A. Skill Census for Industrial Workforce Planning



- The Government will conduct a Skill Census, in collaboration with industry associations and leading academic institutions of the State, to collect granular data on existing skill sets, identify sector-specific gaps, and project future workforce needs.
- The findings of the Skill Census will feed directly into training capacity planning and incentives for skilling investments.
- Further the Govt. of Haryana shall also create a dynamic portal for capturing skilling needs of industries on a real time basis so as to enable skilling partner institutions to design courses and implement training programs in line with industry needs.

B. Industry Adoption of ITIs (PPP Model)

- The State will facilitate industry participation in the governance and operation of ITIs through long-term (>5 year) PPP-based adoption models, giving industries the flexibility to shape curricula, provide domain-specific equipment, and recruit trained personnel.
- Adopted ITIs will focus on trade specializations aligned with local clusters—such as auto components, EV assembly, textile finishing, or logistics operations—based on industrial footprint and demand projections.

C. Industry - Academia Linkages for Development of Specialized Courses

- In consultation with leading industry players, industry associations, sectoral skill councils and academic institutions, focused and specialized skill development courses shall be designed and offered in State Skilling Institutions and Government ITI/ Polytechnics of Haryana to ensure skilled ready workforce for the industry.

D. Modernization of Training Infrastructure

- Targeted investments will be made to upgrade infrastructure such as labs, workshops, and simulation environments in government ITIs and polytechnics.

E. Integrated Skill Development in Industrial Parks

- All new industrial parks developed by HSIIDC or under cluster-based schemes will include co-located skill development facilities focused on trades relevant to the park's core sectors. These centres will be operated and maintained by HSIIDC with the support of industry associations of the particular park.



- These centers will enable plug-and-play workforce development, reducing time-to-hire and enhancing operational readiness for new units.

F. Apprenticeship Promotion in Manufacturing

- To provide students with valuable industry exposure, it is essential for them to gain practical experience and develop the ability to apply theoretical knowledge to real-world situations. The State shall encourage manufacturing units to provide internships/apprenticeships or sector-specific industrial training for students enrolled in courses across various State Government ITIs, Polytechnics, Colleges, Universities, etc.
- 50% of the cost of stipend up to a ceiling of INR 7,000 per intern/apprentice will be reimbursed to the eligible enterprise/unit providing internship/ apprenticeship, subject to a maximum of 50 students per year per unit.
- Large anchor units in industrial parks will also be encouraged to operate in-house training academies under dual certification models.

G. Workforce Housing and Industrial Dormitories

To address the critical need for industrial worker housing in Haryana, HSIIDC shall construct dormitories and single-room units in its Industrial Estates through funding support from the Housing for All and Labor Departments. These facilities shall offer accommodation to industrial workers working in the estates at affordable daily, weekly, monthly, half-yearly and yearly rentals. Operation and Maintenance of the aforementioned rental housing complexes shall be undertaken with the support of the Industrial Associations of the Estate.

16.3 Monitoring, Accountability, and Impact Evaluation:

- A State-level Command and Control Centre will oversee all workforce development initiatives, including enrolment, placement, and certification metrics.
- The Skill Census database will be institutionalised as the backbone for workforce planning and regularly updated to guide both private and public training investments.
- Third-party evaluations will assess the effectiveness of industry-adopted ITIs, housing utilization, apprenticeship absorption, and post-training employment and retention.



- District-level dashboards will track skilling outputs aligned to investment inflows and industrial approvals to ensure geographic equity in workforce support.

An industrial policy is only as strong as the workforce that sustains it. Haryana's vision for a Future-Ready Workforce is to not just create employment, but to build long-term industrial competitiveness through skill excellence, infrastructure modernization, and integrated workforce welfare. The convergence of training, housing, and industry engagement will serve as a cornerstone for inclusive, high-quality industrial growth.

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17. Enabler 5: Enhancing Export Competitiveness of Enterprises

Exports play a crucial role in shaping the State's economic landscape and contributing to India's broader development goals. Haryana's merchandise exports have risen from USD 12.06 billion to USD 19.10 billion from 2019-20 to 2024-25. Despite occupying only 1.34% of India's area and 2.09% of India's population, and being landlocked, Haryana has consistently ranked as one of the leading States in Merchandise Exports. Haryana was ranked 1st in the landlocked category and 5th overall in Niti Aayog's Export Preparedness Index (EPI) 2022, showcasing the strength of its policy climate, business, and export ecosystem. Haryana's share in India's total merchandise exports stood at 4.04% in 2023-24, indicating that Haryana is not only increasing its export volume but also improving its relative contribution to India's global trade footprint, underlining the growing strength and competitiveness of its industrial driven export ecosystem. About ~57% of Haryana's merchandise exports are concentrated in 10 countries with USA alone accounting for 23.76%. Other leading export destinations include Saudi Arabia (6.62%), UAE (6.46%) and United Kingdom (4.72%). Exports are concentrated from five districts primarily - Gurugram, Faridabad, Karnal, Sonapat and Panipat, with Engineering Goods, Rice, and Ready Made Garments being the top three exported commodities from the State.

Key interventions proposed to strengthen the export ecosystem of the State are as below:

17.1 Formulation of Global Intelligence and Market Facilitation Team (GIFT):

One of the main issues for business enterprises in Haryana is that they often face challenges in competing on a global scale due to limited resources, information gaps, and lack of integration into global market dynamics. Enterprises are not aware of the opportunities that exist in export markets. They may also not have the knowledge and expertise necessary to identify and target the right export markets. Additionally, exports involve complex procedures and documentation requirements, which are a critical challenge for enterprises as they do not have the knowledge and expertise necessary to navigate these procedures and documentation requirements. To address these issues and strengthen the export ecosystem of the State, the Government of Haryana is establishing the Global Intelligence and Market Facilitation Team (GIFT) in alignment with the objectives of the World Bank's Raising and Accelerating MSMEs Performance (RAMP) Program. GIFT will enable and empower enterprises in Haryana to expand the reach of their products within India and outside by placing strong emphasis on rigorous market research, comprehensive skill development, enhanced access to financial resources, strategic networking opportunities, and proactive promotion of exports. The



establishment of GIFT will also empower enterprises with market insights and strategic support for expanding their international reach.

17.2 Creation of facilitating export infrastructure:

The Government of Haryana facilitates and incentivizes the creation of export infrastructure such as multi-modal logistic hubs, inland container depots, container freight stations, logistic parks and other export infrastructure to reduce logistics costs under the Haryana Logistics & Warehousing Policy, 2025. The policy offers capital subsidy, interest subsidy, electricity duty reimbursement, stamp duty reimbursement and other fiscal incentives for the creation of this infrastructure.

17.3 Support for Undertaking Export Certifications:

To promote exports from Haryana based enterprises, the Govt. of Haryana shall support enterprises in obtaining export related certifications such as CE, CCC, Phyto-Sanitary Certifications, International Featured Standards, British Retail Consortium, Food Safety Standard Certification (IFS-BRC-FSSC 220000), GHP, GMP, GLP, HACCP, SEDEX and/ or any other international quality certifications recognized in India by the Central Government. Expenses incurred for obtaining these certifications can be claimed as part of the operational expenses subsidy and reimbursed as detailed in Section 13 by eligible new and expansion/ diversification units.

17.4 Product Line Diversification Support:

To assist existing export-oriented units impacted by the ongoing geo-political scenario and wanting to convert to/add new product lines in new sectors with significant export potential, the Govt. of Haryana shall provide one-time seed funding support on case-to-case basis and subject to cap of 25% of the book value of plant and machinery during the year of application or INR 10 cr., whichever is lesser.

This incentive shall be applicable to existing Large, Mega and Ultra Mega Units.

17.5 Market Development Assistance:

Assistance shall be provided to units for participation in both international and domestic fairs or exhibitions. Expenses incurred in lieu of space charges, shipment of exhibits, cost of product literature, display material, stall/ stand construction/ fabrication/ designing charges and air travel (2 persons) subject to a limit of 2 fairs/ exhibitions per year shall be eligible to be claimed as part of the operational expenses subsidy by eligible new and expansion/ diversification units and reimbursed as detailed in Section 13.



17.6 Freight Assistance for Exports:

Assistance is provided in the form of reimbursement of freight charges incurred for exports at the rate of 1% of the Free on Board (FOB) value or the actual freight (excluding government fees and taxes). Such expenses incurred are admissible as part of the operational expenses subsidy and shall be reimbursed for eligible new and expansion/diversification units and reimbursed as detailed in Section 13.

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18. Enabler 6: Promoting Sustainable and Green Industrial Development

Sustainability stands as a foundational pillar for fostering a resilient and future-ready industrial ecosystem in Haryana. Embedding sustainable practices across all stages of industrial development is essential not only for minimizing environmental impacts but also for enhancing competitiveness, operational efficiency, and long-term economic viability. Sustainable industrial growth allows enterprises to curtail environmental degradation, optimize resource utilization, and meaningfully contribute towards India's climate targets and global sustainability commitments. Furthermore, aligning with sustainability imperatives ensures that Haryana's industries remain proactive and compliant with evolving national and international benchmarks, positioning them for expanded market opportunities and access to ESG-conscious investment.

Recognizing the crucial role of environmental stewardship in modern industrial advancement, the Government of Haryana is dedicated to incentivizing adoption of sustainable technologies, infrastructure, and operational frameworks.

18.1 Incentive for Environmental Infrastructure

Assistance shall be provided for the creation and modernization of environmental infrastructure such as Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs), Sewage Treatment Plants (STP), hazardous waste disposal units, and advanced pollution control equipment. Eligible units will receive capital subsidies for setting up this infrastructure to support these investments, facilitating cleaner production processes and effective pollution mitigation. Expenses incurred by Units for installing such infrastructure can be claimed under greening incentives and reimbursed as detailed in Section 13.

18.2 Incentive for Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) Installation

Support shall be extended for the installation of Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems, which enable industries to treat and recycle all wastewater onsite, minimizing water pollution and reducing freshwater consumption. Units investing in ZLD equipment and adopting zero liquid discharge as certified by HSPCB will be eligible for a subsidy on capital cost for adopting Zero Liquid Discharge. Expenses incurred by Units under this initiative can be claimed under greening incentives and reimbursed as detailed in Section 13.

18.3 Incentive for Air Pollution Control Systems

Incentives will be provided for installation of air pollution control technologies, including Electrostatic Precipitators, Bag House Filters, Scrubbers, SCR systems, and Continuous



Air Quality Monitoring Systems (CAMS). These measures aim to improve air quality standards within industrial areas. Subsidy claims related to air pollution control expenses shall be eligible for reimbursement under greening incentives and reimbursed as detailed in Section 13.

18.4 Incentive for Energy Efficiency Measures

Assistance shall be offered for energy efficiency improvements aligned with green certification requirements, such as adoption of high-efficiency LED lighting, use of Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) motors, and installation of Continuous Energy Monitoring Systems (CEMS). Capital subsidy support will enable units to reduce energy consumption and carbon footprint. These costs shall be eligible for reimbursement under greening incentives and reimbursed as detailed in Section 13.

18.5 Incentive for Captive Renewable Energy Projects

New captive renewable energy projects of capacity 1 MW or above established by the Industrial Units shall be eligible for capital subsidy. These costs shall be eligible for reimbursement under greening incentives and reimbursed as detailed in Section 13.



19. Enabler 7: Promoting Innovation and Research & Development in the State

Recognizing the transformative role of research and innovation in industrial advancement, the State of Haryana is committed to incentivizing the establishment and expansion of R&D laboratories and centres.

19.1. Support for Establishment of R&D Centres and Laboratories: Financial assistance @ 50% of the total capital cost incurred, including expenditure on building, infrastructure, new machinery, and new equipment up to INR 5 Cr. shall be provided to enterprises to facilitate them in setting up R&D Centers/Laboratories for research and innovation, throughout the State. In addition, an operational subsidy of 50% of total expenditure incurred on eligible recurring costs, such as manpower salaries, maintenance, upgradation, lease, and training, up to a maximum of INR 1 crore per annum per centre, shall be reimbursed for a period of three years. Only R&D Centers/Laboratories recognized by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) or any other relevant department of the Government of India shall be eligible.

19.2. Initiatives being undertaken by the Government to boost Artificial Intelligence (AI) Infrastructure: Recognizing the pivotal role of artificial intelligence in shaping the future of industry and governance, the State has launched the Haryana AI Development Program (HAIDP) to accelerate the creation of a robust AI ecosystem. Under HAIDP, state-of-the-art infrastructure such as the Global Artificial Intelligence Centre (GAIC) in Gurugram and the Haryana Advanced Computing Facility (HACF) in Panchkula are being established to serve as leading hubs for research, innovation, and capacity building. These initiatives aim to provide both public and private sector stakeholders access to advanced computing resources, foster skill development, and promote the growth of AI-driven enterprises. By championing such foundational enablers, Haryana seeks to nurture talent, attract investment, and position the State at the forefront of emerging, technology-led growth sectors

19.3. Support for Establishment of Sectoral Centres of Excellence: Furthermore, through sectoral policies of the Department of Industries & Commerce, Haryana, the government aims to actively promote the creation of **Centres of Excellence (CoEs)** across key industrial sectors such as Pharmaceuticals, Medical Devices, Artificial Intelligence, AVGC-XR, Electronics, among others. These Centres of Excellence will be established in collaboration with anchor industries, global OEMs, Industry Associations, Government Institutions (like Vishwakarma Skill University), particularly in Panipat, Gurugram, Faridabad, Hisar, and Sonipat. Land may be provided by the Government on long-term



lease basis for the construction of the same and 50% of the cost of construction of the COE shall be reimbursed, subject to a ceiling of INR 2.5 cr. per COE and 50% of operational cost shall be reimbursed, subject to a ceiling of INR 2.5 cr. per COE. The operational cost will be reimbursed as 5 equal installments over a period of 5 years. The COEs will serve as hubs for cutting-edge research, foster collaboration between academia and industry, and facilitate the rapid translation of breakthrough ideas into commercially viable solutions.

19.4. Support for Establishment of Incubation Centres: Further, recognizing the critical role of innovation in driving entrepreneurship, the State also provides a range of incentives to facilitate the establishment of incubation centers under the Haryana State Startup Policy 2022 and the sectoral policies of the Department of Industries and Commerce to ensure comprehensive support for early-stage ventures. Support will be extended to both public and private sector players to build and expand innovation infrastructure, particularly in emerging and high-growth sectors. By promoting such enablers, Haryana seeks to nurture homegrown startups, strengthen technological capabilities, and position the state as a leading hub for innovation-led growth. Additionally, HSIIDC shall earmark space in all its new industrial estates to establish Incubation Centres to facilitate startups to work at affordable rates.

19.5. Innovation Management Platform: Further, recognizing the importance of effective collaboration between industry and academic institutions in fostering research-driven innovation, the State will establish an Innovation Management Platform. This platform is envisioned as a dynamic interface to connect industry stakeholders with academia, facilitate joint research projects, and streamline the commercialization of technologies developed within academic settings. By bridging the gap between knowledge creation and market application, the platform aims to accelerate technology transfer, encourage entrepreneurship, and enable the emergence of high-impact, market-ready solutions across priority sectors. Through this initiative, Haryana seeks to strengthen its innovation ecosystem and drive sustained, technology-led economic growth



20. Enabler 8: Promotion of Brand Haryana

20.1 Bureau of Industrial Policy & Promotion (BIPP):

- a. The Department of Industries and Commerce has set up the **Bureau of Industrial Policy & Promotion (BIPP)** to drive policy outreach, continuous industry engagement, investment promotion, NRI/FDI facilitation, investor handholding, and conversion of investment leads into concrete commitments.
- b. BIPP shall be further strengthened to empower it to perform proactive solicitation of investments, encompassing series of activities such as proactive investor outreach and promoting the State as an attractive investment destination. This would involve identifying and communicating competitive advantages, lead generation, investor targeting and investor life-cycle management. BIPP shall be headed by a Chief Operating Officer (COO).

20.2 Haryana Enterprise Promotion Centre (HEPC): HEPC shall supplement the capabilities of BIPP by augmenting the Investment Facilitation and Aftercare competencies within its framework. Relationship Executives shall be deployed at HEPC at its Panchkula headquarters, Delhi as well as at field level in districts like Gurugram, Faridabad, Sonapat, Panipat, Jhajjar, Rewari and Karnal, for improving district level investment facilitation mechanisms given the quantum of Composite Application Forms (CAFs) being filed.

20.3 Dedicated Relationship Managers for Large, Mega and Ultra Mega Projects: The Govt. of Haryana shall allocate dedicated relationship managers for all new large, mega and ultra mega projects being established in the State. The relationship manager will provide investment facilitation and handholding support and act as a single point of contact for all issues related to different departments.

20.4 Promotion and Branding of Districts: For district branding, district profiles shall be created and made available on the State Single Window System, HEPC. The district profile will showcase the inherent strengths of the district, opportunities and shelf of projects. A district ranking mechanism on Ease of Doing Business will be integrated with the State's Single Window System, HEPC to enable centralised monitoring of the regulatory environment in the Districts. Focused intervention in Districts lagging in the rankings will be undertaken.



20.5 Investment Promotion and Engagement:

- a. Sector specific investment promotion strategy and action plan shall be developed to reach out to potential investors. State shall also organise virtual events/meetings/ webinar including sector specific events, regional events, buyer seller meets, B2G meetings for investment promotion.
- b. Regular industrial consultations shall be conducted for resolving industrial issues, improving facilitation services and policy advocacy.
- c. State shall organise and actively participate in national and international investment promotion events and activities.
- d. State shall establish investment facilitation desk at potential national and international locations.
- e. State shall establish Non-Resident Haryanvis (NRH)-NRI Cell with various regional chapters to increase NRHs interaction with government and utilise their reach and strength for the socio-economic development of state.

20.6 Grievances Redressal: Recognizing that investor satisfaction is crucial for Brand Haryana, a **Three-Tier Grievance Redressal Mechanism** has been instituted to resolve issues raised through the HEPC portal:

- Apex Level Grievances Committee (ALGC) headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana.
- State Level Grievances Committee (SLGC) headed by Administrative Secretary to Government of Haryana, Department of Industries and Commerce.
- District Level Grievances Committee (DLGC) headed by the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned

Further, the State Level Grievances Committee and District Level Grievances Committee shall also comprise of an ex-officio member from industrial associations.



Haryana-Consolidated list of services notified under section 3 of Haryana Right to Service Act, 2014

S.N.	Services	HRTS Timeline
I	HARYANA STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD	--
1	Authorization under Bio Medical Waste	30
2	Authorization Under Hazardous Waste Rules	30
3	Consent to Operate - Air/Water	30
4	CTE	30
5	CTE-Renewal	30
6	Renewal of Authorization under e-Waste	30
7	Renewal of Consent to Operate - Air/Water	30
8	Renewal of Registration under Plastic Manufacture, Sale and Usage	30
II	HARYANA STATE INDUSTRIAL & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD	--
9	Approval of Building Plan	15
10	Land Allotment	60
11	Occupation Certificate (Form BR-IVA) - Institutional and Commercial	15
12	Occupation Certificate (Form BR-IVB) - Industrial	15
13	Occupation Certificate (Form BR-IVB) - Industrial HOBPAS	15
14	Release of Permanent Water Connection	15
15	Sewerage Connection	15
III	DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE	--
16	Boiler Manufacturing	15
17	Lubricating License for Manufacturing	20
18	Lubricating License for Trading	20
19	Registration under Boiler Act	22
20	Renewal under Boiler Act	7
IV	URBAN LOCAL BODIES	--
21	Application for New Fire Fighting Scheme	60
22	Approval of Building Plans	60
23	Change of Land Use under MC Limit	60
24	NOC for Fire Service	60
25	Sewerage Connection	7
26	Trade License under Section 330	15
27	Water and Sewerage Connection	7
28	Water Connection	7
V	LABOUR DEPARTMENT - FACTORY WING	--
29	Approval of Factory Plan	45
30	Factory Registration or License	45
31	Registration under the Building and Other Construction Workers Act	30
32	Renewal of Factory Registration or License	45
VI	LABOUR DEPARTMENT - LABOUR WING	--



S.N.	Services	HRTS Timeline
33	License for Contractor under provision of Contract Labour Act	26
34	Registration Certificate of Establishment Inter State Migrant Worker Men	26
35	Registration of Principal Employer	26
VII	TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING	--
36	Approval of Building Plan	45
37	Change of Land Use under Controlled Areas	60
38	Conversion of LOI into CLU permission	30
39	Letter of Intent (LOI) for CLU	30
40	License for Industrial Plotted Colony	60
41	License to Establish Brick Kiln	30
42	NOC for establishment of unit beyond Controlled Area & Urban Area	10
43	NOC for unit falling outside Controlled Area but within Urban Area	30
44	Occupation or Completion Certificate (Form BR-IVA)	60
45	Occupation or Completion Certificate (Form BR-IVB)	60
VIII	HARYANA SHEHRI VIKAS PRADHIKARAN	--
46	Approval of Building plan	30
47	Occupation or Completion Certificate (Form BR-IVB)	30
48	Sewerage Connection	10
49	Water Connection-Permanent	10
50	Water Connection-Temporary	10
IX	HOME DEPARTMENT	--
51	Issuance & Renewal of Cinema License	30
52	NoC for Tourism Events/ Exhibition	5
X	DAKSHIN HARYANA BIJLI VITRAN NIGAM	--
53	Change of Name - Electricity Connection	7
54	Extension of Load-Demand Notice Issue	15
55	Extension of Load-Release of Connection	15
56	Extension/Reduction of Load (DHBVN)	30
57	Regular Electricity Connection (DHBVN)	30
58	Regular Electricity Connection- Release of Connection	15
59	Regular Electricity Connection-Demand Notice Issue	15
XI	UTTAR HARYANA BIJLI VITRAN NIGAM	--
60	Extension of Load-Demand Notice Issue	15
61	Extension of Load-Release of Connection	15
62	Extension/Reduction of Load (UHBVN)	30
63	Regular Electricity Connection (UHBVN)	30
64	Regular Electricity Connection- Release of Connection	30
65	Regular Electricity Connection-Demand Notice Issue	15
XII	SHOP REGISTRATION/TRADE LICENCE	--
66	Registration under Shops & Establishment AND/OR Trade License	15
XIII	PWD (B & R) DEPARTMENT	--
67	Clearance for Entry or Exit from State Highway or Scheduled Road under MORT&H guidelines	60



S.N.	Services	HRTS Timeline
68	Contractor Enlistment	45
XIV	FOOD & SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT	--
69	Certificate of Verification of weights and measures	30
70	Issuance of License for Manufacture and Sale of Bricks	7
71	New License Dealer Weights & Measures	30
72	New License Manufacturer Weights & Measures	30
73	New License Repairer Weights & Measures	30
74	Permission to construct Brick Kiln(Gaid Chimney)	26
75	Registration of Importer	30
76	Registration of Packer/Manufacturer	30
77	Renew and Auto Renew Licence	30
XV	CHIEF ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR	--
78	New : Approval of Single line Diagram (SLD) of electrical Plan/System	45
79	New : Inspection of existing electrical installations/Periodical (Sub Station, Generating units(Solar Power plants, turbines, DG Sets and other2. s) and Lines	45
80	OLD : Approval of Single line Diagram	30
81	Certification of Electrical Installation above 33KV (Sub-Station/Transformer, Generating Set & Solar Power Plant) (Form-A1)	30
82	Certification of Transmission Lines above 33KV (Fom - B1)	30
XVI	PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	--
83	Permanent Water Connection	12
84	Sewerage Connection	12
XVII	EXCISE & TAXATION - EXCISE	--
85	Application for Label/Brand Registration	30
86	Application for License of Local sale (Retail)	30
87	Application for Permit (Import Permit/Within State Permit/Export)	3
XVIII	MINES & GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT	--
88	Grant of Mineral Dealer's License	45
89	License for Stone Crushers/Grinding Unit	21
90	Permit for Excavation of ordinary clay or earth	45
91	Permit for Manufacturing of Bricks	15
92	Permit for the Grant of Permission for Disposal of Mineral	45
93	Renewal of Excavation of Brick Earth by the Brick	15
94	Renewal of Mineral Dealer's License	45
95	Renewal of Stone Crusher/Grinding Unit	21
XIX	DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS & WILDLIFE	--
96	NOC in respect of Haryana Land and Preservation Act, 1900 (Punjab Act, II of 1900) or Forest or Restricted lands	30
97	Permission for felling of trees in areas notified under general section-4 of Haryana Land and Preservation Act, 1900 (Punjab Act II of 1900)	30



S.N.	Services	HRTS Timeline
XX	FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION	--
98	Application for Biological Drugs in loan premises (Form 27A)	45
99	Application for Biological Drugs in own premises (Form 27)	45
100	Application for Non-Biological Drugs in loan premises (Form 24A)	45
101	Application for Non-Biological Drugs in own premises (Form 24)	45
102	Retail/Wholesale Drug License	45
XXI	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	--
103	License to Manufacture Insecticides	24
XXII	INFORMATION, PUBLIC RELATIONS AND LANGUAGE	--
104	Shooting of Films	30

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Additional Services to be incorporated into the Haryana Right to Service Act, 2014

S.N.	Services
I	HARYANA STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
1	Authorization under C & D Waste Management Rules 2016
2	Authorization under e-Waste
3	Authorization under Solid Waste Management Rules 2016
4	Auto-Renewal of Consent to Operate Air/Water Self certification
5	Registration under Battery-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022
6	Registration under Plastic Manufacture, Sale and Usage
II	URBAN LOCAL BODIES
7	Occupation or Completion Certificate (Form BR-IVB)
8	Signage License
III	TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING
9	Completion Certificate in Licence Colony
IV	HOME DEPARTMENT
10	Renewal of Cinema License
V	DAKSHIN HARYANA BIJLI VITRAN NIGAM
11	Reconnection - Electricity Connection
12	Reduction of Load-Electricity Connection
13	Temporary Electricity Connection (DHBVN)
VI	UTTAR HARYANA BIJLI VITRAN NIGAM
14	Change of Name - Electricity Connection
15	Reconnection - Electricity Connection
16	Reduction of Load-Electricity Connection
17	Shifting of HT/LT lines - Demand Notice
18	Shifting of HT/LT lines - Execution of work completion
19	Temporary Electricity Connection (UHBVN)
VII	AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF INDIA
20	NOC Application for Height Clearance
VIII	DEPARTMENT OF AYUSH
21	New ASU Drug Manufacturing license
22	New ASU Drug Manufacturing loan license
23	Renewal of ASU Drug Manufacturing license
24	Renewal of ASU Drug Manufacturing loan license
25	Single Medicine Approval
IX	NATIONAL MONUMENT AUTHORITY
26	NMA Clearance
X	ENVIRONMENT
27	Environment Clearance under Aravali Notification dated 07.05.1992
XI	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
29	Fertilizer Manufacture Certificate
XII	COMMUNICATION AND CONNECTIVITY PERMISSIONS
30	Communication and Connectivity Permissions/Renewal(Above Ground)
31	Regularization of existing Tower/Renewal (Above ground)
32	Renewal/Extension of Communication and Connectivity Permissions



S.N.	Services
XIII	GMDA
33	CLU
XIV	ROW
34	ROW- Gas Pipeline (Development and Panchayats)
35	ROW- Gas Pipeline (HARYANA SHEHRI VIKAS PRADHIKARAN)
36	ROW- Gas Pipeline (HSIIDC)
37	ROW- Gas Pipeline (PWD(B&R))
38	ROW- Gas Pipeline(Irrigation Department)
XV	HARYANA WATER RESOURCE AUTHORITY
39	NOC/Registration for Ground Water Abstraction

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Block-wise Categorization (TO BE UPDATED)

Sr. No.	Category of Blocks	Status of Development
1.	'A'	Comprising of the industrially developed areas
2.	'B'	Comprising of the areas of 'intermediate development'
3.	'C'	Comprising: of industrially backward areas
4.	'D'	Comprising of industrially most backward areas

1. Category 'A' Blocks

Sr. No.	District	Block
1.	Ambala	1. Ambala-I
2.	Faridabad	2. Faridabad
		3. Ballabgarh
		4. Tigaon
		5. Gurugram
3.	Gurugram	5. Gurugram
4.	Jhajjar	6. Bahadurgarh
5.	Panipat	7. Panipat
6.	Rewari	8. Bawal
		9. Rai
		10. Sonapat
		11. Ganaur
7.	Sonapat	12. Murthal
		13. Jagadhri
8.	Yamuna Nagar	13. Jagadhri



2. Category 'B' Blocks

Sr. No.	District	Block	
1.	Ambala	1.	Ambala II
2.	Gurugram	2.	Pataudi
		3.	Sohna
		4.	Farukh Nagar
3.	Hissar	5.	Hissar-I
4.	Jhajjar	6.	Jhajjar
5.	Karnal	7.	Karnal
		8.	Gharaunda
		9.	Nilokheri
6.	Kurushetra	10.	Pipli
7.	Palwal	11.	Prithla
		12.	Palwal
8.	Panchkula	13.	Pinjore
9.	Panipat	14.	Bapauli
		15.	Samalkha
		16.	Madlauda & HSIIDC, Indl. Estate Near Refinery Panipat
10.	Rewari	17.	Rewari
11.	Rohtak	18.	Rohtak and IMT, Rohtak
		19.	Sampla
12.	Sonepat	20.	Kharkhoda

3. Category 'C' Blocks

Sr. No.	District	Block	
1.	Ambala	1.	Barara
		2.	Naraingarh
		3.	Saha
		4.	Shehzadpur
2.	Bhiwani	5.	Bhiwani
3.	Fatehabad	6.	Fatehabad
4.	Hissar	7.	Hansi-I
		8.	Hissar-II



Sr. No.	District	Block	
5.	Jhajjar	9.	Beri
		10.	Badli
		11.	Matenhail
6.	Jind	12.	Jind
7.	Kaithal	13.	Kaithal
		14.	Guhla at Cheeka
		15.	Pundri
		16.	Dhand
8.	Karnal	17.	Indri
		18.	Nissing at Chirao
		19.	Kunjpura
9.	Kurukshetra	20.	Thanesar
		21.	Pehowa
		22.	Ladwa
		23.	Shahabad
		24.	Ismailabad
10.	Mahendergarh	25.	Narnaul
11.	Mewat	26.	Nuh & IMT Sohna
		27.	Taoru
12.	Palwal	28.	Hodal
13.	Panchkula	29.	Barwala
14.	Panipat	30.	Israna
		31.	Sanauli Khurd
15.	Rewari	32.	Khol at Rewari
16.	Rohtak	33.	Meham
		34.	Lakhan Majra
17.	Sirsa	35.	Sirsa
18.	Sonapat	36.	Gohana
		37.	Mundlana
19.	Yamuna Nagar	38.	Bilaspur
		39.	Chhachhrauli
		40.	Radaur
		41.	Khizrabad

4. Category 'D' Blocks



S. No.	District	Block	
1.	Bhiwani	1.	Loharu
		2.	Tosham
		3.	Bawani-Khera
		4.	Kairu
		5.	Siwani
		6.	Bahal
2.	Charki Dadri	7.	Charki Dadri
		8.	Badhra
		9.	Bond Kalan
		10.	Jhojhu Kalan
3.	Fatehabad	11.	Tohana
		12.	Ratia
		13.	Jakhal
		14.	Bhattu Kalan
		15.	Bhuna
		16.	Nagpur
4.	Hissar	17.	Narnaund
		18.	Adampur
		19.	Uklana
		20.	Agroha
		21.	Barwala
		22.	Hansi-II
5.	Jhajjar	23.	Sahalwas
6.	Jind	24.	Narwana
		25.	Julana
		26.	Safidon
		27.	PilluKhera
		28.	Uchana
		29.	Alewa
		30.	Ujhana
		31.	Kalayat
7.	Kaithal	32.	Rajound
		33.	Siwan
		34.	Munak



S. No.	District	Block	
	Karnal	35.	Assandh
9.	Kurukshetra	36.	Babain
10.	Mahendergarh	37.	Ateli Nangal
		38.	Kanina
		39.	Mahendergarh
		40.	Nangal Chaudhary
		41.	Sihma
		42.	Nizampur
		43.	Satnali
11.	Mewat	44.	Nagina
		45.	Ferozepur Jhirka
		46.	Punhana
		47.	Pingwan
		48.	Indri
12.	Palwal	49.	Hathin
		50.	Badoli
		51.	Hasanpur
13.	Panchkula	52.	Morni
		53.	Raipur Rani
14.	Rewari	54.	Nahar
		55.	Dahina
		56.	Jatusana
15.	Rohtak	57.	Kalanaur
16.	Sirsa	58.	Dabwali
		59.	Baragudha
		60.	Rania
		61.	Ellanabad
		62.	Odhan
		63.	Nathusari Chopta
17.	Sonepat	64.	Kathura
18.	Yamuna Nagar	65.	Mustafabad
		66.	Sadhaura



Restrictive List

The incentives under the policy will not be available to these industries except State Export Awards and State Awards for MSMEs. The State would not encourage the following categories of Industries for reasons of pollution or water scarcity or planning perspective:

- i. Industrial units involving trade effluents and air emissions setup within or operating from the residential areas;
- ii. Cigars and Cigarettes of Tobacco and manufacture of Tobacco including other Tobacco products;
- iii. Industrial units for soft drinks/ aerated water and packaged drinking water, (consuming high-water content) located in areas notified as “Dark Zones” for water availability;
- iv. Stone crushers/ Washeries for reasons of Air and Water Pollution;
- v. Lime kilns, Brick kilns except refractory bricks, fly Ash bricks and cement blocks;
- vi. Copper smelter/ Zinc smelter recovery of Zinc metal from Zinc ash, Dross and Waster for reason of pollution;
- vii. Manufacture of Ethyl Alcohol/ Distillery/ Fermentation/ Brewery except wines/ liquors/ brandy made from 100% fruits and Barley produced in the State;
- viii. Sulphuric acid/ thinners & varnishes/ electroplating for reason of pollution;
- ix. Dyes and Dye intermediates for reasons of high pollution except units covered under zero liquid discharge;
- x. Dyeing Industry for yarn and cloth except units covered under zero liquid discharge;
- xi. Refining of used oil for reason of pollution;
- xii. Tanneries for reason of air and water pollution;
- xiii. Poultry excluding Hatcheries;
- xiv. Fire crackers Manufacturing for reason of explosive & hazardous industry;



List of 28 Essential Services Products

The enterprises manufacturing/ processing the following products have been classified as “Essential Sector Enterprises”:

1. Milk products
2. Food and Beverages except Soft drink
3. Pesticides/ Insecticides
4. Agricultural Implements
5. Vegetables & Fruits processing Industries
6. Edible oils
7. Fertilizer
8. Cattle feed manufacturing
9. Face mask and its raw material
10. Hand sanitizers/ Disinfectants/Surface cleaners
11. Soaps, body wash, shampoos
12. Surface cleaners, detergents, tissue papers
13. Toothpastes/oral care
14. Sanitary pads and diapers
15. Packaging industries working for food and Pharma Industries
16. Pharmaceutical formulations including Allopathic, Homeopathic and Ayurvedic drugs.
17. Bulk drugs/APIs and intermediates
18. Medical devices & its ancillary units
19. Medical Implants
20. Medical oxygen
21. Crepe bandage and band-aid
22. Food irradiation units
23. Charger and battery cells
24. Industrial units manufacturing water/ air purifiers
25. Industries manufacturing equipment used in public health services
26. Electricity generation equipments
27. Technical Textiles for Medical and Defence use
28. Defence and its ancillaries

Note: The Government may modify this list from time to time.



Annexure-VI

The list of 30 Import Substitution Products

The enterprises manufacturing/ processing the following products have been classified as “Import Substitution Enterprises”.

1. Active Pharma Ingredients (APIs)- Pharmaceuticals
2. Diagnostic devices, optical devices and other therapeutic and non-therapeutic medical devices- Pharmaceuticals
3. Fertilizers - Agro Chemicals
4. Synthetic Filament Tow of Nylon, Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA), Polyester Staple Fibre(PSF), Polyester Filament Yarn(PFY), Acrylic Fibers/Other Polyamids Chemical
5. Tyre Cord Fabric of Polyesters/Nylon- Chemical
6. Lithium-Ion, Lithium cadmium, Iron Phosphate, Nickel-Cobalt Batteries - Chemical
7. Ethanol and other biofuels- Chemical
8. Wheat Gluten - Food Processing
9. Saps and Extracts of Hops- Food Processing
10. Soya Bean Crude Oil - Food Processing
11. Crude Oil of Sunflower- Food Processing
12. Shuttleless Weaving machines- Textiles
13. Escalators- Mechanical
14. Embroidery machine(s), sewing machine(s), Air jet & Water jet cutting machine - Textiles/Mechanical
15. Engineering Machines (CNC & VMC etc.), Machining Centre- Mechanical
16. Rail Coach- Mechanical
17. Aeroplanes and Aircrafts - Defence
18. Rifles, Revolvers, Pistols, Shooting Rifles and Cartridges - Defence
19. Artillery equipments- Defence
20. ARC Lamps- Electrical
21. Air Conditioners, Electronic storage devices, Electronic network devices & telecom equipment, computer peripheral items - Electronics
22. Silicon wafer - Electronics
23. Semiconductor devices, PCBs -Electronics
24. Drones and Robots- Electronics
25. Solar PV cell, semiconductor fabrication-Electronics



26. Processor and Controller, Whether or Not combined with Memories convertors, logics circuits, amplifiers clock - Electronics
27. Parts of electronic integrated circuits and micro assemblies- Electronics
28. Diodes, other than photosensitive or light emitting diodes- Electronics
29. Transistor other than Photosensitive Transistors- Electronics
30. Toys - Electronics/Mechanical

Note: The applicant needs to submit relevant HS code(s) of items being manufactured for the purpose of this scheme. The Government may modify this list from time to time.

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