



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of Rajasthan

Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2024



**RISING
RAJASTHAN**

REPLETE • RESPONSIBLE • READY

**Enabling Green, Global &
Capable Rajasthan**

Foreword



The State of Rajasthan takes great pride in launching the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2024, which makes significant strides to improve the ease of doing business and reduce the cost of doing business in the State for investors.

RIPS 2024 is designed to attract substantial investment from both domestic and international enterprises, creating a catalytic impact across sectors, and propelling the next chapter of Rajasthan's growth story. This will not only drive balanced economic growth but also generate immense job opportunities across the State, ensuring shared prosperity for the people of Rajasthan.

Through this policy, the State looks to empower a diverse range of enterprises across sectors and of all sizes to benefit from the State's growth and prosperity. On one hand, the State has significantly relaxed the eligibility criteria for service enterprises and MSMEs, creating an inclusive framework that enables smaller businesses to thrive. On the other hand, the policy positions Rajasthan as one of the most attractive destinations for large-scale investments, through tailored and customized incentives. Together, these measures mark a key milestone in the State's journey towards achieving a \$350 billion economy.

While RIPS 2024 builds on Rajasthan's strengths in sectors like renewable energy and tourism, it also takes a broad-based approach and actively encourages investments in new and emerging sectors like semiconductor manufacturing, aero & space and defense, data centers, and global capability centers (GCCs).

For the first time, the policy also extends incentives to existing enterprises investing in alignment with the State's focus areas of 'Green Growth' and 'Export Promotion'. These incentives reflect the State Government's commitment to encouraging forward-looking business practices and cultivating a strong sense of environmental responsibility and global competitiveness in our businesses.



Additionally, the policy places a strong emphasis on 'Capability Development', incentivizing businesses to remain at the cutting edge of their industries by upskilling the State's young workforce and acquiring new intellectual property.

Through this policy, we are committed to fostering a business environment that promotes balanced development, job creation, and long-term sustainable economic prosperity for all.



Bhajan Lal Sharma
Chief Minister, Rajasthan



Foreword



Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2024 is a bold step showcasing our commitment to foster an environment conducive to continued economic growth and employment generation. The policy aims to create an ecosystem that prioritizes inclusive and sustainable growth in the State.

With a sharp focus on 3 key priorities – Green Growth, Export Promotion, and Capability Development – RIPS 2024 is designed to propel Rajasthan toward leadership in sustainable industrialization and provide a boost for companies looking to globalize and expand in environmentally responsible ways.

The policy includes measures to boost focus sectors while fostering broad-based participation in the State's economy. In a bid to expand the coverage of financial incentives in the State, RIPS 2024 has reduced eligibility thresholds for small and medium enterprises and offers enhanced incentives to women entrepreneurs. Notably, RIPS 2024 recognizes tourism sector's importance in Rajasthan's economy, lowering the investment eligibility threshold for all tourism units and providing additional benefits to rural tourism units.

The policy reflects the State Government's unwavering commitment to building a robust economy that benefits all citizens. RIPS 2024 looks to ensure balanced growth across more developed and relatively backward regions, through focused incentives.

We hope that this policy will further improve Rajasthan's position as a competitive and investor-friendly destination.

Diya Kumari
Deputy Chief Minister, Rajasthan (Finance)



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Preface



**GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
(TAX DIVISION)**

No. F.12(32)FD/Tax/2024 – 93A

Date: 8 October, 2024

ORDER

1 Preface

Covering an expansive 3.43 lac square kilometers and accounting for 10.4% of India's total land area, Rajasthan is the largest state in India. The State boasts remarkable diversity and heritage, reflected in its people, customs, culture, music, dialects, cuisines, and geography. Rajasthan's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is thriving, with an impressive INR ~15.3 lac crores in FY 2023-24 and an average growth rate of 12%. As the seventh-largest contributor to India's GDP, Rajasthan plays a vital role in the nation's economy. Additionally, the State ranks fifth nationally in industrial output, which constitutes 27% of its GSDP.



Rajasthan's continued growth and economic diversity position it as a leader with immense potential and opportunity. The State government has been rapidly transforming the industrial landscape through pro-business policy interventions aimed at attracting fresh investments. Rajasthan stands at the cusp of unprecedented economic transformation, with the ambition to nearly double its economy in the next five years, contributing significantly to India's vision of a thriving "Viksit Bharat."

The State is uniquely positioned to leverage its geographic diversity, abundant natural resources, and growing economy to drive sustainable development across multiple sectors. With progressive governance, proactive investment policies, and a commitment to ease of doing business, Rajasthan provides a conducive environment for both domestic and international investors.

With a clear focus on economic diversification and inclusive development, the State continues to build on its strategic strengths, offering unmatched opportunities for businesses seeking to thrive in a competitive global market.

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1.1 Strategic Location and Connectivity Advantage

Rajasthan's strategic location and robust infrastructure provide a strong foundation for industrial growth. Sharing borders with several key states, Rajasthan offers direct access to 40% of India's markets. Positioned at the intersection of major trade corridors, the State benefits from the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC), the Golden Quadrilateral, and the East-West Corridor. Additionally, Rajasthan's proximity to major ports enhances its accessibility to industrial areas. With a well-established road network and India's second-largest rail network, along with international and domestic airports, the State ensures seamless connectivity for businesses and industries.

1.2 Infrastructure Advantage

Rajasthan boasts 419 industrial areas across 92,500 acres, providing an ideal platform for businesses to establish and grow. The State's commitment to world-class infrastructure is evident, with 17 RIICO Parks out of the 41 best-performing industrial areas recognized by the Government of India. International partnerships, such as the Japanese Zone at Neemrana, further underscore Rajasthan's ability to drive global collaboration and economic growth.

1.3 Policy Advantage

Rajasthan's policy framework is designed to address key investment challenges, providing a supportive environment for assured investment decisions. The State is committed to making its policies market-informed and responsive to investor needs, positioning Rajasthan as one of India's most attractive investment destinations.

1.4 Skill Advantage

Rajasthan is dedicated to creating employment opportunities for its youth, particularly in emerging sectors. With nearly 28 million individuals aged 16-35, the State is well-positioned to capitalize on its demographic advantage for socio-economic development. Rajasthan's top educational institutions play a crucial role in developing skilled talent to meet future global demands.

1.5 Institutional Advantage

Rajasthan's comprehensive One-Stop Shop facility streamlines the investment process and centralizes investor needs for greater efficiency. The State's single-window clearance system, RajNivesh, exemplifies transparency and efficiency, offering an expedited approval process by integrating multiple departments and services to ensure seamless investment facilitation.

Summary

Rajasthan is positioning itself as a key contributor to India's growing economy. With its rich cultural heritage and diverse geography, the State is cultivating a strong industrial and business landscape. Strategically located and well-connected to major markets, Rajasthan provides an ideal environment for both domestic and global investors.

The State's infrastructure, combined with investment-friendly policies and a streamlined business environment, creates the foundation for industrial expansion. Rajasthan's forward-looking approach to nurturing its youth and skilled workforce enhances its overall appeal. With a focus on diversification, Rajasthan is set to play a vital role in India's future economic development, offering significant opportunities for businesses

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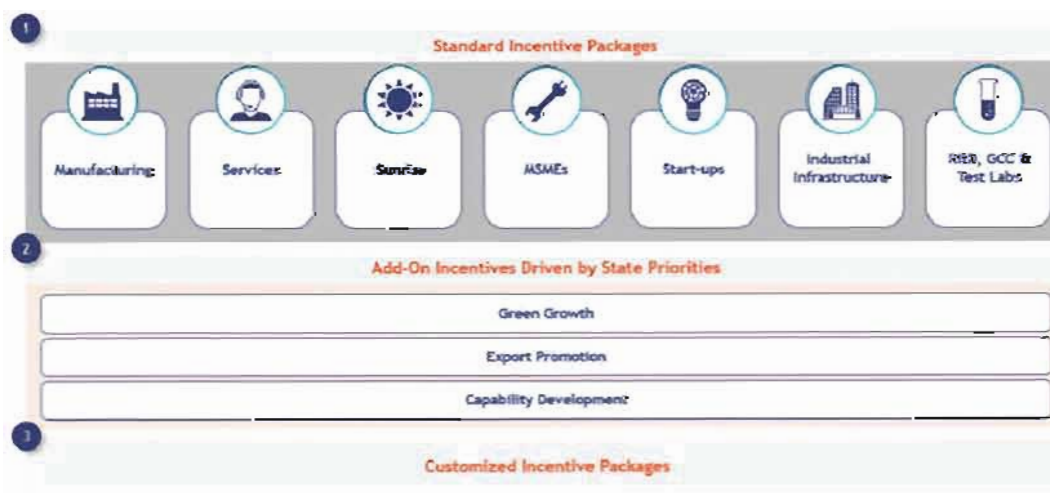
Scope of Policy



2 Scope of the Policy

- 2.1 The operative period of the Policy shall be till 31st March 2029 from the date of issuance, or till a new policy is notified, whichever is earlier.
- 2.2 New investments made after the launch of this Policy are eligible to apply only under this Policy.
- 2.3 Only investments made, and employment generated by an enterprise in Rajasthan will be considered eligible investment & employment for applicable incentives and boosters under this Policy.
- 2.4 Unless specified otherwise, the Enterprise must commence commercial production or operation during the operative period of the Policy or within 2 years of grant of the Entitlement Certificate, whichever is later.
- 2.5 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and Farmer Producer Cooperatives (FPCs) registered under the Companies Act, 2013 / Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 / Societies Registration Act, 1860 (with minimum 50 farmer members) are eligible for relevant incentives under this Policy.
- 2.6 The Policy shall not be applicable to sectors specified in Annexure 9.2

RIPS 2024 shall cover 3-tiers of incentives driven by sectoral needs, state priorities, and flexibility for investors. The following chapters detail 3 tiers of incentives that enterprises are eligible for:



03



Tier-1: Standard Incentive Packages



3 Tier-1: Standard Incentive Packages

3.1 Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector is vital to Rajasthan's economy. Over the years, it has contributed to industrial output, job creation, and socio-economic growth. It supports local businesses and attracts both domestic and international investments. As Rajasthan's industrial landscape evolves, manufacturing remains central to its goal of becoming a \$350 Billion economy by 2029. The RIPS 2024 manufacturing package is tailored to meet the shifting needs of the manufacturing industry, to make Rajasthan future-ready and resilient to the evolving industrial landscape. With this package, Rajasthan aims to foster innovation and ensure sustainable growth of industries in the State.



3.1.1 Introduction

3.1.1.1 Key Section Definitions

“Manufacturing Enterprise” means an enterprise employing plant and machinery in processing of goods which brings into existence a commercially different and distinct commodity but shall not include such processing as may be excluded by the State Government as notified from time to time.

3.1.1.2 Applicability

The Policy shall be applicable to:

- New and existing enterprises investing in and establishing new units.
- Existing enterprises investing in expansions as defined in Section 6.3.
- Enterprises acquiring an asset under liquidation or resolution proceedings by the order of NCLT under The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 shall be eligible if they make a minimum additional investment equivalent to 25% of the acquisition cost of such asset, provided the unit undergoing liquidation or resolution (as the case may be) had not obtained any benefits of any past RIPS.
- The Enterprise shall commence commercial production or operation during the operative period of the Policy (unless otherwise specified in the Policy).

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- Only investments made and employment generated by an enterprise in Rajasthan shall be considered as Eligible Fixed Capital Investment (EFCI) or employment for applicable incentives and boosters under this Policy.

3.1.1.3 Eligibility

- The Manufacturing package specified herein shall be applicable to all Manufacturing Enterprises meeting the eligibility criteria defined herein. Sectors which have been declared as ineligible sectors by the State Government, as laid out in Annexure 9.2, as notified from time to time shall not be eligible to avail incentives under this Policy.
- For projects to be eligible under the Manufacturing Standard Package,
 - The minimum investment required will be INR 50 crores.
 - For existing Large / Mega / Ultra Mega enterprises making expansion investments, the minimum investment should be such that it meets the expansion criteria as defined in Section 6.3 (benefits to be offered as per EFCI in expansion).
 - For MSMEs registered with Government of India, the minimum investment required to avail incentives under this package shall be INR 25 crores (Investments between INR 25-50 crores to be treated under large category).
- The definition of EFCI and Employment shall be as per Section 9.1.2

3.1.2 Categorization

3.1.2.1 Project category

Project Category for a Manufacturing Enterprise shall be identified basis EFCI or employment generated (with prescribed minimum EFCI), as specified in Table 1.

Table 1: Project Category for Manufacturing Enterprises

Project Category	EFCI	OR	Employment Generation
Large	INR 50 Cr. to < INR 300 Cr.		100 (with minimum EFCI: INR 50 Cr.)
Mega	INR 300 Cr. to < INR 1000 Cr.		250 (with minimum EFCI: INR 150 Cr.)
Ultra Mega	INR 1000 Cr.+		750 (with minimum EFCI: INR 500 Cr.)

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3.1.2.2 Area category

- Area Category for a Manufacturing Enterprise shall be determined basis the tehsil of investment. A list of tehsils mapped to area categories is specified in Annexure.9.3
- For Manufacturing Enterprises making an investment across multiple tehsils, the area category for such Enterprises will be determined basis the area category in which it makes the maximum EFCI.

3.1.3 Incentives

3.1.3.1 Asset creation incentive



- Eligible Manufacturing Enterprises can avail either of –
 - Investment Subsidy
 - Capital Subsidy
 - Turnover Linked Incentive
- The options stated above are mutually exclusive and an eligible Enterprise must make a one-time, irreversible choice while applying for seeking Asset Creation Incentive.

3.1.3.1.1 Investment Subsidy

- Eligible Manufacturing Enterprises can avail a reimbursement of 75% of State tax due and deposited for a period of 7 years.
- Investment Subsidy shall be subject to the following annual ceiling:

Year of Payout	Annual Ceiling Amount
Year 1-3	INR 50 Cr.
Year 4-7	INR 65 Cr.

3.1.3.1.2 Capital Subsidy

- Eligible Manufacturing Enterprises can avail Capital Subsidy as a fixed percentage of EFCI.
- Capital Subsidy shall be disbursed in annual instalments over 10 years post-commencement of commercial production.
- Capital Subsidy can be availed based on the project category and area category as outlined in the table below:

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Project Category	Area Category 1	Area Category 2	Area Category 3
Large	13% of EFCI	17% of EFCI	20% of EFCI
Mega	17% of EFCI	20% of EFCI	23% of EFCI
Ultra Mega	23% of EFCI	25% of EFCI	28% of EFCI

- Capital Subsidy shall be subject to the following annual ceiling:

Year of Payout	Annual Ceiling Amount
Year 1-3	INR 50 Cr.
Year 4-7	INR 65 Cr.
Year 8-10	INR 80 Cr.

3.1.3.1.3 Turnover Linked Incentive

- Eligible Manufacturing Enterprises can avail Turnover-Linked Incentive as a fixed percentage of Net Sales Turnover.
- Turnover Linked Incentive shall be disbursed annually for 10 years post commencement of commercial production.
- Turnover Linked Incentive can be availed based on the project category and area category as outlined in the table below:

Project Category	Area Category 1	Area Category 2	Area Category 3
Large	1.20% of Net Sales Turnover	1.40% of Net Sales Turnover	1.65% of Net Sales Turnover
Mega	1.40% of Net Sales Turnover	1.65% of Net Sales Turnover	1.85% of Net Sales Turnover
Ultra-Mega	1.65% of Net Sales Turnover	1.85% of Net Sales Turnover	2.00% of Net Sales Turnover

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Note: "Net Sales Turnover" means the aggregate value of the realisation of the amount made from the sale of manufactured goods by the enterprise during a financial year. Income from other sources (non-operating activities) like interest received, grants or subsidies, trading activity, and resale of products/goods will not be counted under Net Sales Turnover.

Turnover Linked Incentive shall be subject to the following annual ceiling:

Year of Payout	Annual Ceiling Amount
Year 1-3	INR 50 Cr.
Year 4-7	INR 65 Cr.
Year 8-10	INR 80 Cr.

3.1.3.2 Asset Creation Incentive: Top-Ups

Eligible Enterprises can avail the following Asset Creation Incentive: Top-ups

- Employment Booster, and
- Thrust Booster or Anchor Booster or Interest Subvention.

Enterprises may avail the Top-ups specified herein as a percentage of the Asset Creation Incentive amount.

3.1.3.2.1 Employment Booster

Enterprises generating employment greater than the minimum employment threshold stipulated in Table 1 for a given Project Category shall be eligible for an Employment Booster over the Asset Creation Incentive amount basis the table outlined below:

Particulars	Slab 1	Slab 2	Slab 3
Employment slabs (Multiple of minimum employment threshold)	1.5x – <2x	2x – <2.5x	≥2.5x
Booster % on Asset Creation Incentive (ACI) amount	10%	12.5%	15%

The ceilings mentioned in Section 3.1.3.1 with respect to specific Asset Creation Incentives are inclusive of additional benefits received from the Employment Booster.

Illustration 1: Employment Booster for Manufacturing Enterprises

- If a manufacturing enterprise invests INR 500 crores and creates 400 jobs in Area Category 1 and opts for the Turnover Linked Incentive (TLI) under the standard manufacturing package, it will initially qualify for a TLI rate of 1.4% for a period of 10 years, as a Mega Investment.
- Since the enterprise is generating 400 jobs, which exceeds the minimum employment threshold of 250 by 1.5 times, it becomes eligible for an additional employment 10% booster (Slab 1). This increases the applicable TLI rate from 1.4% to 1.54% for 10 years.
- If the enterprise further expands its workforce by generating an additional 200 jobs, bringing the total to 600, it will qualify for a higher employment booster of 12.5% (Slab 2). In this case, the applicable TLI percentage will increase to 1.575% for the 10-year period.
- Please refer to the table below for the minimum employment generation required to qualify for the employment booster, based on the respective slabs:

Project Category	Employment Generation	Minimum Employment Required		
		Slab 1: 10%	Slab 2: 12.5%	Slab 3: 15%
		1.5x < 2x	2x < 2.5x	= < 2.5x
Large	100 (AND minimum investment required is INR 50 Cr.)	150	200	250
Mega	250 (AND minimum investment required is INR 150 Cr.)	375	500	625
Ultra-Mega	750 (AND minimum investment required is INR 500 Cr.)	1125	1500	1875

3.1.3.2.2 Thrust Booster

Eligible Manufacturing Enterprises which operate in Thrust Sectors (Annexure 9.4) shall be eligible for a Thrust Booster of 10% over the Asset Creation Incentive amount.

Ceilings mentioned in Section 3.1.3.1 with respect to specific Asset Creation Incentives are inclusive of additional benefits received from the Thrust Booster.

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3.1.3.2.3 Anchor Booster

- Eligible Manufacturing Enterprises that are Regional Anchors or Sectoral Anchors as defined in Annexure 9.1.2 shall be eligible for an Anchor Booster of 20% over the Asset Creation Incentive amount.
- Eligible Manufacturing Enterprises can avail of Anchor Booster, subject to the following ceiling (whichever is lower):
 - 20% over chosen Asset Creation Incentive amount OR
 - 20% over annual ceilings prescribed for respective Asset Creation Incentive chosen by such Enterprise.
- Additionally, Regional Anchors and Sectoral Anchors shall be eligible to have 100% banking, wheeling and transmission charges waived off/reimbursed (for a period corresponding to the disbursement period for chosen Asset Creation Incentive) for captive power plants set up, provided energy generated is used for captive consumption only and no third-party sale will be allowed:
 - There shall be a ceiling of 200% on the size of the captive power plant.
 - 100% banking allowed with no restrictions on withdrawals during peak hours.
 - For 'behind the meter' RE plants, there should be no ceiling on the maximum capacity of RE generation and ED exemptions should be applicable on perpetuity, provided no power is injected to the grid during off-peak hours.

3.1.3.2.4 Interest Subvention

- 5% Interest Subvention shall be allowed on term loan taken by a Manufacturing Enterprise from Financial Institutions or State Financial Institutions or Banks recognised by the Reserve Bank of India, for making an investment in plant & machinery or equipment / plant related apparatus (constituting a part of the EFCI), for a period of 5 years subject to a maximum of 2.5% of the EFCI distributed equally over 5 years.

Provided that Manufacturing Enterprises operating in the Textile, Garments, & Apparel Sector shall be eligible for a 5% Interest Subvention on term loans taken by such Enterprise from Financial Institutions or State Financial Institutions or Banks recognised by the Reserve Bank of India, for making an investment in plant & machinery or equipment / plant related apparatus (constituting a part of the EFCI), for a period of 5 years subject to a maximum of 2.5% of EFCI per year.
- In case where loan amount includes items beyond plant, machinery, equipment or apparatus, Interest Subvention shall be offered in proportion to the plant, machinery, equipment and apparatus in respect of which the term loan has been availed only.

Illustration 2: ACI Top-Ups for Manufacturing Enterprises

Sector	ESDM
Eligible Fixed Capital Investment (in INR Cr)	2000
Area Category	1
Employment	200 Jobs
Loan on Plant and Machinery (in INR Cr)	1000

- **An enterprise operating in the ESDM sector applies under RIPS 2024 with an EFCI of INR 2000 crores in Area Category 1, generating 200 jobs;** this qualifies the enterprise as an ultra-mega investor, making it eligible to choose between three asset creation incentives: capital subsidy, turnover-linked incentive, or investment subsidy
- **Assuming the enterprise opts for the capital subsidy, it qualifies for a subsidy of 23% of the EFCI,** amounting to INR 460 crores, disbursed over 10 equal annual instalments.
- **Hence, the annual capital subsidy equals INR 46 crore.** The disbursement is subject to the following annual ceilings: INR 50 crores for Years 1-3, INR 65 crores for Years 4-7, and INR 80 crores for Years 8-10. These ceilings apply to all asset creation incentives.
- **The following paragraphs illustrate how the ACI top-ups will apply** to the enterprise in context of the annual ceilings:
 - **Anchor Booster**
 - **If the enterprise is one of the first three ultra-mega units in the ESDM sector** (listed as an anchor sector), the enterprise qualifies for the Anchor Booster incentive (20% top-up on the base asset creation incentive, or the annual ceiling, whichever is lower).
 - **This adds INR 9.2 crores to the annual capital subsidy of INR 46 crores,** bringing the total annual incentive to INR 55.2 Cr.
 - **The enterprise will receive a total of INR 552 crores as ACI over 10 years,** including the Anchor Booster, (as it is applicable beyond the annual ceiling)
 - **If an enterprise is not eligible for the Anchor Booster—either regional or sectoral—it can still benefit by being part of a thrust sector,** if applicable. In such cases, the enterprise may choose between two options: the Thrust Booster or Interest Subvention.

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○ **Thrust Booster**

- **Under the Thrust Booster, the enterprise receives a 10% top-up on the base asset creation incentive**, subject to the applicable annual ceilings defined for manufacturing enterprises.
- **The Thrust Booster can add INR 4.6 crores annually to the capital subsidy.** However, the enterprise will a total annual incentive at INR 50 Cr, due to the annual cap of INR 50 crores for manufacturing enterprises during first three years.
- **From the fourth year onward, the total annual incentive will increase to INR 50.6 Cr.**
- **Thus the enterprise will receive a total of INR 504.2 crores as a capital subsidy**, over 10 years including the Thrust Booster.

○ **Interest Subvention**

- **Similarly, under Interest Subvention, the enterprise is eligible for a 5% subvention on loans** taken for plant, machinery, equipment, and apparatus, capped at 2.5% of the Eligible Fixed Capital Investment (EFCI) over five years.
- **In this case, if the enterprise secures a loan of INR 1000 Cr, annual interest subvention would amount to INR 50 crores** (5% of INR 1000 crores) for five years.
- **However, due to the overall cap of 2.5% of EFCI**, total eligible interest subvention over 5 years will amount to INR 50 crores (2.5% of INR 2000 crores).
- **Hence, the enterprise will be eligible for INR 10 crores of interest subvention per annum for 5 years**, over and above the base asset creation incentive, contingent on the annual caps.
- **However, the enterprise will receive INR 4 crores from interest subvention, resulting in a total annual incentive at INR 50 crores** for the first 3 years owing to the annual ceiling of INR 50 crores for manufacturing enterprises (first three years).
- **The annual incentive will increase to INR 56 crores for the 4th and 5th year.**
- **Thus, the enterprise shall receive a total of INR 492 crores** over 10 years as part of capital subsidy and interest subvention.

3.1.3.3 Special Incentives

3.1.3.3.1 Factors of Production

3.1.3.3.1.1 Flexible Land Payment Model

Eligible Manufacturing Enterprises that operate in Thrust Sectors (Annexure 9.4) AND are Mega or Ultra-mega project category shall be eligible to avail land basis the outlined payment schedule:

Particulars	Payment Schedule
25% of land cost + Bank Guarantee of an amount equivalent to 75% of the land cost for 3 years	Upfront
75% of land cost	Distributed equally over 10 annual instalments at an interest rate of 8%

Lease amount (75% of land cost distributed equally over 10 years at an interest rate of 8%) shall be adjusted against the subsidy disbursement (as applicable).

Land cost support shall only be available:

- Once per eligible Manufacturing Enterprise making a new investment; and
- Only on land leased from RIICO; and
- Only if the land is purchased specifically for the purpose of establishing the manufacturing project in respect of which the Enterprise is seeking incentives under this Policy.

Illustration 3: Land Payment Model

- **An enterprise looking to lease a RIICO land parcel valued at INR 50 Cr**
- **As per the new land payment model:**
 - **Investor to make an upfront payment of INR 12.5 crores** (25% of the total land value)
 - **Investor to provide 3-year bank guarantee for INR 37.5 crores** (75% the land value)
 - **Investor to make 10 equal annual instalments of INR 5.60 crores** starting at the end of year 1, covering remaining 75% of land value in NPV terms (at an interest rate of 8%)

3.1.3.3.1.2. Additional Benefits for Power Intensive Sectors

Additional benefits shall be applicable for power intensive sectors as given in Annexure 9.6:



Additional Reimbursement for Power-Intensive Sectors

- Manufacturing Enterprises investing in a sector specified under Annexure 9.6 shall be eligible to avail additional 5% reimbursement on the state tax due and deposited, for a period of 7 years.
- OR
- Manufacturing Enterprises investing in a sector specified under Annexure 9.6 shall be eligible to avail 5%-point VAT reimbursement on PNG for a period of 7 years.

Inclusion of Group Captive Investment in EFCI

- Eligible Manufacturing Enterprises investing in captive renewable power plants shall be eligible to include 51% of the said investment in their EFCI. Asset Creation Incentive basis their respective slabs shall be applicable on the EFCI.
- Eligible Manufacturing Enterprises entering into group captive power agreements (12+ years) shall be eligible to Include 100% of their said investment in their EFCI. Asset Creation Incentive basis respective slabs shall be applicable on the EFCI of such Enterprise.
- Special Incentives shall be subject to the annual ceilings specified in Section 3.1.3.1

Illustration 4: Inclusion of Group Captive Investment in EFCI

- A manufacturing enterprise invests INR 900 crores as EFCI in Area Category 1.
- The enterprise thus qualifies for a 17% capital subsidy, amounting to INR 153 crores, as a Mega project.
- Additional investment of INR 300 crores in captive power plant raises EFCI to INR 1,053 crores (with 51% of captive power plant investments qualifying as EFCI).
- This elevates the investment to Ultra-Mega project category, making it eligible for a 23% capital subsidy, approximately INR 242 crores.

3.1.3.3.2 Mother-Ancillary Ecosystem Incentives

- A group of Manufacturing Enterprises qualifying as an 'ecosystem' shall be eligible to receive incentives under the Manufacturing Standard Package for the combined group investment, provided that the combined group investment is greater than INR 500 crores.
- Note: To be considered an 'ecosystem' under this Policy, ancillary units must be located within 50 km of the mother unit and supply more than 50% of their total production to the mother unit annually.
- The ecosystem shall be required to present a legal agreement with details explaining that the Manufacturing Enterprises are applying as a part of a single ecosystem. The State may require submission of additional proof(s) to evidence the existence of an ecosystem, through an order/notification, or through any other means deemed appropriate.

Illustration 5: Mother-Ancillary Ecosystem Incentive

- An enterprise (the "Mother Unit") invests INR 500 crores in EFCI to establish a manufacturing facility in Rajasthan, with five ancillary enterprises each investing INR 100 crores and generating 100 jobs in Area Category 1.
- If each ancillary enterprise is located within 50 km of the Mother Unit, and supplies more than 50% of its production to the Mother Unit, the entire ecosystem qualifies for the 'Mother-Ancillary Ecosystem' Incentive.
- The combined investment thus qualifies under Ultra-Mega project category (based on INR 1,000 crores investment), granting eligibility for a 23% capital subsidy or a 1.65% Turnover Linked Incentive (TLI)
- If the above conditions are unmet, the Mother Unit and ancillary enterprises would only qualify for project categories based on individual investments (i.e., mega and large enterprises respectively)

3.1.3.4 Exemptions & Reimbursements

- Exemption from payment of 100% electricity duty for 7 years.
- Reimbursement of 100% mandi fee/market fee for 7 years.
- Exemption from payment of 75% stamp duty and reimbursement of 25% stamp duty.
- Exemption from payment of 75% conversion charge and reimbursement of 25% conversion charge.

Summary

Manufacturing remains central to Rajasthan's economic development, driving growth and diversification. The State is advancing industrial development with a range of incentives, including asset creation incentives and top-ups, aimed at both attracting new investments and supporting expansions of existing enterprises.

Rajasthan will provide incentives for factors of production, including flexible land payment model and financial support for energy-intensive sectors, reducing operational costs.

The State places a strong emphasis on job creation, linking incentives directly to employment. Rajasthan also encourages development of clusters, regional hubs that promoting balanced economic growth.

3.2 Services

The service sector in Rajasthan is expanding rapidly, supported by the State's growing urban centres and skilled workforce. With a focus on creating a vibrant environment for business services, Rajasthan offers modern infrastructure, including technology parks and urban amenities, to attract investment in a variety of service-based industries. The State's emphasis on quality education and skill development ensures a continuous supply of professionals to support the growth of its service economy.



3.2.1 Introduction

3.2.1.1 Key Section Definitions

“Services Enterprise” means an enterprise engaged in providing or rendering of services in Services Thrust Sectors identified in this Policy.

3.2.1.2 Applicability

The Policy shall be applicable to:

- New and existing enterprises investing in and establishing new units;
- Existing enterprises investing in expansions as defined in Section 6;
- Enterprises acquiring an asset under liquidation or resolution proceedings by the order of NCLT under The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 provided the Enterprise makes minimum additional investment equivalent to 25% of the acquisition cost of such asset, provided the unit undergoing liquidation or resolution (as the case may be) had not obtained any benefits of any past RIPS;
- The Services Enterprise shall commence commercial production or operation during the operative period of the Policy (unless otherwise specified in the Policy).
- Only investments made and employment generated by an enterprise in Rajasthan shall be considered as EFCI or employment for applicable incentives and boosters under this Policy.

3.2.1.3 Eligibility

- The Services Package specified herein shall be applicable to all Services Enterprises meeting the eligibility criteria defined herein.

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- For projects to be eligible under the Services Standard Package, minimum EFCI required shall be INR 25 crores.
- The definition of EFCI and Employment shall be as per Annexure 9.1.2.
- Enterprises engaging in Tourism with EFCI greater than INR 10 crores but lesser than INR 100 crores shall be eligible to receive Asset Creation Incentive under the Large project category.

Illustration 6: Lower Eligibility Criteria for Tourism Units

- An enterprise invests INR 15 crores in EFCI to develop a hotel (i.e. tourism unit).
- Enterprise qualifies for the benefits applicable to the large project category under the standard service package.
- Enterprise operating in other services sectors (e.g., IT or healthcare) need to make a minimum investment of INR 25 crores to qualify for benefits under large project category.

3.2.2 Categorization

3.2.2.1 Project Category

Project category for a Service Enterprise shall be identified basis EFCI, or employment generated (with prescribed minimum EFCI), as specified in Table 2.

Table 2: Project Category for Services Category

Project Category	EFCI	OR	Employment Generation
Large	INR 25 Cr. to < INR 100 Cr.		500 (with minimum EFCI: INR 25 Cr.)
Mega	INR 100 Cr. to < INR 250 Cr.		2000 (with minimum EFCI: INR 75 Cr.)
Ultra Mega	INR 250 Cr.+		4000 (with minimum EFCI: INR 150 Cr.)

3.2.2.2 Area Category

- Area Category for a Services Enterprise shall be as specified in Annexure 9.3.
- For Service Enterprises making an investment across multiple tehsils, the area category for such Enterprise shall be determined basis the area category in which it makes the maximum EFCI.

3.2.3 Incentives

3.2.3.1 Asset Creation Incentive



- Eligible Enterprises can avail either of –
 - Investment Subsidy
 - Capital Subsidy
 - Turnover Linked Incentive
- The options stated above are mutually exclusive and an eligible Enterprise must make a one-time, irreversible choice while applying for seeking Asset Creation Incentive.

3.2.3.1.1 Investment Subsidy

- Eligible Enterprises can avail a reimbursement of 75% of State tax due and deposited for a period of 7 years.
- Investment Subsidy shall be subject to the following annual ceiling:

Year of Payout	Annual Ceiling Amount
Year 1-3	INR 10 Cr.
Year 4-7	INR 15 Cr.

3.2.3.1.2 Capital Subsidy

- Eligible Service Enterprises can avail Capital Subsidy as a fixed percentage of EFCI.
- Capital Subsidy shall be disbursed in annual instalments over 10 years post commencement of commercial production.
- Capital Subsidy can be availed based on the project category and area category as outlined in the table below:

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Project Category	Area Category 1	Area Category 2	Area Category 3
Large	10% of EFCI	12% of EFCI	14% of EFCI
Mega	12% of EFCI	14% of EFCI	16% of EFCI
Ultra Mega	16% of EFCI	18% of EFCI	20% of EFCI

- Capital Subsidy shall be subject to the following annual ceiling:

Year of Payout	Annual Ceiling Amount
Year 1-3	INR 10 Cr.
Year 4-7	INR 15 Cr.
Year 8-10	INR 20 Cr.

Note: In order to promote the development of IT/ITeS in the State, the limit for capital subsidy after all applicable boosters and special incentive shall be increased to INR 100 crores annually for 10 years for the first 3 units making a mega or ultra-mega project category investment, provided that such Enterprise chooses Capital Subsidy as the Asset Creation Incentive. annual ceiling amounts shall remain the same in case the enterprise chooses other Asset Creation Incentives.

3.2.3.1.3 Turnover Linked Incentive

- Eligible Service Enterprises can avail Turnover Linked Incentive as a fixed percentage of Net Sales Turnover.
- Turnover Linked Incentive shall be disbursed annually for 10 years post commencement of commercial production.
- Turnover Linked Incentive can be availed based on the project category and area category as outlined in the table below:

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Project Category	Area Category 1	Area Category 2	Area Category 3
Large	1.0% of Net Sales Turnover	1.1% of Net Sales Turnover	1.2% of Net Sales Turnover
Mega	1.1% of Net Sales Turnover	1.2% of Net Sales Turnover	1.3% of Net Sales Turnover
Ultra Mega	1.2% of Net Sales Turnover	1.3% of Net Sales Turnover	1.4% of Net Sales Turnover

Note: “Net Sales Turnover” means the aggregate value of the realisation of the amount made from the sale of services by the enterprise during a financial year. Income from other sources (non-operating activities) like interest received, grants or subsidies, trading activity, and resale of products/goods will not be counted under Net Sales Turnover. Turnover Linked Incentive shall be subject to the following annual ceiling:

Year of Payout	Annual Ceiling Amount
Year 1-3	INR 10 Cr.
Year 4-7	INR 15 Cr.
Year 8-10	INR 20 Cr.

3.2.3.2 ASSET CREATION INCENTIVE: TOP-UPS

- Eligible Service Enterprises can avail the following Asset Creation Incentive: Top-ups (“Top-ups”):
 - Employment Booster, and
 - Either Thrust Booster or Anchor Booster
- Service Enterprises may avail the Top-ups specified herein as a percentage of Asset Creation Incentive amount.

3.2.3.2.1 Employment Booster

- Service Enterprises generating employment greater than the minimum employment threshold stipulated in Table 2 for a given Project Category shall be eligible for an Employment Booster over the Asset Creation Incentive amount basis the table outlined below:

Particulars	Slab 1	Slab 2	Slab 3
Employment slabs (Multiple of minimum threshold)	1.5x – <2x	2x – <2.5x	≥2.5x
Booster % on Asset Creation Incentive (ACI) amount	10%	12.5%	15%

- Ceilings mentioned in Section 3.2.3.1 with respect to specific Asset Creation Incentives are inclusive of additional benefit received from the Employment Booster.

Illustration 7: Employment Booster for Services Enterprises

- An enterprise invests INR 100 crores and creates 3000 jobs in Area Category 1.
- The enterprise will initially qualify for TLI rate of 1.1% for 10 years under the standard services package basis investment size, as a mega project in Area Category 1.
- However, the enterprise becomes eligible for an additional employment 10% booster (Slab 1), since it is generating 3000 jobs (1.5 times the minimum employment threshold).
- Accordingly, the applicable TLI rate shall increase from 1.1% to 1.21% for 10 years.
- If enterprise further expands its workforce by generating 1000 additional jobs (bringing total to 4000), it qualifies for employment booster of 12.5% (Slab 2). In this case, the applicable TLI rate will increase to 1.2375% for the 10 years.

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Please refer to the table below for the minimum employment generation required to qualify for the employment booster, based on the respective slabs.

Project Category	Employment Generation	Minimum Employment Required		
		Slab 1: 10%	Slab 2: 12.5%	Slab 3: 15%
		1.5x < 2x	2x < 2.5x	=<2.5x
Large	500 (AND minimum investment required is INR 25 Cr.)	750	1000	1250
Mega	2000 (AND minimum investment required is INR 75 Cr.)	3000	4000	5000
Ultra-Mega	4000 (AND minimum investment required is INR 150 Cr.)	6000	8000	10000

3.2.3.2.2 Thrust Booster

- Eligible Service Enterprises operating in Thrust Sectors (Annexure 9.5) shall be eligible for a Thrust Booster of 10% over the Asset Creation Incentive amount.
- Ceilings mentioned in Section 3.2.3.1 with respect to specific Asset Creation Incentives are inclusive of additional benefit received from the Thrust Booster.

3.2.3.2.3 Anchor Booster

- Eligible Service Enterprises that are Regional Anchors or Sectoral Anchors as defined in Annexure 9.1.2 shall be eligible for an Anchor Booster of 20% over the Asset Creation Incentive amount.
- Eligible Service Enterprises can avail of Anchor Booster, subject to the following ceiling (whichever is lower):
 - 20% over chosen Asset Creation Incentive amount, OR
 - 20% over annual ceilings prescribed for respective Asset Creation Incentive chosen by such Enterprise.
- Additionally, Regional Anchors and Sectoral Anchors shall be eligible to have 100% banking, wheeling and transmission charges waived off/reimbursed (for a period corresponding to the disbursement period for chosen Asset Creation Incentive for captive power plants, provided energy generated is used for captive consumption only; no third-party sale will be allowed).
 - There shall be a ceiling of 200% on the size of the captive power plant.
 - 100% banking allowed with no restrictions on withdrawals during peak hours.

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- For 'behind the meter' RE plants, there should be no ceiling on the maximum capacity of RE generation and ED exemptions should be applicable on perpetuity, provided no power is injected to the grid during off-peak hours.

Illustration 8: ACI Top-Ups for Services Enterprises

Sector	FinTech
Eligible Fixed Capital Investment (in INR Cr)	600
Area Category	1

- A FinTech enterprise applies for incentives under RIPS 2024 with an EFCI of INR 600 crores in Area Category 1, qualifying the enterprise as an ultra-mega investor.
- If the enterprise opts for capital subsidy (between three ACI options), it qualifies for a subsidy of 16% of the EFCI, amounting to INR 96 crores, disbursed over 10 equal annual instalments. Hence, the annual capital subsidy equals INR 9.6 crores.
- The disbursement is subject to the following annual ceilings: INR 10 crores for Years 1-3, INR 15 crores for Years 4-7, and INR 20 crores for Years 8-10. These ceilings shall apply irrespective of choice of asset creation incentive.
- The following paragraphs illustrate how ACI top-ups will apply for enterprise:
- **Anchor Booster**
 - If the enterprise is among the first three ultra-mega units in the FinTech sector under RIPS 2024 (which is anchor sector), it qualifies for the Anchor Booster incentive.
 - Anchor Booster provides a 20% top-up on the base asset creation incentive or the annual ceiling, whichever is lower.
 - In this case, Anchor Booster adds INR 1.92 crores to the annual capital subsidy disbursement of INR 9.6 Cr, bringing the total annual incentive to INR 11.52 Cr.
 - Since the Anchor Booster is applicable beyond the standard annual ceiling, the enterprise will receive a total of INR 115.2 crores as a capital subsidy incentive, including the Anchor Booster.
 - The enterprise shall be eligible to avail benefits under the Thrust Booster, even if it is not eligible for the Anchor Booster (regional or sectoral).

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- **Thrust Booster**

- **Under the Thrust Booster, the enterprise receives a 10% top-up on the base asset creation incentive, subject to annual ceilings defined for services enterprises.**
- **Thrust Booster adds INR 0.96 crores annually to the capital subsidy.**
- **However, due to the annual cap of INR 10 crores for service enterprises during the first three years, the enterprise will receive INR 0.4 crores annually in this period, keeping the total annual incentive at INR 10 crores.**
- **From the fourth year, annual incentive will increase to INR 10.56 crores. In total, the enterprise will receive INR 103.92 crores as capital subsidy, incl. Thrust Booster.**

3.2.3.3 Special Incentives

3.2.3.3.1 Factors of Production

Office-Space Lease Rental Subsidy

The State shall provide 25% subsidy on lease rentals for a period of 5 years, subject to a maximum limit of INR 1 crore per annum.

Eligible Enterprises may avail the Office Space Lease Rental Subsidy subject to the following conditions:



1. The Subsidy shall be granted once per eligible Services Enterprise making a new investment.
2. The leased space must be specifically for the purpose of establishing the Services project for which such Enterprise has sought incentives under this Policy.

Special Incentives shall be subject to the annual ceilings specified in Section 3.2.3.1

3.2.3.4 Exemptions & Reimbursements

- Exemption from payment of 100% electricity duty for 7 years.
- Reimbursement of 100% mandi fee/market fee for 7 years.
- Exemption from payment of 75% stamp duty and reimbursement of 25% stamp duty.
- Exemption from payment of 75% conversion charge and reimbursement of 25% conversion charge.

Summary

Services plays a critical role in Rajasthan's economic growth, especially via sectors like tourism, healthcare, IT, and education. Rajasthan is promoting these sectors to establish itself as a leading services hub.

Rajasthan supports service enterprises with asset creation incentives and top-ups, offering benefits like turnover-linked incentives, employment-linked benefits and investment thresholds lower than for manufacturing enterprises.

Flexible leasing models, including subsidies for office rentals, helps reduce operational costs, making it easier for businesses to establish and expand. Through these initiatives, the State look to strengthen its competitiveness in the services sector, driving sustainable growth and long-term economic development.

3.3 Sunrise

Rajasthan is emerging as a destination for sunrise industries, characterized by innovation and technological advancement. The State's policies are designed to foster the growth of future-focused industries, offering infrastructure support, investment incentives, and a collaborative ecosystem for businesses looking to explore new opportunities. With its commitment to fostering cutting-edge sectors, Rajasthan is creating a conducive environment for innovation-driven enterprises to thrive.



3.3.1 Introduction

3.3.1.1 Eligibility Criteria

This Policy recognizes the following sectors as 'Sunrise' Sectors:

1. Green Hydrogen
2. Ethanol
3. Medical Devices & Equipment
4. Biotechnology
5. New Battery Technology
6. Industry 4.0
7. Data Centres
8. Rare Earth Elements
9. Lab-grown Diamonds
10. Aero & Space
11. Defence
12. Drones
13. Semiconductors
14. Agri-Tech
15. Waste Recycling

Eligible Sunrise Sectors may choose to avail benefits from either the Sunrise Booster on Asset Creation Incentives or the Anchor Booster. Furthermore, the total value of all incentives and boosters under the Investment Subsidy (SGST Reimbursement) must not exceed 100% of the State tax due and deposited each year, for a period of 7 years.

3.3.1.2 Applicability

- The first three units categorized under the Sunrise sector and classified as mega or ultra mega projects (as per the Manufacturing/Services project category slabs) shall be eligible for a 25% Sunrise Booster on the selected Asset Creation Incentives (Capital Subsidy, Turnover Linked Incentive, or Investment Subsidy) in accordance with the Manufacturing/Services Standard Package.
- For Data Centers, only the first 3 units with a minimum capacity of 10 MW, shall be eligible to avail a 25% Sunrise Booster.
- Additionally, units can avail either of the Sunrise Booster, or Thrust Booster, or Anchor Booster, or Interest Subvention, as per the applicable Manufacturing/Services category incentives.
- Subsequent investments in a given Sunrise sector for Mega/Ultra Mega projects will be considered as Manufacturing/Services Thrust Sector investments and will receive benefits as outlined in the Manufacturing/Services Thrust section.
- All Sunrise Sectors falling under the Large Project category in the Manufacturing/Services slab will be eligible for benefits as per benefits outlined for Thrust sectors under Manufacturing/Services category.

3.3.2 Incentives

3.3.2.1 Asset Creation Incentives

- Eligible Manufacturing Enterprises can avail either of –
 - Investment Subsidy
 - Capital Subsidy
 - Turnover Linked Incentive
- The options stated above are mutually exclusive and an eligible Enterprise must make a one-time, irreversible choice while applying for seeking Asset Creation Incentive.



3.3.2.1.1 Capital Subsidy

- Eligible Sunrise Enterprises may avail Capital Subsidy as a fixed percentage of EFCI basis respective Manufacturing or Services slabs.
- Capital Subsidy shall be disbursed in annual instalments over 10 years post commencement of commercial production.

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3.3.2.1.2 Turnover Linked Subsidy

- Eligible Sunrise Enterprises may avail Turnover Linked Incentive as a fixed percentage of Net Sales Turnover basis respective Manufacturing or Services slabs.
- Turnover Linked Incentive shall be disbursed annually for 10 years post commencement of commercial production.

3.3.2.1.3 Investment Subsidy

- Eligible Enterprises can avail a reimbursement of 75% of State tax due and deposited for a period of 7 years.

3.3.2.2 Asset Creation Incentive: Top-Ups

3.3.2.2.1 Sunrise Booster

A Sunrise Booster of 25% shall be applicable on the Asset Creation Incentive chosen by the eligible Enterprises (applicable for the first three units as defined under Section 3.3.1).

Illustration 9: ACI Top-Ups for Sunrise Enterprises

Sector	Drones
Eligible Fixed Capital Investment (in INR Cr)	2000
Area Category	1
Employment	200 Jobs
Loan on Plant and Machinery (in INR Cr)	1000

- An enterprise operating in the Drones sector applies for incentives under RIPS 2024 with an EFCI of INR 2000 crores in Area Category 1, generating 200 jobs. This qualifies the investment as an ultra-mega project.
- The enterprise can avail capital subsidy incentive equal to 23% of the EFCI which is INR 460 crores disbursed over 10 equal annual instalments.
- Hence, the annual capital subsidy equals INR 46 Cr. The annual ceiling is INR 50 crore for Years 1-3, INR 65 crore for Years 4-7, and INR 80 crore for Years 8-10.

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- **If the enterprise is one of the first three ultra-mega units in the Drones sector it qualifies for the Sunrise Booster incentive.** The Sunrise Booster provides a 25% top-up on the base asset creation incentive or the annual ceiling, whichever is lower.
- **In this case, Sunrise Booster gives an additional annual incentive of INR 11.5 crores (25% of INR 46 Cr),** bringing the total annual incentive to INR 57.5 crores.
- **Enterprise shall receive a total of INR 575 crores as a capital subsidy incentive,** including the Sunrise Booster – since Sunrise Booster can be availed beyond the standard annual ceiling.

3.3.2.2.2 Interest Subvention

Sunrise sectors are eligible for 5% Interest Subvention on term loan taken by Enterprise from financial Institutions or State Financial Institutions or Banks recognised by Reserve Bank of India. The loan can be taken for an investment in plant & machinery, for a period of five years subject to a maximum of 2.5% of the EFCI distributed equally over 5 years.

3.3.2.3 Special Incentives

3.3.2.3.1 Banking, Wheeling & Transmission Charges:

100% Banking, Wheeling and Transmission charges shall be waived off/reimbursed (for a period corresponding to the disbursal period of the chosen Asset Creation Incentive) for captive power plants set up by Sunrise Enterprises, provided the energy generated is used for captive consumption only and no third-party sales are made. This benefit shall be applicable for the first 3 units each, for all the Sunrise sectors mentioned in Section 3.3.1.1, except Green Hydrogen.



- There shall be a ceiling of 200% on the size of the captive power plant (250% for Green Hydrogen).
- 100% banking allowed with no restrictions on withdrawals during peak hours.
- For 'behind the meter' RE plants, there should be no ceiling on the maximum capacity of RE generation and ED exemptions should be applicable on perpetuity, provided no power is injected to the grid during off-peak hours.

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3.3.2.3.2 PLI for Ethanol

A Production Linked Incentive of INR 1.50 per litre of Ethanol Manufactured and supplied to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) is available for the ethanol manufacturers. This incentive is applicable up to a maximum limit of 100% of the investment in plant & machinery, for a period of up to 7 years from the date of commercial production.

Investors in the Ethanol sector may avail either Turnover Liked Incentive (as in Section 3.3.2.1.2) or PLI for Ethanol (as in Section 3.3.2.3.2).

3.3.2.3.3 Factors of Production

3.3.2.3.3.1. Flexible Land Payment Model

- Eligible Sunrise Enterprises which fall under the mega or ultra-mega project category shall be eligible to avail land basis the outlined payment schedule.

Particulars	Payment Schedule
25% of land cost + Bank Guarantee of the amount equivalent to 75% of the land cost for 3 years	Upfront
75% of land cost	Distributed equally over 10 annual instalments at an interest rate of 8%

- Lease amount (75% of land cost distributed equally over 10 years at an interest rate of 8%) shall be adjusted against the subsidy disbursal (as applicable).
- Land cost support shall only be available:
 - Once per eligible Sunrise Enterprise making new investment; and
 - Only on land leased from RIICO; and
 - Only if the land is purchased specifically for the purpose of establishing the sunrise project in respect of which the Enterprise is seeking incentives under this Policy.

3.3.2.3.3.2. Office-Space Lease Rental Subsidy

- A 25% subsidy on lease rentals shall be provided for a period of 5 years, with a maximum limit of INR 1 crore per annum.
- The Office Space Lease Rental Subsidy shall be offered under the following conditions:
 - The Subsidy shall be granted once per eligible Sunrise Enterprise making a new investment mentioned in Section 3.3.1.1.

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- The leased space must be specifically for the purpose of establishing the Sunrise project seeking incentives under this Policy.
- Enterprises may avail either the Flexible Land Payment Model (as in Section 3.3.2.3.3) or Office Space Lease Rental Subsidy (as in Section 3.3.2.3.4).

3.3.2.3.4 Additional Benefits for Power Intensive Sectors

Sunrise Enterprises operating in power intensive sectors mentioned under Annexure 9.6 shall be eligible for additional benefits.

Additional Reimbursement for Power-Intensive Sectors

The Enterprise shall be eligible to avail additional 5% reimbursements on State tax due and deposited, for a period of 7 years.

OR

The Enterprise shall be eligible to avail 5%-point VAT reimbursement on PNG for a period of 7 years.

Inclusion of Investments in Captive Power Plants / Group Captive Power Plants in EFCI

Enterprises investing in captive renewable power plants will be eligible to include 51% of the said investment in their EFCI. Asset Creation Incentive basis their respective slabs will be applicable on the EFCI.

Enterprises entering into group captive power agreements (12+ years) shall be eligible to include 100% of their said investment in their EFCI. Asset Creation Incentive basis their respective slabs shall be applicable on the EFCI.

3.3.2.4 Exemptions & Reimbursements

- Exemption from payment of 100% electricity duty for 7 years.
- Reimbursement of 100% mandi fee / market fee for 7 years.
- Exemption from payment of 75% stamp duty and reimbursement of 25% stamp duty.
- Exemption from payment of 75% conversion charge and reimbursement of 25% conversion charge.

Summary

Rajasthan is emerging as a destination for sunrise sectors which are at the cutting edge of innovation and technology, including green hydrogen, biotechnology, semiconductors, and drones. Rajasthan is using its infrastructure and talent base to build a thriving ecosystem, in these industries likely to represent the large share of future growth.

For majority of these sunrise sections, the State offers a 25% Sunrise Booster on top of standard asset creation incentives for the first three mega or ultra-mega projects. This proactive approach reflects the State's goal of advancing high-potential industries that'd shape the future of economic progress.

3.4 MSMEs

3.4.1 Introduction

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises form the backbone of Rajasthan’s industrial ecosystem, playing a pivotal role in driving inclusive economic growth, fostering innovation, and generating employment across diverse sectors. Rajasthan’s rich tradition of craftsmanship, coupled with the resilience of its MSMEs, positions the sector as a key driver in enhancing the state’s export potential and integrating it into global value chains. Recognizing their strategic importance, the State Government is committed to creating a supportive ecosystem that empowers MSMEs to scale, compete globally, and adopt sustainable, innovative practices.



3.4.1.1 Key Sector Definitions

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) as defined by Government of India (as amended from time to time).

MSME Definition as per Govt. of India

Category	Description
Micro	Investment in plant & machinery or equipment is not more than INR 1 crore and annual turnover is not more than INR 5 crores
Small	Investment in plant & machinery or equipment is not more than INR 10 crores and annual turnover is not more than INR 50 crores
Medium	Investment in plant & machinery or equipment is not more than INR 50 crores and annual turnover is not more than INR 250 crores

3.4.1.2 Eligibility

- MSMEs with an EFCI exceeding INR 25 crores. may choose to avail the benefits designated:
 - Under MSME category, or
 - Under Manufacturing category, basis Large project category (for investments in range INR 50-300 crores) or
 - Under Services category, basis Large project category
- Total incentives for MSMEs availing incentives under this Section shall be capped at INR 5 crores annually.

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3. MSMEs engaged in activities as described in Annexure 9.2 shall not be eligible to claim benefits.
4. Services MSMEs engaged only in services as defined in Annexure 9.5 shall be eligible to claim benefits.

3.4.2 Incentives

3.4.2.1 Asset Creation Incentive



Type	Description
Investment Subsidy	Enterprises shall be eligible for a reimbursement of 75% of State tax due and deposited for 10 years.
Capital Subsidy	Enterprises engaged in manufacturing of alternatives for plastic products shall be provided a special incentive equivalent to 50% of capital investment by the unit, subject to maximum of INR 40 lacs.
	Enterprises engaged in Agro & Food Processing shall be provided a special incentive equivalent to 50% of capital investment made by the unit, subject to maximum of INR 1.5 crores.
	5% additional capital subsidy for FPOs owned by SC/ST/women entrepreneurs or Enterprises setting up units in areas identified under the Tribal Sub-Plan.

3.4.2.2 Asset Creation Incentive Top-Up

Type	Description								
Interest Subvention	Interest Subvention for 7 years shall be provided as per the following matrix:								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Loan Amount for plant and machinery / equipment or apparatus</th> <th>Interest Subvention per year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Up to INR 5 crores</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INR 5 crores – 10 crores</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INR 10 crores – 50 crores</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Loan Amount for plant and machinery / equipment or apparatus	Interest Subvention per year	Up to INR 5 crores	6%	INR 5 crores – 10 crores	4%	INR 10 crores – 50 crores	3%
	Loan Amount for plant and machinery / equipment or apparatus	Interest Subvention per year							
	Up to INR 5 crores	6%							
INR 5 crores – 10 crores	4%								
INR 10 crores – 50 crores	3%								
Khadi Enterprises shall be eligible to avail Interest Subvention for 10 years.									
Interest Subvention shall be telescoped.									
	<p>For loans taken up to INR 25 Lacs, an additional 1% Interest Subvention will be offered for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries under Rajasthan Rural Tourism Policy • Agro-based industries 								

Illustration 10: Interest Subvention for MSME Enterprises

- An INR 6 crores loan for investments in plant and machinery shall be provided:
 - 6% Interest subvention on INR 5 crores (i.e. INR 30 Lacs)
 - 4% Interest subvention on the additional INR 1 crores (i.e. INR 4 Lacs)

3.4.2.3 Special Incentives

Type	Description
Employment Generation Subsidy	Reimbursement of 50% of employer’s contribution towards EPF and ESI for 7 years (for domiciled employees only).
Fund Raising Incentive	One-time financial assistance on raising funds (capital) through SME platform, to the extent of 50% of the investment made in process of raising funds (capital), up to INR 5 lacs.

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3.4.2.4 Exemption

Type	Description
Electricity Duty	100% exemption of Electricity Duty for 7 years.
Mandi Fee	Reimbursement of 100% of Mandi / market Fee for 7 years.
Stamp Duty	Exemption from payment of 75% stamp duty and reimbursement of 25% stamp duty on the following: (a) On purchase or lease/sub-lease of land and construction or improvement on such land; (b) On purchase or lease/sub-lease of floor area/space in any constructed commercial building for setting up of enterprise on minimum floor area/space of 2000 square feet.
Conversion Charges	Exemption from payment of 75% conversion charge and reimbursement of 25% conversion charge.

3.4.2.5 Cluster Incentive

Type	Description
Incentive	Availability of land at circle rate; facilitation of water and power till boundary wall to set up the CFCs.
Provision of Soft Loan	The cluster of Micro and Small enterprises as defined by Government of India may set up a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed for establishment of a Common Facility Centre (CFC) and may obtain a soft loan up to a maximum of INR 10 crore from the State at an interest rate of 5% to be repaid in 5 years in 5 equal annual instalments.

Eligibility for Cluster Incentive:

1. A group of Micro and Small Enterprises as recognised by Government of India, (both Manufacturing and Services), with similar activities/ products/ processes in an identified area, may apply to avail the Cluster Incentive.
2. A 'cluster" is defined as at least 20 enterprises, located within a district and producing same or similar products, working in same or similar product value chain, working with similar technologies / skills or using same / similar production processes.
3. A 'Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)' shall be a company registered under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 and having at least 20 Micro and/or Small enterprises (MSEs) recognised by Government of India. There is no ceiling of maximum number of members in SPV.

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4. Interventions under the Policy shall consist of creation of tangible “assets” as Common Facility Centres (CFCs) to enhance overall competitiveness of the MSMEs in the State.
5. Illustrative list of admissible facilities as CFCs:
 - Common Production / Processing Centre (for balancing/correcting / improving production line that cannot be undertaken by individual units).
 - Common Recycling/Resource Recovery Plant.
 - Industry 4.0 and its Learning Facilities, Additive Manufacturing Facilities, Digital Infrastructure.
 - Design/Incubation Centres.
 - Testing and Quality Upgradation Facilities/Product Standards Development.
 - Packaging Facilities.
 - Training Centre / Skill Upgradation Facilities.
 - Research & Development (R&D) Centres.
 - For waste management, disposal, and sustainable handling of biodegradable wastes in industrial areas, biogas / Bio-CNG projects will also be supported.
 - Common Logistics Centre.
 - Common Raw Material Bank.
 - Facilities relating to linkages Backward / Forward linkages for value addition in biproduct/waste of cluster units.
 - Export Promotion Facilities for FPO such as for processing, storage (cold chains), Pack Houses, testing and packaging.
 - Any other common facilities which will improve competitiveness and productivity of the cluster units.

State support for setting up of Common Facility Centres shall be as per following conditions:

- a) The eligible cost of project for subsidy for CFC will be the EFCI defined in Annexure 9.1.2.
- b) CFC can also be set up on leased premises, however, land lease shall not be for a period less than 10 years.
- c) A SPV shall consist compulsorily of members who fall under the Government of India definition of Micro and Small enterprises.
- d) Participating Micro and Small enterprises in the SPV should be financially and managerially independent. No single member in SPV shall hold more than 5 per cent in the equity capital (or equivalent capital contribution) of the SPV.
- e) The CFC created will only be utilized by the members of the SPV.

Illustration 11: Treatment of Investments by Existing MSMEs

- **An existing MSME enterprise with an EFCI of INR 20 crores** is currently availing benefits under the MSME Chapter of the RIPS 2022.
- **The enterprise plans to undertake an additional investment of INR 5 crores.**
- **The enterprise shall be eligible for incentive under the standard MSME package** based on the EFCI for such investment. For example, the investment subsidy will be calculated on the additional state tax due and deposited owing to the incremental EFCI. The Interest Subvention would be calculated on the term loan taken by the MSME to finance the additional investment.

A woman in a red and blue patterned sari is working at a sewing machine in a factory setting. She is focused on her work, and the background shows other workers and machinery, though they are slightly out of focus. The overall scene is dimly lit, with the woman's work area being the primary source of light.

Summary

MSMEs are the engine driving Rajasthan's economy, fostering innovation, job creation, and inclusive growth. Representing 90% of the state's industrial ecosystem, MSMEs are crucial to its economic success. The State supports them through various benefits.

MSMEs can access incentives such as investment subsidies, interest subvention, and employment generation support, as well as fund-raising assistance. Cluster development is a key focus, where Common Facility Centres (CFCs) provide shared production and R&D resources, boosting competitiveness and efficiency. These efforts are designed to strengthen MSMEs, integrate them into global value chains, and ensure long-term growth.

3.5 Start-ups

3.5.1 Introduction

Rajasthan is cultivating a dynamic start-up ecosystem, offering a conducive environment for innovation, creativity, and entrepreneurship. The State supports start-ups through incubation centres, mentorship programmes, and access to funding, helping new businesses grow and succeed. Rajasthan’s focus on fostering a collaborative network of entrepreneurs and investors, coupled with its policies to encourage innovation, positions the State as a prime destination for start-up ventures.



3.5.1.1 Key Definitions

‘Startup’ as defined under the prevailing Rajasthan Startup Policy.

3.5.1.2 Eligibility

- Startups need to meet the ‘Bronze’ or higher qualifying criteria under the Q-Rate programme of the Government of Rajasthan. All incentives for Startups shall be capped annually at INR 5 crores.
- Incubators and accelerators shall be entitled to avail special incentives offered for establishment of business incubation centres, provided that such incubator / accelerator is registered as separate legal entity from the host institute / enterprise.

3.5.2 Incentives

3.5.2.1 Asset Creation Incentives

Type	Description
Investment subsidy	Investment Subsidy of 75% of State tax due and deposited for a period of 10 years from the date of commencement of commercial production. Additional 25% reimbursement of State tax due and deposited for women founded and led startups (as defined by Government of India) for the first two years of operations
Seed Support	In sectors identified as “Sunrise Sectors” one-time financial assistance of 10% of external capital raised up to INR 30 lacs.

Illustration 12: Additional Incentives to Women-Led Startups

- A startup commences commercial production and has a State tax liability of INR 10 lacs annually.
- Under the Asset Creation Incentive, the enterprise is eligible to receive 75% reimbursement on state tax due and deposited for 10 years, amounting to INR 7.5 lacs in reimbursement annually.
- If the startup is women-led (as defined by Government of India), it will receive an additional reimbursement of 25% of the State tax due and deposited for two years after commencement of commercial production, i.e., INR 2.5 lacs in annual reimbursement.

3.5.2.2 Special Incentives

Type	Description
Business Incubation Centres	The Policy shall provide support up to INR 2.5 crores to Government institutes / enterprises & INR 1.5 crores to private institutes / enterprises for setting up incubators and accelerators to disbursed in equal installments over 5 years

3.5.2.3 Exemptions

Type	Description
Electricity Duty	100% exemption of Electricity Duty for 7 years.
Mandi Fee	Reimbursement of 100% of Mandi / Market Fee for 7 years.
Stamp Duty	Exemption from payment of 75% stamp duty and reimbursement of 25% stamp duty.
Conversion Charge	Exemption from payment of 75% conversion charge and reimbursement of 25% conversion charge.

Summary

Rajasthan is cultivating a dynamic start-up ecosystem, providing fertile ground for innovation and entrepreneurship. The State offers support through incubation centres, mentoring, and funding opportunities to help start-ups succeed. Eligible start-ups can access a 75% investment subsidy and seed support in key Sunrise Sectors.

The State also provides backing for business incubators, offering up to INR 2.5 crores for government and INR 1.5 crores for private institutes. These efforts make Rajasthan a prime location for entrepreneurial ventures seeking to scale and innovate.

3.6 Industrial Infrastructure

3.6.1 Introduction

The State aims to enhance the thriving business sectors in Rajasthan by providing strong industrial infrastructure through the development of logistics facilities and supporting the development of private industrial parks. The development of logistics facilities and private industrial parks is crucial to fostering economic growth in Rajasthan. Efficient logistics infrastructure ensures the smooth movement of goods, reducing transportation costs and improving market accessibility for businesses. Private industrial parks create a dedicated environment for industries to thrive, offering modern facilities, streamlined processes, and support services. Together, these developments attract investment, generate employment, and position the State as a competitive hub for industries across various sectors.



The Policy offers incentives across two categories under Industrial Infrastructure –

1. Logistics Infrastructure
2. Private Industrial Parks

3.6.1.1 Key Sector Definitions

Segment / Sub-Segment	Definition
Warehouse	<p>A Warehouse is a building used for the storage, handling, and distribution of goods and materials and serves as intermediate points within the supply chain where products are temporarily stored before being transported to their final destinations.</p> <p>Enterprises seeking incentives under Warehouse sub-segment should be registered with Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (Dept. of Food & Public Administration), Government of India.</p>
Silo	<p>Silo is to a type of storage structure used for storing bulk materials such as grains, cement, coal, or chemicals. Silos are typically tall, cylindrical towers with a cone-shaped bottom, designed to hold and protect large quantities of materials while allowing for easy loading and unloading.</p>
Cold Storage	<p>A Cold Storage is a specialized warehouse designed to maintain specific temperature and humidity to preserve the freshness, quality, and safety of perishable temperature sensitive goods.</p>

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Segment / Sub-Segment	Definition
Multi Modal Logistics Park (MMLP)	A Multi Modal Logistics Park is a specialized facility or complex that integrates multiple modes of transportation such as road, rail, water, and air within a single location to facilitate the efficient movement of goods and materials across different transportation networks and serve as key hubs in the supply chain.
Integrated Logistics Park (ILP)	An Integrated Logistics Park is a comprehensive facility or complex strategically planned and developed to provide a wide range of logistics services including transportation, warehousing, distribution, and value-added services within a single location and serve as centralized hubs.
Inland Container Depot (ICD)	An Inland Container Depot (ICD) is a specialized facility located away from traditional seaports to facilitate the movement of shipping containers between maritime ports and inland destinations serving as an extension of a seaport for handling and/or clearance of laden import/ export containers, under customs control and with storage facility for customs bonded or non-bonded cargo.
Container Freight Station (CFS)	A Container Freight Station (CFS) is a specialized terminal where cargo shipments are consolidated, deconsolidated, and temporarily stored before being loaded onto or unloaded from shipping containers.
Air Freight Station (AFS)	Air Freight Station (AFS) is an off-airport facility equipped with fixed installations required to offer services for handling of goods for import/export, bulk/loose cargo for home consumption, warehousing, temporary admissions, re-export, storage for onward transit and outright export.
Cargo Terminal	A Cargo Terminal is an infrastructure facility designed to handle the movement, storage, and processing of different types of cargo. Cargo Terminals are located at various points along transportation routes, including ports, airports, railway terminals, and distribution centres and serve as nodes in the logistics network by providing essential services to cargo owners, carriers, freight forwarders, and involved in the transportation and distribution of goods.
Trucker Park	Trucker Park is a specifically designed facility to provide parking and amenities for commercial trucks and their drivers.
Private Industrial Park	A Private Industrial Park is a designated area developed by private entities (along with associated trunk infrastructure and common facilities) to enable industrial activity by sale/lease of land to third-party.

3.6.1.2 Applicability

The incentives under this Section shall be applicable to new units:

- Sub-segments within “Logistics Infrastructure” listed below.
 - Warehouse
 - Silo
 - Cold Storage
 - Multi Modal Logistics Park (MMLP)
 - Integrated Logistics Park (ILP)
 - Inland Container Depots (ICDs)
 - Container Freight Station (CFS)
 - Air Freight Station (AFS)
 - Cargo Terminal
 - Trucker Park
- Private Industrial Park

3.6.1.3 Eligibility

Minimum EFCI required to avail incentives under this Section is outlined below:

Logistics Infrastructure Sub Segment	Amount
Warehouse	INR 2 Cr.
Silo	INR 15 Cr.
Cold Chain	INR 2 Cr.
MMLP	INR 50 Cr.
ILP	INR 50 Cr.
ICD	INR 50 Cr.
CFS	INR 50 Cr.
AFS	INR 50 Cr.
Cargo Terminal	INR 50 Cr.
Trucker Park	INR 5 Cr.

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Minimum acreage for Private Industrial Parks shall be as prescribed below:

Particulars	Minimum Area
Private industrial parks	Area Category 1: 30 Acres Area Category 2 & 3: 20 Acres
Food Processing Parks and Waste Processing Parks	Area Category 1: 15 Acres Area Category 2 & 3: 10 Acres

The definition of EFCI shall be as per Annexure 9.1.2.

3.6.2 Incentives

3.6.2.1 Incentives for Logistics Infrastructure



3.6.2.1.1 Asset Creation Incentive

Logistics Infrastructure Sub-Segment	Minimum EFCI	Capital Subsidy (% of EFCI)	Annual Ceiling
Warehouse	INR 2 Cr.	25%	INR 15 Cr.
Silo	INR 15 Cr.	25%	INR 15 Cr.
Cold Storage	INR 2 Cr.	25%	INR 15 Cr.
MMLP	INR 50 Cr.	25%	INR 50 Cr.
ILP	INR 50 Cr.	25%	INR 50 Cr.
ICD	INR 50 Cr.	25%	INR 50 Cr.
CFS	INR 50 Cr.	25%	INR 50 Cr.
Air Freight Station	INR 50 Cr.	25%	INR 50 Cr.
Cargo Terminal	INR 50 Cr.	25%	INR 50 Cr.
Trucker Park	INR 5 Cr.	25%	INR 5 Cr.

Capital Subsidy shall be disbursed annually over 10 years.

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3.6.2.1.2 Interest Subvention

7% Interest Subvention shall be allowed on term loan taken by an Enterprise for a period of 7 years from Financial Institutions or State Financial Institutions or Banks recognised by Reserve Bank of India, to make an investment in logistics infrastructure, for a period of 7 years subject annual ceilings outlined below:

Logistics Infrastructure Sub-Segment	Annual Ceiling
Warehouse	INR 0.5 Cr.
Silo	INR 0.5 Cr.
Cold Storage	INR 0.5 Cr.
MMLP	INR 2.5 Cr.
ILP	INR 1.5 Cr.
ICD	INR 0.5 Cr.
CFS	INR 0.5 Cr.
Air Freight Station	INR 0.5 Cr.
Cargo Terminal	INR 0.5 Cr.
Trucker Park	INR 0.5 Cr.

Enterprises shall have the option to choose between availing either the capital subsidy or the interest subvention mentioned above.

3.6.2.1.3 Special Incentives

- One-time reimbursement of 50% on the cost of tracking devices up to INR 2,000 per truck for Commercial Vehicles registered in Rajasthan.
- One-time reimbursement of 50% of the cost of Logistics Management Software up to INR 200,000 per installation per unit operating in Rajasthan.
- One-time reimbursement of 20% of the cost of the Fire Detection System up to INR 10 Lacs.

3.6.2.1.4 Exemptions

The following exemptions shall be available to sub-segments covered under Logistics Infrastructure

- Exemption from payment of 100% electricity duty for 7 years.
- Reimbursement of 100% mandi fee/market fee for 7 years.

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- Exemption from payment of 75% stamp duty and reimbursement of 25% stamp duty.
- Exemption from payment of 75% conversion charge and reimbursement of 25% conversion charge.

3.6.2.2 Incentives for Private Industrial Parks

Private industrial parks, food parks and waste processing parks can receive land at circle rates. Additionally, the State Government shall facilitate the provision of water and power at the boundary wall.

The eligibility criteria for enterprises seeking incentives for Private Industrial Parks shall be as specified below:

Particulars	Minimum
Private Industrial Parks	Area Category 1: 30 Acres Area Category 2 & 3: 20 Acres
Food Processing Parks, Waste Processing Parks	Area Category 1: 15 Acres Area Category 2 & 3: 10 Acres



Summary

RIPS 2024 prioritizes the development of robust logistics infrastructure, encompassing warehouses, silos, cold storage, multi-modal logistics parks, inland container depots, and trucker parks, improving goods flow and market access. The State provides substantial benefits, including capital subsidies, interest subvention, and reimbursements for logistics software, tracking devices, and fire detection systems.

In addition, Rajasthan supports the development of private industrial infrastructure through private industrial parks, food processing parks, and waste processing parks. Land is offered at circle rates, with utilities such as water and power provided at the boundary wall. These initiatives create a thriving environment for industries, positioning Rajasthan as a key industrial hub.

3.7 R&D, GCC, and Test Labs

Research & Development (R&D), Global Capability Centres (GCCs), and Test Labs are pivotal in driving innovation, enhancing competitiveness, and fostering sustainable economic growth. Leveraging its talent pool, infrastructure, and policy incentives, Rajasthan seeks to establish itself as a preferred location for businesses seeking innovation and global excellence. The incentives offered below aim to foster the development of a strong research infrastructure and accelerate industrial growth by encouraging the establishment of R&D centres, Global Capability Centres, and Test Labs.



3.7.1 Introduction

3.7.1.1 Key Definitions

- **“R&D / Research and Development”** means a systematic process of innovation and experimentation aimed at creating new knowledge, products, or technologies, or improving existing ones to advance industrial, scientific, or commercial objectives.
- **“GCC / Global Capability Center”** means a centralized hub for specialized services, innovation, or business operations, supporting global enterprises by leveraging skilled talent, technology, and resources to enhance business efficiency and competitiveness.
- **“Test Labs”** means an Enterprise or Agro Cooperative or Producer Organization or Special Purpose Vehicle for setting up of:
 - Testing Laboratory having accreditation from an authorized national level accreditation Board or Authority.
 - Research & Development Laboratory or Research & Development Centre; and
 - Grading and Assaying Laboratories accredited by Directorate of Marketing and Inspection Department of Agriculture and Cooperative, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

3.7.1.2 Eligibility

Minimum investment required is INR 5 crores.

3.7.2 Incentives



3.7.2.1 Asset Creation Incentive

Type	Description
Capital Subsidy	The Government will provide assistance in setting up R&D centres, GCCs and Test Labs by way of Capital Subsidy equivalent to 50% of the project cost (excluding the cost of land and buildings) for centres set up by Industries Association and 30% for centres set up by private enterprises, subject to a maximum of INR 10 crores for a period of 10 years.

3.7.2.2 Special Incentive

Type	Description
Contract Research Assistance	The Government will contribute 50% of the project cost (excluding the cost of land and buildings) to recognised R&D institutions and technical colleges certified by AICTE for contract or sponsored research activity, up to a maximum of INR 50 lacs.
Land Cost Incentive	Reimbursement of 50% of cost of purchase of land or lease of floor area up to a maximum of INR 1 crore for setting up of R&D centres, GCCs and Test labs.

3.7.2.3 Exemptions

Type	Description
Stamp Duty Exemption	Exemption from payment of 75% stamp duty and reimbursement of 25% stamp duty.
Electricity Duty Exemption	100% exemption of Electricity Duty for 7 years.
Conversion Charges	Exemption from payment of 75% conversion charge and reimbursement of 25% conversion charge.

Summary

R&D, Global Capability Centres (GCCs), and Test Labs are critical for driving innovation, improving industrial efficiency, and promoting long-term growth. These facilities focus on new technologies, research, and specialized services, helping industries maintain a competitive advantage.

Businesses are encouraged to invest in these centres through incentives covering up to 50% of project costs. Additional benefits, such as financial assistance for contract research and land cost reimbursement, further strengthen research infrastructure. These initiatives are designed to advance industrial growth and technological development across multiple sectors.



04



**Tier-2:
Add-On Incentives
Driven By State
Priorities**



4 Tier-2: Add-On Incentives Driven by State Priorities

4.1 Green Growth

4.1.1 Green Sector Incentives: Renewable Energy Generation & Storage

4.1.1.1 Introduction

Rajasthan is a prime destination for renewable energy generation. The State's geographical and meteorological characteristics make it highly conducive to efficiently capturing solar rays, with an impressive average of 300 to 325 sunny days each year. This abundant solar exposure provides a reliable and sustainable energy source, positioning Rajasthan as a leader in the solar energy sector.



This Policy aims to drive renewable energy development in Rajasthan through a stakeholder-driven approach and contribute significantly to India's national target of 500 GW RE capacity by 2030.

The benefits enlisted below shall be applicable to Enterprises investing and establishing new renewable energy generation units, across the following categories. Category-specific incentives are detailed in the following section.

- a) Solar Power Plants
- b) Wind Power Plants
- c) Hybrid (Solar & Wind) Power Plants
- d) Pumped Hydro Storage (PSP) and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)
- e) Biomass and Waste-to-Energy Projects

The Power Producer shall be allowed to use water from sources of the Water Resource Department subject to the availability of water for power generation.

All projects registered under this Policy shall be also eligible to avail Central Financial Assistance (CFA) as per the schemes of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) unless the respective central scheme restricts them from availing incentives from two schemes simultaneously.

4.1.1.2 Incentives

Renewable Energy Units are eligible for the following Asset Creation Incentive.

- 1. Exemptions & Reimbursements:** The following exemptions and reimbursements are applicable for RE units:
 - Exemption from payment of 100% electricity duty for 7 years.
 - Exemption from payment of 75% stamp duty and reimbursement of 25% stamp duty.
 - Exemption from payment of 75% conversion charge and reimbursement of 25% conversion charge.
 - Reimbursement of 100% mandi fee/market fee for 7 years.
- 2. Waiver of PCB fees** to obtain Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) certifications.
- 3. Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) and Additional Surcharges (AS):** 100% subsidy on CSS and AS may be applicable for RE generated and consumed within the state for the purpose of Green Hydrogen production (as per the applicable provisions of the Integrated Clean Energy Policy of the Government of Rajasthan) for a period of 7 years.
- 4. Transmission & Wheeling Charges:**
 - Transmission & Wheeling charges shall be exempted on supply of power from BESS during peak hours or non-solar hours for a capacity of 2,000 MW capacity or capacity installed by 2030 whichever is earlier for the followings:
 - RE integrated Storage project with a capacity of 5% of RE capacity will be eligible for exemption of 75% on Transmission and Wheeling charges for a period of 7 years. For BESS beyond 5% of RE capacity will be eligible for extra exemption of additional 1% Transmission and Wheeling charges on enhancement of each 1% capacity of storage system up to 30% capacity. For BESS beyond 30% of RE capacity, will be exempted from 100% Transmission & Wheeling charges.
 - Standalone battery storage system (BSES) will be exempted 100% transmission and wheeling charge on supply of power from BESS during peak hours or non solar hours for a period of 7 years.
 - BESS connected at 11 kV or 33 kV grid sub stations will be exempted 100% transmission and wheeling charges for a period of 7 years.
 - If a RE plant supplies energy to a Green Hydrogen plant within the state, the amount of energy supplied to the Green Hydrogen plant will be 50% exempted from Transmission and Wheeling Charges for a period of 7 years. (only applicable for Green Hydrogen plants defined in the 'Integrated Clean Energy Policy' of Rajasthan). The eligibility criteria and limits for Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS), Additional Surcharge (AS), and Transmission & Wheeling Charges related to Green Hydrogen shall be governed in

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accordance with the applicable provisions of the Integrated Clean Energy Policy of the Government of Rajasthan

4.1.2 Green Sector Incentives: M-Sand

4.1.2.1 Introduction

M-sand, or Manufactured Sand, plays a crucial role in sustainable construction by serving as an eco-friendly alternative to river sand, which helps mitigate the environmental damage caused by excessive sand mining.

M-Sand units investing in Rajasthan shall be eligible to receive incentives under this category.

Note: M-Sand units shall be eligible to receive incentives under this Section only.

4.1.2.2 Incentives

4.1.2.2.1 Asset Creation Incentives

Type	Description
Investment Subsidy	75% of State tax due and deposited for 10 years.

4.1.2.2.2 Special Incentives

Type	Description
Employment Generation Subsidy	Reimbursement of 50% of employer's contribution towards EPF and ESI for 7 years (for domiciled employees only).
Fund Raising Incentive	One-time financial assistance on raising funds (capital) through SME platform, to the extent of 50% of the investment made in the process of raising funds (capital), up to INR 5 lacs.

4.1.2.2.3 Exemptions

Type	Description
Stamp Duty Exemption	Exemption from payment of 75% stamp duty and reimbursement of 25% stamp duty.

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Type	Description
Electricity Duty Exemption	100% exemption of Electricity Duty for 7 years.
Conversion Charges	Exemption from payment of 75% conversion charge and reimbursement of 25% conversion charge.

4.1.3 Add-On Green Incentives for All Categories

Eligible Enterprises shall be eligible to avail the following Green Incentive:

SN	Focus Category	Incentive
1	Manufacturing, Services, Sunrise	<p>Eligible Enterprises can avail the following up to a maximum of INR 12.5 crores:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reimbursement of 50% of the cost of environmental projects. • 100% electricity duty exemption for captive renewable energy generation for 7 years. • 50% consent fee waiver for industries under the Rajasthan Green Rating System. <p>Enterprises with existing investments in Rajasthan with EFCI of minimum INR 50 crores, not currently availing benefits under any previous RIPS shall be eligible to avail following benefits up to a maximum of INR 12.5 crores:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% reimbursement on the cost of environmental projects. • 10% of the cost of machinery & equipment using clean production technology. • 100% electricity duty exemption for captive renewable energy generation for 7 years. • 50% consent fee waiver for industries under the Rajasthan Green Rating System. <p>Note: For the above, 'environmental projects' shall mean-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental infrastructure facilities (such as ETPs and waste management projects) • Zero Liquid Discharge • Air pollution control measures • Water measures

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SN	Focus Category	Incentive
2	MSMEs	<p>MSMEs shall be eligible to avail the following benefits up to a maximum ceiling of INR 1 crore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% reimbursement on the cost of environmental projects. • 10% of the cost of machinery & equipment using clean production technology. • 100% electricity duty exemption for captive renewable energy generation for 7 years. • 50% consent fee waiver for industries under the Rajasthan Green Rating System. <p>Note: For the above, 'environmental projects' shall mean-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental infrastructure facilities (such as ETPs and waste management projects) • Zero Liquid Discharge • Air pollution control measures • Water measures <p>Interest subvention of 6% on loans taken for activities covered under SIDBI's Green Finance Scheme</p>
3	Industrial Infra (for Logistics Infra only)	<p>Eligible Enterprises can avail reimbursement of 50% of the cost of environmental projects up to a maximum of INR 12.5 crores.</p> <p>Environmental projects to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effluent Treatment Plant & Common Effluent Treatment Plant • Equipment for Reuse and Recycling of Industrial Waste, Electronic Waste & Plastic Waste • Common spray dryer, common multiple effect evaporator. • Equipment for safety, occupational health for environmental compliances. • Water conservation solutions for wastewater treatment • Rainwater harvesting systems. • Zero Liquid Discharge Solutions.

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SN	Focus Category	Incentive
4	R&D, GCC and Test Labs	R&D centres, Global Capability Centres (GCCs), and Test Labs that implement green initiatives or develop innovations aimed at enhancing sustainability will be eligible for a 25% subsidy on the cost of establishing environmental projects, with a maximum limit of INR 1 crore.

The ceilings mentioned with respect to a specific Asset Creation Incentive for a given Focus Category are inclusive of additional benefits received from Green Incentives.

Benefits received under Green Incentives shall be disbursed over 10 years.

Illustration 13: Green Incentive

- **An existing manufacturing enterprise in Rajasthan undertakes environmental projects amounting to a total of INR 20 crores** (including an investment of INR 10 crores in a Zero Liquid Discharge system, INR 5 crores on air pollution control measures, and INR 5 crores on waste management infrastructure).
- **Additionally, the enterprise invests INR 20 crores in machinery utilizing clean production technology.**
- **As per the Green Incentive, the enterprise is eligible for reimbursement of INR 10 crore** (50% of the INR 20 crores spent on the ZLD system, air pollution control measures, and waste management infrastructure).
- **Additionally, the enterprise is entitled to a 10% subsidy on the cost of machinery and equipment, amounting to an in an additional INR 2 crores** (10% of INR 20 crores). Thus, the enterprise is eligible to avail a total benefit of INR 12 crores.

Summary

Rajasthan is accelerating green growth through targeted initiatives in renewable energy and sustainable industrial practices. Capitalizing on its natural resources, the State offers incentives for solar, wind, hybrid power, and energy storage systems. Sectors such as M-Sand production and clean technologies benefit from investment subsidies, tax exemptions, and support for eco-friendly projects.

Key environmental initiatives include support for effluent treatment, water conservation, and zero liquid discharge systems, applicable over and above standard packages of sectors identified. These actions align industries with sustainability goals, positioning Rajasthan as a leader in India's renewable energy future while improving industrial competitiveness through green innovation.

4.2 Export Promotion

4.2.1 Add-On Freight Incentives

Eligible Enterprises shall be eligible to avail the following Freight Incentive for a duration equal to the duration of Capital Subsidy under manufacturing standard incentive package under this Policy:

SN	Focus Category	Freight Incentive
1	Manufacturing, Sunrise	<p>Eligible Enterprises shall be eligible for reimbursement of 25% of the total expenses on freight charges for sending goods for exports through State ICDs and/or air cargo complex subject to a maximum limit of INR 25 lacs per exporting unit per annum (only exporting units registered within Rajasthan shall be eligible).</p> <p>Existing Enterprises in Rajasthan, not currently availing benefits under any previous RIPS shall be eligible to avail Freight Subsidy, provided the Enterprise is a “first-time exporter” post the launch of this Policy.</p>
2	MSMEs	<p>MSME Enterprises (First time MSME exporters, including existing units which are first time exporters) shall be eligible for reimbursement of 25% of the total expenses on freight charges for sending goods for exports through State ICDs and/or air cargo complex subject to a maximum limit of INR 25 lacs per exporting unit per annum (only exporting units registered within Rajasthan shall be eligible).</p>

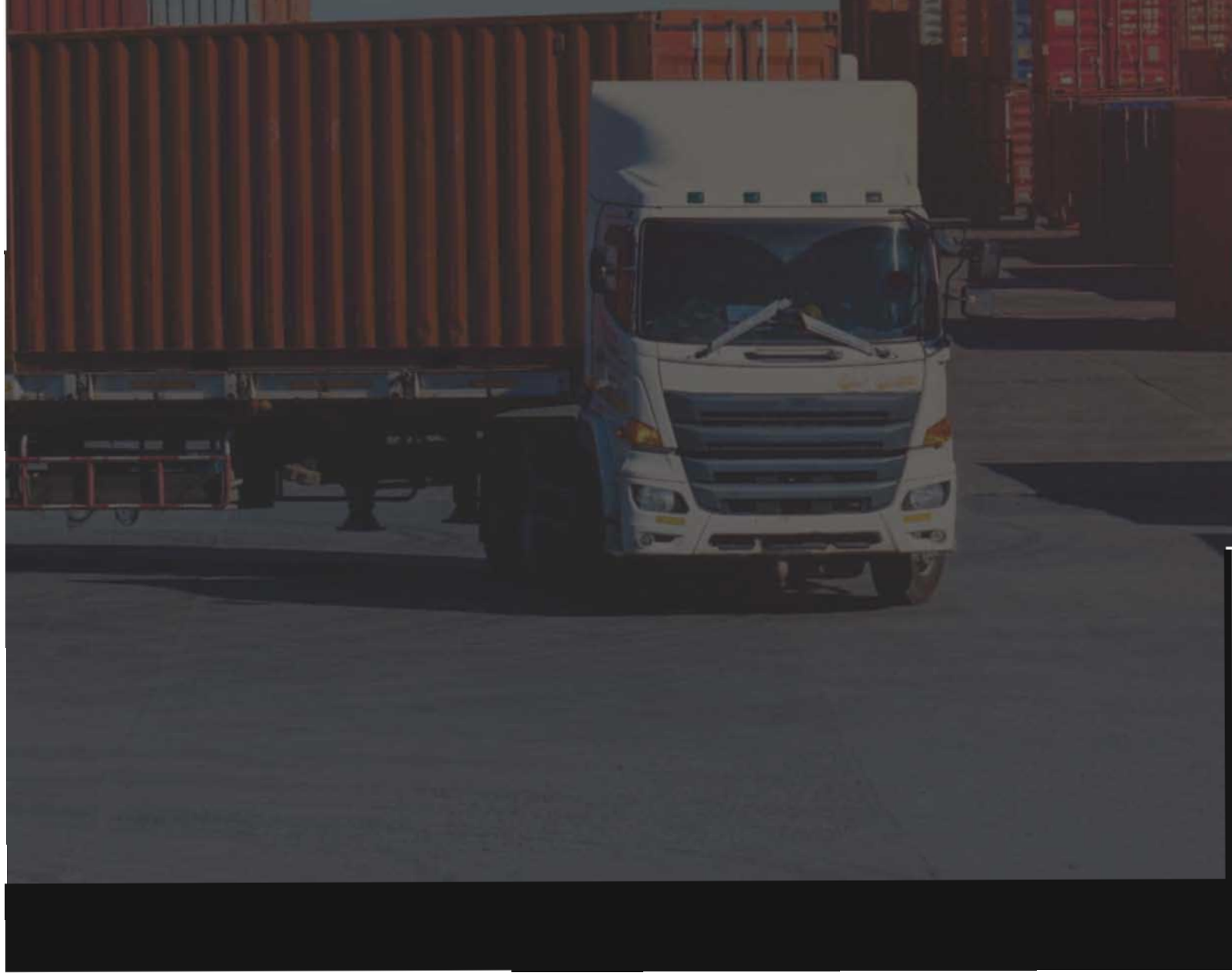
The ceilings mentioned with respect to a specific Asset Creation Incentive for a given Focus Category are inclusive of additional benefits received from Freight Incentive.

Illustration 14: Freight Incentives

- **An existing manufacturing unit registered in Rajasthan becomes a first-time exporter.**
- **The enterprise incurs a total of INR 80 lacs in freight charges** for exporting goods through State ICDs and air cargo complexes during the financial year.
- **The enterprise shall be eligible for a reimbursement of INR 20 lacs per annum, i.e., 25% of the total freight expenses of INR 80 lacs.**

Summary

Rajasthan is encouraging manufacturing and MSME enterprises to expand their global competitiveness by supporting their export efforts. First-time exporters and registered units receive assistance for freight costs on goods exported through state ICDs or air cargo complexes. This initiative enables businesses to enhance their international presence.



4.3 Capability Development

4.3.1 Add-On Skilling & Training Incentives

SN	Focus Category	Skilling & Training Incentives
1	Manufacturing, Services, Sunrise, Start-ups	Enterprises shall be eligible for reimbursement of 50% of the total cost of employee training, up to a maximum of INR 4,000 /- per worker per month, for a maximum of 6 months, as a one-time incentive. OR Enterprises shall be eligible for reimbursement of 50% of the total cost of employee training, up to a maximum of INR 100,000 /- per employee per annum, for maximum 20 employees per Enterprise, as a one-time incentive.
2	MSMEs	MSMEs shall be eligible for reimbursement of 50% of the total cost of employee training for 6 months, as a one-time incentive up to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INR 20,000 /- per month for Micro units • INR 30,000 /- per month for Small units • INR 40,000/- per month for Medium units
3	Industrial Infra	Enterprises shall be eligible for reimbursement of 50% of the total cost of employee training, up to a maximum of INR 4,000 /- per worker per month, for a maximum of 6 months, as a one-time incentive.
4	R&D, GCC, and Test Labs	R&D training incentive of 50% of the cost of training up to INR 10,000 per person per month can be availed for 12 months. (This incentive is intended for the complete unit dedicated to R&D).

Note: In the foregoing, ‘training’ shall be training from an accredited institution, relevant to the operations & management of such Enterprise.

The ceilings mentioned with respect to a specific Asset Creation Incentive for a given Focus Category are inclusive of additional benefits received from Skilling & Training Incentive.

Illustration 15: Capability Development Incentive

- **Textile enterprise investing under RIPS 2024 wants to train 100 workers in a new stitching technique.** Course duration is 1 year and fee for the course is INR 6000 per worker per month.
- **Enterprise shall be eligible to receive a reimbursement of INR 4000 per worker per month for 6 months.** Accordingly, enterprise shall receive a total training assistance of INR 24 lacs.
- **An enterprise investing in the aerospace & defense sector under RIPS 2024 would like to train its 25 engineers in advanced systems engineering** at a nationally reputed institute. The course fee is INR 4 lacs per engineer.
- **The enterprise shall be eligible to avail a reimbursement of 50% of the total training cost up to a maximum of INR 1 L per employee for 20 workers.** Accordingly, the enterprise shall receive a total assistance of INR 20 lacs.

4.3.2 Add-On IP Creation Incentives

SN	Focus Category	Skilling & Training Incentives
1	Manufacturing	For in-house R&D, the State shall pay 50% of the cost incurred up to a maximum of INR 1 crore for patent, copyright, trademark, and registration of geographical indicators.
2	Services	For in-house R&D, the State shall pay 50% of the cost incurred up to a maximum of INR 1 crore for patent, copyright, trademark, and registration of geographical indicators.
3	MSME	Subsidy of 75% of the cost of acquiring patents up to INR 5 lacs to be provided. For obtaining geographical indicators and trademark registration, the State shall match the financial assistance provided by Government of India.
4	Startups	Reimbursement up to 75% of the costs of acquiring patents up to INR 5 lacs to be provided. For obtaining geographical indicators & trademark registration, the State shall match the financial assistance provided by Government of India.
5	R&D, GCC and Test Labs	The State shall pay 50% of the cost incurred for patent, copyright, trademark, and registration of geographical indicators up to INR 5 crores for standalone R&D units.



Summary

Rajasthan is strengthening businesses through skill development and innovation support. Manufacturing, services, MSMEs, start-ups, and R&D units benefit from workforce training initiatives, equipping businesses with the necessary skills to stay competitive in a rapidly changing market.

The State also encourages innovation by supporting intellectual property (IP) creation, offering extensive assistance for patent acquisitions, geographical indicators, and trademarks. R&D centers are especially supported, ensuring Rajasthan remains a hub for cutting-edge research, creativity, and technological advancement.

05



Tier-3: Customized Incentive Packages



5 Tier-3: Customized Incentive Packages

5.1 Silver Package

Enterprises with EFCI above INR 500 crores and meeting the employment generation threshold specified for a given category, can choose to customize their incentive package by redistributing benefits among three Asset Creation Incentive options – Investment Subsidy, Capital Subsidy, or Turnover Linked Incentive.

This redistribution is contingent on 3 conditions:

1. The total value of benefits (Net Present Value or NPV) should remain the same as the NPV of the highest Asset Creation Incentive (by value) under the standard incentive package (with applicable boosters). The NPV will be calculated using financial assumptions prescribed by the State Government.
2. Minimum of 40% of the NPV of incentives should be availed from the highest Asset Creation Incentive (by value) under the standard incentive package (with applicable boosters).
3. Remaining incentive value can be distributed among other Asset Creation Incentive types.

5.2 Gold Package

Enterprises with investments greater than INR 1000 crores and having employment generation greater than 800, may be granted a 20% booster on choice of Asset Creation Incentive as part of the manufacturing, services, and sunrise category on a case-by-case basis. All other incentives may be revised on a case-by-case basis.

5.3 Platinum Package

For Enterprises investing more than INR 3000 crores and having employment generation greater than 1500, the ceilings for Asset Creation Incentives (ACI) shall be 2.5% of EFCI per annum.

For Enterprises investing more than INR 4000 crore and which are export oriented and promote green economy, the cap may be revised up to 3% of EFCI.

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The above Enterprises may be granted a 20% booster on choice of Asset Creation Incentive as part of the manufacturing, services, and sunrise category on a case-by-case basis. All other incentives may be revised on a case-by-case basis.

Illustration 16: Customized Packages

- **A manufacturing enterprise invests INR 3500 crores as EFCI in Area Category 1, and generates 2,000 jobs. The investment qualifies as an ultra-mega project and is eligible for a capital subsidy equivalent to 23% of the EFCI.**
- **This results in a total capital subsidy of INR 805 crores (i.e., 23% of INR 3,500 Cr), which will be disbursed in 10 equal annual instalments of INR 80.5 crores over 10 years.**
- **However, this shall be subject to the following annual ceilings:**
 - **Years 1-3:** Annual ceiling is INR 50 crores (total disbursement of INR 150 crores)
 - **Years 4-7:** Annual ceiling increases to INR 65 crores (total disbursement of INR 260 crores)
 - **Years 8-10:** Annual ceiling rises further to INR 80 crores (total disbursement of INR 240 crores)
- **Basis the new Platinum Package introduced in RIPS 2024, the annual ceiling has been revised upward to 2.5% of EFCI for enterprises with EFCI more than INR 3,000 crores and employment greater than 1,500.**
- **Thus, the annual ceiling for the enterprises increases to INR 87.5 crores (2.5% of INR 3,500 crores).**
- **Furthermore, the enterprise shall be eligible to avail a 20% customization booster on the capital subsidy of INR 805 crores, resulting in INR 16.1 crores incentive annually, totaling INR 161 crores.**
- **Accordingly, a total of INR 966 crores can be availed by the enterprise in 10 years.**
- **If the enterprise further increases its investment to more than INR 4,000 crores, becomes export-oriented, and/or promotes a green economy, the ceiling could be further revised to 3% of the EFCI per annum. This would increase the annual ceiling, enabling the enterprise to avail complete incentives both the capital subsidy and the customization booster, ensuring maximum incentives are availed.**

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General Conditions for Customized Incentive Package

Enterprises shall make the committed investment within the operative period of the Policy in case any reference of time period regarding investment is not mentioned in the customized package, otherwise within such time as mentioned in the customized package.

Subject to the other provisions of RIPS 2024, an Enterprise to which a customized package has been issued under RIPS 2024 may apply even before the completion of committed investment and providing committed employment, for such benefits as provided under RIPS 2024 to the other similar Enterprises to which any customized package has not been granted by submitting the application in such forms) and manner as prescribed under RIPS 2024 before the appropriate Screening Committee after commencement of commercial production/ operation.

Investors in HiTech City shall be eligible to avail benefits of the Customized Incentive Package.

06



Provisions



6 Provisions

6.1 Phasing & Telescoping

- Enterprises are permitted to phase their investments, provided that the minimum investment size for each phase exceeds INR 50 crores for Manufacturing Enterprises and INR 25 crores for Service Enterprises, with a maximum of three phases allowed.
- For Enterprises making an initial phase (Phase-1) investment as part of their total investment commitment within the operative period of this Policy, incentives will be disbursed according to the slabs defined under the Manufacturing Standard Package and Service Standard Package for the Phase-1 investment amount.
- When the Enterprise proceeds with subsequent investments to fulfil the remaining portion of its total commitment, it shall receive benefits based on the slab corresponding to the cumulative actual investment, applicable for the remaining approved period under RIPS 2024. If this cumulative investment results in an upgraded slab, the Enterprise will be entitled to receive benefits under the upgraded slab. These benefits will accrue to the investments made prior to meeting the eligibility criteria for the higher slab. This provision applies to all investments—whether new or expansions—made during the operative period of RIPS 2024.
- Any phased investment beyond the operative period of the Policy shall be eligible for benefits under RIPS 2024 for an additional 2 years post the Policy’s operative period. This is provided that at least 50% of the total investment was made during operative period of RIPS 2024 or within 2 years from grant of the Entitlement Certificate.

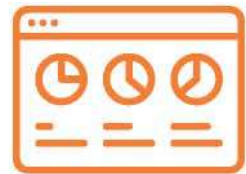


Illustration 17: Phasing

- **A manufacturing enterprise invests INR 200 crores in Area Category 1 during Phase 1, as part of a total investment commitment of INR 500 crores.** Accordingly, the enterprise can avail capital subsidy of 13% of EFCI as a large category project.
- **Upon completion of Phase 1, the enterprise makes an additional investment of INR 300 crores investment in Phase 2,** cumulatively qualifying as a Mega category project.
- **As a result, it will receive an increased capital subsidy rate of 17% on the cumulative EFCI** (i.e., The State shall increase the subsidy for the initial INR 200 crores investment as well to reflect the higher 17% rate applicable to the total INR 500 crores investment).

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- The enterprise would have been eligible for phasing if it had chosen to avail turnover-linked incentive as well. Benefits of phasing shall be applicable across manufacturing, services, and sunrise enterprises.

6.2 Transition

- Eligible Enterprises who had invested and received benefits under RIPS 2022 (other than customized packages), will be provided the option to avail incentives under RIPS 2024, basis the eligibility criteria defined in the Policy. All incentives will thereafter be applied based on the provisions of RIPS 2024 for the remaining applicable tenure as approved under RIPS 2022. However, no benefits of RIPS 2024 will be applied retroactively to incentives disbursed during the RIPS 2022 period.
- Eligible Enterprises who had applied for benefits under RIPS 2022 and have pending applications (other than customized packages) shall have incentives processed under RIPS 2024, basis the eligibility criteria defined in the Policy. All incentives will thereafter be applied based on the provisions of RIPS 2024 for the remaining applicable tenure as approved under RIPS 2022.
- Enterprises that have been granted Customized Package in the RIPS-2003, RIPS-2010, RIPS-2014, and RIPS 2019 but have availed no benefit of any exemptions or availed benefit of exemption from Stamp duty and/or Conversion charges, shall be eligible to avail benefits under RIPS 2024 and shall also be eligible for the standard benefits (non-customized package) of RIPS-2024 for their remaining period of the customized package, provided that they start commercial production during the operative period of RIPS-2024.
- Enterprises who have been granted Customized Package under RIPS-2022 will be eligible to receive standard benefits (non-customized package) under RIPS-2024 provided they meet eligibility criteria under RIPS 2024.
- Any Enterprise which has not applied for any benefits under RIPS 2022 shall not be eligible for any benefits under RIPS 2024 except:
 - An Enterprise which will start commercial production after the launch of RIPS 2024.
 - An Enterprise making expansion related investments after the launch of RIPS 2024.

6.3 Expansion

Provisions for Expansion of Enterprise

- In case of Expansion of Enterprises, the eligibility conditions will be applicable as below:

Nature of Activity	Eligibility Conditions
Expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Minimum expansion investment of INR 50 crores for Manufacturing Enterprises and INR 25 crores for Service Enterprises. AND ii. Minimum expansion investment of at least 25% of its existing investment and expansion should generate incremental capacity of at least 20%.

- Enterprises meeting the expansion-related eligibility conditions will be eligible for the incentives as per project category slabs as defined in RIPS 2024. MSMEs are not eligible to avail benefits of this clause.

6.4 Exemptions in Case of Expansion of Enterprise

6.4.1 Electricity Duty Exemption

Exemption will be allowed on additional consumption of electricity beyond the maximum consumption of electricity in any of the 3 years immediately preceding the year of commencement of commercial production through expansion-related investments for the applicable incentive period.

6.4.2 Mandi Fee Reimbursement

Reimbursement of Mandi Fee will be applicable on additional volume of turnover achieved by the Enterprise beyond the maximum annual turnover in any of the 3 years immediately preceding the year of commencement of commercial production through expansion-related investments for the applicable incentive period.

6.4.3 Conversion Charges Exemption

The exemption from conversion charges will be provided on additional conversion charges payable post expansion for the applicable incentive period.

6.5 Transfer of Benefits in Case of Transfer of Business

6.5.1

When the ownership of a unit of an Enterprise availing benefit of the Policy is entirely transferred in any manner, then the remaining benefits of such unit under the Policy, if any, shall be transferred to the transferee Enterprise on fulfilment of any statutory levy.

6.5.2

For availing such remaining benefits, the transferee Enterprise shall submit a duly completed application as part of the attached forms and manner as may be prescribed, to the Member Secretary of the appropriate Sanctioning Committee along with proof of transfer of ownership of unit and original Entitlement Certificate(s) issued to the transferor Enterprise, within ninety days of such transfer.

6.5.3

The Member Secretary of the appropriate Sanctioning Committee shall register the application and place the completed application before the appropriate Sanctioning Committee within forty-five days from the receipt of the application unless specifically extended for reasons to be recorded in writing.

6.5.4

Where the application has been filed beyond the time period as provided in Section 6.5.2 the appropriate Sanctioning Committee having been satisfied with the genuineness of cause of delay may condone the delay in filing of the application from the prescribed date of application.

6.5.5

In case the committee approves the transfer of ownership, the Member Secretary shall amend the entitlement certificate(s) by making an endorsement in the said certificate(s) as under; "The benefit under this certificate is hereby transferred to M/s, and the said Enterprise is entitled to avail the benefits mentioned in this certificate for a period from

..... to"

6.5.6

After such endorsement, the Member Secretary shall forward it to all concerned immediately but not later than fifteen days from the date of the decision taken by the committee in its meeting, unless specifically extended for reasons to be recorded in writing.

6.5.7

Where the committee is of the opinion that the transferee Enterprise is not eligible to avail the remaining benefits of the Policy, it shall provide an opportunity of being heard to such Enterprise and shall record the reasons of rejection. The decision of the Committee shall be communicated by the Member Secretary of the appropriate Sanctioning Committee to the Enterprise, and all concerned immediately but not later than thirty days from the date of decision taken by the committee in its meeting, unless specifically extended for reasons to be recorded in writing.

6.6 Provisions Related to Extent and Period of Benefits

6.6.1 Period of Benefit

The period of benefit wherever applicable, shall be counted from the date of the issuance of the concerned Entitlement Certificate (EC) for that particular incentive, unless otherwise specified in the Policy. The period of validity of that EC will be 10 years in case of Capital Subsidy and Turnover Linked Incentive and 7 years in case of Investment Subsidy.

6.6.2 Maximum Extent of Exemption

The total extent of exemption from payment of tax/ fee in any case for any period shall not exceed 100% of exemption from payment of such tax/fee. Moreover, the total amount of reimbursement of Market Fee (Mandi Fee) shall not exceed the Eligible Fixed Capital Investment.

6.6.3 Extent of Interest Subvention

- The Interest Subvention shall be in addition to any other incentive available under any other Scheme of Government of India. The Enterprise availing Interest Subvention under any other Scheme/package of State Government shall not be eligible for availing benefit under the Policy.
- The Interest Subvention shall be allowed on the term loan taken from State Financial Institutions/Financial Institution/Bank recognised by Reserve Bank of India for making investment in plant & machinery and/or equipment or apparatus. Provided that the total

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benefit availed under Interest Subvention shall not exceed the total interest liability from such term loan on the Enterprise.

- The Interest Subvention shall be available only for interest levied by the Financial Institution/Bank. Penal interest or other charges shall not be reimbursed.
- Interest Subvention shall be granted for the duration specified in the eligibility certificate or until the loan is fully repaid, whichever is earlier. In the event of the loan being transferred to another State Financial Institution, Financial Institution, or Bank recognised by the Reserve Bank of India, the Subvention may continue for the remaining period, subject to the approval of the appropriate Sanctioning Committee.
- Note: In cases of transfer of loan, principal amount needs to remain the same between one bank recognised by RBI/FI/SFI to other.
- The Interest Subvention shall be given to the Enterprise which pays regular instalments and interest to the Financial Institution/Bank. If the Enterprise becomes a defaulter, it will not get interest subvention for the default period and such defaulting period will be deducted from five years period as mentioned in the eligibility certificate.
- The Interest Subvention shall be allowed only in a case where the Enterprise is engaged in manufacturing or service rendering as the case may be in the period in which interest subvention is claimed except where it is engaged in manufacturing of seasonal goods or rendering of service activity.
- In cases where the eligible loan amount for interest subsidy approved by the appropriate sanctioning committee is less than total term loan disbursed by the bank(s)/FI(s), the amount of interest subsidy shall be calculated proportionately on the basis of repayment of the eligible amount vis-a-vis total sanctioned loan amount, as was done in previous RIPS policies.

6.7 Maximum Extent of Subsidy

6.7.1 Overall Extent of Subsidy

The total amount of subsidy for the total period of benefit shall not exceed 100% EFCI or as approved by the appropriate Sanctioning Committee. However, the following categories of Enterprises mentioned shall be eligible for 125% of eligible fixed capital investment as approved by the appropriate Sanctioning Committee:

- Enterprises included in “thrust” sectors list under manufacturing & services category, enterprises included in Sunrise category, Anchor Enterprises & MSME.
- Women/ Schedule Caste (SC)/ Schedule Tribe (ST) / Person with disability (PwD) Enterprise and TSP Enterprise.

6.7.2 Employment Generation Subsidy

The Employment Generation Subsidy in the form of reimbursement of 75% of employers' contribution towards EPF and ESI shall be granted:

- For women employees, employees belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), Person with disability (PwD); and
- For all employees if the Enterprise is providing more than 75% direct employment to persons domiciled in Rajasthan.

Provided further that the Employment Generation Subsidy shall not be granted for those employees for which employer is receiving reimbursement under any other Policy of Government of India or Government of Rajasthan. This shall only be granted to applicable categories as laid out in the policy.

07



Policy Administration



7 Policy Administration

Rajasthan has defined regulations and frameworks to ensure strong implementation of the RIPS 2024 Policy among all stakeholders while ensuring the right checks and balances for the State.

7.1 Implementation & Interpretation Authority

All the related Departments shall implement the policy. The Industries Department shall act as the nodal coordinating, monitoring, and implementing Department. Any matter pertaining to interpretation of any clause / section of the Policy shall be referred to Finance Department, Government of Rajasthan. The decision of the Finance Department in such matters shall be final.



7.2 Sanctioning Authority

7.2.1 State Level Sanctioning Committee

The State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) shall have jurisdiction over all Enterprises investing more than INR 25 crores and Enterprise(s) making investments in more than one district. In cases requiring review by the State Level Sanctioning Committee, the decision of the State Level Sanctioning Committee shall be final. Detailed guidelines regarding this provision to be separately notified.

The constitution of State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) shall be as follows

State Level Sanctioning Committee	
Secretary-in-charge of concerned department as per Annexure 9.7	Chairman
Secretary-in-charge, Industries (in cases where they are not Chairman)	Member
Secretary-in-charge, Finance (Revenue) or nominee of Finance Department not below the rank of Joint Secretary	Member
Commissioner, Commercial Taxes Department	Member
Commissioner, Investment & NRIs (BIP)	Member
MD, RIICO	Member
Representative(s) of concerned department (as invited by the Chairman)	Member
Commissioner, Industries	Member Secretary

7.2.2 District Level Sanctioning Committee

The District Level Sanctioning Committee (DLSC) shall have jurisdiction over enterprises investing less than INR 25 crores and over all Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).

The constitution of District Level Sanctioning Committee (DLSC), shall be as follows:

District Level Sanctioning Committee	
District Collector	Chairman
Nominee Member from Finance Department	Member
District representative of concerned department as per Annexure 9.7	Member
General Manager DIC	Member Secretary

7.2.3 Quorum

Majority of the total number of members of the Sanctioning Committee shall constitute the quorum at its meetings.

7.3 Review & Revision of the Policy by the State Government

7.3.1 Review or Modification of the Policy

The State Government reserves the right to review or modify the Policy as and when needed in public interest. However, Forms released as part of the Policy may be modified, changed, added, or deleted by the Finance Department as and when needed for the sake of convenience in implementation of the Policy.

7.3.2 Revision of the Policy by the State Government

The Government may revise the Policy, in full or in part, prospectively or retrospectively, to keep harmony with the provisions of the State Goods and Services Tax Act and Rules made there under.

7.4 Sanctioning Authority for Customized Packages

7.4.1 Composition of State Empowered Committee

State Empowered Committee	
Chief Secretary	Chairman
Additional Chief Secretary (Finance) or an officer nominated by him or her not below the rank of Secretary	Member
Secretary-in-charge, Environment and Forest Department	Member
Secretary-in-charge, Urban Development and Housing Department	Member
Secretary-in-charge, Industries Department	Member
Commissioner, Industries	Member
Secretary-in-charge, Labour and Employment Department	Member
Secretary-in-charge, Mines and Petroleum Department	Member
Additional Chief Secretary / Principal Secretary to Chief Minister	Member
Secretary-in-charge, Revenue Department	Member
Managing Director, RIICO	Member
Secretary-in-charge, Energy Department	Member
Secretary-in-charge, Tourism Department	Member
Commissioner, Investments and NRIs (BIP)	Member, Secretary

7.4.2 The Composition of Board of Investment

Board of Investment	
Chief Minister	Chairman
Minister in-charge of Industry Department	Member
Minister in-charge of Finance Department	Member
Chief Secretary	Member
Secretary in-charge of Industry Department	Member
Secretary in-charge of Finance Department	Member
Commissioner, Investment & NRI	Member Secretary

08



Terms & Conditions



8 Terms & Conditions

- An Enterprise availing benefits under this Policy shall comply with all statutory laws and regulations of the State of Rajasthan applicable to the Enterprise. Non-compliance may entail cancellation/withdrawal of the benefits under the Policy.
- An Enterprise availing benefits under the Policy shall be subject to the conditions, procedures, instructions, clarifications, or amendments issued from time to time under the Policy.
- In case the Enterprise is availing any subsidy:
 - Under any other Scheme or Policy of the Government of Rajasthan; or
 - Under any Scheme or Policy of any undertaking, corporation, or Enterprise-owned or controlled by the State Government; or
 - Under any law of the State



in respect of investment made in fixed assets, the total subsidy payable under this Policy shall be reduced to the extent of the Investment Subsidy so received. The Enterprise availing any such subsidy shall inform the authority disbursing the subsidy under the Policy regarding the details of the subsidy so availed.

- Where on scrutiny or inspection by the officers of the Commercial Taxes Department or Industries Department, it is found that the Enterprise, which has availed the benefits under this Policy, is not eligible for such benefits or, in order to get higher subsidy under the Policy, is effecting inter-state supply as intra-state supply through its subsidiaries/intermediary/marketing network/dealers or any other middleman, either directly or indirectly controlled by it, a reference shall be made to the appropriate Sanctioning Committee. The appropriate Sanctioning Committee shall provide an opportunity of being heard to the Enterprise. On being satisfied that the Enterprise is not entitled to such benefits, the Sanctioning Committee may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, withdraw the benefits. The decision of the appropriate Sanctioning Committee shall be communicated by the Member Secretary of the appropriate Sanctioning Committee to all concerned. In case of withdrawal of benefits, the appropriate Sanctioning Committee may direct for recovery of the benefits already availed with interest @ 18% per annum.
- The Enterprise availing the benefit of subsidy may, from the date of issuance of notification by the State Government, maintain the record of sale, purchase, and inventory of goods on the electronic media in digital form (online in computer) or in the manner as may be specified by an order by the State Government and shall provide online access of such record to the assessing authority as prescribed in the Rajasthan Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 (Act No.

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9 of 2017) and Rajasthan Value Added Tax Act, 2003 and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 or any rules made thereunder, to the officer authorized by the Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, Rajasthan, in this behalf.

- Benefits under the Policy can only be availed if, and as long as there is, and for the period/s, consent to establish and consent to operate, wherever applicable, from the Central/Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board is effective.
- Where for any reasons, it is found that the Enterprise has wrongly availed the benefits or has availed excess benefits under this Policy or under Rajasthan Investment Promotion Policy-2003 or under Rajasthan Investment Promotion Policy-2010 or under Rajasthan Investment Promotion Policy-2014, or under Rajasthan Investment Promotion Policy-2019, the benefits under the Policy shall not be allowed to the Enterprise and any other unit/branch of the Enterprise, unless it has deposited such wrongly availed or excess benefits along with interest at the rate of 18% per annum.
- In case of breach of any of the conditions mentioned anywhere in the Policy, the benefits availed under the Policy shall be withdrawn by the appropriate Sanctioning Committee and, on its recommendation, the concerned Department shall recover the benefits availed by the Enterprise along with interest @ 18% per annum from the date from which the benefits have been availed.
- **Rectification by authority competent to disburse subsidy:** Authority competent to disburse subsidy can claw back any wrongly disbursed subsidy with an interest of 9% per annum. However, no order for such claw back shall be passed without providing the Enterprise an opportunity to be heard. No order for such claw back shall be passed after the completion of 3 years from the end of the entitlement period.
- **Rectification of mistake by State Level Sanctioning Committee or District Level Sanctioning Committee:**
 - With a view to rectify any mistake apparent on record, the State Level Sanctioning Committee may either *suo moto* or on an application in this behalf, rectify any order passed by it or the District Level Sanctioning Committee.
 - A mistake shall include an order which was valid when it was made and is subsequently rendered invalid by an amendment of the Policy having retrospective operation or by a judgment of the Supreme Court, or the Rajasthan High Court.
 - No application for rectification shall be filed under this Section after the expiry of a period of three years from the date of the order sought to be rectified.
 - An application under this Section shall be presented to the Member Secretary of the State Level Sanctioning Committee. The Member Secretary shall place such application before the State Level Sanctioning Committee and the State Level Sanctioning Committee shall dispose of such application.

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- No order of rectification shall be made after the expiry of four years from the date of the order.
- **Appeal:**
 - The State Level Sanctioning Committee shall be empowered to hear and decide appeals against the orders of the District Level Sanctioning Committee.
 - The State Empowered Committee constituted under Section 3 of the Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance Act 2011 shall be empowered to hear and decide appeals against the order of State Level Sanctioning Committee.
 - The application for appeal shall be filed within a period of 90 days from the date of communication of the decision.
- **Revision by the State Government:**
 - The Finance Department may *suo motu* or otherwise revise an order passed by any Sanctioning Committee if it is found to be erroneous and prejudicial to the interest of the State, after affording an opportunity of being heard to the beneficiary Enterprise.
 - No order under this Section shall be passed by the State Government after the expiry of a period of three years after the date by which the benefits under the Policy are fully availed of.
- **Penal Clause**
 - New investments/expansion-related investments must achieve commercial production within 36 months of availing stamp duty exemption. In case an entity fails to reach commercial production within 36 months from availing stamp duty exemption, the following actions will apply:
 - Claw back of 50% of applicable stamp duty exemption.
 - A deflator of 0.98 per year will be applicable for all incentives under the policy.

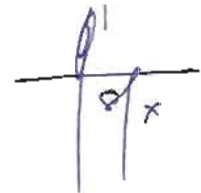
Entitlement Certificate for Stamp Duty Exemption will be valid for 2 years or till the expiry of the Policy's operative period, whichever is earlier.

- **Provisions for e-governance:** To enable electronic delivery of services under the Policy, notwithstanding anything contrary contained anywhere in the Policy, the Government Department responsible for the grant of benefit or issuance of Entitlement Certificate (EC), requires that an application or any communication, order, certificate, or disbursement of payment relating to benefits under the Policy shall be made or issued in electronic form. Further, to facilitate e-governance, the Government Department may change the procedure mentioned in the Policy to such extent that it is not inconsistent or incompatible with electronic forms of communication and payment, and such change shall not invalidate any action for the mere reason that it is repugnant to the procedural provisions of the Policy.
- **State Tax Due and Deposited:** The term "State tax due and deposited" by an Enterprise does not include the amount of state tax due and deposited against the supplies made by it to its

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extended arms (subsidiaries and/or marketing wings and/or dealers and/or distributors or any other middleman, either directly or indirectly controlled by it), where such extended arms are subsequently making inter-state supplies of goods so received and utilizing the credit of State Tax suffered on such goods for making payment towards the output tax under the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, in terms of sub-section (4) of section 49 of the Rajasthan Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

By Order of the Governor

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Dr. Ravi Kumar Surpur', is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized and includes a small 'x' mark at the end.

(Dr. Ravi Kumar Surpur)
Secretary, Finance (Revenue)

09



Annexure



9 Annexure

9.1 Definitions

9.1.1 General Definitions

1. **“Ancillaries”** - means an enterprise which uses products and its byproducts in manufacturing of distinct and different commodities other than products of the mother unit, is located within 50 km radius of the mother unit and supplies greater than 50% of their total production to the mother unit annually.
2. **“Enterprise”** means an industrial undertaking or a business concern or any other establishment by whatever name called, engaged in manufacturing of goods, in any manner, or engaged in providing or rendering of service or services.
3. **“Existing Enterprise”** means a manufacturing or service enterprise that is engaged in commercial production or operation before or during the operative period of the Policy.
4. **“Exporter”** means the unit bearing Import- Export Code & RCMC with the concerned EPC/ Board/Authority/Organisation.
5. **“New Unit”** means a new manufacturing or service enterprise and includes a unit set up by an existing enterprise for manufacturing products or providing services, having separately identifiable books of accounts and depositing the taxes and duties leviable under any State Act including Provident Fund separately.
6. **“Policy”** means the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme, 2024.



9.1.2 Incentives Related Definitions

1. **“Anchor Booster”** means:
 - **Regional Anchor:** The first 3 units making a mega or ultra-mega project category investment in Area Category 2 and Area Category 3 within districts which have at least 60% tehsils in Area Category 2 and Area Category 3, as notified by the Government from time to time, irrespective of the sector shall be eligible for a 20% anchor booster on top of the chosen Asset Creation incentive, provided the cumulative number of units in mega/ultra-mega category within the specified region does not exceed 3.

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- **Sectoral Anchor:** The first 3 units making a mega or ultra-mega project category investment in the State of Rajasthan irrespective of area, in sectors as notified by the Government from time to time, will be eligible for 20% Anchor Booster, provided the cumulative number of units in mega/ultra-mega category within the specified sector does not exceed 3. Investments beyond the first 3 units in a given sector will be considered as Manufacturing/Services Thrust Sector investments and will receive benefits as outlined in the Manufacturing/Services Thrust section.
 - **List of Manufacturing Sectors Eligible to be considered for the Sectoral Anchor benefits:**
 - Automobile and Electric Vehicle (EV)
 - Petrochemicals & Petroleum Ancillary
 - Chemicals
 - Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM)
 - Aero & Space
 - Defense
 - Construction Equipment
 - Pumped Hydro Storage Manufacturing
 - Electrolyzer Manufacturing
 - Semiconductor
 - **List of Service Sectors Eligible to be considered for the Sectoral Anchor benefits:**
 - IT & ITeS
 - FinTech
 - Film City
- 2. “Commencement of Commercial Production/ Operation” means:**
- For a new enterprise, the date on which the enterprise issues the first bill of supply/invoice/tax invoice of the goods manufactured and/or of services rendered related to the investment made under the Policy.
 - For an existing enterprise making investment for expansion, the date on which the enterprise issues the first bill of supply/invoice/tax invoice of the goods manufactured and/or of services rendered after completion of expansion.
 - Provided that in case of an industrial park, Electronic Manufacturing Cluster, Logistic Park, Multi-Modal Logistics Hub, Plug and Play Office Complex & IT Park, it shall mean the date of handing over of possession to the first unit sold or leased out in the park.
- 3. “Employment” means employees are on the permanent payroll of the respective enterprises, i.e., receive wages or salary directly from the enterprise and which will include contract labour engaged in production line for at least 6 months of the year. The percentage of contract labour engaged should not exceed 40% of total labour force.**

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4. **“Expansion”** means the creation of additional capacity for production of goods or operational capacity for service in the same line of production/operation or through a new product line or a new line of services by an existing enterprise at an existing site or any other site with additional investment.
5. **“Green Solution Areas”** means all green solution areas defined below, the State reserves the right to add or exclude specific activities within any area, sector or product from time to time as deemed fit:
 - a) **“Environmental Infrastructure Facilities”** means:
 - Effluent Treatment Plant & Common Effluent Treatment Plant
 - Establishing "Reuse and Recycling of Industrial Waste, electronic waste & plastic waste Plant"
 - Augmentation and technology upgradation of existing ETPs & CETPs
 - Common spray dryer, common multiple effect evaporator
 - Common Boiler Project by SPV
 - Implementation of cleaner production technology in place of existing process such as substitution & optimization of raw material, reduction in water consumption or energy consumption or waste generation
 - For environment management project with use of clean, Efficient and Innovative Pollution Control Equipment
 - Installation of online Continuous Stack Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS)
 - Setting Up of Environment Management System including setting up of Environment Management Laboratory
 - Purchase of new equipment/system related to safety, occupational health or for environment compliances for common use of enterprise located in cluster
 - Development of Green Estate & Green Buildings for set up/ relocation / retrofitting of existing polluting industrial units into Green Industrial Estates
 - Green Buildings which obtain green rating under the Indian Green Building Council (IGBC/LEED Certification)
 - Cost for preparation of site master plan for relocation and retrofitting of existing pollution industrial units into Green Industrial Estates.
 - b) **“Zero Defect and Zero Effect (ZED) Rating”** means Zero Defect and Zero Effect rating or certification or approval granted by Quality Council of India (QCI) under ZED Certification Policy of Government of India.
 - c) **“Zero Liquid Discharge Based Treatment Plant”** means an effluent treatment plant in which the effluent water is either used or fully evaporated and no effluent is discharged out of factory premises, as certified by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board.

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- d) **“Water Conservation Solutions”** means
- Wastewater treatment and recycling systems using technologies such as Activated Sludge Process (ASP), Membrane Bioreactors (MBR), Reverse Osmosis (RO), etc. to increase supply and use of treated water.
 - Smart Solutions/IoT for Water and Wastewater to reduce dependency on manpower, enhance business continuity and remote operations using smart meters/ pumps/ sensors, data analytics, and cloud solutions.
 - Adopting rainwater harvesting; restoring water bodies by de-silting defunct water bodies within the premises
 - Zero Liquid Discharge Solutions.
- e) **Energy Efficiency Solutions** means industries falling under the Rajasthan Green Rating system by meeting the eligibility criteria defined in the Green Rating of Industries in Rajasthan Policy.
- f) **“Air Quality/Emission Reduction Measures”** will be applicable for those green interventions which the State deems fit.
6. **“Investment” or “Eligible Fixed Capital Investment (EFCI)”** means investment made by an enterprise in fixed assets, in the following, up to the date of commencement of commercial production:
- Price paid for the land
 - Cost of new factory sheds and other new industrial buildings
 - Price paid for new plant and machinery
 - Other investment made in new fixed assets essential for the production of the unit as approved by the appropriate Sanctioning Committee
 - In case of eligible Service Enterprises- the price paid for new air conditioning, servers, computers, printers, IT infrastructure, essential furniture & fixtures, equipment, office equipment and audio-visual equipment; and other investment made in new fixed assets essential for the rendering of services as approved by the appropriate Sanctioning Committee.

Provided that investment made in:

- Land in excess of 30% of the total investment/EFCI made; and
- Purchase of existing factory sheds, industrial buildings; and
- Old plant and machinery; and
- Plant and machinery transferred from other locations by the Enterprise shall not be included in investment/EFCI; and
- Provided further that investment made, in purchase of a manufacturing enterprise, which has been taken over before the commencement or during the operative period of

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this Policy and sold during the operative period of the Policy by RIICO/ RFC/ Central Financial Institutions/ Banks, shall be allowed for computation of EFCI.

7. **“Net Sales Turnover”** means the aggregate value of the realisation of amount made from the sale of manufactured goods by the enterprise during a financial year. Income from other sources (non-operating activities) like interest received, grants or subsidies, trading activity, resale of products / goods will not be counted under turnover.

Note: 'Turnover' does not include (i) trading turnover, and / or (ii) the turnover realized through sale made to any of the Enterprise's extended arms (subsidiaries and/ or sister concerns and/or marketing wings and / or dealers and/ or distributors, or any other middlemen, either directly or indirectly controlled by the Enterprise).

8. **“Net Sales Turnover for Services”** means operating revenue generated in return for completing a service. It includes any service that the business provides, whether or not the customer submits payment. Service revenue doesn't include things like a shipment of goods or interest. It focuses primarily on the services of the business. Revenue from other non-operating sources such as dividend income, investments, foreign exchange write-offs or any write-downs from business assets will not be eligible for calculating turnover linked incentives for service enterprises.

Note: 'Turnover' does not include (i) trading turnover, and / or (ii) the turnover realized through sale made to any of the Enterprise's extended arms (subsidiaries and/ or sister concerns and/or marketing wings and / or dealers and/ or distributors, or any other middlemen, either directly or indirectly controlled by the Enterprise).

9. **“Present Value”** means the current value of a future sum of money or stream of cash flows given a specified discount rate.

10. **“State Tax due and deposited”** means:

- The amount of State Tax (SGST) paid through debit in the electronic cash ledger account maintained by the enterprise in terms of sub-section (1) of section 49 of the Rajasthan Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 (Act No. 9 of 2017) after utilisation of the available amount of input tax credit of the State tax (SGST) and Integrated tax (IGST); and/or
- The amount of VAT and CST which have become due and have been deposited by the enterprise, as applicable, related to the period for which benefits under the Policy has been claimed.

11. **“Term Loan”** means term loan taken by enterprise from Financial Institutions or State Financial Institutions or Banks recognised by Reserve Bank of India.

12. **“Year”** means financial year (From 1st April to 31st March) and quarter means the period of three months ending on 30th June, 30th September, 31st December and 31st March.

9.1.3 Sector Related Definitions

13. **“Agricultural Product”** means produce of Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Floriculture, Aromatic, Herbal & Medicinal plants, Fisheries, Poultry, Apiculture, and Dairy. It shall include derivatives or residues of agricultural product or intermediate agriculture products and shall also include minor forest produce and livestock-based products.
14. **“Agri Processing Sector”** means a sector comprising manufacturing enterprises which add value to agriculture products through processing to manufacture marketable products in a manner that results in the emergence of a new product having a distinct name, character and use.
15. **“Agri Tech Sector”** means a sector comprising enterprises that are leveraging technology, for instance, data digitization, SaaS (software as a service), machine learning, data analytics, artificial intelligence (AI), Internet-of-Things (IoT), satellite data, drone, and blockchain, to make agriculture and agri-industry more efficient.
16. **“Aerospace”** industry deals with design, manufacturing, and maintenance of aircrafts or spacecrafts, guided missiles, space vehicles, aircraft engines, propulsion systems, and related parts.
17. **“Apparel Sector”** means a sector comprising enterprises engaged in manufacturing of wearable or non-wearable stitched fabrics including apparel, garments and made- ups, at least two sides of which are stitched using sewing machinery.
18. **“Automobile Sector”** means a sector comprising enterprises engaged in manufacturing of motor vehicle having equal to or more than two wheels with seating capacity of more than one person and powered by an internal combustion engine or electric power.
19. **“Auto-Component Sector”** means a sector comprising enterprises engaged in manufacturing of components or parts required exclusively in manufacturing of Automobiles.
20. **“AVGC-XR”** means conception, production, post-production, media and intellectual property rights management, publishing and marketing of animation, visual effects, special effects, editing, digital game development including mobile, console, desktop games (excluding gambling) and comics content.
21. **“Battery technology”** means which stores chemical energy and converts it to electrical energy; as defined in any policy or order by any department of State Government.
22. **“Biotechnology”** means enterprises engaged in manufacturing of such drugs, which involves the manipulation of micro-organism or biological substances to perform a specific process, essentially by use of those microorganisms or highly complex proteins from genetically modified living cells as components in medications to treat various diseases and conditions and shall include:
 - Enterprises engaged in the development of a product or rendering service related to ‘living systems’

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- Enterprises engaged in the research & development beginning with the discovery of novel compounds, which then get ushered into the clinic for further testing which are used or derived by using specific living system and information or material derived there from; and
 - Enterprises engaged in bioinformatics and bio-technology product. Explanation: Living System means plants, animals including humans and microbes and parts thereof, their genetic material and by-products and bio- informatics means construction of database on genomes, protein sequences; modelling complex biological processes, including systems biology.
- 23. “Building Materials”** means any material used for construction purpose such as materials for house building like wood, cement, aggregates, metals, bricks, sand, concrete, clay, etc. as defined in any policy or order by any department of State Government.
- 24. “CPP” or “Captive Power Plant”** means Captive Power Plant as defined in Electricity Act, 2003 and Electricity Rules, 2005.
- 25. “Ceramics Sector”** means a sector comprising enterprises engaged in manufacturing of ceramic or their products.
- 26. “Glass Sector”** means a sector comprising enterprises engaged in manufacturing of glass or their products.
- 27. “Chemical Sector”** means a sector comprising enterprises engaged in manufacturing of chemicals such as organic chemicals, inorganic chemicals, specialty chemicals, chlor-alkali, dyestuff, pesticides, colorants and alcohol-based chemicals.
- 28. “Dairy Sector”** means a sector comprising enterprises engaged in processing of raw milk into products such as consumer milk, cheese, skimmed milk powder, ghee, paneer, ice cream, caseins, whey proteins etc.
- 29. “Data Center”** is a dedicated secure space within a building / centralized location where computing and networking equipment is concentrated for the purpose of collecting, storing, processing, distributing or allowing access to large amounts of data.
- 30. “Defense Sector”** means a sector comprising enterprises engaged in manufacturing of goods as mentioned in the list of Defense Item requiring Industrial License as notified by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.
- 31. “Entertainment Sector”** means enterprises making an investment equal to or above rupees two crores in providing entertainment through exhibition of films in cinema hall or multiplex or miniplex.
- 32. “Electric Vehicle (EV)”** means an automobile that is propelled by one or more electric motors, using energy stored in rechargeable batteries.
- 33. “Electric Vehicle Charging Station”** is equipment that connects an electric vehicle (EV) to a source of electricity to recharge electric cars, neighborhood electric vehicles and plug-in

hybrids.

34. **“Electronic Manufacturing Cluster”** means Electronic Manufacturing Cluster approved under Electronic Manufacturing Cluster Scheme of Government of India.
35. **“Electronic System Design Manufacturing (ESDM) Sector”** means a sector comprising enterprise engaged in electronic hardware design and manufacturing (which shall include embedded software) for information technology, telecommunications, defense, medical devices, industrial automotive, consumer product, applications and components, part and accessories required for the aforesaid product and applications.
36. **“Ethanol”** means ethanol producing units as defined as per the “Rajasthan Ethanol Production Promotion Policy 2021”
37. **“Film City”** means an integrated studio complex spread over a minimum of ten acres area that provides the physical facilities required for film making, including providing the flexibility to use the outdoor spaces for shooting purposes. It may be used as a popular tourist spot, recreation center featuring many natural & artificial attractions including gardens, landscapes, amusement parks, statues, miniatures, streets, hotels, restaurants, Art Gallery, Museum, Hospital and shopping destinations. It may also include the development of peripheral infrastructure such as hotels, food & beverage establishments and retail areas including merchandise stalls to diversify the revenue composition;
38. **“Fintech”** means technology-enabled innovation in financial services that could result in new business models, applications, processes or products with an associated material effect on the provision of financial services; as defined in any policy or order by any department of State Government;
39. **“Food Processing Sector”** means a sector comprising enterprises engaged in such manufacturing processes in which raw product of agriculture, animal husbandry or fisheries is transformed to make it edible for human consumption;
40. **“GCPP” or “Group Captive Power Plant”** means Group Captive Power Plant as defined in Electricity Act, 2003 and Electricity Rules, 2005
41. **“Gems & Jewellery Sector”** means a sector comprising enterprises engaged in manufacturing of handmade or machine-made jewellery or other articles of gold, silver and other precious or base metal clad with precious metals or precious or semi-precious stones, or combinations of precious metal and precious or semi- precious stones or other materials;
42. **“Green Hydrogen”** means Green hydrogen as defined by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India (MNRE).
43. **“Handicraft Sector”** means a sector comprising enterprises engaged in such manufacturing of items or products in which products are produced predominantly by hand with or without mechanical or electrical or other assistance and graced with visual appeal in the nature of ornamentation or in-lay work or some similar work lending it an element of artistic improvement. Such ornamentation must be of a substantial nature and not a mere pretense;

- 44. “Healthcare”** means an Enterprise or Special Purpose Vehicle making an investment equal to or above rupees five crores for setting up of healthcare enterprises including, but not limited to:
- Hospital
 - Dispensary
 - Poly Clinic
 - Diagnostic Centre; and
 - Halfway Home
 - Naturopathy & Wellness Clinics
 - Old Age Homes with Clinical Support
- 45. “Industrial Gases Sector”** means a sector comprising enterprises engaged in manufacturing of gases for use in industries, excluding poisonous gases such as Methyl Isocyanate (MIC);
- 46. “Industry 4.0”** means the enterprises engaged in big data & analytics, artificial intelligence, nano technology, quantum computing, fifth-generation wireless technologies, simulations, horizontal & vertical system integration, cyber security, cloud, additive manufacturing and augmented reality across the business value chain;
- 47. “IT and ITeS”** means enterprises engaged in IT & IT enabled Services including, but not limited to software development, network management, cybersecurity, data analytics, and hardware maintenance;
- 48. “IT Park”** means
- Vertical IT Park means a site which is developed during the operative period of the scheme in the nature of either a vertical development in the shape of a more than two story tower or a group of more than two story towers with minimum 50,000 sq. ft. of saleable/leasable area, out of which more than 70% of saleable/leasable area (excluding Parking Space) is (or to be) allotted or sold or leased out to at least three IT sector enterprises
 - Horizontal IT Park means a site which is developed during the operative period of this scheme in minimum area of ten acres of land of which more than 70% of total saleable/leasable area (excluding Parking Space) is (or to be) allotted or sold or leased out to at least five IT sector enterprises
- 49. “Knowledge based Industries”** means professional services sectors that heavily rely on human capital and expertise rather than physical inputs or natural resources including but not limited to accounting, legal, consulting, and architecture.
- 50. “Lab-grown Diamonds”** means enterprises that are engaged in the development or production of diamonds created through technological processes such as High Pressure High Temperature (HPHT) or Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD), replicating the natural diamond formation process.

51. **“Leather, Footwear and Accessories Sector”** means a sector comprising enterprise manufacturing leather footwear or articles including finished leather, leather goods, leather garments, saddlery, footwear, footwear components and leather accessories;
52. **“M-Sand Sector”** means a sector comprising enterprises manufacturing ‘manufactured sand’ which can be used as a substitute for riverbed sand for concrete construction, as defined in any policy or order by any department of State Government;
53. **“Metals”** means any of a class of substances characterized by high electrical and thermal conductivity as well as by malleability, ductility, and high reflectivity of light. A metal may be a chemical element such as iron or an alloy such as stainless steel;
54. **“Medical Devices & Equipment sector”** means implants, instruments and equipment intended for therapeutics, monitoring and diagnostics. These include reconstructive devices such as hip and knee replacements, implantable monitors for cardiac and diabetic care, etc.;
55. **“Mineral Sector”** means a sector comprising enterprises engaged in manufacturing, using the minerals (mentioned in the list of minerals in Annexure 9.8) as main raw material;
56. **“Parking Service”** means service enabling the standing of a vehicle whether occupied or not. It is the standing of a vehicle otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading merchandise or passengers;
57. **“Petrochemical Ancillary”** means an enterprise which uses petroleum products and its by-products in manufacturing of distinct and different commodities other than petroleum product;
58. **“Petrochemical Sector”** means a sector comprising enterprises engaged in manufacturing of chemicals made from and hydrocarbons derived from petroleum (crude oil) and natural gas including Primary Petrochemicals such as olefins (ethylene, propylene and butadiene), aromatics (benzene, toluene, and xylenes), methanol, Petrochemical Intermediates and Derivatives;
59. **“Pharmaceutical Sector”** means a sector comprising enterprises engaged in manufacturing of drugs, medicine, vaccines, syringe, surgical dressing and medicated ointment under license issued under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and shall also include infrastructure for establishing cold chain for preserving pharmaceutical products through temperature-controlled supply chain;
60. **“Plastic to Oil Manufacturing Sector”** means a sector comprising enterprises engaged in manufacturing of petrol, diesel or any other hydrocarbon fuel using plastic waste as raw material;
61. **“Plug and Play Office Complex”** means new development of a complex in the form of flatted factory complex undertaken during the operative period of scheme in the nature of a vertical development in the shape of more than two story building with minimum 30,000 sq. ft. of saleable/leasable area and out of which more than 70% of saleable/leasable area (excluding Parking Space) is (or to be) reserved for

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- Co-working shared office spaces or Plug and Play leasable offices for IT Sector and/ or Apparel Sector; and/or
 - Incubators of IT Sector
 - Provided that more than 70% of the total saleable/leasable area, shall be allotted/leased out to at least three different enterprises
- 62. “Renewable Energy Sources”** means and includes non-conventional renewable generating sources as approved by the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, Government of India
- 63. “Renewables Manufacturing”** means a sector comprising enterprise engaged in manufacturing (not assembling) of solar cells, semiconductors, storage batteries used in storing solar power, solar PV Cells and solar electric charging equipment or as per solar policy of Rajasthan
- 64. “Semiconductors”** means enterprises engaged in silicon semiconductor fabs, display fabs, compound semiconductors / silicon photonics / sensors (including MEMS) Fabs, semiconductor packaging, and design.
- 65. “Social Infrastructure”** means an Enterprise or Special Purpose Vehicle making an investment equal to or above rupees two crores for setting up of
- Parking Facility in Urban Areas or RIICO Industrial Areas, having floor space measuring equal to or more than 5,000 Sq Ft;
 - Dormitory for workers in RIICO Industrial Areas, with a minimum capacity of equal to or more than hundred persons;
 - Industrial Housing in RIICO Industrial Areas, with minimum capacity of equal to or more than fifty families; and
 - Crèche in RIICO Industrial Areas, having capacity of equal to or more than fifty kids;
 - Old age home, with a minimum capacity of fifty persons, having floor space measuring equal to or more than 150 Sq Ft per person with attached toilet. It should have facilities such as common canteens, recreation facilities, basic medical facilities and adequate man power for maintenance and upkeeps;
 - Day care centre having a capacity of at least 50 kids with a minimum area of 5000 Sq. Feet with adequate facilities of sanitation, first-aid and recreation.
- 66. “Technical Textile Sector”** means sector comprising enterprises engaged in manufacturing of textile materials and products which are manufactured primarily for their technical Performance and functional properties rather than their aesthetic or decorative characteristics. Based on the application point of view technical textiles may fall in any of the following groups:
- Agro Tech (Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry);
 - Build Tech (Building and Construction);

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- Cloth Tech (Technical Components of Shoes and Clothing);
- Geo Tech (Geo Textiles, Civil Engineering);
- Home Tech (Components of Furniture, Household Textiles and Floor Coverings);
- Indu Tech (Filtration, Cleaning and Other Industrial);
- Med Tech (Hygiene and Medical);
- Mobil Tech (Automobiles, Shipping, Railways and Aerospace);
- Oeko Tech (Environmental Protection);
- Pack Tech (Packaging);
- Pro Tech (Personal and Property Protection);
- Sport Tech (Sport and Leisure);

67. “Textile Sector” means a sector comprising enterprises engaged in manufacturing/processing of all kind of fibers (including fiber manufactured from recycling of PET bottles), yarn, fabrics, khadi, handloom, using such processes as spinning (which includes blow room to yarn packaging, Ring Spinning, Rotors or Jet Spinning), Weaving, Dyeing & Processing, Knitting, Machine Carpeting, Machine Embroidery and any other activities/process like crimping, texturizing, twisting, winding, sizing etc. within the entire Textile value chain.

68. “Tourism” as defined under prevailing Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy and activities included under the prevailing Rajasthan Tourism Policy.

9.2 List of Ineligible Industries

Investments not eligible for benefits of subsidies and/or exemptions under Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2024. The State shall reserve the right to include or exclude any sectors from this list from time to time.

- Investment for manufacturing tobacco, tobacco products and pan masala.
- Investment made in cow beef processing units.
- Investment made in retail / trading activities.
- City Gas Distribution System
- Any activity which is prohibited by Central/ State laws.

9.3 List of Tehsils Mapped to Area Categories

District	Area Category I	Area Category II	Area Category III
Ajmer	Ajmer Kishangarh Pushkar Roopangarh	Arain Nasirabad Peesangan	
Alwar	Alwar Tehla	Govindgarh Lachhmangarh Mala Khera Nongawa Rajgarh Ramgarh Thanagazi	Kathumar Reni
Balotra		Baytu Kalyanpur Pachpadra Samdari Sindhari Siwana	Gira
Banswara		Banswara Gadhi	Abapura Anandpuri Arthuna Bagidora Chhoti Sarwan Gangar Talai Ganoda Ghatol Kushalgarh Sajjangarh
Baran		Antah Baran Chhabra	Atru Chhipabarod Kishanganj Mangrol Shahabad

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District	Area Category I	Area Category II	Area Category III
Barmer		Barmer Barmer Rural Chohtan Dhanau Gudha Malani Nokhda	Dhorimana Gadra Road Ramsar Serwa Sheo
Beawar	Beawar Jaitaran	Bijaynagar Masuda Raipur	Badnor Todagarh
Bharatpur	Bharatpur	Bayana Bhusawar Nadbai	Rupbas Uchchain Weir
Bhilwara	Bhilwara Hameergarh Hurda Mandal	Asind Beejoliya Karera Mandalgarh Sahra Raipur	
Bikaner		Bikaner Kolayat Lunkaransar Nokha Sri Dungargarh	Bajju Chhatargarh Khajuwala Pungal
Bundi	Bundi Talera	Hindoli Indragarh Keshoraipatan	Nainwa
Chittorgarh	Begun Chittorgarh Kapasana Nimbahera Rawatbhatia	Badi Sadri Bassi Bhadesar Bhoopal Sagar Dungla Gangrar Rashmi	Badi Sadri
Churu		Churu Ratangarh	Bhanipura Bidasar

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District	Area Category I	Area Category II	Area Category III
		Sardarshahar Sidhmukh Sujangarh Taranagar Rajgarh	
Dausa	Dausa Sikri	Bahravanda Baijuwada Bandikui Baswa Lalsot Lawaan Mahwa Mandawar Nangal Rajwatan Nirjharna Rahuvas Ramgarh Pachwara Senthil	
Deeg		Deeg Kaman Kumher Pahadi	Nagar Sikri
Dholpur	Badi Dholpur Sarmathura	Maniya Rajakhera	Baseri Sepau
Didwana Kuchaman	Makrana	Didwana Kuchaman City Ladnu Nava Parbatsar	Maulasar
Dudu	Dudu	Mauzamabad Phagi	
Dungarpur		Dovda Dungarpur Gamdi Ahada	Aspur Bichchiwara Cheekhil

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District	Area Category I	Area Category II	Area Category III
			Galiyakot Pal Deval Sabla Sagwara Simalwara
Gangapur City	Gangapur	Barnala Talawada	Bamanwas Nadoti Todabhim Wazeerpur
Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh Pilibanga	Bhadra Nohar Pallu Rawatsar Sangaria Tibbi	
Jaipur	Amber Jaipur Kalwar Sanganer		
Jaipur Rural	Aandhi Chaksu Chomu Jobner Bassi Shahpura	Jamwa Ramgarh Kishangarh Renwal Madhorajpura Phulera (HQ Sambhar)	Kotkhwada Tunga
Jaisalmer		Jaisalmer Sam	Bhaniyana Fatehgarh Phalsund Pokhran Ramgarh
Jalore	Bhingmal Jalore	Ahore Jaswantpur	Bhadrajun Sayla
Jhalawar		Aklera Dug Jhalarpatan	Asnawar Bakani Gangdhar

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District	Area Category I	Area Category II	Area Category III
		Khanpur Panch Pahad Sunel Raipur	Manohar Thana Pidawa
Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu Mandawa	Bisau Buhana Chirawa Gudha Gaud Ji Malsisar Nawalgarh Surajgarh	
Jodhpur	Jodhpur		
Jodhpur Rural	Bilada Jhawar Kudi Bhagtasani	Balesar Baori Bhopalgarh Luni Osian Pipar City Shekhala Tinwari	Shergarh
Karauli		Hindaun Karauli Shri Mahavari Ji Suroth	Mandrail Masalpur Sapotara
Kekri		Bhinay Kekri Totaraisingh Sarwar	Tantoti
Khairthal Tijara	Tapukda Tijara	Harsauli Kharithal Kishangarh Bas Kotkasim	Mundawar
Kota	Ladpura Ramganj Mandi	Digod Sangod	Kanwas Pipalda

RAJASTHAN INVESTMENT PROMOTION SCHEME 2024

District	Area Category I	Area Category II	Area Category III
Kotputli Behror	Behror Kotputli Neemrana	Bansur Pavta Viratnagar	Narayanpur
Nagaur	Nagaur	Degana Jayal Khimsar Merta Mundwa Riyanbari Sanju	Deh
Neem Ka Thana	Khetri	Neem Ka Thana Sri Madhpur Udaipurwati	Patan
Pali	Pali Rani Rohat Sojat Sumerpur	Desuri Marwar Junction	Bali
Phalodi	Phalodi	Aau Bap Bapini Dechu Lohawat	Ghantiyali Setrava
Pratapgarh		Chchoti Sadri Dalot Pratapgarh Suhagpura	Arnod Dharyawad Peepalkhoont
Rajasmand		Amet Bhim Delwada Deogarh Kumbhalgarh Kunwariya Nathdwara	Garhbor Khamnor

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District	Area Category I	Area Category II	Area Category III
		Railmagra Rajasmand	
Salumbar		Jhallara Salumbar	Lasadiya Sarada Semari
Sanchole	Sanchole	Raniwara	Bagora Chitalwana
Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	Malana Doongar Mitrapura	Bonli Chauth Ka Barwara Khandar
Shahpura	Banera Shahpura	Jahazpur Kotri	Phooliyan Kalan
Sikar	Rigus Sikar	Danta Ramgarh Dhod Fatehpur Khandela Nehwa Ramgarh Shekhawati Lachmangarh	Sikar (Rural)
Sirohi		Deldar Pindwara Sheoganj Sirohi	Abu Road Reodar
Anupgarh		Anupgarh Gharsana Raisinghnagar Vijainagar	Rawala
Sri Ganganagar	Ganganagar Suratgarh	Padampur Sadulshahar Sri Karapur	
Tonk	Deoli Malpura Niwai Tonk	Dooni Nagar Fort Uniara	Peeplu

RAJASTHAN INVESTMENT PROMOTION SCHEME 2024

District	Area Category I	Area Category II	Area Category III
Udaipur		Badgaon Bhindar Girwa Gogunda Kanor Kherwara Kuravad Mavli Naigaon Rishabdeo Vallabhnagar	Jhadol Kotra

9.4 List of Manufacturing Thrust Sectors

- Auto, Auto Component, & EV
- Petrochemicals (inc. ancillary)
- Chemicals
- Textiles, Apparels, & Garments
- Mineral Processing & Ceramics
- ESDM
- Renewable Manufacturing
- Agri & Food Processing
- Glass
- Dairy
- Pharmaceuticals
- Industrial Gases
- Leather, Footwear & Accessories
- Gems & Jewellery
- Handicrafts
- Sports Goods
- Toys
- Metals
- Construction Equipment
- Pumped Hydro Storage Manufacturing
- Electrolyzer Manufacturing

9.5 List of Services Thrust Sectors

- IT & ITeS
- Tourism
- Fintech
- Entertainment
- Film City
- Common Utility Center
- Plug & Play Office Complex
- Social Infrastructure
- Healthcare
- Civil Aviation
- Sports Academy
- AVGC-XR
- Higher Education
- Vocational Training and Skilling
- Knowledge based Industries

9.6 List of Power-Intensive Sectors

- Solar Cell Manufacturing
- New Battery Tech
- Printed Circuit Board Manufacturing
- Semiconductor Manufacturing
- Textiles
- Ceramics
- Glass
- Data Centre
- Any other sector notified by the State from time to time

9.7 List of Concerned Departments

	List of relevant sectors
Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infra for preservation of Agri Products • Cold Chain & Preservation Infra • Agri & Food Processing • Ethanol • Agri-Tech
Department of Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Hydrogen • Renewable Energy Generation & Storage
Department of Information Technology and Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Startups • AVGC-XR
Department of Mines and Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral Processing & Ceramics • Rare Earth Elements • M-Sand
Department of Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism • Film City
Department of Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auto, Auto Component, & EV • Petrochemicals & Chemicals (inc. ancillary) • Textiles, Apparels, & Garments • ESDM • Renewable Manufacturing • Glass • Dairy • Pharmaceuticals • Industrial Gases • Leather, Footwear & Accessories • Gems & Jewellery • Handicrafts • Sports Goods • Toys • Waste Recycling • Metals • Construction Equipment • IT & ITeS • Entertainment

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	List of relevant sectors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fintech• Cold Chain in Pharma• Common Utility Center• Plug & Play Office Complex• Social Infrastructure• Cluster / Electronic Mfg. Cluster• Healthcare• Civil Aviation• Sports Academy• Higher Education• Vocational training and skilling• Medical Devices & Equipment• Biotechnology• New Battery Technology• Industry 4.0• Lab-grown Diamonds• Aero & Space• Defence• Drones• Semiconductors• R&D, GCC, Test Labs• Data Centres• <i>Additional sectors beyond those listed in the table</i>

In instances where there is an overlap in sectors for investment, the Finance Department shall determine the concerned department.


9.8 List of Eligible Minerals

- Jasper
- Calcite
- Selenite
- Ochre
- Phosphorite (rock Phosphate)
- Lead & Zinc
- Wollastonite
- Gypsum
- Silver
- Talc/Soapstone/Steatite
- Quartzite
- Manganese
- Natural Gas utilized
- Felspar
- Copper Concentrate
- Barytes
- Iron Ore

RAJASTHAN INVESTMENT PROMOTION SCHEME 2024

Copy forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:

1. Additional Chief Secretary to Hon'ble Chief Minister (Taxation).
2. SA to Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Finance/Tourism/Art & Culture/PWD/ Women & Child Development/ Child Empowerment.
3. SA to Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Technical Education/Higher Education/Ayurveda/Road & Transport.
4. SA to Hon'ble Minister, Agriculture & Horticulture/ Rural Development and Panchayati Raj/ Local Self Government and Urban Development & Housing /Medical & Health / Agriculture & Animal Husbandry / Water Resources / Public Health Engineering Department / Revenue / Mines & Petroleum / Social Justice and Empowerment /Industries / Information Technology & Communication/ Energy / Labour.
5. Accountant General, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
6. Commissioner, Industries & Commerce Department.
7. Commissioner, (Inv. & NRIs), BIP, Udyog Bhawan.
8. Commissioner, Commercial Taxes Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
9. Managing Director, RFC
10. Managing Director, RIICO.
11. Inspector General, Registration & Stamps Department, Ajmer.
12. PS to Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan.
13. PS to Additional Chief Secretary, Finance/ Rural Development and Panchayati Raj / Energy / Social Justice and Empowerment.
14. PS to Principal Secretary, Industries / Mines & Petroleum / Public Health Engineering Department/ Revenue & Colonisation / Urban Development & Housing / Medical & Health/ Local Self Government.
15. PS to Secretary, Finance (Revenue) / Information Technology & Communication / Agriculture & Horticulture / Tourism/ Animal Husbandry / Women & Child Development / Finance (Budget) / Finance (Exp.)
16. PS to Special Secretary, Labour, Factory & Boiler.
17. Director, Information & Public Relations, Jaipur.
18. Technical Director, Finance (Computer Cell) Department for uploading the order on website of Finance Department.
19. Guard File.



(Dr. Khushaal Yadav)
Joint Secretary to the Government



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of Rajasthan



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