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HARYANA GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Notification

The 26th May, 2026

No. 20/06/2026-4IB-1.— In supersession of the Haryana Enterprises & Employment Policy-2020, the Governor of Haryana is pleased to notify the ***'Make in Haryana Industrial Policy, 2026'.*** This policy will be valid for a period of 05 years from the date of notification of this policy or the date of any new policy/amendment introduced by the Government of Haryana, whichever is earlier.

The policy has been concurred by the Finance Department vide their U.O. No.1/25/2026-3FD-III/ 2026/ 6328, 6330, 6325, 6331, 6327, 6329, 6332, 6326 dated 21.03.2026 and approved by the Council of Ministers in its meeting held on 18th May, 2026.

AMIT KUMAR AGRAWAL,
Commissioner & Secretary to Government Haryana,
Industries & Commerce Department.

Chandigarh:
The 26th May, 2026

MAKE IN HARYANA INDUSTRIAL POLICY 2026

(ULTRA MEGA, MEGA AND LARGE ENTERPRISES)

Contents

List of Acronyms

AKIC	Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor
BIPP	Bureau of Industrial Policy and Promotion
BRAP	Business Reforms Action Plan
CAF	Composite Application Form
CETP	Common Effluent Treatment Plant
CFC	Common Facility Centres
CFS	Container Freight Station
CIS	Central Inspection System
CLU	Change of Land Use
DA	Dearness Allowance
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
DHBVN	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam
DIC	District Industries Centres
DMIC	Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor
DOCP	Date of Commercial Production/ Operations
DPIIT	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
EAC	Economic Advisory Council
ECE	Eligible Capital Expenditure
EDC	External Development Charges
EPF	Employees' Provident Fund
EoDB	Ease of Doing Business
ESDM	Electronics System Design & Manufacturing
EV	Electric Vehicle
FAR	Floor Area Ratio
FCI	Fixed Capital Investment
FPO	Farmer Producer Organization
FY	Financial Year
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practice
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GSVA	Gross State Value Added
HEPB	Haryana Enterprises Promotion Board
HEPC	Haryana Enterprises Promotion Centre

HKRN	Haryana Kaushal Rozgar Nigam
HORC	Haryana Orbital Rail Corridor
HRIDC	Haryana Rail Infrastructure Development Corporation
HSIIDC	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation
ICD	Inland Container Depot
IIIT	Indian Institute of Information Technology
IIM	Indian Institute of Management
IMT	Industrial Model Township
IT	Information Technology
ITeS	Information Technology Enabled Services
KMP	Kundli-Manesar-Palwal
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRTS	Mass Rapid Transit System
MSE-CDP	Micro & Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NASSCOM	National Association of Software and Service Companies
NID	National Institute of Design
NIT	National Institute of Technology
NMA	National Monuments Authority
NoC	No objection Certificate
PFT	Private Freight Terminal
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWD (B&R)	Public Works Department (Buildings & Roads)
RRTS	Rapid Rail Transit System
QMC	Quality Marking Centres
SWS	Single Window System
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TCP	Town and Country Planning
TIES	Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme
UHBVN	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam

1. Definition

1.1 Date of Commencement of Commercial Production/ Operations (DoCP): Refers to the date when the first sale/rental invoice is issued by the unit. Only units commencing commercial production/ operations during the operative period of this policy shall be eligible to avail benefits under this policy.

1.2 New Unit: Refers to a unit established and commencing commercial production/ operations during the operative period of this policy.

1.3 Existing Unit: Refers to any unit existing and in operation prior to notification of this policy.

1.4 Expansion/ Diversification: Refers to investment undertaken by an existing unit at the same location for:

i. enhancement of installed production or service capacity (or)

ii. upgradation, modernisation, or technological improvement of existing plant, machinery, equipment, or processes (or)

iii. addition of new manufacturing or service lines (or)

iv. manufacturing of new or additional products; (or)

v. provision of new or additional services

An existing Large/ Mega/ Ultra Mega unit (as defined in this policy) shall be eligible to avail incentives under this Policy for expansion/diversification undertaken at the same location, subject to fulfilment of any one of the following conditions:

a. The unit undertakes an additional Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) of at least 50% of current FCI of the Project i.e. FCI as on date of commencement of expansion/ diversification

(or)

b. The unit undertakes an additional FCI of at least 25% of current FCI of the Project i.e. FCI as on date of commencement of expansion/ diversification subject to a minimum expansion investment of INR 125 cr.

(or)

c. The unit undertakes an additional FCI greater than the minimum threshold limit of Mega/ Ultra Mega Unit defined under this policy for the particular location.

Note: For the purposes of calculation of FCI in such cases, the original value of the assets shall be considered. Any existing unit undertaking expansion/ diversification at different locations shall be considered as a New Unit.

1.5 **Eligible Startup:** Any unit shall be considered a Startup if it meets the latest definition of Startups as per the Haryana State Startup Policy 2022 (as amended from time to time) and is registered with the Industries and Commerce Department, Haryana.

1.6 **Fixed Capital Investment (FCI):** The new investment in land, infrastructure/ associated utilities, buildings (including for R&D activities, storage, testing, hostel/dormitories for workers, office space etc.), plant, machinery, equipment, hardware & software, power back up arrangements, construction of captive renewable energy plants, effluent treatment plants, waste management plants, air pollution control systems, zero liquid discharge equipment, made by the unit within the premises of the project:

i. during the policy period (and)

ii. before the commencement of commercial production/operations (and) 1 year after date of commencement of commercial production/ operations for Large units and 3 years after date of commencement of commercial production/ operations for Mega/ Ultra Mega Units or as decided by the Haryana Enterprises Promotion Board (HEPB)

shall be considered as Fixed Capital Investment (FCI)

<u>Note:</u>

a. For the purposes of facilitating cases where investment has also been made prior to the notification of this policy but date of commencement of commercial production/operations falls under this policy period, the FCI made in the one-year period prior to the date of notification of this policy shall also be considered as FCI.

b. Transfer of plant, machinery and equipment from the same or different unit located anywhere else shall not be considered towards calculation of FCI.

c. Working capital, goodwill, preliminary and pre-operative expenses, capitalized interest, and expenses incurred towards acquisition of technology or technical know-how, including consultancy charges, royalty, design and drawings, patents, licenses, and other intellectual property rights, whether capitalized in the books of accounts or otherwise, shall not be considered while calculating Fixed Capital Investment.

1.7 Eligible Capital Expenditure (ECE): The new investment in infrastructure/ associated utilities (excluding land), buildings (including for storage, testing, hostel/dormitories for workers, office space, etc.), plant, machinery, equipment, power backup arrangements, effluent treatment plants, waste management plants, air pollution control systems hardware & software, made by the unit within the premises of the project:

i. during the policy period (and)

ii. before the commencement of commercial operations (and) 1 year after date of commencement of commercial production/ operations for Large units and 3 years after date of commencement of commercial production/ operations for Mega/ Ultra Mega Units or as decided by the Haryana Enterprises Promotion Board

shall be considered as ECE.

Note:

a. For the purposes of facilitating cases where investment has also been made prior to the date of notification of this policy but date of commencement of commercial production/operations falls under this policy period, the ECE made in the one-year period prior to the date of notification of this policy will also be considered as ECE.

b. Transfer of plant, machinery and equipment from the same or different unit located anywhere else will not be considered towards calculation of ECE.

c. The investment incurred on purchase of land, construction of captive renewable energy plants and zero liquid discharge equipment will not be considered as part of ECE as separate incentives have been earmarked for the same under this policy.

d. Standalone R&D units will have the option to avail reimbursement against the expenditure incurred for establishment of the R&D unit under either:

i. Option 1: Incentives for creation of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) or Council of Scientific and Industrial

Research (CSIR) recognized research laboratories in the State as detailed in Section 13.3.5(a)

(or)

ii. Option 2: Capital Subsidy Incentive for Fast Track Commencement of Operations as detailed in Section 13.3.2.1

Standalone R&D units will be eligible to avail all other incentives under this policy as per applicability.

e. Working capital, goodwill, preliminary and pre-operative expenses, capitalized interest, and expenses incurred towards acquisition of technology or technical know-how including consultancy charges, royalty, design and drawings, patents, licenses, and other intellectual property rights, whether capitalized in the books of accounts or otherwise, shall not be considered while calculating Eligible Capital Expenditure.

1.8 **Centre of Excellence** (CoE): A Centre of Excellence (CoE) means a specialised institutional facility established to promote advanced research, innovation, technology development, skill enhancement, incubation, testing, standardisation, and industry collaboration in identified priority sectors or thrust areas. A CoE may be established by Government entities, academic or research institutions, industry bodies, private entities, or through public–private partnership mode, and must demonstrate specialised domain expertise, qualified technical manpower, and requisite infrastructure in the approved focus area(s).

1.9 **Standalone R&D Unit:** Standalone R&D Unit means a research and development facility that is independently established and operated, without being co-located with a manufacturing or commercial production unit and is primarily engaged in scientific research/ applied research/ product development/ process innovation/ testing/ prototyping/validation and other related activities, for domestic or global markets.

Only such Standalone R&D Units that undertake a minimum Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) equivalent to or exceeding the minimum threshold prescribed under this Policy for classification as a Large Project shall be eligible to avail incentives under this Policy. The quantum of incentives shall be determined strictly on the basis of the total eligible FCI undertaken and the investment category (Large, Mega, or Ultra Mega) under which the Standalone R&D Unit is classified in accordance with this Policy.

1.10 Local Employee: An employee who is a bonafide resident of the State of Haryana (as defined by the Government of Haryana from time to time) shall be considered a Local employee. The local employee status shall only be verified using Parivar Pechan Patr issued by Government of Haryana.

1.11 Category of Area: For promoting the geographical dispersal of industry, the State has been divided into 4 categories of Areas as detailed in Section 13.1.1 of the policy - Core Areas, Intermediate Areas, Sub-Prime Areas and Prime/Focus Areas based on their potential for industrial development.

1.12 Ultra-Mega Project: Projects having minimum Fixed Capital Investment of INR 6,000 Cr. in Core Areas, INR 4,500 crore in Intermediate Areas, INR 3,000 crore in Sub-Prime Areas and INR 1,500 Cr in Prime/Focus Areas shall be considered as Ultra Mega Projects.

1.13 Mega Project: Project having minimum Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) of INR 700 crore in Core Areas, INR 600 crore in Intermediate Areas, INR 500 crore in Sub-Prime Areas, and INR 400 crore in Prime/Focus Areas shall be considered as Mega Projects.

Additionally, any project generating direct employment of not less than 1,250 persons on payroll or on contract with ESI/PF number for a period of at-least 1 year and having a minimum Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) of INR 125 crore shall also be classified as a Mega Project, irrespective of its location category.

1.14 Large Project: Project having minimum Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) of greater than INR 125 crores shall be considered as Large Projects.

Additionally, any project generating direct employment of not less than 500 persons on payroll or on contract with ESI/PF number for a period of at-least 1 year and having a minimum Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) of INR 50 crore shall also be classified as a Large Project, irrespective of its location category.

1.15 Large Enterprises: Large Enterprises shall mean enterprises other than Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises, having either:

- Investment in plant and machinery or equipment exceeding INR 125 crore,

  (or)

- Annual turnover exceeding INR 500 crore,

i.e., above the thresholds prescribed for Medium Enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, as amended by the Government of India from time to time.

1.16 Medium Enterprise: Medium Enterprises shall mean enterprises where:

- Investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed INR 125 crore, and
- Annual turnover does not exceed INR 500 crore,

in accordance with the thresholds notified by the Government of India under the MSMED Act, 2006, as amended from time to time.

1.17 Small Enterprise: Small Enterprises shall mean enterprises where:

- Investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed INR 25 crore, and
- Annual turnover does not exceed INR 100 crore,

in accordance with the thresholds notified by the Government of India under the MSMED Act, 2006, as amended from time to time.

1.18 Micro Enterprise: Micro Enterprises shall mean enterprises where:

- Investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed INR 2.5 crore, and
- Annual turnover does not exceed INR 10 crore,

in accordance with the thresholds notified by the Government of India under the MSMED Act, 2006, as amended from time to time.

1.19 Net SGST: Net SGST to be considered for reimbursement means that the eligible unit will be entitled to get reimbursement of SGST amount paid through cash ledger against the output liability of SGST on sale of eligible products/services. The eligible unit shall first have to utilize all the eligible Input Tax Credit (ITC), including eligible ITC of IGST available in its Credit Ledger, against the SGST output liability, before adjusting the SGST amount through Cash Ledger.

1.20 Business-to-Consumer (B2C) Sales shall mean outward supplies made to recipients not registered under the Goods and Services Tax laws in India and/or reported as supplies to unregistered persons in the unit's GSTR-1 return or any other return prescribed under the applicable GST laws.

1.21 Intra-State Sales shall mean supplies where both the location of supplier and place of supply are within the State of Haryana, as defined under the GST Act.

1.22 Essential Goods and Services: Essential Goods and Services are classified as those activities which are necessary for the survival of citizens, employment generation, business linkages and ancillary industries or have seasonality of commodities (raw material seasonality) or are required for dealing with disaster (e.g. pandemic-related goods and industries). Essential Goods and Services shall be as defined in Annexure IV of this document and as amended by the State Government from time to time.

1.23 Developer: Developer means an individual, company, association, firm or a limited liability partnership, designated through a collaboration/development agreement with the owner for making an application for grant of licence and for completion of formalities required on behalf of such owner to develop a colony as per Haryana TCP Norms (as amended from time to time).

1.24 Owner: Owner means a person or entity in whose name the title of ownership of land is vested, or in whose favour a valid lease of land for a period of not less than ninety-nine (99) years has been granted, within the State of Haryana, in accordance with the provisions of the Haryana Town and Country Planning (TCP) norms, as amended from time to time

1.25 Statutory Auditor: Statutory Auditor means a person or firm of Chartered Accountants appointed in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 or any other law for the time being in force to conduct statutory audit of the unit, and holding a valid certificate of practice issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). For entities not required under law to appoint a statutory auditor, Statutory Auditor shall mean a Chartered Accountant in practice authorised to audit or certify financial statements and investment details for the purposes of this Policy.

1.26 Mega Private Industrial Parks: Mega Private industrial parks shall refer to Industrial Estates/parks/ clusters developed on a minimum contiguous land parcel of 300 acres and owned, developed, operated, and maintained by any private developer such as Industrial Associations/ SPV/ any enterprise registered under Partnership Act/ Companies Act/ or Societies Act.

The Mega Private Industrial Park shall be developed as per the norms of the Town and Country Planning Department, Government of Haryana, as amended from time to time, and must facilitate the establishment of industrial units involved in manufacturing or allied industrial activities. To qualify for incentives under this Policy, such parks shall:

i. Be developed on a minimum contiguous land parcel of 300 acres;

ii. Comprise of basic amenities such as internal roads, sewerage infrastructure, utilities infrastructure (electrical, water, natural gas, fire hydrants etc.), communication facilities, storage facilities, requisite technological infrastructure, commercial infra etc. as necessary for the smooth functioning of units within the park. The park may also include common social infrastructure such as housing facilities, medical and sports facilities, banks, dormitories, recreational activities etc. and other enabling infrastructure such as Centre of Excellence (CoE), etc. as per norms of Town and Country Planning Department, Government of Haryana (as amended from time to time);

iii. Host multiple industrial units and common service facilities; and

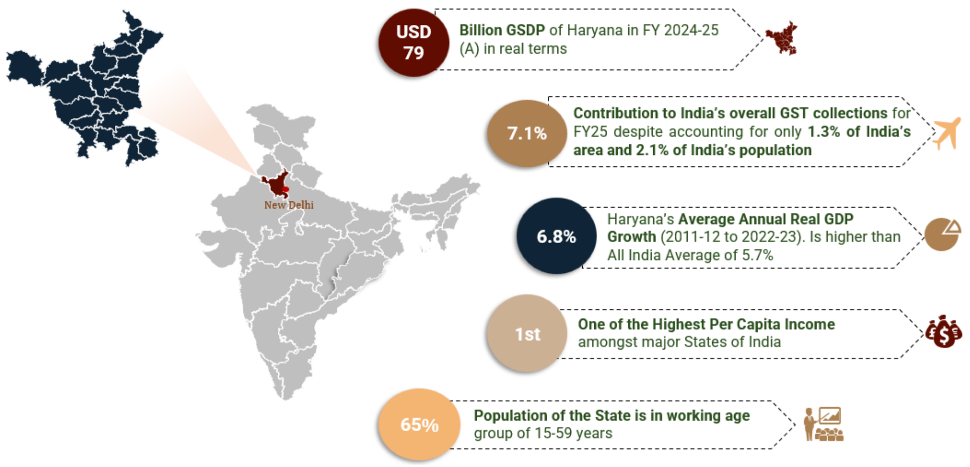
iv. Operate in line with zoning regulations and environmental norms applicable in Haryana.

v. Receive industrial colony license from the Town and Country Planning Department, Government of Haryana, and Consent to Establish (CTE) during the operational period of this policy

2. Background

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

Haryana has steadily evolved into one of India's most dynamic and industrially advanced States. With a strong economic foundation, strategic geographic location, and sustained focus on infrastructure, Haryana has consistently outperformed national averages across key economic indicators. The State's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has grown at a compound annual growth rate of 10.8% (nominal terms) and 6.8% (real terms) over the last decade and despite the State occupying only 1.3% of India's geographical area, it contributes a significant 3.6% to the national GDP at constant (2011–12) prices, as per the Advance Estimates for 2024–25. Haryana's per capita income has grown at an average annual rate of 9.1% over the same period and stands currently at ~70% above the national average, demonstrating high productivity, robust industrial output, and widespread economic participation.



The State's progress has been widely acknowledged through several national recognitions, affirming the effectiveness of its policies and institutional reforms. Haryana was ranked as a "Top Achiever" in key reform areas such as business entry, land administration and sector specific healthcare in the **Business Reform Action Plan 2024**, reflecting its investor-friendly governance framework. It has also been recognised as an "Achiever" in the **Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) 2024**, a testament to its advancing logistics and connectivity infrastructure. Furthermore, Haryana is ranked amongst the leading landlocked states in the Export Preparedness Index (EPI) 2024 indicating the strength of its export ecosystem.

9000+
DPIIT registered startups

5th
amongst landlocked States in NITI Aayog's Export Preparedness Index

Top Achiever
in implementation of **Business Reform Action Plan 2020**

19
of India's ~117 Unicorns

3rd
Ranked in MSME National Awards 2022 by the Ministry of MSME

Top Achiever
amongst landlocked States in **Logistics Ease Across Different States Index** 2024

Highest per capita revenue collection under GST - showcasing the large consumption trend

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

Haryana is also one of the leading logistics hubs in the country, with a total of 11 inland container depots (ICDs), including 3 inland container depots-cum-container freight stations (CFS).

Haryana's industrial growth is supported by the presence of several industry-specific clusters, across sectors & districts. The Haryana Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC) has developed 64 world-class Industrial Model Townships and Industrial Clusters on over 42,000 acres across the State of Haryana. Two world-class industrial model townships at Kharkhoda (~3300 acres) and Sohna (~1400 acres) are under development and a further 10 new IMTs are envisaged to be developed over the policy period.

The industrial sector is central to Haryana's economy, contributing over 32.9% to the state's Gross Value Added (GVA). The State has, over the past decade, rapidly emerged as a nucleus for mega industrial investments. Notably, Maruti Suzuki is developing Asia's largest automobile manufacturing facility on 800 acres in Kharkhoda, with an investment of INR 18,000 crore and a planned capacity of 1.5 million units annually. This project is expected to catalyze a wide supply chain ecosystem involving Tier 1 and Tier 2 vendors, logistics providers, and allied industries. Similarly, other marque investors setting up their factories within the State include Amperex Technologies Ltd., Instakart Services Pvt Ltd., Grasim Industries, Uno Minda, AWL Agribusiness Ltd., etc.

Haryana has also developed a strong and diverse Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) ecosystem, which plays a critical role in the State's economic development and job creation. As of 30th Nov 2025, the State has a total of 13,18,575 MSMEs, largely comprising of micro units (12,93,905), in line with the national trend, followed by 22,914 small units, and 1,756 medium enterprises, as per Udyam Registration Data. Collectively, these MSME enterprises contribute to the employment of over 58 lakh individuals across the State. The MSME Sector in Haryana is not only vibrant but also geographically diversified, with key industrial activity concentrated in districts such as Faridabad, Gurugram, Panipat, Karnal, and Sonipat. Faridabad is known for its robust engineering goods and auto parts manufacturing base, while Gurugram stands out as a hub for information technology, startups, and electronics. Panipat is renowned for its textile, handloom, and carpet industries. Karnal has developed a niche in agro-processing and food technologies, and Sonipat supports a thriving packaging and plastic products sector.

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

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

3. Need for a New Policy

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

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

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

4. Vision

"*To establish Haryana as an internationally competitive and favoured industrial hub with balanced, inclusive, sustainable and resilient economic development.*"

5. Mission

(a) Provide competitive outcome-based fiscal incentives to stimulate interest from players across sectors

(b) Develop robust and best-in-class industrial infrastructure and leverage the existing and planned industrial corridors for economic development

(c) Promote skilling of youth in line with industry needs and direct/ indirect/ self-employment opportunities for the workforce of the State

(d) Enhance ease and speed of doing business by bringing systemic changes aimed at rationalization, deregulation and decriminalization of State statutes for industrial development

(e) Create a seamless experience for investors by undertaking digital enhancement of the Invest Haryana Single Window portal

(f) Improve export competitiveness of Haryana-based enterprises and enhance the state's participation in international trade and production networks, making it a crucial link in the global supply chain.

(g) Become a pioneer in sustainability by incentivizing green and sustainable initiatives by investors

(h) Focus on investment promotion and promoting brand Haryana

(i) Embrace and promote the adoption of cutting-edge technologies such as AI, blockchain, IoT, and 5G to drive innovation and economic growth.

6. Objectives

(a) Generate 10 lakh new jobs during the policy period

(b) Attract investments worth over INR 5 lakh crore, with ~ 15% of the investments being operationalized during the policy period.

(c) Double the annual merchandise exports from the State from the current value of INR 1.62 lakh crores/USD 19.10 Billion (FY 25) to INR 3.24 lakh crores by the end of the policy period

7. Validity of the Policy

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

8. Eligibility Criteria

8.1 Enterprises constituted as a company, partnership firm, including an LLP, Society, Trust, Industrial Cooperative Society or Proprietary concern engaged in manufacturing, production, processing, contract manufacturing, etc. or engaged in the following service sectors:

- Healthcare
- Education
- Tourism and Hospitality
- Research and Development

8.2 The enterprise/unit must commence commercial production/operations on or after the date of notification of this policy and during the validity of this policy for availing benefits as enlisted under this policy, unless otherwise approved by the Haryana Enterprises Promotion Board.

8.3 The incentives under this policy shall only be provided to Ultra Mega, Mega and Large units as defined under this policy and as amended from time to time. MSME units shall be eligible for availing benefits under a separate Haryana Progressive MSME & Export Policy.

8.4 Eligible units intending to avail incentives under this policy shall be required to submit an application to the Department prior to the date of commencement of commercial production/operations.

8.5 For the purposes of this policy, the Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) and Eligible Capital Expenditure (ECE) made:

i. during the policy period (and)

ii. before the commencement of commercial operations (and) 1 year after date of commencement of commercial production/ operations for Large units and 3 years after date of commencement of commercial production/ operations for Mega/ Ultra Mega Units or as decided by the Haryana Enterprises Promotion Board

shall be considered.

Further, for the purposes of facilitating cases where investment has also been made prior to the date of notification of this policy, but date of commencement of commercial production/operations falls under this policy period, the FCI and ECE made in the one-year period prior to the date of notification of this policy shall also be considered.

8.6 An existing Large/ Mega/ Ultra Mega unit (as per definition in this policy) shall also be eligible to avail incentives under this Policy for expansion/diversification undertaken at the same location, subject to fulfilment of the following conditions:

(a) Unit must be undertaking expansion/diversification anywhere in Haryana on land parcels with valid CLU permission (if applicable) under commercial or industrial category or in Government-approved Industrial Estates / IMTs; and

(b) Unit must be undertaking an expansion/diversification, with either:

- an additional Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) of at least 50% of current FCI of the Project i.e. FCI as on date of commencement of expansion/ diversification

  (or)

- an additional FCI of at least 25% of current FCI of the Project i.e. FCI as on date of commencement of expansion/ diversification subject to a minimum expansion investment of INR 125 cr. (or)

  (or)

- an additional FCI greater than the minimum threshold limit of Mega/ Ultra Mega Unit defined under this policy for the particular location.

For the purposes of calculation of FCI in such cases, the original value of the assets shall be considered.

(c) Unit must be commencing commercial production/ operations of said expansion/ diversification during the operative period of the policy.

Note:

i. Units undertaking expansion/ diversification will be eligible for availing incentives for expansion/ diversification only once during the policy period.

ii. In cases where expansion/diversification is undertaken through enhancement, upgradation, or modernization of existing production or service capacity, and where a clearly identifiable date of commencement of commercial production/operations cannot be determined:

- Only investment made in the three-year period from the date of first expansion investment shall be considered as eligible investment period for the purpose of determination of FCI and ECE.
- The date of completion of the entire committed capital investment for such expansion/diversification (or) the completion of 3 years from the date of first expansion investment, whichever is earlier, shall be deemed to be the date of commencement of commercial production/operations for the purposes of this Policy.

iii. Units undertaking expansion/ diversification will be required to obtain separate registration under GST for such expansion/diversification and maintain separate books of accounts for existing unit as well as the expanded unit.

In case separate registration under GST is not feasible for a unit of expansion at the same business place, the highest turnover reflected by the existing unit in the last three years will be considered as the turnover of the existing unit for the purposes of estimation of different incentives. However, such a unit will also be required to maintain a separate book of accounts for the expansion unit, unless otherwise permitted by HEPB.

8.7 Under the Tourism and Hospitality sector, only 10 Hotels, Wellness and Nature Resorts and Amusement/ Theme/ Water Parks Facilities set up with an FCI of at-least INR 125 cr. and commencing operations during the validity period of this policy shall be eligible for availing benefits as enlisted under this policy, unless otherwise approved by the Haryana Enterprises Promotion Board.

8.8 Units shall not be eligible to avail fiscal incentives under this policy if it has availed/applied for incentives for the same project under any other policy issued by the Government of Haryana and vice versa.

8.9 **Transitional Investment Protection Clause:** To protect the interests of units that had already initiated their projects prior to the notification of this Policy, any unit which has taken effective steps towards establishment of an industrial unit and has made substantial investments in land, building, plant, machinery, and equipment before the date of notification of this Policy shall be eligible to opt for incentives under the Haryana Enterprises & Employment Promotion Policy (HEEP), 2020, instead of this Make in Haryana Industrial Policy, provided that its Date of Commencement of Commercial Production/Operations (DoCP) occurs:

a. within two (2) years from the date of notification of this Make in Haryana Industrial Policy in case of Large Projects; or

b. within three (3) years from the date of notification of this Make in Haryana Industrial Policy in case of Mega and Ultra Mega Projects,

and subject to fulfilment of the eligibility conditions prescribed under HEEP, 2020.

Further, the afore-mentioned transitional investment protection clause shall also apply during the transition from this policy to any subsequent industrial policy notified by the Government of Haryana, for eligible units which have taken effective steps and made substantial investments during the validity of this policy, unless otherwise provided in such subsequent policy.

Note: For the purposes of the above clause 8.8, an Industrial unit which undertakes the below activities shall be considered as having taken effective steps for establishment of industrial unit:

i. The unit has arranged land or premises by way of purchase, allotment/ transfer, registered lease/rent;

ii. The unit has obtained sanction for raising finance from a financial institution if applicable or has made adequate arrangements for investments to the satisfaction of Competent Authority;

iii. The unit has applied for CLU/NOC/Industrial License if applicable;

iv. The unit has complied with any other condition as decided by the State Government from time to time

9. Overall capping of Incentives

The benefits offered under the policy shall be over and above any incentives obtained under any Government of India policy or scheme by the eligible unit. However, the cumulative incentives under the policy to any Unit/ Developer, together with any fiscal incentives, subsidies, reimbursements, grants, or financial assistance received under any Government of India scheme for the same project, shall be subject to a ceiling of 100% of Fixed Capital Investment (FCI).

10. Turnaround time under this policy

All new schemes/ operational guidelines proposed in the policy will be notified within a time frame of 03 months from the date of notification of this policy. The fact that a scheme has not been notified shall not debar an investor whose application is consistent with the provisions of this policy from applying for and obtaining incentives under this policy.

Note: All the schemes to be notified under this policy shall be approved at the level of Administrative Secretary to Government, Haryana, Industries & Commerce Department and placed before the concerned Standing Finance Committee for approval and subsequent notification.

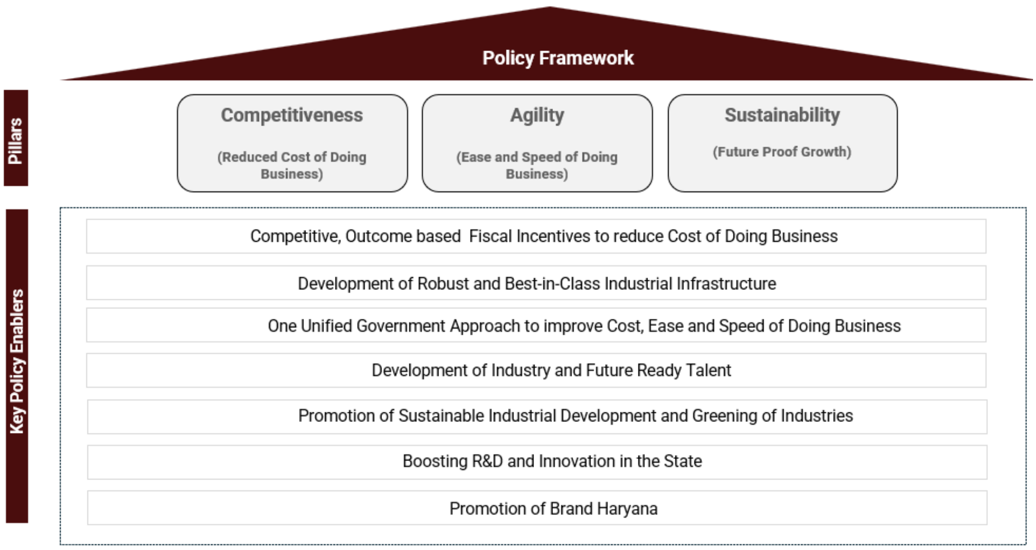
11. Authority for Clarification, Interpretation, and Operational Decisions

Administrative Secretary, Department of Industries and Commerce, Haryana will be the Competent Authority for clarification/resolution of any doubts related to the interpretation of any term or any provision arising under this policy, approval for notification of scheme operational guidelines for provisions under this policy and removal of difficulties for ease of doing business. The decision in this matter shall be final and binding for all stakeholders in such cases.

12. Policy Framework

The Make in Haryana Industrial Policy 2026 is built upon a transformative framework designed to catalyse a **paradigm shift from the government as a regulator to the government as a strategic facilitator and partner in industrial growth**. This framework is an interconnected ecosystem engineered to address the fundamental determinants of industrial competitiveness in the 21st century.

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



The Make in Haryana Industrial Policy targets three tangible outcomes:

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

13. Enabler 1: Competitive, Outcome-based incentives to reduce Cost of Doing Business

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

13.1. Guiding Principles for Incentives under the Policy:

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

For promoting geological dispersal of industry, the State has been divided into 4 categories of areas based on their location as shown below:

Category	Areas Covered
Prime/ Focus Areas	a. Any area which falls within the boundary of Industrial Investment Promotion Zones as notified by the Department of Industries and Commerce, Government of Haryana, from time to time
Sub-Prime Areas	a. Any area earmarked as conforming Industrial Zone in any Development Plan of any City as notified by the Town & Country Planning Department or Urban Local Bodies Department, Government of Haryana. b. All vacant and unallotted# plots in any Industrial Model Township or in any Industrial Estate of HSIIDC c. All vacant and unallotted* plots in any Private Industrial Park or in any Industrial Colony licensed by the Town & Country Planning Department, Government of Haryana d. Any land/area granted an industrial colony license by the Town and Country Planning Department, Government of Haryana, after the notification of this policy e. Any area which falls outside the Controlled Area limits notified by the Town & Country Planning Department, Government of Haryana but not included in the Prime/Focus area.
Intermediate Areas	a. All allotted plots## in any Industrial Model Township or in any Industrial Estates of HSIIDC

Category	Areas Covered
	b. All allotted plots** in Private Industrial Parks or in Industrial Colonies licensed by Town & Country Planning Department, Government of Haryana c. Any area which falls between the municipal limits notified by Urban Local Bodies Department, Govt. of Haryana and the Controlled Area limits notified by Town & Country Planning Department, Government of Haryana but not included in Prime/Focus Area or Sub-Prime Area.
Core Areas	a. Any area which falls within the municipal limits notified by Urban Local Bodies Department, Government of Haryana but excluding all areas covered under Prime/Focus Area, Sub-Prime Area or Intermediate Area.

Plots within Industrial Model Townships and Industrial Estates of HSIIDC for which no Regular Letter of Allotment (RLA) has ever been issued as on the date of notification of this policy shall be considered as unallotted plots

* All Plots within Private Industrial Parks or in Industrial Colonies licensed by the Town & Country Planning Department for which no Allotment Letter/ Buyer-Developer Agreement has ever been issued/executed as on date of notification of this policy shall be considered as unallotted plots

Plots within Industrial Model Townships and Industrial Estates of HSIIDC for which Regular Letter of Allotment (RLA) has already been issued as on the date of notification of this policy shall be considered as allotted plots

** All Plots within Private Industrial Parks or in Industrial Colonies licensed by the Town & Country Planning Department for which an Allotment Letter/ Buyer-Developer Agreement has already been issued/executed as on date of notification of this policy shall be considered as allotted plots

Note: Municipal limits and Controlled Area limits as on date of promulgation of the policy shall be considered

13.1.2. **Differentiation of Incentives for Thrust/ Import Substitution and Essential Sectors:** Special incentives have been provided for enterprises in thrust sectors, enterprises manufacturing essential products/ services and enterprises manufacturing import substitution products.

13.1.3. **Outcome-based design of Incentives:** Incentives have been designed to be outcome-based rather than input-based to reward enterprises for performance.

13.2. Customized Package of Incentives for Ultra-Mega and Mega units:

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

Further, HEPB, in its discretion, and if it is of the opinion that a project is of strategic importance to the State and is likely to have a substantial impact on the industrial development of the State, can grant any benefit over and above what is already provisioned in the policy and may also relax any of the provisions mentioned in this policy.

13.3. Fiscal Incentives offered under the policy:

The incentives under this section are applicable only for Ultra Mega, Mega and Large units satisfying the eligibility conditions prescribed under this policy under Section 8.

13.3.1. Incentive 1: Net SGST Reimbursement Subsidy for Intra-State Sales

To reward intra-state sale of eligible products and services, units shall be eligible to avail reimbursement of Net State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) paid to the Government of Haryana based on the proportion of Business to Consumer (B2C) Sales as specified below:

Case 1: Where ≥ 50% of annual intra-state sales are B2C Sales in Haryana

Area	Large Units	Mega Units (Standard Package)	Customized Package for Mega and Ultra Mega Units*
Core Area	30% reimbursement for 7 years	30% reimbursement for 10 years	30% reimbursement for up to 12 years
Intermediate Area	50% reimbursement for 7 years	50% reimbursement for 10 years	50% reimbursement for up to 12 years

Area	Large Units	Mega Units (Standard Package)	Customized Package for Mega and Ultra Mega Units*
Sub-Prime Area	60% reimbursement for 7 years	60% reimbursement for 10 years	60% reimbursement for up to 12 years
Prime/Focus Area	70% reimbursement for 7 years	70% reimbursement for 10 years	70% reimbursement for up to 12 years

Case 2: Where < 50% of annual intra-state sales are B2C Sales in Haryana

Area	Large Units	Mega Units (Standard Package)	Customized Package for Mega and Ultra Mega Units*
Core Area	20% reimbursement for 7 years	20% reimbursement for 10 years	20% reimbursement for up to 12 years
Intermediate Area	40% reimbursement for 7 years	40% reimbursement for 10 years	40% reimbursement for up to 12 years
Sub-Prime Area	50% reimbursement for 7 years	50% reimbursement for 10 years	50% reimbursement for up to 12 years
Prime/Focus Area	60% reimbursement for 7 years	60% reimbursement for 10 years	60% reimbursement for up to 12 years

Note:

i. The proportion of B2B and B2C sales shall be certified annually by the concerned Department of Excise and Taxation Haryana (DETC) or any authority designated by the Government

ii. The incentive shall be calculated annually based on actual sales for the relevant financial year

iii. Customized package of Incentives over and above the standard package of incentives shall be applicable for Ultra Mega Units and Mega units subject to approved cost-benefit model.

13.3.2. Incentive 2: Incentives for Fast Track Commencement of Operations

To incentivize fast-track operationalization, a unit that commences commercial production/operations within the timelines specified below shall be eligible to avail the following incentives:

13.3.2.1. Capital Subsidy Incentive: This incentive shall be calculated as a percentage of the Eligible Capital Expenditure (ECE) as specified in the table below:

Size of Enterprise	Time taken for Commencement of Commercial Production/ Operations	Quantum of Incentive (Capital Subsidy)			
		Core Area	Intermediate Area	Sub-Prime Area	Prime/ Focus Area
Large Units	Within 2 years	@5% of ECE	@10% of ECE	@15% of ECE	@20% of ECE
	Within 3 years	@2.5% of ECE	@5% of ECE	@10% of ECE	@15% of ECE
Mega Units (Standard Package)	Within 4 years	@5% of ECE	@10% of ECE	@15% of ECE	@20% of ECE
	Within 5 years	@2.5% of ECE	@5% of ECE	@10% of ECE	@15% of ECE
Customized Package for Mega and Ultra Mega Units*	As decided by HEPB	Up-to 15% of ECE	Up-to 20% of ECE	Up-to 25% of ECE	Up-to 30% of ECE

Note:

a. Customized package of Incentives over and above the standard package of incentives shall be applicable for Ultra Mega Units and Mega units subject to approved cost-benefit model.

b. The time period for calculation of capital subsidy incentives shall be considered from date of grant of Consent to Establish (CTE) (or) approval of building plan, whichever is later. However, in cases of expansion/ diversification where separate/new CTE or approval of building plan is not required to be obtained, the time period for calculation of capital subsidy incentive shall be reckoned from the date of first expansion investment.

c. The incentive shall be disbursed in 10 annual instalments.

d. The disbursement of the capital subsidy incentive shall commence after the date of commencement of production/operations or achievement of committed eligible capital investment, whichever is later, subject to the time limits for recognition of FCI/ECE specified under this policy.

13.3.2.2. **Electricity Duty Reimbursement Incentive**: Units eligible to avail capital subsidy incentive as showcased in Section 13.3.2.1 (i.e. the unit commences commercial production/ operation within the timelines specified therein) shall also be eligible for reimbursement of electricity duty paid to the Government of Haryana as showcased below:

Area	Large and Mega Units (Standard)	Customized Package
Core Area	100% for 3 years	Up to 100% for 20 years subject to the approved cost-benefit model
Intermediate Area	100% for 5 years	
Sub-Prime Area	100% for 7 years	
Prime/Focus Area	100% for 10 years	

13.3.2.3. **Stamp Duty Reimbursement Incentive**: A new unit which commences commercial production/ operations within 5 years from the date of purchase/ lease of land shall be eligible to avail reimbursement of the stamp duty paid for purchase/ lease of land as showcased below:

Area	Large and Mega Units (Standard)	Customized Package
Core Area	30%	Up to 100% subject to the approved cost-benefit model
Intermediate Area	60%	
Sub-Prime Area	75%	
Prime/Focus Area	100%	

13.3.3. Incentive 3: Incentives for Local Employment Generation

13.3.3.1. Local Employment Generation Subsidy: To reward local high-quality employment generation, a unit shall be eligible to avail a local employment generation subsidy for a period of 10 years from Date of Commencement of Commercial Production/ Operations (DoCP) based upon the proportion of Haryana local employees in the workforce of the unit in a particular year as shown below:

Proportion of Haryana Local Employees in the Workforce in Particular Year	General Category Haryana Local Employees	Women/ SC/ Divyang / Agniveer/ Ex-Servicemen Category Haryana Local Employees
< 15%	Not applicable	Employment Generation Subsidy @120% of the average gross monthly salary will be provided for each eligible Women/ SC/ Divyang / Ex-Servicemen Category Haryana Local Employees subject to a cap of INR 1 lakh per year per employee
≥15%	Employment Generation Subsidy @ {100%} + {20% * (Proportion of Haryana Local Employees in % – 15%)} of the average gross monthly salary will be provided for each eligible Haryana Local Employee subject to a cap of INR 1 lakh per year per employee	Employment Generation Subsidy @ {120%} + {20% * (Proportion of Haryana Local Employees in % – 15%)} of the average gross monthly salary will be provided for each eligible Women/ SC/ Divyang / Ex-Servicemen Category Haryana Local Employees subject to a cap of INR 1.2 lakh per year per employee

Note:

i. Proportion of Haryana Local Employees = Total Haryana Local Employees of the Unit/ Total Employees of the Unit

ii. Employment Generation Subsidy shall be based on the proportion of Haryana local employees in the workforce in the given year.

iii. This subsidy shall be provided only for employees of Haryana who have been directly employed on payroll or on contract with ESI/PF Number for a period of at-least 1 year by the eligible unit.

iv. In cases where the average gross monthly salary of an eligible Haryana Local Employee is below INR 48,000, a minimum Employment Generation Subsidy of INR 48,000 per annum shall be provided to the unit per such employee for the relevant year.

v. This subsidy can be availed by an eligible unit for a period of 10 years from Date of Commencement of Commercial Production/ Operations (DoCP)

vi. An employee who is a bonafide resident of the State of Haryana (as defined by the Government of Haryana from time to time) shall be considered a Local employee. The local employee status shall be verified only using Parivar Pechan Patr.

vii. For eligible expansion units, the subsidy will be available for incremental employee count beyond the count that existed before undertaking expansion.

13.3.3.2. Booster for Recruitment through HKRN:

i. In addition to the employment generation subsidy incentive mentioned above, units which recruit Haryana local employees through Haryana Kaushal Rozgar Nigam (HKRN) shall also be eligible to claim 100% reimbursement on the **employer's statutory contribution under Employees' Provident Fund (EPF)** for these employees for a period of 5 years. This incentive amount shall be subject to a ceiling of 12 per cent of the employee's basic salary plus applicable Dearness Allowance (DA) and retaining allowance, subject to a maximum limit of INR 25,000 per employee per year.

ii. Further, based on details furnished by the unit, all such employees recruited through Haryana Kaushal Rozgar Nigam (HKRN) shall be reimbursed 100% of their **employee's statutory contribution under Employees' Provident Fund (EPF)** through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for a period of 5 years. This incentive amount shall also be subject to a ceiling of 12 per cent of the employee's basic salary plus applicable Dearness Allowance (DA) and retaining allowance and subject to a maximum limit of INR 25,000 per employee per year.

13.3.4. Incentive 4: Incentives for Development of Industries in Industrially Backward/ Undeveloped Areas of the State

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

In case the Unit opts for execution of such works in self-execution mode, the cost estimates and technical proposal for the proposed works shall be prepared by the Unit and submitted to the designated Committee/Competent Authority for its prior approval before commencement of works. The works shall thereafter be executed as per the approved estimates and applicable norms, and reimbursement shall be limited to the cost so approved by the committee/competent authority.

13.3.5. Incentive 5: Incentive for R&D Infrastructure Creation and Research Outcomes Generated

To reward R&D and innovation in the State, the following financial assistance shall be provided to eligible units:

13.3.5.1. Incentives for creation of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) or Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) recognized research laboratories in the State:

Type of Incentive	Quantum of Support
Capital Subsidy	50% of the total capital cost incurred for establishment of the R&D centre (excluding land) shall be reimbursed subject to a maximum of INR 10 Cr. per centre for Large Projects, INR 25 cr. per centre for Mega Projects and upto INR 50 cr. per centre for Ultra Mega Projects

Note:

i. Only costs incurred on cost of infrastructure/ associated utilities (excluding land), buildings, plant, machinery, equipment, power backup arrangements, hardware & software, building etc. for the R&D facility shall be considered as eligible project cost. Working capital, goodwill, preliminary and pre-operative expenses, capitalized interest, and expenses incurred towards acquisition of technology or technical know-how including consultancy charges, royalty, design and drawings, patents, licenses, and other intellectual property rights, whether capitalized in the books of accounts or otherwise, shall not be considered while calculating total capital cost.

ii. The incentive shall be disbursed in 5 annual instalments

iii. Only R&D centres recognized by DSIR (Department of Scientific & Industrial Research) or Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) shall be eligible to avail this incentive under the policy.

iv. Taking into account the time required for grant of recognition by DSIR/CSIR, an eligible unit may apply for incentives under this section within a period of 3 years from date of commencement of operations of the R&D unit.

v. Standalone R&D projects shall have the option to avail incentives against the expenses incurred for establishment of R&D facility under either:

- Option 1: This section i.e. Incentives for creation of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) recognized research laboratories in the State

  (or)

- Option 2: Under Section 13.3.2.1 i.e. Capital Subsidy Incentive for Fast Track Commencement of Operations.

13.3.5.2. Incentives for Successful Commercialization of Patents Generated by the Unit

Type of Incentive	**Quantum of Support**
Domestic Patent Granted	**INR 50 lakhs** per successful patent application subject to overall **cap of INR 5 cr. per unit over the policy period**
International/ Foreign Patent Granted	**INR 1 crore** per successful patent application subject to overall **cap of INR 10 cr. per unit over the policy period**

Note:

i. Only patents which have been successfully used commercially shall be eligible for benefits. Commercial application shall be verified through statutory auditor certification detailing the revenue generated/ efficiency obtained, etc. and should be backed by supporting documents such as product brochures or data sheets referencing the patented technology or technology transfer/licensing agreements referencing the technology and details as and if applicable

ii. Only patents granted and used commercially during the period of the policy shall be eligible for benefits under this section.

13.3.6. Incentive 6: Incentives for Exports from Haryana

To promote and incentivize exports from the State of Haryana, eligible units shall have the option to avail export incentives under either of the following options, subject to the conditions specified herein. The unit shall be eligible to opt for only one of the options and such option, once exercised, shall be final and binding.

A. Option 1: Capital Subsidy Linked Export Booster Incentive

Eligible units may opt to avail an additional Export Booster Incentive, which shall be provided as an enhancement to the Capital Subsidy Incentive specified under Section 13.3.2.1.

The quantum of such incentive shall be determined based on the proportion of exports in total sales during the first three (3) years from the Date of Commencement of Commercial Production/Operations (DoCP) and shall be calculated as follows:

Export Booster Incentive (in %) = 5% * [(Proportion of Exports in Total Sales in %) – 10%]

Note:

i. Proportion of Exports in Total Sales = (Export-linked Cost of Goods Sold in first 3 years from DoCP)/ (Total Cost of Goods Sold in first three years from DoCP)

ii. The Total Applicable Capital Subsidy Incentive shall be calculated as the sum of Eligible Capital Subsidy Incentive under Section 13.3.2.1 + Export Booster Incentive as detailed above

iii. The incentive shall be adjusted in the applicable quantum of capital investment incentive instalments.

iv. Only units with minimum proportion of exports in total sales of 10% and a minimum average annual turnover of INR 100 cr. for the first three years from date of commencement of commercial production/ operations shall be eligible to avail this incentive.

v. A Certificate of the Statutory Auditor certifying the details of export-linked Cost of Goods Sold (CoGS) and total CoGS for the given period shall be mandatory to avail this incentive

B. Option 2: Annual Export Turnover Linked Incentive

As an alternative to Option 1, eligible units may also opt for an annual export turnover linked incentive as shown below:

Annual Export Turnover Linked Incentive = 3% of annual export value

Note:

i. The Annual Export Turnover Linked Incentive shall be provided for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial production/ operations

ii. The incentive shall be subject to an overall cap of 4.5% of Eligible Capital Expenditure

iii. The incentive shall be disbursed annually based on actual export turnover achieved in the given financial year

iv. A Certificate of the Statutory Auditor certifying the details of export-turnover for the relevant financial year shall be mandatory to avail this incentive

13.3.7. Incentive 7: For Undertaking Greening Initiatives

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

Incentive	Quantum of Incentive	
	Large	**Mega/ Ultra Mega**
Carbon Credits Generated in the State	Carbon Credits generated by an eligible unit from a project located within the State of Haryana during the validity period of the policy shall be eligible for an incentive of INR 100 per carbon credit unit, subject to an overall cap of INR 1 cr. per unit. Note: • One (1) carbon credit unit shall represent one (1) metric tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e) reduced, avoided, or removed. • Only carbon credits issued by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) or internationally recognized carbon standard organizations such as Verra (VCS), The Gold Standard Foundation (Switzerland), Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Global Carbon Council (Qatar), Plan Vivo, ART-TREES, or any other organization as decided by the Competent Authority shall be eligible	
Establishment of Captive Renewable Energy Projects (≥ 100 kW)	INR 50 lakhs per MW, upto a maximum of INR 2.5 cr.	INR 50 lakhs per MW, upto a maximum of INR 10 cr.
Establishment of Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD)	50% of the actual cost incurred for implementing the measure up-to a maximum of INR 5 cr. per unit subject to third party certification of adherence to discharge limits mandated by Haryana State Pollution Control Board as per relevant Central and State Government Acts	50% of the actual cost incurred for implementing the measure up-to a maximum of INR 10 cr. per unit subject to third party certification of adherence to discharge limits mandated by Haryana State Pollution Control Board as per relevant Central and State Government Acts
Green Certification from GRIHA, LEED, etc.	2% of the cost of the building, subject to a cap of INR 5 cr. per unit	

Note:

i. Capital Expenditure incurred for the above initiatives shall not be included for estimation of eligible capital expenditure for availing other incentives under the policy.

ii. Standalone Renewable Energy Projects generating and storing renewable energy (above 1 MW) will be treated as "Industry" and will be eligible for incentives applicable for industrial units.

iii. Rooftop solar panels or panels installed anywhere in the premises of the unit with a facility to store energy or operate under Net Metering mechanism (above 100 kW) generate energy (above 100 kW) will be considered for the purpose of Incentives for captive renewable energy

iv. Reimbursement under the incentive for Green Certification from GRIHA, LEED, etc. shall be admissible only after the eligible unit has obtained the respective certification from the concerned certifying authority and submitted documentary proof thereof.

13.3.8. Incentive 8: One-time support for shifting/ relocating manufacturing facilities from outside Haryana

For eligible units relocating their manufacturing operations to Haryana from an existing facility located outside Haryana, the Government of Haryana will provide a one-time relocation grant equal to 50% of the eligible relocation cost, subject to a maximum ceiling of:

- INR 5 crore per unit for relocation from a manufacturing facility located outside the State but within the country and
- INR 10 crore per unit for relocation from a manufacturing facility located outside the country.

For the purposes of this policy, eligible relocation cost will be limited to actual expenditure incurred and paid towards transportation and import of manufacturing plant, machinery and equipment from the existing location (whether within India or abroad) to the unit's manufacturing facility in Haryana, including:

- International and domestic freight charges;
- Packing, handling, and insurance costs; and
- Customs duties and import-related charges, as applicable.

The grant will be one-time only and will be disbursed after commencement of commercial operations in Haryana, subject to verification by the competent authority

13.3.9. Incentive 9: Special package of fiscal incentives for thrust sectors, essential sector products, import substitution products

A unit operating in identified thrust sectors or manufacturing essential sector or import substitution products can avail either:

- additional top-up benefit of 5% on the Capital Subsidy Incentive for Fast Track Commencement of Operations as specified in Section 13.3.2.1

(or)

- obtain incentives under dedicated policies (if any) earmarked for these sectors.

List of Sectors Identified:

i. Thrust Sectors: Based on the competitive strength of the State and critical emerging market trends which will drive future economic growth, the Government of Haryana has identified select sectors for providing a thrust as showcased below:

S.No.	Thrust Sector
1.	Agro, Food Processing and Allied Services
2.	Textiles and Apparels
3.	Auto, Auto Components and Light Engineering
4.	Electric Vehicles
5.	Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (including Electronic Component Manufacturing)
6.	Semiconductors
7.	Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices
8.	Chemicals and Petrochemicals
9.	Leather and Footwear
10.	Toys and Sports Equipment
11.	Defence and Aerospace
12.	Electronic Waste Recycling
13.	Renewable Energy
14.	Green Hydrogen
15.	Rare Earth and Critical Materials

The Hon'ble Chief Minister shall be authorized to make any amendments to the list of thrust sectors as per future requirement.

ii. Import substitution products (raw materials, intermediates and finished goods) shall refer to the products where local industry can step in to substitute foreign supplies and shall be as defined at Annexure V or as identified by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India from time to time

iii. Essential Sector Products are identified in Annexure IV of this document.

iv. In cases where a project qualifies under more than one category i.e Thrust Sectors and/or Import Substitution Products and/or Essential Sector Products, the enterprise shall be eligible for only a single top-up incentive of 5%, and multiple or cumulative top-up benefits shall not be permitted for the same project.

v. The Total Applicable Capital Subsidy Incentive shall be calculated as the sum of Eligible Capital Subsidy Incentive under Section 13.3.2.1 + Thrust/Import Substitution/Essential Sector Booster Incentive as detailed above.

13.4. Option to Avail Top-Up Support Under Different Government of India Schemes

Eligible Units commencing operations during the period of the policy and availing subsidy/incentives under Government of India's active Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes or other related flagship schemes such as Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme, India Semiconductor Mission or any new related programs/schemes which are launched by the Government of India will have the option to avail an additional 50% top-up incentive on the benefits disbursed by Government of India during the policy period instead of the incentives described under section 13.3 of this policy. An eligible unit can avail incentives only under either Section 13.3 or 13.4 of this policy, as per its choice.

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

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

14.1. Existing Industrial Infrastructure of the State

14.1.1. Industrial Model Townships and Industrial Estates developed by HSIIDC

The Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC) is the Government of Haryana's nodal agency for the development of Industrial Infrastructure in the State. The Corporation has developed 64 Industrial Model Townships and Industrial Estates spread over approximately 42,000 acres at strategic locations across the State, which are governed through its Estate Management Procedures (EMP).

14.1.2. Sectoral Parks

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

14.1.3. Connectivity Infrastructure

Road Network

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

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

Rail Network

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

Air Network

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

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

14.1.4. Logistics Infrastructure

Haryana has established itself as a robust logistics and warehousing hub in India, offering extensive infrastructure to support industrial and commercial growth. The State boasts a well-developed infrastructure network, including 12 inland container depots (ICDs), including 3 inland container depots-cum-container freight stations, facilitating efficient movement of goods. Overall, the State has over 270+ functional warehousing-related units.

14.2. Transformational Infrastructure Projects being undertaken by the Government:

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

14.2.1. **Development of Ten (10) New World Class Industrial Model Townships by HSIIDC:** To augment the existing industrial land bank of the State, HSIIDC will develop 10 new IMTs on the lines of IMT Kharkhoda across Haryana through a mix of land pooling, land partnership and voluntary acquisition through e-bhoomi. These new IMTs will comprise best in class infrastructure, ready build factories, warehouses, incubation/R&D centres and other infrastructure to support industrial growth and economic development.

14.2.2. **Global City, Gurugram:** The Global City is being developed by HSIIDC as a mixed-use, fully integrated township over an area of ~1000 acres in the heart of Gurugram. The City has been envisioned as a futuristic business district and has been planned in line with international best practices and on the tenets of live-work-play and transit-oriented development. Phase 1 of the project is currently under development.

14.2.3. **Integrated Manufacturing Cluster (IMC), Hisar**: IMC Hisar, spread across 2,988 acres, is being developed under the Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor near the newly inaugurated Maharaja Agrasen Airport. With an investment potential of INR 32,417 crore and a project cost of INR 4,680 crore, it is expected to generate 1.25 lakh jobs.

14.2.4. **Integrated Multi-Modal Logistics Hub (IMLH), Narnaul**: The Integrated Multi-Modal Logistics Hub (IMLH) is being developed at Nangal Chaudhary over an area of ~ 886 acres. Strategically positioned along the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor and NH-148B the hub will offer warehousing, freight consolidation, customs clearance, cold storage, and multimodal transfer facilities, thereby streamlining supply chains, reducing logistics costs, boosting trade efficiency and creating significant employment across Haryana and the northern hinterland.

14.2.5. **Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMC):** The Government of Haryana is developing a world-class fully integrated electronics manufacturing cluster in collaboration with the Government of India. The cluster is being developed on an area of ~500 acres at IMT

Sohna, located along the KMP Expressway and the Delhi-Mumbai Dedicated Freight Corridor, with excellent connectivity via the Delhi-Mumbai-Vadodara expressway and rail links. This EMC is envisioned to position Haryana as a national hub for electronics production and will offer critical infrastructure like ready-built factories, tool-rooms, warehousing, and startup facilitation centres to nurture manufacturing and vendor ecosystems.

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

To unlock the next phase of industrial growth, there is a strong need to support the development of integrated industrial parks with the support of the private sector. In view of the above, the following support is offered under the policy to new Private Industrial Parks which receive industrial colony license from the Town and Country Planning Department, Government of Haryana, and Consent to Establish (CTE) during the operational period of this policy.

14.3.1 Regulatory Support for Development of Mega Private Industrial Parks

To facilitate establishment of Mega Private Industrial Parks, the Concerned Department(s) of the Government of Haryana will make the following provisions for Mega Private Industrial Parks being established over a minimum land area of 300 acres:

a. Mix-use integrated township development will be encouraged by providing flexibility in planning for such parks as shown below:
   i. Plotted/ Saleable Area: Maximum 65% of gross area of the park
   ii. Permissible Industrial Use: Minimum 35% of gross area of the park will be permitted under industrial use
   iii. Permissible Mixed Use: Maximum 30% of gross area of the park will be permitted for residential and commercial. However, the commercial component shall not be more than 5% of the gross area of the park.
   iv. Permissible FAR: A Global Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of up to 3.0 may be permitted by the Town and Country Planning Department for the overall project area, subject to the following conditions:
      - The applicant shall, at the time of submission of the application, declare the proportion of area proposed to be allocated to each component, namely industrial, residential, and commercial, along with the corresponding FAR for each component;

- The industrial component shall constitute the predominant share of the total FAR utilization;
- The FAR allocated to each component shall be utilized solely for that component, and transfer or loading of unutilized FAR from one component to another shall not be permitted; and
- All applicable fees and charges shall be levied separately for each component on a pro-rata basis.

b. The Government will ensure fast track clearances of requisite approvals/ permissions such as CLU, layout plan approvals, environment clearances, CTE, CTO, permits for excavation of ordinary clay or earth, forest clearances/permission for felling of trees, building plan approvals, utility connections, obtaining ROW for access, utility infrastructure etc. for the establishment of Mega Private Industrial Parks. All such clearances will be provided in a time-bound manner through the Invest Haryana Single Window Portal.

c. Permission to route utility services (water, electrical, sewage lines etc.) beneath highways and expressways shall be facilitated subject to approval of concerned authority/ department.

d. A standing agenda item shall be included in the meetings of the Empowered Executive Committee to periodically review and resolve issues faced by Mega Private Industrial Park Developers in the State.

14.3.2 Support for Development of Industrial Infrastructure up to the Periphery of Mega Private Industrial Parks

The Government of Haryana will provide assistance for the establishment of new Mega Private Industrial Parks on a minimum area of 300 acres in the industrially backward areas of the State through the Industrial Infrastructure Development Scheme. Under the scheme, 100% assistance will be provided for adequate width road connectivity with the nearest State/ National highway, provision of adequate water supply and an independent power feeder up to the periphery of Mega Private Industrial Parks subject to ROW approvals. The works will be executed by HSIIDC/PWD(B&R)/PHED/Irrigation & Water Resources or any State Agency appointed by the Sanctioning Authority or by the unit in self-execution mode (where permitted by the concerned Implementing Agency).

In case the Developer opts for execution of such works in self-execution mode, the cost estimates and technical proposal for the proposed works shall be prepared by the Developer and submitted to the designated Committee/Competent Authority for its prior approval before commencement of works. The works shall thereafter be executed as per the approved estimates and applicable norms, and reimbursement shall be limited to the cost so approved by the committee/competent authority.

14.3.3 Fiscal Support for Development of Private Industrial Parks

The Government of Haryana shall provide fiscal support to Private Industrial Park developers for the development of integrated private industrial parks on an area of over 100 acres as showcased below:

14.3.3.1. Support for Development of Internal Infrastructure of Private Industrial Parks

The Government of Haryana shall also support the development of integrated private industrial parks by offering an eligible park developer an option to choose between availing capital subsidy support or net SGST reimbursement support as showcased below:

A. Option 1: Capital Subsidy Support

Eligible Developers may choose to avail reimbursement of the capital expenditure incurred towards the cost of development of trunk infrastructure/ associated utilities as shown below:

S.No.	Area Category	Percentage of financial assistance (reimbursement as a % of eligible capital expenditure)
1.	Sub-Prime	40%
2.	Prime/ Focus	50%

Note: Any land/area granted an industrial colony license by the Town and Country Planning Department after the notification of this policy shall be treated as a Sub-Prime Area.

Eligible capital expenditure shall include the cost incurred for the development of trunk infrastructure/ associated utilities such as internal roads, power generation/distribution system, captive renewable energy plants, power back-up systems, water treatment plant, sewerage treatment plant/ common effluent treatment plant, utility tunnels, requisite technological and communication infrastructure, ready-built factories/ sheds, etc., required for the smooth functioning of units within the park. Only parks set up on an area of over 100 acres shall be eligible and the maximum assistance shall be capped at a ceiling of INR 15 Crores per 100 acres of the park area.

This incentive shall be disbursed in tranches, based on completion and occupancy as shown below:

Instalment	Criteria	Grant Tranche
First Instalment	On grant of requisite license for development of the park and Development of the park with requisite amenities as per approved development plan and grant of completion by Department of Town and Country Planning	50% of Eligible Incentive
Second Instalment	Proof of operation of at least 25% of total permissible area earmarked for setting up units as per approved development plan.	20% of Eligible Incentive
Third Instalment	Proof of operation of at least 50% of total permissible area earmarked for setting up units as per approved development plan.	15% of Eligible Incentive
Fourth Instalment	Proof of operation of at least 75% of total permissible area earmarked for setting up units as per approved development plan.	15% of Eligible Incentive

B. Option 2: SGST Reimbursement Support

Eligible Developers may also choose to avail Net SGST reimbursement on the expenditure incurred towards the development of trunk infrastructure/ associated utilities such as internal roads, power generation/distribution system, captive renewable energy plants, power back-up systems, water treatment plant, sewerage treatment plant/ common effluent treatment plant, utility tunnels, requisite technological and communication infrastructure, ready-built factories/ sheds, etc., required for the smooth functioning of units within the park for a period of five years from the date of obtaining Consent to Establish (CTE) and subject to an overall cap of INR 15 crore per 100 acres of the park area. The Net SGST reimbursement shall be provided at the following rates:

Area	Quantum of Net SGST Reimbursement
Sub-Prime Area	60% reimbursement for 7 years
Prime/Focus Area	70% reimbursement for 7 years

Note: Any land/area granted an industrial colony license by the Town and Country Planning Department after the notification of this policy shall be treated as a Sub-Prime Area.

14.3.3.2. Stamp Duty Reimbursement Subsidy Incentive:

100% of the Stamp Duty paid by the developer for parks being developed in Sub-Prime and Prime/Focus areas will be reimbursed upon obtaining of the requisite license for development of the industrial park and CTE during the policy period, irrespective of the period in which the land was purchased.

14.4. Other Initiatives

14.4.1. Land on Lease Policy

To address concerns around the economic viability of industries arising from high land costs, HSIIDC will introduce a Land on Lease Policy, under which industrial plots will be offered on long-term lease basis, with the flexibility to convert the leasehold into freehold at any time during or at the end of the lease period. This initiative will significantly reduce upfront capital expenditure for industries, improve project viability, and enable enterprises to achieve breakeven earlier

14.4.2. Development of Plug and Play Infrastructure/ Ready Build Factories by HSIIDC:

To accelerate industrialization and reduce the time taken for enterprises to commence operations, HSIIDC shall develop and offer on lease ready-built industrial factories and sheds with plug-and-play facilities across key Industrial Estates of the State. These facilities will be equipped with pre-approved infrastructure and utilities, enabling manufacturing units to start operations immediately with minimal setup time.

14.4.3. Construction of Affordable Worker Housing and Dormitories

To address the critical need for industrial worker housing in Haryana, HSIIDC shall construct dormitories and single-room units in its Industrial Estates through funding support from the Department of Housing for All and Labour Department. These facilities will offer accommodation to industrial workers working in the Estates at affordable daily, weekly, monthly, half-yearly and yearly rentals. The operation and maintenance of the afore-mentioned rental housing complexes will be undertaken with the support of the Industrial Associations of the Estate.

14.4.4. Construction of Hospitals and Dispensaries

To facilitate the construction of hospitals and dispensaries, HSIIDC will provide land to ESIC, New Delhi at concessional rates in Saha, Sohna, Kharkhoda, Bahadurgarh, Karnal, Farrukhnagar, Charkhi Dadri, Chhachhrauli, Kosli, Gharaunda, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Pataudi, and Gohana.

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

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

14.4.6. Non-applicability of EMP on Industrial Estates transferred by HSVP to HSIIDC

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

14.4.7. Establishment of Incubation Centres in HSIIDC Industrial Estates

HSIIDC will establish Incubation Centres in its upcoming Industrial Estates to facilitate Startups to operate at affordable rates.

14.4.8. Construction of Women Creche Facilities in HSIIDC Estates

To address historically low women labour force participation and promote inclusive industrial growth, HSIIDC shall develop women creche facilities in its Industrial Estates. The operation and maintenance of the aforementioned facilities shall be undertaken with the support of the Industrial Associations of the Estate.

14.4.9. Establishment of World Class Convention cum Exhibition Centre in Gurugram

To strengthen Haryana’s position as a premier destination for global business, trade, and investment, HSIIDC shall develop a world-class Convention-cum-Exhibition Centre in Gurugram. This state-of-the-art facility will host international conventions, trade fairs, industry exhibitions, and global summits, providing exhibition and hospitality infrastructure of international standards.

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

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

The following are the key reform measures undertaken and proposed to be undertaken to create a transparent, efficient, and business-friendly regulatory environment:

15.1 Establishment of a robust business institutional framework to enhance transparency and improve investor convenience

15.1.1. Haryana Enterprises Promotion Act, 2016 (HEPA)

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

15.1.2. Haryana Enterprises Promotion Centre (HEPC)

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

15.2 Invest Haryana Single Window System

The Invest Haryana Single Window Portal is an integrated online platform designed to simplify and expedite the process of setting up businesses in Haryana. It serves as a one-stop digital interface to streamline regulatory processes and ensure ease of access to over 140 business-related services. The portal aims to enhance transparency, reduce paperwork, and minimize delays by providing a seamless, end-to-end service experience. Further the Single Window portal is integrated with the National Single Window System to facilitate access to both Government of Haryana and Government of India services and approvals through a unified digital platform, without the need to navigate separate systems.

The Government of Haryana is further strengthening the Invest Haryana portal to become a state-of-the-art and comprehensive faceless investor platform providing end to end support to an investor across its investment lifecycle by incorporating the following additional features to assist investors:

i. **Automated Site Assessment:** Investors will be able to generate detailed site assessment report providing information about the area in which the land parcel falls in, connectivity, utilities infrastructure, permissible land use and zoning, categories of industries allowed to be set up, social infrastructure etc. all through the single-window portal itself

ii. **AI based Toolbox to generate project reports:** Through an AI-based toolbox which shall be integrated in the Single Window Portal, an investor will be able to generate project reports providing details about the regulatory approvals required for setting up particular category and size of industry and applicable incentives across State policies.

iii. **Single Sign On and Document Integration:** Through a single sign-on (SSO)–based common application platform, integrated with DigiLocker and Entity Locker, investors shall be able to submit applications across multiple departments without repeated document uploads, make online payments, receive approval certificates, and track all applications through a centralized dashboard.

iv. **Investor Engagement and Support:** Through the portal, investors shall be able to request meetings with concerned officials, manage project-related documents, and access information on government initiatives, events, and investment-promotion activities.

v. Digital Grievance Redressal: Through an integrated **digital grievance redressal mechanism**, investors shall be able to raise, track, and resolve grievances efficiently in a **transparent and time-bound manner**.

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

15.3 Provision of Land Feasibility Certificate:

The Government of Haryana shall facilitate investors/ industries to obtain information about and connect with owners of private industrial land across the State by integrating the functionality on the Single Window portal of the State. Further the Government of Haryana shall also institutionalize a Land Feasibility Certificate system, under which investors will be able to obtain a digitally issued certificate within 45 working days from revenue and other concerned officials, verifying critical details such as ownership, encumbrances and zoning. This certificate would function as a single-point verification document, helping investors navigate subsequent approvals for construction and environmental permits with greater clarity and confidence. Most importantly, it would significantly compress the due diligence phase, enabling projects to move to construction and operations in a fraction of the current time.

15.4 Provision of One Query within Defined Timeline Rule:

To avoid delay in processing of applications, departments shall be mandated to raise all queries with regard to a particular application in one single instance in a time-bound manner.

15.5 Rationalization of Timelines for Grant of Services:

The timelines of application processing and approval shall be further rationalised and brought down in line with global best practices to ensure speed of doing business.

15.6 Provision for Deemed Approvals:

In case services are not rendered within the notified timelines mentioned under the Invest Haryana portal, deemed clearance of service applications shall be auto-issued from the log-in ID of the concerned Head of Department and auto-generated notices for disciplinary action against the defaulting officials shall be issued.

15.7 Timely Processing of Incentive Applications:

i. To enhance transparency, certainty, and timeliness in the processing and disbursement of incentives, the State Government shall ensure upfront release of fifty percent (50%) of the eligible incentive amount after preliminary scrutiny of the incentive claim within seven (7) working days from the date of submission of the application. The remaining fifty percent (50%) of the eligible incentive shall thereafter be disbursed within forty-five (45) working days from the date of application after detailed scrutiny of applications.

ii. The timeliness of incentive processing and disbursement shall be tracked through the Invest Haryana Single Window Portal. In case of any delay purely attributable to the concerned Department, interest at the rate of 8% per annum, or such different rate as may be notified by the Government from time to time, shall be payable on the delayed incentive amount.

iii. Further, for efficient and standardized processing of incentive claims, the State Government shall empanel qualified third-party agencies to undertake verification of applications in accordance with prescribed service-delivery timelines and standardized evaluation frameworks, ensuring objectivity, uniformity, and accountability in the assessment process.

15.8 Delegation of Powers for Sanctioning Incentives:

To improve efficiency in processing incentive claims and ensure timely delivery of benefits to enterprises, the State shall revise the approval structure for incentive disbursement by delegating powers to the Director / Director-General, Industries & Commerce Department for reviewing and approving incentive proposals. This measure will enable faster decision-making, improve predictability for investors, and support a more responsive governance framework.

15.9 Implementation of Business Reform Action Plan of the Government of India and Minimization of Regulatory Compliances

As part of its commitment to creating a business-friendly environment, Haryana has been consistently implementing reforms under the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) since 2015. These reforms aim to streamline the business regulatory framework by simplifying and rationalising the end-to-end service delivery mechanism.

Under the BRAP exercise, the State has undertaken business reforms across critical areas such as labour and environmental regulations, land and building permits, taxation, etc. to reduce regulatory challenges, simplify procedures and enhance transparency. Key interventions include the rationalisation of documentation, simplification of procedures and the time-bound delivery of business-related services. The State has also introduced progressive measures such as auto-renewal of licenses, self-certification, and third-party certification to reduce physical touchpoints and improve administrative efficiency. These initiatives have contributed significantly to enhancing the overall ease of doing business in the State.

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

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

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

15.10 Haryana Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provision) Act 2025:

Under the Haryana Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provision) Act 2025, 164 minor criminal provisions in 42 State Acts across 17 departments have been decriminalized to simplify laws, remove fear of criminal liability for procedural lapses and foster trust-based governance.

15.11 Compliances Reduction and Deregulation

At the National Chief Secretaries' Conference held from 13th to 15th December 2024, a key issue identified was the urgent need to undertake practical and concerted steps at the State level to address regulatory and compliance burdens. In line with the deliberations, 23 reform areas across critical sectors such as Land Use, Building & Construction, Labour, and Utilities have been identified. These reforms focus on the following:

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

These initiatives aim at minimizing the regulatory burden and enhancing the Ease of Doing Business in the State. Under this Compliance Reduction and Deregulation exercise, the following key reforms are being/ have been implemented by the State:

- To provide flexibility to developers, the State shall promote mixed land use in new master plans, with a particular focus on Transit Oriented Development (TOD) zones
- The State has introduced a prohibited list of activities under the Mixed Land Use category in the Development Plans. All activities, except those explicitly included in the prohibited list, shall be considered permissible, subject to compliance with the prevailing policy parameters.
- Third-party certification have been introduced for granting Consent to Operate (CTO) to Green category industries (other than MSMEs). For MSMEs in the Green category, CTO through self-certification has been allowed.
- The State has reduced timelines from 30 working days to 21 working days for providing Consent to Establish and Consent to Operate.
- The State has expanded the list of White Category Industries to 734 incorporating the recent changes in the White Category list issued by CPCB.
- A provision for instant automated CLU approval has been introduced in designated industrial zones and the documentation required to obtain Change of Land Use (CLU) approval has been streamlined to only three essential documents - the ownership document, the project report, and the indemnity bond.
- The area requirement for establishing industries has been completely waived.
- The State has removed earlier restrictions that prohibited women from working in certain hazardous industries.
- The State has allowed the industries on 20 ft. (6m) wide village link roads also in the agriculture/rural zone and industrial units in agriculture zone having direct access from Schedule Road, National Highway and State Highway.
- Clearances for obtaining utilities such as electricity and water connections have been fully integrated into the Invest Haryana Portal.
- The threshold under the Haryana Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1958 has been increased from 0 to 20 workers, thereby reducing compliance obligations for smaller establishments.
- The State has also increased daily working hours from 9 to 10 and weekly quarterly overtime upto 156 hours.
- The Haryana Building Code has been amended in line with global best practices to allow for unrestricted FAR, unrestricted Ground Coverage and unrestricted Maximum Permissible Height have been permitted subject to fulfilment of fire safety, structural safety, light & ventilation and parking norms as specified in the code and payment of fees/ charges as applicable.

- The Haryana Building Code has also been amended to allow third-party agencies to grant Occupation Certificates for high-risk buildings.

To further reduce the compliance burden for investors, the State shall:

i. Encourage third-party and self-certifications for various other inspections/approvals of business-related services, such as fire, etc.
ii. Evaluate the feasibility of auto-renewal and extension of validity for various business-related licenses
iii. Undertake specific rationalization measures to identify redundant or overlapping provisions that can be simplified or removed or provided on a deemed basis across sectors such as Textiles and Apparels, Pharmaceuticals, Electric Vehicles, Food Processing etc.

15.12 Reduction of Cost of Doing Business in the State

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

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

15.13 Committees under Ease of Doing Business

For timely implementation of Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) initiatives in Haryana and supporting the Government of India in various initiatives under EoDB, an EoDB cell will be set up under the chairmanship of Administrative Secretary of Department of Industries and Commerce, Haryana to implement the reforms under Ease of Doing Business recommended by the Government of India and identify and implement new reform areas to reduce the regulatory compliances, enhance the institutional, regulatory, and digital framework to improve the Ease of Doing Business in the state.

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

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

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

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

While substantial efforts have been made through Haryana Skill Development Mission (HSDM), Skill Development and Industrial Training (SDIT), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)/ National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS), and through Shri Vishwakarma Skill University (SVSU), India's first Government Skill University, located in Palwal, several key challenges continue to persist. These include the need for upgradation of training infrastructure, improvement in placement outcomes, modernization of pedagogy, and stronger alignment between skill development programs and the requirements of emerging industrial growth clusters.

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

16.1 Strategic Objectives

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

16.2 Key Policy Measures

16.2.1. Skill Census for Industrial Workforce Planning

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

16.2.2. Industry Adoption of ITIs (PPP Model)

- The State will facilitate industry participation in the governance and operation of ITIs through long-term (more than 10 year) PPP-based adoption models, giving industries the flexibility to shape curricula, provide domain-specific equipment, and recruit trained personnel. Adopted ITIs will focus on trade specializations aligned with local clusters—such as auto components, EV assembly, textile finishing, or logistics operations—based on industrial footprint and demand projections.
- Clear operational guidelines will be developed for the same by the Government of Haryana

16.2.3. Industry – Academia Linkages for Development of Specialized Courses

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

16.2.4. Modernization of Training Infrastructure

Targeted investments will be made to upgrade infrastructure such as labs, workshops, and simulation environments in government ITIs and polytechnics. Government of India schemes shall be leveraged for the same.

16.2.5. Integrated Skill Development Facilities in Industrial Parks

- All new industrial parks developed by HSIIDC or under cluster-based schemes will include co-located skill development facilities focused on trades relevant to the park's core sectors. These centres will be developed by HSIIDC and operated and maintained by HSIIDC with the support of industry associations of the particular park.
- These centres will enable plug-and-play workforce development, reducing time-to-hire and enhancing operational readiness for new units.

16.2.6. Job Readiness Program in Partnership with Academia

- To provide students with valuable industry exposure, it is essential for them to gain practical experience and develop the ability to apply theoretical knowledge to real-world situations.
- The Government of Haryana shall facilitate partnerships between academic institutions of the State and industries to ensure that focused and specialised courses as per requirement of the industry are designed and offered to students in their final years.
- Further, the State shall encourage manufacturing units to provide internships/apprenticeships or sector-specific industrial training for students enrolled in courses across various ITIs, Polytechnics, Colleges, Universities, etc.

  50% of the cost of stipend up to a ceiling of INR 15,000 per intern or apprentice per month for a maximum of six months shall be reimbursed to the eligible enterprise/unit providing internship/ apprenticeship, subject to a maximum of 50 students per year per unit. This support shall be over and above any similar support being offered by the Government of India or Government of Haryana under its existing programs and schemes
- Large anchor units in industrial parks will also be encouraged to operate in-house training academies under dual certification models.

16.2.7. Workforce Housing and Industrial Dormitories

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

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

17. Enabler 5: Enhancing Export Competitiveness of Enterprises

Exports play a crucial role in shaping the State's economic landscape and contributing to India's broader development goals. Haryana's merchandise exports have risen from USD 12.05 billion in 2019-20 to USD 19.10 billion in 2024-25. Despite occupying only 1.34% of India's area and 2.09% of India's population, and being landlocked, Haryana has consistently ranked as one of the leading States in Merchandise Exports. Haryana was ranked 5th among landlocked States in NITI Aayog's Export Preparedness Index (EPI) 2024, showcasing the strength of its policy climate, business, and export ecosystem. Haryana's share in India's total merchandise exports stood at 4.62% in 2024–25, indicating that Haryana is not only increasing its export volumes but also improving its contribution to India's global trade footprint, underlining the growing strength and competitiveness of its industrial-driven export ecosystem. About 57% of Haryana's merchandise exports are concentrated in 10 countries with USA alone accounting for 23.76%. Other leading export destinations include Saudi Arabia (6.62%), UAE (6.46%) and United Kingdom (4.72%).

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

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

One of the main issues for business enterprises is that they often face challenges in competing on a global scale due to limited awareness of the opportunities that exist in export markets. Additionally, exports involve complex procedures and documentation requirements, which are a critical challenge for enterprises as they do not have the knowledge and expertise necessary to navigate these procedures and documentation requirements.

To address these issues and strengthen the export ecosystem of the State, the Government of Haryana has established the Global Intelligence and Market Facilitation Team (GIFT). The GIFT cell is enabling and empowering enterprises in Haryana to expand the reach of their products in domestic and international markets by placing strong emphasis on rigorous market research, comprehensive skill development, enhanced access to financial resources, strategic networking opportunities, and proactive promotion of exports.

17.2 Creation of facilitating export infrastructure:

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

17.3 Support for Undertaking Export Certifications:

To promote exports from Haryana based enterprises, the Government of Haryana will support enterprises in specific focus sectors such as Electronics System Design and Manufacturing, Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices, Toys and Sports Equipment Manufacturing, etc. through their sectoral policies in obtaining export related certifications such as CE, CCC, Phyto-Sanitary Certifications, International Featured Standards (IFS), British Retail Consortium, Food Safety Standard Certification (IFS-BRC-FSSC 220000), GHP, GMP, GLP, HACCP, SEDEX and/ or any other international quality certifications recognized in India by the Government of India.

17.4 Incentives for Exports from Haryana

To reward exports from Haryana, the Government of Haryana will offer an export booster incentive on the capital subsidy based on the ratio of export-linked Cost of Goods Sold (CoGS) to total CoGS as detailed in Section 13.

17.5 Product Line Diversification Support:

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

This incentive shall be applicable to up to 10 existing Large, Mega and Ultra Mega Units.

18. Enabler 6: Promoting Sustainable and Green Industrial Development

Sustainability stands as a foundational pillar for fostering a resilient and future-ready industrial ecosystem in Haryana. Embedding sustainable practices across all stages of industrial development is essential not only for minimizing environmental impacts but also for enhancing competitiveness, operational efficiency, and long-term economic viability. Sustainable industrial growth allows enterprises to curtail environmental degradation, optimize resource utilization, and meaningfully contribute towards India's climate targets and global sustainability commitments.

18.1 **Fiscal Support for Undertaking Green Initiatives:** Recognizing the crucial role of environmental stewardship in modern industrial advancement, through this policy, the Government of Haryana is offering support for undertaking greening initiatives as showcased at Clause 13.3.7

18.2 **Support for Solar Renewable Energy Plants:** To promote the adoption of solar power, the Government of Haryana shall evaluate the feasibility of enabling installation of solar renewable energy plants with maximum rated capacities aligned to their annual electricity consumption, irrespective of sanctioned contract demand.

18.3 **Waste-to-Wealth Technologies in Industrial Estates:** In line with the objective of promoting a circular economy in the State, the Government of Haryana is undertaking a comprehensive study to identify opportunities for recycling and reuse of waste generated across industrial clusters of the State. Based on the findings of this study, the Government will support deployment of advanced recycling technologies, cluster-level common facilities, and circular economy projects across Haryana's industrial regions

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

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

19.1 Support for Establishment of R&D Centres and Laboratories and Successful Commercialization of Patents Generated by the Unit: To support R&D and innovation in the State, the Government of Haryana through this policy offers incentives to units for setting up R&D Centres and Laboratories in the State and for commercialisation of domestic and international patents as detailed in Section 13.3.5.

19.2 Support for Establishment of Sectoral Centres of Excellence: Furthermore, through sectoral policies of the Department of Industries & Commerce, Haryana, the Government aims to actively promote the creation of **Centres of Excellence (CoEs**) across key industrial sectors such as Pharmaceuticals, Medical Devices, Artificial Intelligence, AVGC-XR, Electronics, among others. These Centres of Excellence will be established in collaboration with anchor industries, global OEMs, Industry Associations, Government Institutions (like Vishwakarma Skill University), particularly in Panipat, Gurugram, Faridabad, Hisar, and Sonipat. The CoEs will serve as hubs for cutting-edge research, foster collaboration between academia and industry, and facilitate the rapid translation of breakthrough ideas into commercially viable solutions.

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

19.4 Establishment of H-Hub Incubator in Gurugram: To strategically position Haryana as a hub for innovation and entrepreneurship, and nurture a culture that encourages risk taking, creativity and innovation, the Government of Haryana will in collaboration with leading corporates and academic institutions of the State, establish a world class H-Hub Incubator at HARTRON Innovation & Startup Hub in Gurugram. The incubator shall have dedicated plug and play workspaces, meeting rooms etc., high performance computing resources, dedicated innovation labs with latest equipment for undertaking research in emerging technologies, prototyping centres etc. to enable startups from the State to undertake cutting edge R&D activities in the State

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

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

20. Enabler 8: Promotion of Brand Haryana

20.1 Bureau of Industrial Policy and Promotion (BIPP):

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

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

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

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

20.5 Investment Promotion and Engagement:

a. Sector-specific investment promotion strategy and action plan will be developed to reach out to potential investors. State will also organise virtual events/meetings/webinars, including sector-specific events, regional events, buyer-seller meets, and B2G meetings for investment promotion.

b. Regular industrial consultations will be conducted for resolving industrial issues, improving facilitation services and policy advocacy.

c. State will organise and actively participate in national and international investment promotion events and activities and include participation of private industrial park developers in such delegations as well.

d. State will establish investment facilitation desk at potential national and international locations.

e. State will establish Non-Resident Haryanvis (NRH)-NRI Cell with various regional chapters to increase NRHs interaction with government and utilise their reach and strength for the socio-economic development of state.

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

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

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

Annexure-I

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

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

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

S.N.	Services	HRTS Timeline
69	Contractor Enlistment	45
XIV	**FOOD & SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT**	--
70	Certificate of Verification of weights and measures	30
71	Issuance of License for Manufacture and Sale of Bricks	7
72	New License Dealer Weights & Measures	30
73	New License Manufacturer Weights & Measures	30
74	New License Repairer Weights & Measures	30
75	Permission to construct Brick Kiln(Gaid Chimney)	26
76	Registration of Importer	30
77	Registration of Packer/Manufacturer	30
78	Renew and Auto Renew Licence	30
XV	**CHIEF ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR**	--
79	New: Inspection of existing electrical installations/Periodical (Sub Station, Generating units(Solar Power plants, turbines, DG Sets and other2. s) and Lines	30
80	New : Inspection of new electrical installations (Sub Station, Generating units(Solar Power plants, turbines, DG Sets and others) and Lines	30
81	Registration of New Lift	30
82	Renewal of Lift	15
XVI	**PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**	--
83	Permanent Water Connection	7
84	Sewerage Connection	7
XVII	**EXCISE & TAXATION - EXCISE**	--
85	Application for Label/Brand Registration	30
86	Application for License of Local sale (Retail)	30
87	Application for Permit (Import Permit/Within State Permit/Export)	3
XVIII	**MINES & GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT**	--
88	Grant of Mineral Dealer's License	45
89	License for Stone Crushers/Grinding Unit	21
90	Permit for Excavation of ordinary clay or earth	45
91	Permit for Manufacturing of Bricks	15
92	Permit for the Grant of Permission for Disposal of Mineral	45
93	Renewal of Excavation of Brick Earth by the Brick	15
94	Renewal of Mineral Dealer's License	45
95	Renewal of Stone Crusher/Grinding Unit	21
XIX	**DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS & WILDLIFE**	--
96	NOC in respect of Haryana Land and Preservation Act, 1900 (Punjab Act, II of 1900) or Forest or Restricted lands	30
97	Permission for felling of trees in areas notified under general section-4 of Haryana Land and Preservation Act, 1900 (Punjab Act II of 1900)	30
XX	**FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION**	--
98	Application for Biological Drugs in loan premises (Form 27A)	45
99	Application for Biological Drugs in own premises (Form 27)	45
100	Application for Non-Biological Drugs in loan premises (Form 24A)	45
101	Application for Non-Biological Drugs in own premises (Form 24)	45

S.N.	Services	HRTS Timeline
102	Retail/Wholesale Drug License	45
XXI	**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**	--
103	License to Manufacture Insecticides	24
XXII	**INFORMATION, PUBLIC RELATIONS AND LANGUAGE**	--
104	Shooting of Films	30

Annexure-II

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

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

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

Annexure-III

Restrictive List

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

i. Industrial units involving trade effluents and air emissions setup within or operating from residential areas;

ii. Cigars and Cigarettes of Tobacco and manufacture of Tobacco including other Tobacco products;

iii. Industrial units for soft drinks/ aerated water and packaged drinking water, (consuming high-water content) located in areas notified as “Dark Zones” for water availability;

iv. Stone crushers/ Washeries for reasons of Air and Water Pollution;

v. Lime kilns, Brick kilns except refractory bricks, fly Ash bricks and cement blocks;

vi. Copper smelter/ Zinc smelter recovery of Zinc metal from Zinc ash, Dross and Waster for reason of pollution;

vii. Manufacture of Ethyl Alcohol/ Distillery/ Fermentation/ Brewery except wines/ liquors/ brandy made from 100% fruits and Barley produced in the State;

viii. Sulphuric acid/ thinners & varnishes/ electroplating for reason of pollution;

ix. Dyes and Dye intermediates for reasons of high pollution except units covered under zero liquid discharge;

x. Dyeing Industry for yarn and cloth except units covered under zero liquid discharge;

xi. Refining of used oil for reason of pollution;

xii. Tanneries for reason of air and water pollution;

xiii. Poultry excluding Hatcheries;

xiv. Fire crackers Manufacturing for reason of explosive & hazardous industry;

Annexure- IV

List of 28 Essential Services Products

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

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

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

Annexure-V

The list of 30 Import Substitution Products

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

1. Active Pharma Ingredients (APIs)- Pharmaceuticals
2. Diagnostic devices, optical devices and other therapeutic and non-therapeutic medical devices- Pharmaceuticals
3. Fertilizers – Agro Chemicals
4. Synthetic Filament Tow of Nylon, Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA), Polyester Staple Fibre(PSF), Polyester Filament Yarn(PFY), Acrylic Fibers/Other Plyamids Chemical
5. Tyre Cord Fabric of Polyesters/Nylon- Chemical
6. Lithium-Ion, Lithium cadmium, Iron Phosphate, Nickel-Cobalt Batteries - Chemical
7. Ethanol and other biofuels- Chemical
8. Wheat Gluten - Food Processing
9. Saps and Extracts of Hops- Food Processing
10. Soya Bean Crude Oil - Food Processing
11. Crude Oil of Sunflower- Food Processing
12. Shuttleless Weaving machines- Textiles
13. Escalators- Mechanical
14. Embroidery machine(s), sewing machine(s), Air jet & Water jet cutting machine – Textiles/Mechanical
15. Engineering Machines (CNC & VMC etc.), Machining Centre- Mechanical
16. Rail Coach- Mechanical
17. Aeroplanes and Aircrafts - Defence
18. Rifles, Revolvers, Pistols, Shooting Rifles and Cartridges - Defence
19. Artillery equipments- Defence
20. ARC Lamps- Electrical
21. Air Conditioners, Electronic storage devices, Electronic network devices & telecom equipment, computer peripheral items – Electronics
22. Silicon wafer – Electronics
23. Semiconductor devices, PCBs –Electronics
24. Drones and Robots- Electronics
25. Solar PV cell, semiconductor fabrication-Electronics
26. Processor and Controller, Whether or Not combined with Memories convertors, logics circuits, amplifiers clock - Electronics

27. Parts of electronic integrated circuits and micro assembles- Electronics
28. Diodes, other than photosensitive or light emitting diodes- Electronics
29. Transistor other than Photosensitive Transistors- Electronics
30. Toys – Electronics/Mechanical

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

12648—C.S.—H.G.P., Pkl.