

Committee for MSME & Start-up The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

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1 Introduction of MSMEs

1.1 Global Perspective

MSMEs are extremely important to the economy of any country as they play a crucial role in the country's development. Worldwide, MSMEs account for 90% of the business and more than 50% of the total employment. MSMEs are essential for delivering more inclusive globalization and growth. That is to make diverse contribution to economic and social well-being, which could be further enhanced. They also play a key role in the national economies around the world by generating employment and value-added; and also contributing to innovations.

MSMEs are also central to the efforts to achieve environmental sustainability and more inclusive growth. However, these contributions vary widely across firms and across countries and sectors. Their better access to global markets and knowledge networks can strengthen MSMEs contributions; unfortunately trade and Investment barriers undermine MSMEs participation, and poor physical and ICT (Information and Communication Technology) infrastructure prevents MSMEs from operating efficiently and accessing international markets at competitive cost; digitalization offers new opportunities for MSMEs to participate in the global economy but they are lagging behind digital transition and disruptive effects need to be considered.

The business environment is critical to enhance MSMEs participation in and benefits from an open and integrated economy; certain features of institutional and regulatory framework result in disproportionate burdens on MSMEs; inefficient insolvency regimes limit dynamism restructuring of viable firms and access to external finance by MSMEs. High cost of tax compliance falls disproportionately on small and young firms. Public sector integrity and transparency, public and administration efficiency and the quality of public services are essential for a level playing field. The ability to access the strategic resources is critical for MSMEs Competitiveness. For many startups and MSMEs, access to finance in the appropriate forms is hampered by a range of demand and supply side obstacles; Skills shortage and poor management practices and workforce training limit MSMEs productivity and innovation. Access to public procurement is generally more difficult for MSMEs than for large firms.

It is in this paradoxical situation of MSMEs which is further aggravated by

21st century's unprecedented changes, challenges and opportunities, the MSMEs are badly in need of right help, guidance, assistance and motivation with the minimum cost. This can be given only by the accounting professionals, who are in constant touch with the MSMEs for their accounting, auditing and taxation issues.

The accounting professionals across the globe need to have paradigm shift in the roles from watch dogs cum financials consultants to management consultants. It is in this backdrop; they make Global conference once a year. The next Global conference is scheduled in India at Mumbai for the first time.

1.2 The National Perspective

In India, accounting professionals (Chartered Accountants), have decisive role to play in carving the destinies of our geographically and democratically vast, socially plural and culturally diverse, hierarchical, inegalitarian, androcentric society, economy and polity through their very Vital role of designing and directing MSMEs and Entrepreneurship on the right path.

To overcome the spatial, social, political, cultural and gender inequalities and others inequalities, we need to accelerate economic growth and development on a war footing. In accomplishing this goal of economic growth and development to bring economic equality, which in turn mitigate all other inequalities; MSMEs play a very significant role.

Unfortunately, in India many of them die before their birth, some of them within one year of their birth and some others die within 5 years of their birth. Of those MSMEs which have taken birth, nearly 35% of them die in their infancy stage. Only a few of those conceived survive and sustain. It is in this background; Chartered Accountants in India need to shoulder this herculean task of the economy building through MSMEs.

With these prefatory remarks this monograph is divided into seven sections. The first section being the introductory section, apart from highlighting the significance of MSMEs at the global level and the national level provides a brief note on other activities in India. Profile of Entrepreneurship development in Karnataka is presented in the Second Section. The Third Section Highlights the new Industrial policy for 2020-25 of Government of Karnataka. The fourth section divulges Specific Incentive Scheme for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Karnataka. The Fifth section dwells into the

process of availing incentive schemes in Karnataka. The Sixth section picturizes the role of chartered accountants in the growth & development of MSMEs in Karnataka and seventh and the last section provides important links pertaining to MSMEs in Karnataka.

1.3 A Brief note on MSMEs

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy over the last five decades. It contributes significantly in the economic and social development of the country by fostering entrepreneurship and generating large employment opportunities at comparatively lower cost, next only to agriculture. MSMEs are complementary to large industries as ancillary units and this sector contributes significantly in the inclusive development of the country.

The Gol has redefined MSME classification from July 1st, 2020 as follows:

New MSME Classification w.e.f July 1st, 2020					
Composite Criteria of Investment in Plant & Machinery or Equipment and Turnover					
Classification	Micro	Small	Medium		
Manufacturing & Services	Investment does not exceed Rs 1 not exceed Rs not exceed Rs 1 not exceed Rs not exceed Rs not exceed Rs Turnover does not exceed Rs cr. 50 Cr. 250 Cr.				

Composite criteria of investment and turnover for classification

- (1) A composite criterion of investment and turnover shall apply for classification of an enterprise as micro, small or medium.
- (2) If an enterprise crosses the ceiling limits specified for its present category in either of the two criteria of investment or turnover, it will cease to exist in that category and be placed in the next higher category but no enterprise shall be placed in the lower category unless it goes below the ceiling limits specified for its present category in both the criteria of investment as well as turnover.

(3) All units with Goods and Services Tax Identification Number (GSTIN) listed against the same Permanent Account Number (PAN) shall be collectively treated as one enterprise and the turnover and investment figures for all of such entities shall be seen together and only the aggregate values will be considered for deciding the category as micro, small or medium enterprise.

The MSMEs are widening their domain across sectors of the economy, producing diverse range of products and services to meet demands of domestic as well as global markets. A number of statutory and non-statutory bodies work under the aegis of the Ministry of MSME. These include the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and the Coir Board besides National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NIMSME) and Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI). The Ministry of MSME runs various schemes aimed at financial assistance, technology assistance and upgradation, infrastructure development, skill development and training, enhancing competitiveness and market assistance of MSMEs. The Ministry is committed towards an agenda of inclusive development, and has taken various initiatives and measures to ensure that demographically as well as geographically weaker sections benefit from its work. The Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been contributing significantly to the expansion of entrepreneurial endeavors through business innovations. The MSMEs are widening their domain across sectors of the economy, producing diverse range of products and services to meet demands of domestic as well as global markets. As per the National Sample Survey (NSS) 73rd round conducted during the period 2015-16, MSME sector has been creating 11.10 crore jobs (360.41 lakh in Manufacturing, 0.07 lakh in Non-captive Electricity Generation and Transmission, 387.18 lakh in Trade and 362.82 lakh in Other Services) in the rural and the urban areas across the country. State of Uttar Pradesh had the largest number of estimated MSMEs with a share of 14.20% of MSMEs in the country. Top 10 States accounted for a share of 74.05% of the total estimated number of MSMEs in the country.

1.4 Major Schemes of the Ministry of MSME are targeted at:

- a) Providing credit and financial assistances
- b) Skill development training

- c) Infrastructure development
- d) Marketing assistance
- e) Technological and quality upgradation
- f) Other Services for the MSMEs across the country.

1.5 The Central Schemes provided are:

- a) Scheme for Credit and Financial assistance to MSMEs
- b) Schemes for Skill Development and Training
- c) Schemes for Infrastructure Development Support through Cluster Approach
- d) Scheme for Marketing Assistance
- e) Scheme for Technology Upgradation and Competitiveness
- f) Other Schemes for the MSMEs across the country

1.6 Becoming a micro, small or medium enterprise

- 2. Government has organized a system to facilitate the registration of MSMEs. An enterprise for the purpose of this process will be known as Udyam and its Registration Process will be known as 'Udyam Registration'. A permanent registration number will be given after registration.
- 3. After completion of the process of registration, a certificate will be issued online. This certificate will have a dynamic QR Code from which the web page on the Portal and details about the enterprise can be accessed. There will be no need for renewal of registration. Registration Process is totally free of cost.
- 4. Single window systems at Champions Control Rooms and at DICs will help in the process.
- 5. Any person who intends to establish a micro, small or medium enterprise may file Udyam Registration online in the Udyam Registration portal, based on self-declaration with no requirement to upload documents, papers, certificates or proof.

Basic Features

 MSME registration process is fully online, paperless and based on self- declaration.

- No documents or proof are required to be uploaded for registering an MSME, only Aadhaar Number will be enough.
- PAN & GST linked details on investment and turnover of enterprises will be taken automatically from Government data bases.
- Online system will be fully integrated with Income Tax and GSTN systems.
- PAN & GSTIN would be mandatory from 01.04.2021.
- Erstwhile EM-II or UAM registration or any other registration issued by any authority under the Ministry of MSME, will have to re-register under Udyam Registration.
- No enterprise shall file more than one Udyam Registration. However, any number of activities including manufacturing or service or both may be specified or added in one Registration.

Web Address https://udyamregistration.gov.in/Government-India/MinistryMSME-registration.htm

2. Enterpreneurship Development & the MSME Sector- in Karnataka

Entrepreneurship development is important from the point of view of income and employment generation mitigation of regional and economic imbalances and for providing social justice. There is a close relationship between MSMEs and entrepreneurship. In this section, a small attempt is made to provide the significance of entrepreneurship and MSMEs in Karnataka in fulfilling the objectives engraved in the industrial policies.

MSMEs essentially rely on traditional or inherited skills and use local resources, particularly in rural and industrially underdeveloped area, the sector has the ability to empower traditionally resource-poor communities and markets to mobilize products and services, both nationally and globally.

In order to provide exclusive attention for industrial promotion / facilitation activities in the state, Government of Karnataka has enacted the Karnataka Industries (Facilitation) Act, 2002. This act is brought to provide for the promotion of industrial development and facilitation for the new investments and to simplify the regulatory frame work by reducing procedural requirements and rationalizing documents and to provide for an investors

friendly environment by providing single point guidance and assistance to promoters to ensure smooth and speedy implementation of projects in the State of Karnataka.

Three committees are constituted by act for approval of the projects. The committee 's decision is final and binding on all the concerned departments or authorities. The details of the committees are as follows:

- State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC) chaired by Hon'ble Chief Minister and meets once in two months to approve projects with investments above Rs.100 crores (USD 16.37 Million) (Constitution of the Committee)
- 2. State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC) chaired by Chief Secretary to the Government and meets every month to approve projects with investments between Rs.15 crores to Rs.100 crores (USD 2.45 to 16.37 Million) (Constitution of the Committee)
- District Level Single Window Clearance Committee (DLSWCC) chaired by the Deputy Commissioner of the districts meets atleast once in month to approve projects with investments up to Rs.15 crores (USD 2.45 Million) (Constitution of the Committee)
- 4. Karnataka Udyog Mitra (KUM) is the nodal agency at the State level and acts as the Secretariat for the SHLCC and SLSWCC for grant of approvals and infrastructure facilities for project proposal. The District Industries Centre's are the nodal agencies at the district level to undertake investment promotional activities and to render necessary guidance and assistance to entrepreneur.

Further, Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka (CEDOK) Established in 1992 is a Government of Karnataka Organization promoted by the Department of Industries and Commerce with the support of State level industrial developmental agencies such as

- Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation (KSSIDC),
- Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC),
- Karnataka State Industrial Investment Development Corporation (KSIIDC),
- Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB), and national level financial institutions such as

- Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI),
- Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI),
- Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) and
- Government of India through Development Commissioner (SSI), New Delhi

with an objective to contribute to the development and dispersal of entrepreneurship by undertaking various entrepreneurship development and skill development / upgradation training programs thus expand the social and economical base of entrepreneurial class

2.1 A Wide Spectrum of Programmes:

- Entrepreneurship Awareness Program all categories.
- Entrepreneurship Development Program for all categories.
- Rural Entrepreneurship Development Program (Micro/Rural Enterprise).
- Trainers Training Program
- Faculty Development Program in Entrepreneurship.
- Identification of Business Opportunities.
- Preparation of Project Profile.
- Decision Making Technique for Small Enterprise.

2.2 Who Can Participate?

CEDOK conducts programs for individuals without any family background or experience in business or industry. Programs are specially designed and fine tuned to cater to the requirements of the participants, such as middle-level managers, teachers, accountants, traders, fresh graduates from technical and non-technical institutions, artisans, school and college dropouts, women and backward or minority communities.

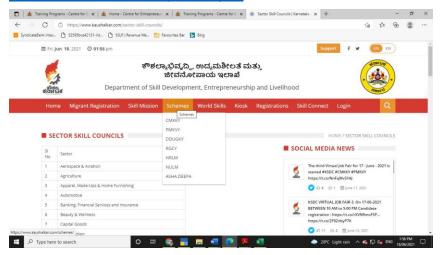
2.3. Faculty:

The Centre has Highly experienced Faculty members with appropriate Qualifications and Training. The faculty members specialized in Entrepreneurial Motivation, Project Opportunity Guidance, Small Enterprise

Management, Project Management, Micro enterprise creation, Group Entrepreneurship, Project Appraisal, Micro Finance, Monitoring and Evaluation studies etc. who regularly consult with industry, trade and Government organizations. This enables the reality of today's world into the class rooms.

2.4 Web Address:

https://cedokdwd.karnataka.gov.in/english



Web address: https://www.kaushalkar.com/institutes/cedok/

3. Karnataka State MSME Policy

3.1 Preamble:

Karnataka is a land of immense opportunity and innovation. It is ideally positioned to make the future happen today. The State's manufacturing process is supported by critical enablers such as: thriving ecosystem, highly skilled and talented workforce, empowering institutional & policy environment; favorable business climate and robust infrastructure.

Government has taken many initiatives to enhance its stature as one of the leading high- tech industrialized States in the country and is in the forefront of attracting investments from across the country and abroad. As a result, the State ranks 1st in attracting investment intentions since 2016 and has attracted FDI of US\$ 37.67 billion during the period April 2000 to March 2019, constituting 9 per cent of the all India FDI.

Government of Karnataka comes out with industrial policies at regular intervals of five years to ensure a well-balanced, sustainable and inclusive industrial development throughout the State. The State Government had announced Karnataka Industrial Policy 2014-19 read at above for promoting manufacturing industries in the State. This Policy came into effect from 01.10.2014 and had validity for a period of 5 years or till the announcement of New Industrial Policy is announced.

During formulation of the New Industrial Policy 2020-25, several interactions and stakeholder consultations were held across the State wherein views, demands and suggestions of industry/industry associations/ departments on key areas have been received and intricately incorporated in the policy.

The new industrial revolution presents new opportunities for industry, particularly manufacturing and manufacturing-related service industries including smart manufacturing, customization, collaborative production etc.

The focus of the New Industrial Policy 2020-25 is to build on the strengths of Karnataka's industry and to enable it to fulfill its role as the engine of growth and to shoulder responsibility of adding more hi-tech value and employment.

In view of the above, a decision has been taken by the Government to formulate and adopt a New Industrial Policy for the period 2020-25.

3.2 The Salient Features of New Industrial Policy 2020-25 are as follows:

(i) Vision

To emerge as a global leader in Advanced Manufacturing, Research & Development and Innovation and to create an ecosystem for an inclusive, balanced and sustainable development of the State.

(ii) Mission

To retain Karnataka's position as a global manufacturing hub and to achieve higher and sustainable industrial growth through capital infusion, technology transfer, world class industrial infrastructure, skill up-gradation and benchmarking of policies and practices to best global standards.

(iii) Objectives

- a. To attract investments worth INR 5 Lakh crore
- b. To create employment opportunities for 20 Lakh people

- c. To reach 3rd position in merchandise exports in the next five years \
- d. To maintain an industrial growth rate of 10 per cent per annum
- e. To provide an enabling ecosystem for technology adoption and innovation

(iv) Strategies

- a. Promote sustainable, balanced and inclusive industrial growth.
- b. Enable employment generation and increase labour market flexibility through regulatory labour reforms.
- c. Create strategic tie-ups for the emergence of Karnataka as the Knowledge and R&D Hub.
- d. Focus on development and promotion of the MSME Sector.
- e. Facilitate availability of industrial land.
- f. Promote Tier II/ III cities of the State as engines of economic growth.
- g. Place Karnataka in the forefront of India's international trade.
- h. Showcase Karnataka as the "Factory of the Future" Industry 4.0
- Engage with various stakeholders to develop sector specific skill development strategy
- j. Attract private investment in development of integrated / multi / sectoral industrial parks and flatted factories.
- k. Create an environment to enhance ease of doing business in the State
- I. Support for R&D & Technology Up gradation

3.3 Policy period and applicability

The New Industrial Policy 2020-25 and package of incentives and concessions shall come into effect from 13.08.2020 and will be valid for a period of 5 years or till a new policy is announced.

3.4 Definitions

- 1. As per the MSMED Act, 2006, **MSMEs** have been defined as follows:
 - Micro Enterprises- Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment does not exceed Rs.1 crore and turnover does not exceed Rs.5 crore.

- Small Enterprises- Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment does not exceed Rs.10 crore and turnover does not exceed Rs.50 crore.
- Medium Enterprises Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment does not exceed Rs.50 crore and turnover does not exceed Rs.250 crore.
- 2. **Large Enterprise:** An Industrial Unit which is not classified as Medium Enterprise and with an investment in fixed assets up to Rs.250 crore shall be classified as large-scale enterprise.
- 3. **Mega Enterprise:** Projects with an investment in fixed assets above Rs.250 crore and up to Rs.500 crore
- 4. **Ultra-Mega Enterprise:** Projects with an investment in fixed assets above Rs.500 crore and up to Rs.1,000 crore
- 5. **Super-Mega Enterprise:** Projects with an investment in fixed assets above Rs.1,000 crore
- 6. New Project: New project shall mean unit which undertake to invest on fixed assets on or after the announcement of this Policy. This will include the unit which have taken effective steps on or before the announcement of this Policy and could not fulfill the conditions stipulated for qualifying as pipeline unit under Industrial Policy 2014-2019.
- 7. **Exporter:** means a unit/enterprise that exports more than 50% of its production and holds an IEC (Importer Exporter Code) number, unless otherwise specifically exempted.
- 8. **IEC (importer Exporter Code) number**: is a 10 digit code number given to an exporter or importer by the regional office of the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.
- 9. 100% Export Oriented Enterprises [Export Oriented Enterprises]: A 100% export- oriented enterprise is an industrial enterprise offering for export its entire production, excluding the permitted levels by Government of India from time to time of domestic tariff area sales for manufacture of goods, including repair, re-making, reconditioning, reengineering and rendering of services. Such Enterprises may be set

up either under the Export Oriented Enterprises or under EPIP [Export Promotion Industrial Park] Scheme or under the EHTP [Electronic Hardware Technology Park] Scheme or Software Technology Park Scheme or Special Economic Zone.

- 10. Value of Eligible Fixed Asset (VFA): Value of Eligible Fixed Assets (VFA) shall mean the total investment made on land, building and plant and machinery including R&D equipment and such other productive assets like tools, jigs & fixtures, dyes, utilities like boilers, compressors, DG Sets, cranes, material handling equipment and such other equipment directly related to production purposes.
- 11. Special Category Units: Units established exclusively by an SC/ST, Women, Minorities, Physically Challenged & Ex-Servicemen Entrepreneurs as a proprietary concern or all the partners or directors of the partnership firm / Co-operative Society/Private limited companies or any other legal entity belonging to above mentioned categories respectively.
- 12. Employment: Direct Employment shall mean employees who are on the rolls of the respective companies which will include contract labour engaged in production line. It will, however, not include casual labour. The percentage of contract labour engaged should not exceed 40% of total labour force.
- 13. Anchor Industry: The first two manufacturing enterprises in a taluk providing a minimum direct employment of 75 persons with a minimum investment of Rs.100 crore are called as Anchor Industries. The definition applies to taluks where no such industry exists at present.
- 14. **Date of Commercial Production:** Date of issue of first sale invoice after trial production either by a new unit or after expansion/diversification/ modernisation.
- 15. **Expansion:** New manufacturing facilities set up by an existing enterprise within the existing facility or in a new site or in an adjacent vacant site for manufacturing a product which is already being manufactured with / without up-gradation of technology or the process. Further, the enterprise to be eligible for incentives under expansion program has to increase the installed capacity by at least 25% of the declared capacity or average production during immediate 3 years prior to commencement of the commercial production in the expanded

- enterprise, whichever is more and has to make an additional investment of at least 25% of the original fixed investment of the existing unit.
- 16. **Diversification:** New manufacturing facilities set up by an existing enterprise within the existing facility or in a new site or in an adjacent vacant site for manufacturing a totally new product with / without upgradation of technology or the process. Further, the enterprise to be eligible for incentives under diversification program has to increase the installed capacity by at least 25% of the declared capacity or average production during immediate 3 years prior to commencement of the commercial production in the diversification program, whichever is more and has to make an additional investment of at least 25% of the original fixed investment of the existing unit.
- 17. **Modernisation:** Modernisation of existing machinery or adding modernised machinery to an existing facility with up-gradation of technology or the process. Further, the enterprise to be eligible for incentives under modernization program has to increase the installed capacity by at least 25% of the declared capacity or average production during immediate 3 years prior to commencement of the commercial production in the modernization program, whichever is more and has to make an additional investment of at least 25% of the original fixed investment of the existing unit.
- 18. **Turnover:** The aggregate value of the realisation of amount made from the sale of manufactured goods by the company / enterprise during a financial year. Income from other sources (non-operating activities) like interest received, grants or subsidies, trading activity, resale of products / goods will not be counted under turnover.

3.5 Terms & Conditions For Extending Incentives and Concessions

a) The Industrial Policy 2020-25 will come into force from the date of issue of enabling Government Order and will be valid for a period of five years or till a new policy is announced. Once the new Industrial Policy 2020-25 comes into operation the Industrial Policy 2014-19 stands withdrawn. However, Enterprises which have been sanctioned and have partly availed incentives and concessions under earlier policies shall continue to enjoy those benefits as per respective sanction orders.

- b) The applicability of the Industrial Policy 2014-19 or Industrial Policy 2020-25 for the Projects which are under implementation (pipeline projects) at the time of announcement of Industrial Policy 2020-25 is decided as follows:
 - (i) Projects/Enterprises cleared through District level, State Level and State High Level Clearance Committee during the 2014-19 Policy period and if they have availed any of the incentives and concessions for the project as per 2014-19 policy are eligible to avail other incentives and concessions under 2014-19 policy only.
 - (ii) If any enterprise has taken all the following effective steps before the date of issue of Government Order of the new industrial policy 2020-25, then the unit shall avail incentives as per policy 2014-19 only.
 - 1. Date of entering lease or sale agreement of the premises (either land or building)
 - 2. Date on which possession certificate of the plot or shed is taken from KIADB/KSSIDC or any other agency
 - 3. Date of approval of building plan by competent authority
 - 4. Date of release of first instalment of loan from Financial Institution /Bank
 - 5. Date of placement of first purchase order for plant and machinery
 - (iii) If any enterprise has not taken above all effective steps and not availed any incentives and concessions during the 2014-19 policy period, they shall avail incentives as per Industrial Policy 2020-25 only.
- b) Clause (c) in Annexure 3A of the Industrial Policy 2014-19 had expressly mentioned that the units shall commence commercial production before 31/08/2017 failing which their eligibility to avail incentives as per Industrial Policy 2009-14 will lapse. They will not be eligible to claim incentives either under Industrial Policy 2014-19. It is clarified that the clause is now modified and these units under implementation (pipeline projects) will be eligible to claim incentives

- and concessions under respective Industrial Policy as per clause (b) in Annexure 3A of the Industrial Policy 2014-19.
- c) Incentives and concessions under this policy will be available to all new and additional investments made during the policy period for establishment of new enterprises and expansion / diversification / modernisation.
- d) Incentives and concessions under this policy shall primarily be available only for Manufacturing Enterprises / Industries and specified categories of service enterprises as listed in **Annexure 3.6.**
- e) Stamp duty exemption and Exemption on tax on electricity tariff as per the 2020-25 Policy will come in to effect only after the issue of enabling notifications by Revenue and Energy departments respectively.
- f) Irrespective of the location / industrial activities, enterprises as listed in Annexure 3.7 will not be eligible for any incentives and concessions. However, considering their contribution to environment, eligible subsidy will be extended to new investments made on establishing of ETPs.
- g) Enterprises can avail incentives and concessions under any one policy of the State. i.e., Enterprises availing incentives and concessions under Industrial Policy 2020-2025 will not have a choice to avail partly in the Industrial Policy 2020-2025 and partly in any other Policy of the State in vogue and vice-versa, unless otherwise specified by the Government.
- h) Eligible MSMEs shall commence commercial production within 3 years from the date of approval from the DLSWCC / SLSWCC. If any enterprise who has not taken approval from the DLSWCC / SLSWCC for their project for any reason shall commence commercial production within 3 years from the date of taking possession of land / building or taking building plan approval.
- Eligible MSMEs shall submit application for sanction of Investment Promotion subsidy within one year from the date of commencement of commercial production.
- j) Commerce and Industries Department will prescribe a standard format for a certificate to be issued by Financial Institutions / Commercial

Banks / Charted Accountants keeping in view the definition of fixed assets, intangible assets and the assets not eligible for sanction of incentives and concessions.

- k) While calculating the value of eligible fixed assets created during expansion / diversification/ modernization of an enterprise only additional new investments shall be considered.
- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) have been classified based on investment in plant & machinery or equipment & turnover as per the MSMED Act, 2006.
- m) The incentives and concessions under this policy will reckon these definitions of MSME and shall automatically stand revised to the revision made by Government of India from time to time and eligible incentives and concessions will be as per new definition from the date of change in the definitions, subject to enabling orders issued by the State Government.

n) Turnover Related Incentives for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises:

- i. Investment Promotion Subsidy on a specified percentage of turnover will be provided based on the location and investments made for a fixed period or value of the fixed assets as specified in table 9.1.1
- ii. Eligible enterprise shall have to obtain a separate registration under GST Act for manufacturing of eligible products only & only this turnover will be considered for Investment promotion subsidy.
- iii. The eligible enterprise shall not carry out any trading activity or provision of any services not relating to eligible products from its place of business. The eligible unit shall have to obtain a separate registration, if the unit carries out trading activity or provision of any services not relating to eligible products. If carried out, this turnover will not be eligible for availing Investment promotion subsidy.
- iv. Resale of products / goods by the eligible unit will not be considered for turnover incentives.

- v. If the eligible enterprise is already manufacturing the same product in one or more existing industrial enterprises in Karnataka, then the turnover of all such existing industrial units of the same products for five consecutive years commencing from the year from which the industrial undertaking avails incentives under this policy shall not be lower than the average turnover of the same product in the immediately preceding three financial year from the year the industrial undertaking avails incentives under this policy.
- vi. Incentive will be provided only to the new investments.
- vii. Enterprises undertaking only job work, combination of job work and manufacturing, enterprises under composite tax scheme & Enterprises engaged in manufacturing / job work of zero GST products, eligible service enterprises, the mode of computation of turnover / availment of investment promotion subsidy will be detailed in the operation guidelines.
- o) Further an industrial enterprise which is not classified as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise, the State Government has defined as Large Enterprise, Mega Enterprise, Ultra- Mega Enterprise and Super-Mega Enterprise based on the investment.
- p) The incentives and concessions under this policy will reckon these definitions of Large Enterprise, Mega Enterprise, Ultra-Mega Enterprise and Super-Mega Enterprise and shall automatically stand revised to the revision made by the State Government from time to time and eligible incentives and concessions will be as per the new definition from the respective date of change in the definitions.
- q) Turnover Related Incentives for Large Enterprise, Mega Enterprise, Ultra-Mega Enterprise and Super-Mega Enterprise:
 - i. Investment Promotion Subsidy on a specified percentage of turnover will be provided based on the location and investments made for a fixed period or value of the fixed assets as specified in table 9.2.1
 - Eligible enterprise shall have to obtain a separate registration under GST Act for manufacturing of eligible products only & only this turnover will be considered for Investment Promotion Subsidy.

- iii. The eligible enterprise shall not carry out any trading activity or provision of any services not relating to eligible products from its place of business. The eligible unit shall have to obtain a separate registration, if the unit carries out trading activity or provision of any services not relating to eligible products. If carried out, this turnover will not be eligible for Investment promotion subsidy.
- iv. Resale of products / goods by the eligible enterprise will not be considered for turnover incentives.
- v. If the eligible enterprise is already manufacturing the same product in one or more existing industrial enterprise in Karnataka, then the turnover of all such existing industrial enterprises of the same products for five consecutive years commencing from the year from which the industrial undertaking avails incentives under this policy shall not be lower than the average turnover of the same product in the immediately preceding three financial year from the year the industrial undertaking avails incentives under this policy.
- vi. Incentive will be provided only to the new investments.
- vii. Investment made within a period of maximum five years from commencement of the project implementation will be considered to determine the quantum of VFA.
- viii. If any ambiguity or clarification required for computing turnover, the same will be clarified by the State Level Co-ordination Committee and its decision shall be final.
- r) For Ultra-Mega Enterprise and Super-Mega Enterprise where SHLCC approves investments to be made in phases, the turnover related incentive will commence from the date of commencement of commercial production in the first phase and these incentives will be proportionate to the investments in the first phase and will automatically graduate to the next level depending on the actual investments made.
- s) Employment Criteria for enterprises availing incentives and concessions under Industrial Policy 2020-25 are as follows:
 - (i) All new industrial investment projects shall create maximum

- possible direct employment opportunities with a minimum employment of 70% to Kannadigas on an overall basis and 100% in case of Group D employees.
- (ii) District Industries Centres will monitor the compliance of employment to Kannadigas for a period of initial 5 years. Failure of the industries to provide employment to Kannadigas as stipulated above will be reported to the concerned DLSWCC/ SLSWCC/ SHLCC which may recommend for recovery of incentives and concessions sanctioned to the unit
- t) Enterprises shall comply with the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) obligations as per the Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013.
- u) Investments made by any existing / new unit / entrepreneur / partnership firm / companies etc on land, building, plant & machinery acquired from any financial institution/ bank under Sec 29 of SFCs Act, SARFAESI Act, Debt Recovery Tribunal, or any of the acts or any tribunal etc, are not eligible for incentives and concessions under this policy. However, any new investment made for expansion / diversification / modernization by such units, eligible incentives and concessions will be available as per this policy.
- v) Quantum of Incentive for Expansion / Diversification / Modernization:
 To be eligible for incentives under expansion / diversification /
 modernization program, the Enterprise has to increase the installed
 capacity by at least 25% of the declared capacity or average
 production during immediate 3 years prior to commencement of the
 commercial production in the expansion/ diversification /
 modernization program, whichever is more and has to make an
 additional investment of at least 25% of the original fixed investment of
 the existing unit.

The quantum of turnover under expansion / diversification / modernization program eligible for investment promotion subsidy is the incremental increase in the turnover over and above the average turnover during immediate 3 years prior to commencement of the commercial production in the expansion / diversification / modernization program.

w) While calculating the investment promotion subsidy as a percentage of turnover for expansion / diversification / modernization of enterprises,

only the new investment made for expansion/ diversification / modernization shall be taken to arrive at the value of fixed assets (VFA).

x) The support to artisans as detailed in Table 9.1.1 will be restricted in proportion to the budgetary support provided in each financial year.

3.6: List of Service Enterprises Eligible for Package of Incentives and Concessions

Applicable to projects approved by DLSWCC / SLSWCC / SHLCC (Except Micro Enterprises).

- 1. Powder coating / Chrome plating / Industrial Electro plating /Painting Enterprises, Industrial paintings engaged in job work.
- 2. Weigh bridges set up within the KIADB / KSSIDC industrial areas / estates.
- 3. Material / Product Testing Laboratory.
- 4. Off-set printing, digital printing (excluding digital photo printing, flex printing)
- 5. Common Effluent Treatment Plant.
- 6. Industrial Hazardous waste management facility
- 7. General Engineering, Fabrication
- 8. Flour Mill
- 9. Logistic Facilities supporting to Industries
 - Dry Ports (ICD/ CFS/ AFS)
 - Industrial warehousing in Industrial areas / estates (> 50,000 sq.ft of storage area) including material handling equipment (except transport vehicles & goods carriers)
 - ❖ Cold Storages (> 20,000 sq. ft. of storage area) facility supporting other than Agro and Food processing industry.
 - Free Trade Warehouse Zones (FTWZ)

State Level Coordination Committee is empowered to add / delete service activities listed in this Annexure.

3.7: List of Industrial Activities / Enterprises not Eligible for Incentives and Concessions.

- 1. Breweries & Distilleries of all types excluding winery & ethanol plant established as integral part of sugar industry.
- 2. Khandasari and Jaggery making enterprises.
- 3. Photo Studios & Colour Processing and instant photo printing Enterprises.
- 4. Photo Copying / Xerox Machines / Fax Machines / Data Entry / Data Recovery enterprises.
- 5. Fertilizer mixing units.
- 6. All types of Saw Mills excluding manufacture of particle board / Low Density Fiber Board (LDF)/Medium Density FiberBoards(MDF)/High Density Fiber Boards(HDF).
- 7. Beedies / Cigarettes / Cigars / Gutka& Tobacco based products manufacturing enterprises.
- 8. Azoic / Reactive Dyes manufacturing enterprises.
- 9. Fire Cracker manufacturing enterprises.
- 10. Industries manufacturing Ozone depleting substances.
- 11. Laundries including Power Laundries.
- 12. Brick making Enterprises excluding Cement Hollow / Solid Blocks, Wire Cut, Fly Ash Bricks and Refractory Bricks.
- 13. Poultry including hatcheries.
- 14. Popcorn and Ice candy making Enterprises excluding Ice Cream Manufacturing.
- 15. Coffee roasting and grinding units having installed capacity of less than 2MT a day.
- 16. Clock and Watch / Mobile / Computer and Hardware equipment repair enterprises.
- 17. Cassette recording [Audio & Video] enterprises.
- 18. Cyanide Manufacturing enterprises.

- 19. Mining and Mining Equipment.
- 20. Lime kiln / burnt lime units.
- 21. X-ray clinics and clinical / pathological laboratories and scanning, MRI testing enterprises.
- 22. All industries of mobile nature like rigs, concrete / tar mixing plants / hot-mix plants including site oriented plants / industries.
- 23. Units engaged in manufacture of Chrysolite Asbestos (White Crystal).
- 24. All types of Saloon / Spas / Massage Centres, etc.
- 25. All types of hotels / restaurants / resorts / amusement parks, etc.
- 26. Vermi compost
- 27. Roof top solar power generation.
- 28. Bottling of LPG and other gases.
- 29. Aggregators/ supply chain business Enterprises related to / supporting bio-fuel manufacturing units

Considering the contribution to environment, eligible subsidy will be extended to new investments made on establishing of ETPs.

3.8 Zonal Classification

The classification of taluks under New Industrial Policy 2020-25 are as follows:

#	Districts	No. of Taluks	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
1	Bengaluru	5			Anekal
	(U)				Bengaluru (N)
					Bengaluru (S)
					Yelahanka
					Bengaluru (E)
2	Bengaluru	4			Devanahalli
	(R)				Doddaballapura
					Hoskote
					Nelamangala
3	Ramanagara	5		Magadi	

#	Districts	No. of Taluks	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
				Ramanagara	
				Channapatna	
				Kanakapura	
				Harohalli	
4	Chitradurga	6	Holalkere	Hiriyur	
				Chitradurga	
				Challakere	
				Hosadurga	
				Molkalmuru	
5	Davanagere	6	Channagiri	Davanagere	
			Jagalur	Harihar	
			Honnali	Nyamati	
6	Chikkaballap	7	Gudibande	Chintamani	
	ura		Bagepalli	Gowribidanur	
			Chickaballapur a	Siddlaghatta	
				Cheluru	
7	Kolar	6	Srinivasapura	Bangarpet	
				KGF	
				Kolar	
				Malur	
				Mulbagal	
8	Shivamogga	7	Soraba	Sagar	
			Hosanagara	Thirthahalli	
			Shikaripura	Shivamogga	
				Bhadravathi	
9	Tumakuru	10	Madhugiri	Turuvekere	
			Koratagere	Sira	
			Gubbi	Tiptur	
			Pavagada	Kunigal	
			Chikkanayaka nahalli	Tumakur	
10	Chamarajan	5	Yelandur		

#	Districts	No. of Taluks	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
	agar		Gundlupet		
			Hanur		
			Chamarajanag		
			ar		
			Kollegal		
11	Chickamagal	9		Kadur	
	ur			Mudigere	
				Tarikere	
				Chickamagalur	
				Ajjampur	
				Shringeri	
				Корра	
				N R Pura	
				Kalasa	
12	Dakshina	9		Bantwal	
	Kannada			Sulya	
				Belthangadi	
				Puttur	
				Mulki	
				Ullal	
				Moodbidri	
				Kadaba	
				Mangalore	
13	Hassan	9	Arakalgud	Alur	
			Belur	C R Patna	
			Arasikere	Shantigrama	
				Hassan	
				H N Pura	
				Sakleshpura	
14	Kodagu	5	Madikeri		
			Somwarpet		
			Virajpet		
			Ponnampete		

#	Districts	No. of Taluks	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
			Kushalnagar		
15	Mandya	7		Srirangapatna	
				Pandavapura	
				Mandya	
				Maddur	
				Nagamangala	
				Malavalli	
				K R Pet	
16	Mysuru	9		Hunsur	
	Mysuru			K R Nagara	
				Mysuru	
				Nanjangud	
				T N Pura	
				Periyapatna	
				H D Kote	
				Saraguru	
				Saligrama	
17	Udupi	7		Karkala	
				Bhramhavara	
				Udupi	
				Kundapura	
				Kapu	
				Hebri	
				Baindur	
18	Bagalkote	10	Bilagi		
			Badami		
			Mudhol		
			Jamkhandi		
			Hunagund		
			Guledgudda		
			Rabakavi-		
			Banahatti		
			Terdal		

#	Districts	No. of Taluks	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
			llkal		
			Bagalkote		
1	Belagavi	15	Bailhongal		
9			Soundathi		
			Chikkodi		
			Raibag		
			Khanapur		
			Ramdurg		
			Hukkeri		
			Athani		
			Gokak		
			Nippani		
			Kagavadi		
			Mudalgi		
			Yaragatti		
			Kittur		
			Belagavi		
2	Vijayapura	13	Sindgi		
0	Vijayapura		Indi		
			Muddebihal		
			B Bagewadi		
			Alamela		
			Babaleshwar		
			Nidagundi		
			Tikota		
			Chedachana		
			Kolhar		
			Devarahippara gi		
			Talikote		
			Vijayapura		
2	Dharwada	8	Navalgund		
1			Kalghatagi		

#	Districts	No. of Taluks	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
			Kundaghol		
			Annigeri		
			Alnavar		
			Hubballi (R)		
			Dharwada		
			Hubballi(U)		
2	Gadag	7	Mundargi		
2			Nargund		
			Ron		
			Shirahatti		
			Gajendragad		
			Lakshmeshwar		
			Gadag		
			Savanur		
2	Haveri	8	Shiggaon		
3			Hirekerur		
			Hanagal		
			Ranebennur		
			Byadagi		
			Rattihalli		
			Haveri		
2	Uttara	12	Honnavar		
4	Kannada		Sirsi		
			Mundagod		
			Yellapura		
			Siddapura		
			Haliyal		
			Joida		
			Bhatkal		
			Ankola		
			Kumta		
			Dandeli		

#	Districts	No. of Taluks	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
			Karwar		
2	Bellary		Kurogod		
5			Kottur		
			Kampli		
			Bellary		
2	Bidar	8	Bhalki		
6			Humnabad		
			BasavaKalyan		
			а		
			Aurad		
			Chitaguppa		
			Hulusur		
			Kamala Nagar		
			Bidar		
2	Kalaburagi	11	Afzalpur		
7			Aland		
			Jewargi		
			Sedam		
			Chittapur		
			Chincholi		
			Kalagi		
			Kamalapur		
			Yedrami		
			Shahabad		
			Kalaburagi		
2	Yadgir	6	Yadgir		
8			Shahapur		
			Shorapur		
			Hunasagi		
			Vadagera		
			Gurumitkal		
2	Koppal	7	Kushtagi		
9			Yelburga		

#	Districts	No. of Taluks	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
			Gangavathi		
			Kukkunur		
			Karatagi		
			Kanakagiri		
			Koppal		
3	Raichur	7	Sindhanur		
0			Manvi		
			Lingasugur		
			Devadurga		
			Maski		
			Siravara		
			Raichur		
	Total	239	152	78	9

3. 9 List of Regognised Laboratories

- CSIR-Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute (CSIR-AMPRI), Bhopal
- 2. CSIR-Central Building Research Institute (CSIR-CBRI), Roorkee
- 3. CSIR-Centre for Cellular Molecular Biology (CSIR-CCMB), Hyderabad
- 4. CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute (CSIR-CDRI), Lucknow
- 5. CSIR-Central Electrochemical Research Institute (CSIR-CECRI), Karaikudi
- 6. CSIR-Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-CEERI), Pilani
- 7. CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute (CSIR-CFTRI), Mysore
- 8. CSIR-Central Glass Ceramic Research Institute (CSIR-CGCRI), Kolkata
- 9. CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal Aromatic Plants (CSIR-CIMAP), Lucknow
- 10. CSIR-Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CSIR-CIMFR)
 Dhanbad

- 11. CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute (CSIR-CLRI), Chennai
- 12. CSIR-Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-CMERI), Durgapur
- 13. CSIR-Central Road Research Institute (CSIR-CRRI), New Delhi
- 14. CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments Organization (CSIR-CSIO), Chandigarh
- 15. CSIR-Central Salt Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSIR-CSMCRI), Bhavnagar
- 16. CSIR Fourth Paradigm Institute (CSIR-4PI), Bengaluru
- 17. CSIR-Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (CSIR-IGIB), Delhi
- 18. CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bio-resource Technology (CSIR-IHBT), Palampur
- 19. CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Biology (CSIR-IICB), Kolkata
- 20. CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (CSIR-IICT), Hyderabad
- 21. CSIR-Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine (CSIR-IIIM), Jammu CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum (CSIR-IIP), Dehradun
- 22. CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research (CSIR-IITR), Lucknow
- 23. CSIR-Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology (CSIR-IMMT), Bhubaneswar
- 24. CSIR-Institute of Microbial Technology (CSIR-IMT), Chandigarh
- 25. CSIR-National Aerospace Laboratories (CSIR-NAL), Bengaluru
- 26. CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute (CSIR-NBRI), Lucknow
- 27. CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory (CSIR-NCL), Pune
- 28. CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-NEERI), Nagpur
- CSIR-North East Institute of Science and Technology (CSIR-NEIST), Jorhat
- 30. CSIR-National Geophysical Research Institute (CSIR-NGRI), Hyderabad
- 31. CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIRNIIST), Thiruvananthapuram

- 32. CSIR-National Institute of Oceanography(CSIR-NIO), Goa
- 33. CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (CSIRNISCAIR), New Delhi
- 34. CSIR-National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (CSIR- NISTADS), New Delhi
- 35. CSIR-National Metallurgical Laboratory (CSIR-NML), Jamshedpur
- 36. CSIR-National Physical Laboratory (CSIR-NPL), New Delhi
- 37. CSIR-Structural Engineering Research Centre (CSIR-SERC), Chennai
- 38. CSIR-UNIT: Open Source Drug Discovery (CSIR-OSDD), New Delhi
- 39. CSIR-UNIT: Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (CSIR-TKDL), New Delhi
- 40. CSIR-UNIT: Translational Research and Innovative Science Through Ayurveda (CSIRTRISUTRA), New Delhi
- 41. CSIR-UNIT: Human Resource Development Centre (CSIR-HRDC), Ghaziabad
- 42. CSIR-UNIT: Unit for Research and Development of Information Products (CSIR-URDIP), Pune
- 43. CSIR Madras Complex (CSIR-CMC), Chennai

4. Industrial Investment Incentives Scheme FISCAL INCENTIVES

4.1 Incentives and Concessions for MSMEs

The Incentives and Concessions are Covered in 4 Categories

- 1. Production Related
 - Investment Promotion Subsidy
 - Stamp Duty Exemption
 - Concessional Registration Charges
 - Land Conversion Fee Reimbursement
 - Electricity Tax Exemption & Power Subsidy

2. Technology related

- Interest Subsidy on Technology Up-gradation Loan
- Technology Adoption
- Technology Business Incubation Centre (TBIC)
- Incentives for Quality Certification

3. Sustainability and Responsible Industrialization

- Rain Water Harvesting
- Waste Water Recycling
- Reimbursement of expenses incurred for Water Audit
- Zero Discharge
- Recycling of electronic waste and plastic waste
- Subsidy for setting up ETP

4. Export related

- Electricity Tax Exemption
- Performance Subsidy
- Bank Charges
- ECGC Charges
- Certification Charges
- Fees for Acquiring Certification

Table 4.1.1

Type of Support	General Category	Special Category (SC/ST, Women, Minorities, Physically Challenged and Ex- Servicemen Entrepreneurs)
Investment	Micro Enterprises	Micro Enterprises
Promotion Subsidy for	Zone 1: 30% of VFA (max of INR. 25 lakh) Zone 2:	Zone 1: 35% of VFA (max of INR. 30 lakh)

Type of Support	General Category	Special Category (SC/ST, Women, Minorities, Physically Challenged and Ex- Servicemen Entrepreneurs)
Micro & Small Enterprises	25% of VFA (max of INR. 20 lakh) Zone 3: NIL Small Enterprises Zone 1: 25% of VFA (max of INR.100 lakh) Zone 2: 20% of VFA (max of INR. 90 lakh) Zone 3: NIL VFA - Value of Fixed Assets	Zone 2: 30% of VFA (max of INR. 25 lakh) Zone 3: 10% of VFA (max of INR. 10 lakh) Small Enterprises Zone 1: 30% of VFA (max of INR. 105 lakh) Zone 2: 25% of VFA (max of INR. 95 lakh) Zone 3: 10% of VFA (max of INR. 25 lakh) VFA - Value of Fixed Assets The additional subsidy of 5% of VFA in Zone 1 and 2 is subject to maximum of INR 5 lakh
	Micro & Small Enterprises promotion subsidy to an exter each financial year and sprea five financial years from production. Such cumulative subsidy availed will be limited above. This investment promeither the period (five financial years) from the period (five financial years) from production.	at of 10% of the turnover in d the same to maximum of the date of commercial re investment promotion to the maximum extent as otion subsidy is limited to incial years) or the limits

Type of Support	Gend	eral Category		(SC Minor Chall	cial Category C/ST, Women, ities, Physically lenged and Ex- Servicemen utrepreneurs)
Investment	Medium I	Enterprises	ı		
Promotion Subsidy for Medium	Zone	Turnover percentage	_	ximum eriod	VPA Limit
Enterprises	1			6	40% of VPA
Minimum direct	2	2.50%		5	35% of VPA
Employment 20	3			NIL	
Number for first INR 10 crore & additional 7 employment for every additional investment of INR 10 crore proportionately.	Medium Enterprises can avail an investment promotion subsidy to an extent of percentage of the turnover in each financial year for a maximum period as above from the date of commercial production. Such cumulative investment promotion subsidy availed will be limited to either the period or VFA limits whichever is reached earlier and no carry forward is permitted. Medium Enterprises requiring lower employment / Enterprises which are unable to provide employment proportionate to investment as stipulated will have a lower turnover percentage in proportion to the total employment provided. However, the maximum period and VFA limit will be as above.				
Exemption from Stamp Duty for MSMEs	registrati Stamp du credit de executed Corporatio Commerce	on charges: ity to be paid it eds, mortgag for availing on, National ial Banks, Regi	n res e ai loan Leve	spect of Index hypous from Rinan Rural Ba	d concessional loan agreements, thecation deeds State Financial icial Institutions, nks, Co-operative Board, Khadi and

Compendium of MSME Policies & Incentive Schemes of Karnataka State

Type of Support	General Category	Special Category (SC/ST, Women, Minorities, Physically Challenged and Ex- Servicemen Entrepreneurs)
	Village Industries Commission, Karnataka State SC/ST Development Corporation, Karnataka State Minority Development Corporation and other institutions which may be notified by the Government from time to time for the initial period of five years only and for lease deeds, lease-cum-sale, sub- lease and absolute sale deeds executed by industrial enterprises in respect of industrial plots, sheds, industrial tenements, flatted factories by Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board, Karnataka State Small scale Industries Development Corporation, KEONICS, Industrial Cooperatives, approved private industrial estates/parks, food parks, SPV formed by GoK / GoI and other approved industrial parks shall be exempted as below:	
	Zone 1 : 100%	Zone 1 : 100%
	Zone 2 : 100%	Zone 2 : 100%
	Zone 3 : NIL	Zone 3 : 75%
Concessional Registration	Zone 1, Zone 2: INR 1/- per INR 1,000/-	All Zones: INR 1/- per INR 1,000/-
Charges for MSMEs	Zone 3 : Nil	
	Note:	
	i. The exemption of stamp duty and concessional registration charges are also applicable to lands purchased under Section 109 of the KLR Act, 1961 and also for direct purchase of industrially converted lands for the projects approved by SLSWCC / DLSWCC. This incentive will also be applicable for the land transferred by KIADB to land owners as compensation for the acquired land.	

Type of Support	General Category	Special Category (SC/ST, Women, Minorities, Physically Challenged and Ex- Servicemen Entrepreneurs)
	registration charges registration of final sale sheds, plots, industrial t lease period at the rate	mp duty and concessional are also available for e deed in respect of lands, enements after the expiry of as specified in the Industrial que at the time of execution
Reimburseme	Zone 1 : 100%	Zone 1 : 100%
nt of Land	Zone 2 : 100%	Zone 2 : 100%
Conversion Fee for MSMEs	Zone 3 : NIL	Zone 3 : 75%
Exemption	Zone 1 : 100% for 7 years	Zone 1 : 100% for 8 years
from Tax on	Zone 2 : 100% for 6 years	Zone 2 : 100% for 7 years
Electricity Tariff for MSMEs	Zone 3 : NIL	Zone 3 : 100% for 4 years
Power	For Zone 1 & 2 only	
Subsidy for Micro and Small enterprises	Reimbursement of cost of power paid at INR 1.00/- per unit consumed for a period of 3 years.	
Support to	i. Term loan and working	canital credit at 4% interest
Artisans	i. Term loan and working capital credit at 4% interest rate to the artisans.	
	ii. 10% Market Developm turnover of handicraft pr	nent Assistance (MDA) on oducts by artisans.
	iii. 75% of grant for machi associations, craft comp	neries and tools for artisan plexes, clusters, etc.

Table 4.1.2

Technology Adoption & Innovation for MSMEs		
	General Category	Special Category (SC/ST, Women, Minorities, Physically Challenged & Ex- Servicemen Entrepreneurs)
Interest Subsidy on Technology Up- gradation Loan	Zone 1:5% for 6 years * Zone 2:5% for 5 years * Zone 3:5% for 5 years * * on loans availed from KSFC & Scheduled Commercial Banks which are not covered under CLCSS of Government of India	Zone 1:5% for 6 years* Zone 2:5% for 5 years* Zone 3:5% for 5 years* * on loans availed from KSFC & Scheduled Commercial Banks which are not covered under CLCSS of Government of India
Technology Adoption	For All Zones 25% of cost (max. INR 50,000/-) for adopting technology from recognized national laboratories as stated in Annexure 8.	For All Zones 50% of cost (max. INR 1,00,000/-) for adopting technology from recognized national laboratories as stated in Annexure 8.
Technology Business Incubation Centre (TBIC)	For All Zones 25% of the cost of incubation centre (max. INR 50.00 lakh) (Minimum 1 TBIC in Zone 1)	For All Zones 50% of the cost of incubation centre (max. INR 60.00 lakh) (Minimum 1 TBIC in Zone 1)
Incentives for Quality Certification	For All Zones ISO Series Certification: 75% of cost (max. INR 75,000/-) BIS Certification:50% of fees payable to BIS for certification (max. INR 20,000/-) & 25% of cost	For All Zones ISO Series Certification: 75% of cost (max. INR 1,00,000/-) BIS Certification: 50% of fees payable to BIS for certification (max. INR 25,000/-) & 25% of cost

Т	Technology Adoption & Innovation for MSMEs	
	General Category	Special Category (SC/ST, Women, Minorities, Physically Challenged & Ex- Servicemen Entrepreneurs)
	(max. INR 50,000/-) for purchase of testing equipment as approved by BIS.	purchase of testing
	WEConnect certification for Enterprises (WBEs)	r Women owned Business
	For All Zones	
	For a period of 3 years maxim	num limit Rs. 75,000/-
	100% of certification fees for 30,000/	or the 1 St year – max INR
	90% of certification fees for 27,000/-	or the 2 nd year– max INR
	80% of certification fees fo 18,000/-	or the 3 rd year – max INR

Table 4.1.3

Sustainability and Responsible Industrialization by MSMEs		
Type of Support	General Category	Special Category (SC/ST, Women, Minorities, Physically Challenged & Ex- Servicemen Entrepreneurs)
Rain Water Harvesting	For All Zones 50% of cost of equipment (max. INR 2.00 lakh)	For All Zones 75% of cost of equipment (max. INR 2.50 lakh)
Waste Water Recycling	For All Zones 50% of cost of equipment (max. INR 7.50 Lakh)	For All Zones 75% of cost of equipment (max. INR8.50 Lakh)
Reimburse	For All Zones	For All Zones

ment of expenses incurred for Water Audit	75% subject to max. of INR 1.00 Lakh each for water audit (one time)	75% subject to max. of INR 1.00 Lakh each for water audit (one time)
Zero	For All Zones	For All Zones
Discharge	50% of cost of equipment (max. INR 7.50 Lakh)	75% of cost of equipment (max. INR8.50 Lakh)
Recycling	For All Zones	For All Zones
of	5% of VFA	5% of VFA
electronic waste and	(max. INR 10.00 Lakh)	(max. INR 12.00 Lakh)
plastic waste		
Subsidy for	For All Zones	For All Zones
setting up ETP	50% of cost of ETP (max. INR 50.00 Lakh)	75% of cost of equipment (max. INR60.00 Lakh)

4.2 Incentives and Concessions for Large, Mega, Ultra Mega and Super Mega Enterprises

Table 4.2.1

Large, M	Large, Mega, Ultra Mega and Super Mega Enterprises	
Type of Support	For all Categories	
Exemption from Stamp Duty	Exemption from stamp duty and concessional registration charges: Stamp duty to be paid in respect of loan agreements, credit deeds, mortgage and hypothecation deeds executed for availing loans from State Government including VAT/SGST loan from Department and / or State Financial Corporation, Industrial Investment Development Corporation, National Level Financial Institutions, Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Co-operative Banks and other institutions which may be notified by the Government from time to time for the	

Large, M	ega, Ultra Mega and Super Mega Enterprises	
Type of Support	For all Categories	
	initial period of five years only and for lease deeds, lease-cum-sale, sub-lease and absolute sale deeds executed by industrial enterprises in respect of industrial plots, sheds, industrial tenements by Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board, KSIIDC, KEONICS, Industrial Co-operatives, approved private industrial estates/ parks, food parks, SPV formed by GoK / Gol and other approved industrial parks shall be exempted as below: Zone 1: 100% Zone 2: 75% Zone 3: Nil	
Concessional Registration	Zones 1, Zone 2: INR 1/- per INR 1,000/- Zone 3: NiI	
Charges	2010 0 . 1411	
	Note: i. The exemption of stamp duty and concessional registration charges are also applicable to lands	
	purchased under Section 109 of the KLR Act, 1961 and also for direct purchase of industrially converted lands for the projects approved by SLSWCC/ SHLCC. This incentive will also be applicable for the land transferred by KIADB to land owners as compensation for the acquired land.	
	ii. The exemption of stamp duty and concessional registration charges are also available for registration of final sale deed in respect of lands, sheds, plots, industrial tenements after the expiry of lease period at the rate as specified in the Industrial Policy which was in vogue at the time of execution of lease-cum-sale deed.	
	iii. CETP / Industrial Hazardous waste disposal	

Large, Mega, Ultra Mega and Super Mega Enterprises		
Type of Support	For all Categories	
	projects set up by private investors to support these industries will be eligible for 100% exemption from stamp duty and concessional registration charges of INR 1/- per INR 1,000/- in all zones.	
	iv. Lands transferred by KIADB to KSSIDC for development of industrial estates will be eligible for 100% exemption from stamp duty and concessional registration charges of INR 1/- per INR 1,000/- in all zones.	
Reimbursement of Land Conversion Fee	Zone 1 : 100% Zone 2 : 100% Zone 3 : NIL	
Subsidy for setting up Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)	One-time capital subsidy up to 50% of the cost of Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs), subject to a ceiling of INR 250 Lakh for all zones	
Subsidy for setting up Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP)/ Industrial Hazardous waste disposal projects by a private investor	One-time capital subsidy up to 50% of the cost of Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) / Industrial Hazardous waste disposal projects subject to a ceiling of INR 500 Lakh per project in all zones.	
Investment Subsidy for Anchor Industries	To encourage investments in taluks where there are no industries with investments above INR 100 crore and direct employment of 75 persons. Investment Subsidy of INR 10.00 crore in Zone 1 and INR 7.00 crore in Zone 2.	

Investment Promotion Subsidy based on Turnover for Large, Mega, Ultra Mega and Super Mega Enterprises					
Investment range on fixed assets	Reimbursement based on Turnover				
Large Enterprises: (i.e. enterprises which are not classified as	turnove	ent Promotic r from the da cial production	te of comm		on of
Medium Enterprises but have investments on	Zone	Turn-over percentage	Maximum Period	VFA Limit	
fixed assets of up to INR 250 crore)	1	2.25%	7	45 % of VFA	
Minimum direct Employment 50 Number	2		6	40 % of VFA	
for first INR 50 crore & additional 35 employment for every additional investment of INR 50 crore proportionately.	3		NIL		
Mega Enterprises: (i.e. investment on fixed assets above INR 250	turnove	ent Promotion of the date of t	te of comm		on of
crore to INR 500 crore) Minimum direct	Zone	Turnover percentage	Maximu		
Employment 200 Number for first INR 250 crore &	1	2.00%	8	50 % of VF	
additional 35 employment for every additional	2		7	45 % of VF <i>A</i>	
investment of INR 50 crore proportionately.	3		NIL		
Ultra Mega Enterprises: (i.e. investment on fixed assets above INR 500	turnover from the date of commencement			on of	
crore to INR 1,000 crore) Minimum direct	Zone	Turnover percentage	Maximu Period		

Employment 400 Number for first INR 500	1	1.85%	9	55 % of VFA
crore & additional 35 employment for every	2		8	5 % of VFA
additional investment of INR 50 crore proportionately.	3		NIL	
Super Mega	Investme	ent Promotion	Subsidy b	ased on
Enterprises:	turnover	from the date	of commend	cement of
(i.e. investment on fixed assets above INR 1,000 crore)	commer	cial production a	as follows	
Minimum direct Employment 750				
Number for first INR 1,000 crore &				
additional 35 employment for every additional investment of INR 100 crore proportionately.				
Note:				

Note:

Enterprises can avail an investment promotion subsidy to an extent of percentage of the turnover in each financial year for a maximum period as above from the date of commercial production. Such cumulative investment promotion subsidy availed will be limited to either the period or VFA limits whichever is reached earlier and no carry forward is permitted.

Enterprises requiring lower employment / Enterprises which are unable to provide employment proportionate to investment as stipulated will have a lower turnover percentage in proportion to the total employment provided. However, the maximum period and VFA limit will be as above.

4.3 Incentives and Concessions for Private Industrial Parks

Table 4.3.1

Private Industrial Parks – Developer				
Type of Support	For all Categories			
Exemption from Stamp Duty & Concessional Registration Charges	Stamp Duty to be paid shall be exempted and concessional registration charges rate of INR 1/-per INR 1,000/- in respect of loan agreements and for lease deeds, lease-cum-sale deeds, absolute sale deeds executed by Developer in respect of lands purchased for development of private industrial parks in all Zones.			
Subsidy for setting up Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) /Industrial Hazardous waste disposal projects.	One-time capital subsidy up to 50% of the cost of Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) subject to a ceiling of INR 500 Lakh in all Zones.			
Capital Subsidy for Setting up STP	One-time capital subsidy up to 50% of the cost of Secondary Treatment Plants (STPs), subject to a ceiling of INR1.00 crore in all Zones			
Additional Incentives to Micro & Small Units Established within Private Industrial Parks over and above the standard package of incentives and concessions for MSMEs				
Land Subsidy	Special land subsidy to micro & small enterprises in private industrial areas/ parks/ estates/ flatted factories at the rate of 25% of guidance value limiting to maximum extent of up to 1 acre in Zones 1 & 2 only. In such cases land value shall not be considered under the Value of Fixed Assets (VFA) for sanction of any other incentives linked to VFA.			
Water Charges	Subsidy on water charges for tertiary treated water used by micro			

	and small enterprises established within the private industrial areas/ parks/ estates/ flatted factories shall be available for the initial 5 years of operation of the individual enterprise at the rate of INR15/- per unit of water (KLD) used in case of establishment of tertiary treatment facilities within / outside the private industrial areas/ parks/ estates/ flatted factories and supplied to such enterprises by the developer	
CETP Charges	To enable continuous usage of CETP, a subsidy on user charges of CETP at the rate of INR 15/- per unit of effluent discharge treated shall be available to micro and small enterprises for the initial 5 years of operation of the enterprise	
Investment Promotion Subsidy to Private Industrial Parks including International Industrial Park		
Investment Promotion Subsidy	5% of eligible fixed capital investment on building and infrastructure facilities in all Zones.	

4.4 Additional Package of Incentives and Concessions

Table 4.4.1

Export Industries		
Type of Support	For all Categories	
Electricity Tax Exemption	100% Electricity Tax exemption for new MSME Export Enterprises (<i>Minimum 50% of the turnover should be in exports</i>) for an initial period of 5 year in Zone-3.	
Performance Subsidy	MSME Enterprises who double their exports in subsequent years will be paid 1% of FOB value to the tune of maximum of INR 10.00 lakh per unit in all Zones.	
Bank Charges	Reimbursement of Bank charges on production of EBRC for all exports from MSME sector in all Zones subject to maximum of INR 1.00 lakh per unit.	

ECGC Charges	Reimbursement of ECGC charges for MSMEs to an extent of 100% maximum of INR 1.00 lakh per unit per year in all Zones.
Certification Charges	Refund of certification charges incurred for obtaining statutory certifications like CE, China compulsory certificate (CCC), GMP, Phytosanitary certificates, IFS-BRC-FSSC 22000 Certification to the extent of 50 % of expenses subject to maximum of INR 1.00Lakh per unit in all Zones.
Fees for Acquiring Certification	Refund of fees for individual entrepreneurs for acquiring certification on EXPORT-IMPORT Management course conducted by II, New Delhi or any other recognized institutions for a minimum duration of 4 months shall be reimbursed to the extent of 50% of fees subject to a ceiling of INR 25,000 per candidate per course. The incentive will be available only for one time and for one course in the policy period in all Zones subject to maximum of INR 1.00 lakh per unit.

Table 4.4.2

	Pharmaceutical Industry
Type of Support	For all Categories
Establishment of Pharma Park	Common testing laboratory, cold storage & warehousing – one-time capital subsidy up to 50% of the total cost subject to a ceiling of INR 5.00 crore and remaining 50% from the stakeholders / developer in Zones 1 & 2 only.
Clinical Trials	An annual incentive up to 20% of expenditure towards clinical trials for bio availability and bio-equivalence subject to a maximum of INR 1.00 crore per clinical trial in Zones 1 & 2 only.

Table 4.4.3

1	Medical Devices Manufacturing Industry		
Type of Support	For all Categories		
Establishment of Medical Devices Park	Common facilities, calibration, testing, quality control, waste management, etc. – one-time capital subsidy up to 50% of the total cost subject to a ceiling of INR 5.00 crore and remaining 50% from the stakeholders / developer in all Zones.		

4.5 Support to Skill Development

Table 4.5.1

Skill Development		
Type of Support	For all Categories	
Institutional Tie- Ups for Advanced Sector Specific Skilling	Institutional tie-ups/Vocational Training Institutes for sector specific advanced skilling & up-skilling coming up in all Zones through industry associations will be eligible for a 50 per cent capital subsidy on cost of equipment and machinery limited to INR 15.00 Lakh. State will also play the role of a facilitator, if required. This capital subsidy will be available only to 2 units per year during the policy period.	
On the Job Training	On the Job Training: A scheme would be formulated to provide on the job training to 2,000 ITI passed candidates each year to increase the employability of the candidates. It is proposed to give stipend to the extent of 50% of salary paid by the Industry subject to ceiling of INR 7,000pm per candidate. This incentive would be extended up to 6 months of on the job training.	
Entrepreneurship Development Programmes	Entrepreneurship development and management programmes, sector specific skilling programmes, hands-on training, mentoring will be conducted by DICs to promote new generation entrepreneurs and start-ups.	

Skill Development			
Type of Support	For all Categories		
•	Existing Artisan Training Institutes (ATIs) will be utilized on PPP mode for skill enhancement. Industry, industry associations and private players will be encouraged to actively participate in designing curriculum and standards for skill training courses, depute their industry members as faculty and make shop floor available for practical training if required.		
Artisan Training Beneficiary	Support towards training cost would be INR 10,000 per month for a maximum duration of 3-6 months for		
Stipend	Artisans in recognized Artisan Clusters.		

4.6 General

Table 4.6.1- Support to Research & Development

Research & Development		
Type of Support	All Categories	
Capital Subsidy for supporting R&D	Exclusive R&D centers coming up in all Zones through industry / industry associations supporting MSMEs will be eligible for a 50% subsidy on equipment/ machinery limited to INR 500.00 Lakh .	
	Available only to the first 3 R&D centres in each of the respective sectors viz. Automotive & Auto Components; Pharmaceuticals; Medical Devices; Engineering & Machine Tools during the policy period. (Minimum 1 R&D centre in Zone 1)	

Table 4.6.2- Support to Industry 4.0

Industry 4.0		
Type of Support	All Categories	
Centre of Excellence	Centre of Excellence for Industry 4.0 shall be setup in the State with the help of industry associations, institutes having requisite capacity and any leading academic technical institution of the State. The State will provide a grant of INR 100 crore for CoE at Bengaluru and its Regional Centres, subject to the condition that such CoE use only existing building/s and taking up of new construction will not be considered.	
Capital Subsidy for supporting Direct Digital Manufacturing	Capital subsidy of 50% limited to INR 500 lakh per centre for the first five units in the State with the help of industry associations / institutes having requisite capacity during the policy period. These common facilities will be housed and managed by industry association / institutes on pay-per-use basis & will act as a repositories.	

Table 4.6.3- Support to Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)	
Type of Support	For all Categories
Financial Assistance to establish IP Cells and Technology Transfer Centers	One Time grant of 50% , not exceeding INR 5.00 Lakh , on expenditure incurred in establishment of IP Cells and Technology Transfer Centers (TTCs) at recognized Educational Institutions, Universities and other such Centers identified by the Commerce and Industries Department. (<i>Minimum 1 IP Cells and Technology Transfer Centers in Zone 1</i>)
Assistance to establish IP Promotion & Facilitation Hubs	One Time grant of 50% , not exceeding INR 10.00 Lakh , on expenditure incurred in establishment of IP Promotion & Facilitation Hubs at Trade Bodies, Industry Associations recognized by the

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)		
Type of Support	Type of Support For all Categories	
	Commerce and Industries Department.(Minimum 1 IP Promotion & Facilitation Hubs in Zone 1)	
Incentive for filing a Patent/ Invention	Expenditure incurred for filing of a Non-Provisional Patent Application will be subsidized to an extent of 75 %& not exceeding INR 1.00 Lakh for each application	
Geographical Indication	Support for GI is covered under the GI Policy issued vide G.O Nos. CI / 65 / SSI / 2018 dtd. 18/05/2019 & 19/07/2016	

Table 4.6.4- Support to Healthcare Enterprises

Healthcare Enterprises		
Type of Support	For all Categories	
Encouragement for waste management practices	One-time capital subsidy up to 50% of the cost of the bio medical waste management systems (sterilizers etc.,) for all zones subject to a ceiling of INR 2.50 crore for Large Enterprises and INR 50.00 lakh for MSMEs.	

5. Procedure for Availing Incentives for MSME in Karnataka

ONLINE APPLICATION AND DOCUMENTS TO BE UPLOADED FOR INCENTIVES AND CONCESSIONS

Instructions:

- For submission of online application the entrepreneur should have mobile number and e-mail ID. With this the entrepreneur can submit more than one applications. But for each unit of the entrepreneur should have individual User ID and Password.
- 2. Before filling the details in online application form and uploading the documents please take a print out of this form and do the following:
 - a. General information of the unit will be captured in the "Common Application Form"
 - b. Fill in this common application form and other incentives and concessions application forms
 - Scan all the documents to be uploaded in PDF format only. Keep the size minimum.

Max:2MB

- d. Name all the documents in proper fashion
 - a. Ex: Name of your unit-document name
 - i. GALAXY INDUSTRIES, MAGADI-PROJECT REPORT
 - ii. GALAXY INDUSTRIES, MAGADI-CASTE CERTIFICATE
 - iii. GALAXY INDUSTRIES, MAGADI-INDUSTRIAL LICENCE
 - iv. GALAXY INDUSTRIES, MAGADI-ARTICLE OF ASSOCIATION
- e. Use this filled in application form for filling online application.
- f. Don't use "M/s" while entering your unit name
- g. Fill details in "CAPITAL" letters only
- h. If you get land / plot/ shed alloted by KIADB/KSSIDC then enter "Own land & building" in unit set up menu.

- i. If your unit is constitution is partnership/LLP/Pvt. Ltd and all the partners/directors belong to same social category then enter your social category. Otherwise select "GENERAL"
- j. If constitution of your unit is partnership/ LLP/ Pvt. Ltd and all the partners/directors are not of same gender then select "MALE"
- k. If your unit is under "**NEW**" program and MSME then enter UR/IEM/IL registration No. as "**NA**" and date as "**00/00/0000**"
- I. If your unit is under "EXPANSION/ MODERNISATION/ DIVERSIFICATION "program then enter final UR/IEM/IL registration No. and date of registration.
- m. If your project is approved by DLSWCC/ SLSWCC/SHLCC then enter meeting date, order no and date of issue of order.
- n. If your project is not approved by DLSWCC/ SLSWCC/SHLCC then select "NONE"
- o. Before saving the data check all the details entered and files uploaded and then save.

Because you will not be allowed to edit your application.

p. After saving the file you will get draft copy in PDF form which contains the data you entered. If you forget to download draft copy of application you can down load it from your dash board.

ONLINE APPLICATION FILING FOR INCENTIVES AND CONCESIONS

Policies:

New Industrial Policy 2014-19 / New Industrial Policy 2020-25

Incentives and Concessions:

- 1. Stamp Duty Exemption & Concessional Registration Charges
- 2. Investment Promotion Subsidy for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- 3. Land Conversion Fee Reimbursement
- 4. Electricity Tax Exemption
- 5. Interest subsidy for Micro Enterprises

Applications:

- 1. Common Application Form
- 2. Stamp Duty Exemption & Concessional Registration Charges-Loan
- 3. Stamp Duty Exemption & Concessional Registration Charges-Land
- 4. Stamp Duty Exemption & Concessional Registration Charges-Absolute Sale Deed
- 5. Investment Promotion Subsidy for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- 6. Land Conversion Fee Reimbursement
- 7. Electricity Tax Exemption
- 8. Interest subsidy for Micro Enterprises

Url: http://www.ebiz.karnataka.gov.in/kum/index.aspx

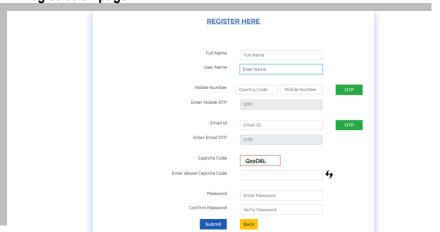
Procedure:

- 1. Registration
- 2. Login
- 3. Dash Board
- 4. Common Application Form
- 5. Applications for Incentives and Concessions

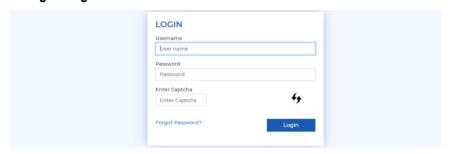
1: Home page



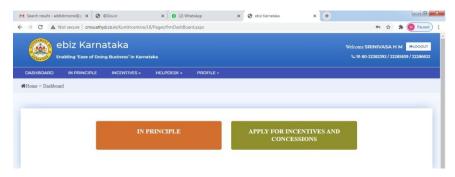
2: Registration page



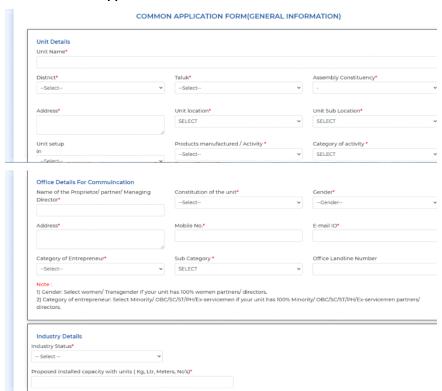
3: Log in Page

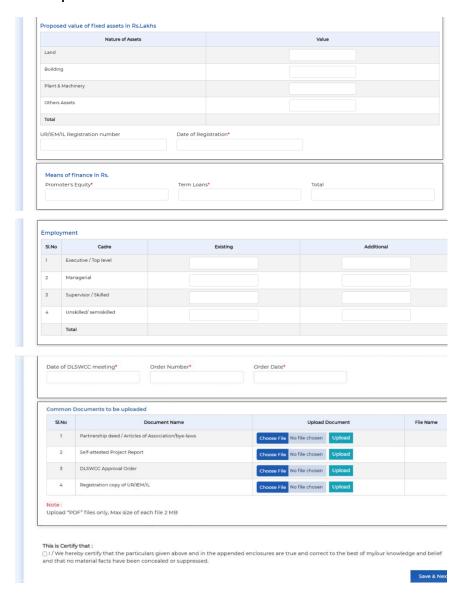


4. Dash Board

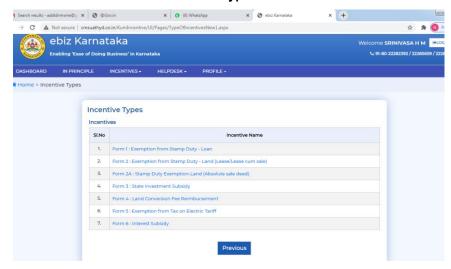


5: Common Application Form

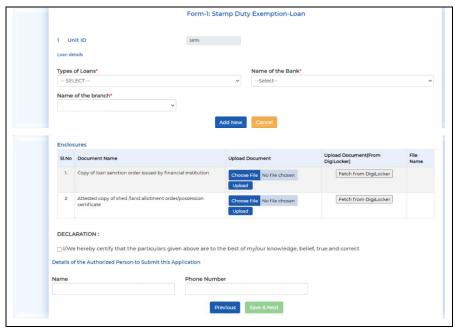




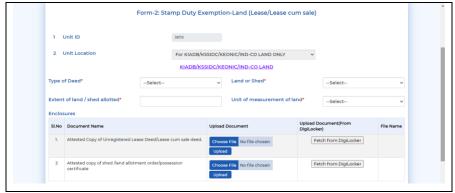
6: Incentives and Concessions Types



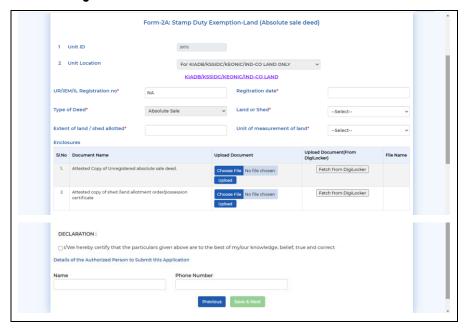
7: Form-1: Stamp Duty Exemption & Concessional Registration Charges-Loan



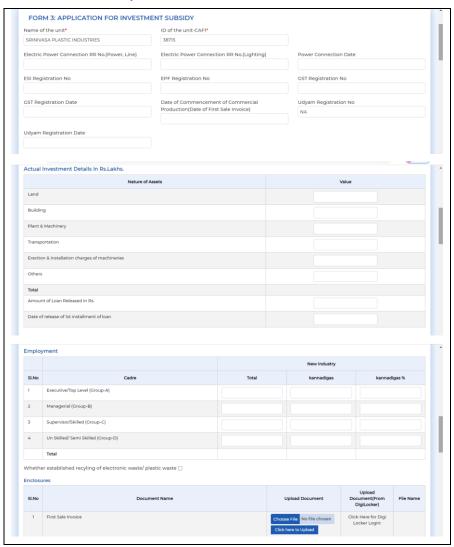
8: Form-2: Stamp Duty Exemption & Concessional Registration Charges-Land (KIADB/ KSSIDC/ Section-109)

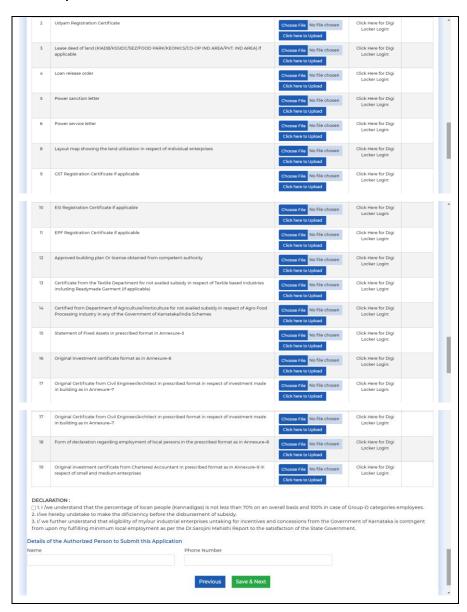


9: Form-3: Stamp Duty Exemption & Concessional Registratin Charges-Land Absolute Sale Deed

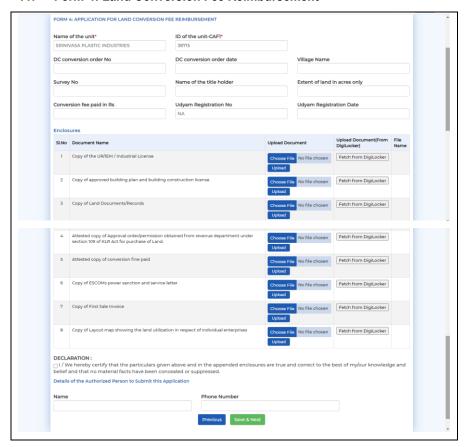


10: Form-3: Investment Promotion Subsidy for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

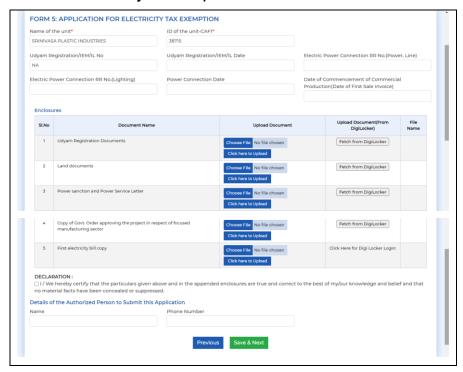




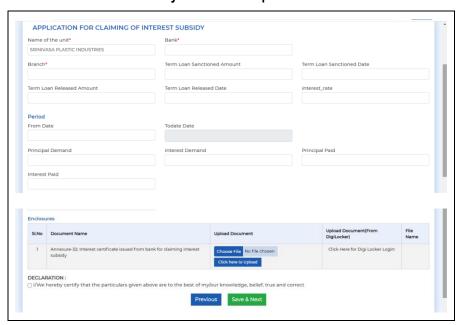
11: Form-4: Land Conversion Fee Reimbursement



12: Form-5: Electricity Tax Exemption



13: Form-6: Interest Subsidy to Micro Enterprises



6. Role of Chartered Accountants in the Growth & Development of Msmes – Karnataka State.

MSMEs in Karnataka have been playing a critical role in contributing to the GDP of the state; attracting investment and creating employment opportunities in the state, apart from mitigating social and spatial injustice. MSMEs are still expected to play a very significant role in the overall development of the state. In this backdrop the new industry policy 2020-25 of government of Karnataka longing that MSMEs have to play a role as the engine of growth and development to shoulder the responsibility of adding hitech values and employment to large number of unemployed youth; and also intends to reach third position in the country in merchandise exports in the next five years and desires to attract investments worth five lakh crore rupees and hoping to maintain industrial growth of 10% per annum. Unfortunately, the present covid-19 pandemic may make it difficult to achieve the new industrial policy objectives without the help, guidance and motivation in the right direction by the professionals in general and the accounting professionals in particular. It is, in this situation, the chartered accountants of Karnataka (who are in touch with these MSMEs right from the stage of their

promotion) have to have a paradigm shift in their focus of providing accounting, auditing, taxation and financial services to managerial services with strategic approach.

The Services of Chartered Accountant are categorized as

A] Traditional Services

- 1) Project Financing
- 2) Services pertaining to Insurance related activities including insurance litigation
- 3) Business Performance Improvement
- 4) Arbitration and Conciliation
- 5) Compliance of Tax Laws
 - Income Tax
 - GST
 - Labour Laws etc.,
- 6) Management Consultancy Services

B] Modern Services

The chartered accounts are expected to provide, apart from their traditional services such as project financing, accounting, auditing, taxation services, insurance services etc., now need to concentrate even on the new heap of services such as:-

 Analysis of both external and internal environment. To design strategic intent – vision, mission, strategies, objectives, plans and policies of the new MSMEs and also to make such analysis for making necessary changes in the strategic intent of the existing MSMEs to come out successfully in these pandemic times and contribute immensely for the economic development, employment and the overall development of the state.

For this, the chartered accounts of the state have to make the entrepreneurs to think out of the box and improve their capabilities and competencies to enhance their efficiencies and effectiveness to make their customers and prospective customers delighted. It is the need of the hour to make the entrepreneurs of MSMEs to know that costs are their biggest enemies, they

have to conquer the costs before the costs conquer them. To conquer the cost they (MSMEs) have to identify the activities as value added and non-value added. And see that the non-value adding activities are eliminated completely and the value adding inefficient activities are converted into efficient value adding activities; this the chartered accounts do by making MSMEs to implement 'Activity-based costing system'. This costing system also make the MSMEs overcome from their sickness apart from ascertaining nearly correct cost. The system also helps to identify the fat and cut it. It will see that in the process of cutting fat, muscles are not cut. Thus it helps to control and reduce the cost.

The MSMEs have to be made to fix the price not based in cost but based on the target cost. The target costing helps them to trace (through market research) the product features that the customers and prospective customers intend to have in the products that they buy and their willingness to pay the price for it. Here the chartered accountants have to guide them. Life cycle costing which is also helpful to trace the cost of the product right from its womb stage to its tomb stage. Again chartered accounts have a pivotal role in guiding the MSMEs for implementation of 'Lifecycle costing'. To make continuous improvement in the product (i.e., by enhancing effectiveness and efficiency) Kaizen costing maybe suggested by the chartered accountants for its use in the MSMEs.

To measure the performance of the MSMEs, currently they depend on financial statements which focus only on financial perspective ignoring learning and growth, customer, business process perspectives. Hence, it is better to advice balanced score card for measuring the performance of MSMEs. Similarly, accountability score card, fuzzy-logic technique or EVA (Economic Value Addition) technique can also be used according to the suitability for measuring the performance of MSMEs. For MSMEs strategic decisions, they may be advised, helped and guided to use strategic financial management, strategic marketing management, strategic human resource management, strategic management of R&D etc. Thus by making them to think and act strategically to make them gain sustainable competitive advantage over their local, national and global competitors. This the chartered accountants have to do along with all other duties towards MSMEs identified by the institute of chartered accountants of India.

7. Important Links and Contact Details of MSME – Karnataka State

7.1 Links

1. Karnataka Udoyg Mitra/ Invest Karnataka	https://kum.karnataka.gov.in/ https://ebiz.karnataka.gov.in/ebiz
2. Karnataka Polution Control Board	http://kspcb.kar.nic.in/
3. Labour Laws	http://labour.kar.nic.in
4. Electricity	BESCOM:http://bescom.org/ GESCOM: http://www.gescom.in/ HESCOM: http://www.hescom.co.in/ CESCOM: http://www.cescmysore.org/ MESCOM: http://www.mesco.in/
5. Centralized Inspections	https://kumcis.azurewebsites.net/
6. Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka	https://cedokdwd.karnataka.gov.in/english https://www.kaushalkar.com/institutes/cedok/

7.2 Important Contacts

Principal Secretary to Government Commerce and Industries Department,
Room No.106, 1" Floor, Vikasa Soudha, DrAmbedkar
Veedhi, Bangalore 560001. Phone: 22252443 Fax: 22259870
E-mail: acscikar@gmail.com/prs-ci@karnataka.gov.in
website: www.investkarnataka.qov.in
Secretary to Government (MSME & Mines)
Commerce and Industries Department, RoomNo.135,1"Floor, Vikasa Soudha, DrAmbedkarVeedhi,Bangalore560001
Phone:22034235Fax:22356381

E-mail:secymines-ci@karnataka.gov.in website:
www.investkarnataka.gov.in
Principal Secretary to Government Department of
IT&BT and Science and Technology,
Governmen to Karnataka, 6th Floor, 5th Stage,
M. S. Building, Dr B.R. Ambedkar Veedhi, Bangalore
560001. Ph: 080-2228 0562, 22032434Fax:080
22288340, 22262450
Email: itsec@bangaloreitbt.in
Website: www.banqaloreitbit.in
Principal Secretary to Government,
Water Resources Department,
Vikasa Soudha, Dr B.R.Ambedkar Road, Bangalore560001.
Ph:08022255524, 22255306 Fax:08022542753
Email: secyirr@secretriat2.kar.nic.in
Website: http://waterresources.kar.nic.in
Additional Chief Secretary to Government
Department of Forest Environment & Ecology
RoomNO.708,Gate2,MultiStoriedBuilding,
DrAmbedkarVeedhi,Bangalore560001.
Ph:080 22254377,22092445 Fax:08022254377
E-mail:secyenvfee@karnataka.gov.in
Website: www.parisara.kar.nic.in
Commissioner for Industrial Development and Director of
Industries and Commerce
3 rd Floor,KhanijaBhavan,#49, RaceCourseRoad,Bangalore560001.
Ph:08022238679 Fax:080 22389909
E-mail:commissioner@karnatakaindustry.gov.in
Website: www.investkamataka.qov.in
Director(MSME),
Department of Industries & Commerce,
Ground Floor, Khanija Bhavan, Race Course Road,
Bangalore 560001.

DI 0000000700
Ph:08022386796
E-mail: commissioner-msme@karnatakaindustry.gov.in
Website: www.investkamataka.gov.in
Director, Department of Mines and Geology,
No. 49, Khanija Bhavan, #49, Race Course Road, Bangalore
560001.
Ph:080 22269632,22269633 Fax:08022269632
Email: director@blr.vsnl.com
Website: www.mines.kar.nic.in
Commissioner Bangalore Metropolitan Region
Development Authority (BMRDA)
#1, Ali Askar Road, Bangalore560052.
E-mail: mc_bmrda@kar.nic.in
Website: www.bmrda.kar.nic.in
Managing Director
Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure
Development Corporation Ltd,
4thFloor, East Entrance, Khanija Bhavan, Bangalore 560001.
Ph: 080 22255911Fax: 080 22255740
E-mail: ksiidc@bgl.vsn.net.in
Website:www.ksiidc.com
Managing Director
Karnataka State Small Industries Development
Corporation Limited Industrial Estate, Rajajinagar,
Bangalore 560010.
Ph: 08023303037, 22217702 (Board)
E-mail: kssidcho@vsnl.com
Website: www.kssidc.kar.nic.in
Managing Director
Karnataka State Financial Corporation
KSFC Bhavana, No.1/1, Thimmaiah Road Bangalore560052,
Ph:080-22263322, Fax:080-22250126/22250136
E-mail: info@ksfc.in website: www.ksfc.in

Managing Director
Visvesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre
Kasturba Road, Bengaluru.
Phone:8022534444,22210644, Fax:91-80-22210655
Email: vtpckarnataka@gmail.com
Website: www.vtpckarnataka.qov.in
Commissioner for Labour Department
"Karmika Bhavan ", Bannerughatta Road, Bangalore 560029.
Ph: 08026531252, Fax:08026531254
E-mail: ico@kar.nic.in
Website: http://labour.kar.nic.in
Member Secretary
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board
No. 49, Parisara Bhavan, Church Street, Bangalore 560001.
Ph: 08025588151,25589111,112,113 Fax: 08025586321
E-mail: kspcb@kar.nic.in website: www.kspCb.kar.nic.in
Chief Executive Officer & Executive Member
Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board,
4th&5th Floor, Khanija Bhavan (East Wing)
#49, Race Course Road, Bangalore. 560001.
Phone: +918041738621 Fax: +9180 2226 7901
Email: ceoemkiadb@gmail.com
Website: www.kiadb.in
Managing Director
Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd.
Cauvery Bhavan, K.G. Road, Bangalore-560009.
Ph:08022214342, 22243926 Fax:080 22110134
E-mail: md@kptcl.com website:www.kptcl.com
Managing Director
Bangalore Electricity Supply Company (BESCOM)
Corporate Office, K.R. Circle, Bangalore 560001.
Ph:08022354929 Fax:08022354925
E-mail:mdbescom@bescom.org website: www.bescom.org

Managing Director
Hubli Electricity Supply Company (HESCOM)
Navanagar, P.B. Road, Hubli 580029.
Ph:0836-2324811 Fax:0836-2324813
E-mail: ceehubli@rediffmail.com
website: www.hescom.co.in
Managing Director
Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Limited (GESCOM)
Corporate Office, Railway Station Main Rd, Gulbarga-585102
Ph:08472-256581 Fax:08472-456842
E-mail: mdgesco@gmail.com website: www.gesco.in
Managing Director
Mangalore Electricity Supply Company Limited (MESCOM)
Corporate Office, Paradiym Plaza,
5th floor, AB Shetty Circle, Mangalore- 575001
Ph:0824-2444300 Fax:0824-2444360
E-mail: md@mesco.in
website: www.mesco.in
Managing Director
Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corporation (CESCOM)
No.927, LJ Avenue, Saraswathipuram, Mysore 570009.
Ph:0821-2417101 Fax:0821-2417107
E-mail:mdcescmys@rediffmail.com
Managing Director Karnataka Udyog Mitra
3rd Floor, East wing, Khanija Bhavan, Race Course Road,
Bangalore-560001.
Ph: 08022282392/5659/6632
Fax:08022266063
E-mail:md@kumbangalore.com
Website: www.investkarnataka.gov.in

Contact details of Joint Directors of District Industries Centres, Commerce and Industries Department, Government of Karnataka		
District	Contact Details	
Bagalkote	Joint Director,	
	District Industries Centre,	
	Room No.135, Administrative Building,	
	Navanagar, Bagalkote 587101.	
	Off Ph:08354-235294/235245,	
	Fax: 235294	
	E-mail: jd-baaalkote@karnatakaindustrv.gov.in	
Bangalore (R)	Joint Director,	
	District Industries Centre,	
	Deputy Commissioner Office,	
	Devanahalli Taluk, Bangalore Rural District.	
	E-mail: banar@karnatakainstrv. gov.in	
Bangalore (U)	Joint Director,	
	District Industries Centre,	
	1 st floor, Rajajinagar Industrial Estate,	
	West of Chord Road, Bangalore-560044.	
	Off Ph:080-23501481, Fax: 080-23501478	
	E-mail: id-bana-u®karnatakaindustrv.aov.in	
Belgaum	Joint Director,	
	District Industries Centre, Udyambagh,	
	Belgaum-590008.	
	Off: Ph:2440430/2440852 Fax: 2441209	
	E-mail: id-belaam@karnatakaindustrv.aov.in	
Bellary	Joint Director,	
	District Industries Centre, Hospet Road,	
	Bellary-583103.	
	Off Ph: 08392242370/242643/242369, Fax: 242370	
	E-mail: id-bellarv@karnatakaindusrtv.aov.in	
Bidar	Joint Director,	
	District Industries Centre,	

	T
	Beside BUDA office, Naubad, Bidar-585401
	Ph:08482/232769/233129
	E-mail: id-bidar@karnatakaindustrv.aov.in
Bijapur	Joint Director,
	District Industries Centre, Industrial Estate,
	Station Back Road, Shikhara Khana,
	Bijapur-586101.
	Off Ph: 08352-250976/257125 Fax: 250607
	E-mail:id-biiaour®karnatakaindustrv.aov.in
Chamaraja nagar	Joint Director,
	District Industries Centre,
	Room No. 323, 3rd Floor, District Office
	Complex, B. Rachaiah Double Road,
	Chamarajanagar 571313
	Off Ph:08226-224916/224915,Fax:224916
	E-mail:id-cnaaar®karnatakaindusrtv.aov.in
Chickmaga lur	Joint Director,
	District Industries Centre,
	Near Zilla Panchayat, Kadur Road,
	Chickmagalur-577102
	Off Ph: 08262-220921/220726 Fax: 220476
	E-mail: I d-cmaaalur®karnatakaindusrtv.aov.in
Chikkaball apura	Joint Director,
	District Industries Centre, B Road, ATI Building,
	Chikkaballapura-562101
	Off Ph: 08156-273303/270571, Fax:273302
	E-mail: id-cbalaour®karnatakaindusrtv.aov.in
Chitradurga	Joint Director,
	District Industries Centre, Jogimatt Road,
	Chitradurga-577501.
	Ph Off: 08194-235994/235817/235783,
	Fax :235994
	E-mail: id-cduroa®karnatakaindustrv.aov.in

Mangalore	Joint Director,
,garara	District Industries Centre,
	Yayyadi, Mangalore 575 008.
	Off Ph: 0824-2212494/2214021, Fax: 2212494
	E-mail: id-manaalore@karnatakaindustrv.aov.in
Davanagere	Joint Director,
	District Industries Centre,
	Opp. Church, 10thMain, P.J. Extension,
	Davanagere-577002.
	Off Ph: 08192-232052/232053/232051,
	Fax: 232053
	E-mail: id-dvanaere@karnatakaindustrv.aov.in
Dharwad	Joint Director,
	District Industries Centre, Rayapura,
	Dharwad-580009.
	Off Ph:0836-2322986/2322627 Fax:2322627
	E-mail: id-dharwad(@kamatakaindustrv.aov.in
Gadag	Joint Director,
	District Industries Centre,
	District Administrative Building, 2nd Floor,
	Room No. 221, Hubli Road,
	Gadag-582103.
	Off Ph:08372230771/23139 Fax: 230429
	E-mail: id-aadan@kmatakaindustrv.aov.in
Gulbarga	Joint Director,
	District Industries Centre,
	M.S.K Mili Road, Jewargi Road Cross,
	Gulbarga-585102.
	Off Ph:08472-223988, Fax:232404
	E-mail: id-aulbaraa@kamatakaindustrv.aov.in
Hassan	Joint Director,
	District Industries Centre,
	Industrial Estate, B.M. Road, Hassan-573201

	Off Ph:08172-240606/240289, Fax:240289
	E-mail: id-hassanlmkamatakaindustrv.oov.in
Haveri	Joint Director,
	District Industries Centre,
	Room No. 24, B Block, District Administrative
	Building, Devagiri, Haveri-581110.
	Off Ph:08375-249028/249029 Fax:249028
	E-mail: id-haveri@karnatakaindustrv.aov.in
Madikeri	Joint Director,
	District Industries Centre, Kohinur Road,
	Industrial Estate, Madikeri-571121.
	Off Ph:08272-228746/228748/228431 Fax: 228746
	E-mail: id-kodaou(@karnatakaindusrtv.oov.in
Kolar	Joint Director,
	District Industries Centre, DC Office Compound,
	Kolar-563101.
	Off Ph:08152-222402/222403 Fax:224920
	E-mail: id-kolar<@kamatakaindustrv.aov.in
Koppa!	Joint Director,
	District Industries Centre,
	Opposite Mayur Hotel, Hospet Road,
	Koppal 583231.
	Off Ph:08539-231101, Fax:231548
	E-mail: id-konnal@karnatakaindustrv.aov.in
Mandya	Joint Director,
	District Industries Centre, Near KSFC, Subhash
	Nagar, Mandya-571401.
	Off Ph:08232 224098/221358 Fax:226964
	E-mail: <u>id-mandva<@kamatakaindustrv.aov.in</u>
Mysore	Joint Director,
	District Industries Centre,
	CTI Building Sayyaji Rao Road, Mysore-570001.
	Off Ph:0821-2446885/2449810 Fax:2446885

	E-mail: id-mvsore@karnatakaindustrv.aov.in
Raichur	Joint Director,
	District Industries Centre, Hyderabad Road,
	Raichur-584 101.
	Off Ph:08532-235646 Fax:235811
	E-mail: id-raichurlo)karnatakaindustrv.aov.in
Ramanaga ra	Joint Director,
	District Industries Centre, Industrial Estate,
	Ramanagara-571511.
	Ph:080-7273008, Fax:7273007
	E-mail: id-ramanaaara®karnatakaindustrv.oov.in
Shimoga	Joint Director,
	District Industries Centre, Nehru Road
	Shimoga-577201.
	Off Ph:08182-278302/222802 Fax: 277522
	E-mail: id-shimooalo)karnatakaindustrv.aov.in
Tumkur	Joint Director,
	District Industries Centre, Industrial Estate,
	B.H. Road, Tumkur-572102,
	Off Ph:0816-2280741/2281485 Fax: 2281562
	E-mail: id-tumkur@karnatakaindustrv.aov.in
Udupi	Joint Director,
	District Industries Centre, VST Road,
	Jayalakshmi Building, Kalsanka,
	Udupi-576101.
	Off Ph:0820-2534338/2522605/2531915 Fax:2534338
	E-mail: id-uduoi®kamatakaindustrv.aov.in
Karwar	Joint Director,
	District Industries Centre, Shirawada
	Karwar-581306.
	Off Ph:08382-282302/282367 Fax:282302
V 1	E-mail:id-karwarca>karnatakaindustrv.aov.in
Yadgiri	Joint Director,

District Industries Centre, Yadgir District,
Yadgir
Ph: 08472-223988
E- mail: idvadaairi@kamat akaindustrv.gov.in