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</tbody>
</table>
Executive summary

1. Thriving tourism industry
   - In 2019, tourist arrivals in the state reached 53.82 million. Historic palaces, especially in Jaipur and Udaipur, offer opportunities to expand the luxury tourism segment, with increasing number of tourists visiting wildlife sanctuaries and desert locations.

2. Leading producer of agro-based products
   - Rajasthan is the second largest producer of oilseeds and largest producer of coarse cereals in India, as of FY19. Tremendous opportunities exist in the areas of organic and contract farming as well as in infrastructure developments related to agriculture.

3. Focus on renewable energy
   - The state has immense potential for electricity generation through renewable energy sources and wind power. Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd has actively promoted solar energy and biomass projects.

4. Strong economic growth
   - Rajasthan’s Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) increased at a CAGR (in Rs.) of 7.05% between 2015-16 and 2020-21.

5. Conducive policy environment
   - The policy environment has been favourable for the establishment of industrial units. A Single Window Clearance System (SWCS) for investment approvals is operational in the state and the Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) was set up to focus on investments above US$ 2.2 million.

6. One of the largest producers of crude oil
   - Rajasthan is the second largest* producer of crude oil in India, recording production of approximately 7.72 million metric tonnes (MMT) of crude oil^ in FY19P, which was 22.68% of the total domestic crude oil production in the country.

Note: 2nd largest * - After Offshore production, ^does not include condensate, E- Estimate, P - Provisional
Source: Bureau of Investment Promotion, Ministry of Tourism, Rajasthan Economic Survey, Central Statistics Office
INTRODUCTION
Key Insights

- Rajasthan is the largest state, by area, in India, is situated in the north-western part of the subcontinent. It is surrounded on the north and north-east by Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh; on the east and south-east by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and on the south-west by Gujarat.
- Jaisalmer, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Bikaner, Alwar, Amber and Chittorgarh are some of the key cities and towns in the state.
- The most commonly spoken language of the state is Hindi. Marwari, Jaipuri (Dhundhari), Mewari and Malvi are the other dialects popular in the state. English is the medium of education in most schools.

Source: Economic Review of Rajasthan 2017-18, Census 2011
Advantage – Rajasthan

High economic growth and stable political environment

- GSDP increased at a CAGR (in Rs.) of 7.05% between 2015-16 and 2020-21.
- With a stable political environment, the Government is committed towards creating a progressive business environment.

Abundant mineral resources and location advantage

- Rajasthan offers a variety of unexploited agricultural and mineral resources, which is indicative of the scope for value addition and exports.
- It borders six major states in the northern, western and central parts of India. Rajasthan is a natural corridor between the wealthy northern and the prosperous western states, making it an important trade and commerce centre.

Rich labour pool and infrastructure support

- Rajasthan has been investing in capacity building through the development of a strong institutional network at all levels. The state has renowned higher education institutions in various disciplines, producing thousands of skilled and proficient young individuals every year.
- The state is developing sector specific infrastructure, such as special purpose industrial parks and special economic zones (SEZs) for exports of handicrafts, IT and electronic goods.

Policy and incentives

- The state offers a wide range of fiscal and policy incentives for businesses. The Government has introduced sector-specific policies for tourism, biotechnology, IT and ITeS industries.
- Rajasthan has a favourable industrial relations environment. In addition, the law & order situation in the state ensures a good working environment.

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, News articles
Vision – 2022

1 Governance
- Minimum education & work experience must for politicians.
- To provide more freedom to bureaucrats.
- Fair & advanced taxation system.
- Self-disciplined media.

2 Infrastructure
- To develop good quality roads.
- Proper traffic management systems.
- To develop & maintain special economic and technological infrastructure.
- To develop appropriate water policy.

3 Community
- To develop a coherent social environment.
- To execute poverty elimination plans.
- To increase interaction within community.

4 Human development
- Poverty elimination and employment opportunities for all.
- A comprehensive Economic Inclusion Policy to be developed.
- A well-defined healthcare system.
- Utilise services & expertise of NGOs.

5 Education
- Compulsory education up to 10th standard.
- To promote privatisation.
- To support higher education and research.
- To provide computer literacy.

6 Agriculture
- To create network of canals.
- To develop five international level research labs.
- To address soil fertility & reduce use of fertilisers.
- To achieve leadership in animal husbandry & livestock businesses.

7 Economy
- To promote region wide economic balance.
- To develop efficient economic infrastructure.
- To promote SMEs and develop special zones.

Source: Confederation of Indian Industry
Rajasthan in figures

Rajasthan’s Contribution to Indian Economy (2019-20)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Rajasthan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GSDP as a percentage of all states’ GSDP</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>4.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSDP growth rate** (%)</td>
<td>7.53</td>
<td>10.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita GSDP* (US$)</td>
<td>1,982.65</td>
<td>1,868.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Social Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Rajasthan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (%)</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>66.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth rate (per 1,000 population) (2018)</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Physical Infrastructure in Rajasthan’s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Rajasthan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Installed power capacity (MW) (as of February 2021)</td>
<td>379,130.41</td>
<td>25,740.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireless subscribers (million) (as of September 2020)</td>
<td>1,148.58</td>
<td>65.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet subscribers (million) (as of September 2020)</td>
<td>776.45</td>
<td>43.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National highway length (kms) (as of December 2020)</td>
<td>136,440</td>
<td>10,350.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airport (No.)</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Industrial Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Rajasthan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational PPP projects (No.) (November 2019)</td>
<td>1,824</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational SEZs (No.) (February 2020)</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cumulative FDI equity inflows (from October 2019 to December 2020) (US$ million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Rajasthan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative FDI equity inflows</td>
<td>75,351.56</td>
<td>345.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: GSDP, per capita GSDP figures are for 2017-18 taken at current prices, Conversion rate: 64.45, For source refer to Annexure. ** - year-over-year, MW- megawatt, FDI- Foreign direct investment, MN- Million.
At current prices, Rajasthan’s GSDP stood at US$ 131.96 billion in 2020-21.

Between 2015-16 and 2020-21, the GSDP of Rajasthan increased at a CAGR (in Rs.) of 7.05%.

In 2020-21, Rajasthan’s per capita GSDP at current prices was US$ 1,673.35.

Per capita GSDP was estimated to increase at a CAGR (in Rs.) of 5.47% between 2015-16 and 2020-21.

Source: MOSPI
**Economic Snapshot – NSDP**

- At current prices, the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) stood at US$ 118.84 billion in 2020-21.
- Between 2015-16 and 2020-21, the NSDP increased at a CAGR (in Rs.) of 7.15%.

**NSDP per capita of Rajasthan at current prices**

- In 2020-21, Rajasthan’s per capita NSDP at current prices stood at US$ 1,506.91.
- Per capita NSDP was estimated to increase at a CAGR (in Rs.) of 5.57% between 2015-16 and 2020-21.

*Source: MOSPI*
At a CAGR (in Rs.) of 10.86% between 2011-12 and 2020-21, the tertiary sector has been the fastest-growing sector and the largest contributor to Rajasthan’s economy in 2020-21, with a 45.44% share in the state’s GSVA. The growth was driven by storage, communication & services related to broadcasting, financial services and public administration.

The primary sector contributed 33.91% to Rajasthan’s GSVA in 2020-21 and increased at 9.25% CAGR between 2011-12 and 2020-21. The secondary sector grew at a 5.18% CAGR in the same period and contributed 20.65% in 2020-21.

Note: *In Rs. terms
Source: MOSPI
According to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows in the state stood at US$ 345.52 million between October 2019 and December 2020.

During 2019, 100 investment intentions were filed in the state with total investment of Rs. 10,108 crore (US$ 1.45 billion).

Note: *-until September 2020
Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
Total merchandise exports from Rajasthan stood at ~US$ 6.63 billion in FY20 and US$ 5.21 billion in 2020-21*.

Plywood & allied products, granite, natural stones & products, zinc & products made of zinc and man-made yarn & fabrics accounted for a majority share in the overall exports from the state.

In 2020-21*, total exports of plywood & allied products from Rajasthan stood at US$ 418.07 million (~8%).

Note: *- Until January 2021
Source: DGCIS Analytics
Physical infrastructure – Roads

- As of March 2019, Rajasthan had 10,342 km of national highways.
- As on 31 March 2019, state has a total road length of 2,64,244.05 km. The road density in the state is 77.21 km per 100 sq. km. whereas national road density is 143.08 km per 100 sq. km.
- As per the State Budget 2021-22, Rs. 1,400 crore (US$ 193.48 million) has been allocated for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.
- In December 2020, the Union Minister for Road Transport and Highways laid the foundation stones for 18 highway projects worth Rs. 8,341 crore (US$ 1,129 million). These projects include a road length of ~1,127 kilometres, which will enhance better connectivity, convenience and economic growth in the state.
- In year 2018-19, 50 State Highways, 39 District Roads, 15 Urban Roads and 1,783 Rural Roads have been sanctioned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road type</th>
<th>Road length (km) as of March 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National highways</td>
<td>9,079.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State highways</td>
<td>15,543.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major district roads</td>
<td>8,802.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other district roads</td>
<td>32,175.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village roads</td>
<td>1,70,971.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,64,244.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Road work completion under PMGSY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Road works (No)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>1,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>1,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>2,581</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NHAI (National Highways Authority of India, Statistics Rajasthan Government, Rajasthan Economic Survey, Rajasthan Budget 2021-22
Physical infrastructure – Railways

- As of March 2019, Rajasthan has a total railway network spanning 5,937 km. The railway length in state is 8.66% of all India route length of 68,442 km.

- As per the State Budget 2021-22, the state government allocated Rs. 4,986 crore (US$ 689.08 million) for railway projects.

- In January 2021, Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi inaugurated the 306-kilometer Rewari (Haryana) – Madar (Rajasthan) section of the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor.

- The Government of Rajasthan has undertaken the development of a Metro Rail Urban Transport Project in Jaipur.
  - Phase-1-A (Mansarovar to Chandpole - 12.1 km): In 2010, JMRC entered into an agreement with DMRC for Phase-1-A development on deposit work basis, encompassing 9.7 km. Work of Phase 1A has been completed. The average daily ridership for the first 46 months (June 2015 to March 2019) was 20,653.
  - Phase-1-B (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar): Comprises underground metro for 2.44 km and 2 stations. Construction work of the 2 stations is under progress.
  - Phase II (Ambabari to Sitapura - 23.1 km): Phase II is proposed to be developed on a PPP model.

Source: State Economic Survey, News Articles

Source: Maps of India
Domestic airports are located at Jodhpur, Udaipur, Jaisalmer, Kishangarh, Kota and Bikaner. The Airports Authority of India plans to operate civil airports in Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner. An international airport is located at Jaipur.

AAI further plans to open an airport at Sawai Madhopur. An air cargo complex at Jaipur, and Inland Container Depots (ICDs) at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Bhiwadi facilitate trade within and outside India.

The airport at Jaipur has received the first rank among global airports in the Best Airport in the World in 2 to 5 million passenger category of Airport Service Quality (ASQ) awards by Airports Council International (ACI) for the year 2017.

In August 2020, Airport Authority of India (AAI) approved the proposal to lease out Jaipur airport to Adani Enterprises for 50 years.

Source: Airports Authority of India
## Airport Indicators (from April 2020 to January 2021)

**Rajasthan Airport Statistics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Airport</th>
<th>Aircraft movements (in no)</th>
<th>Passengers (in no.)</th>
<th>Freight (in MT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>33,573</td>
<td>13,783</td>
<td>4,305,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udaipur</td>
<td>9,001</td>
<td>2,667</td>
<td>1,043,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jodhpur</td>
<td>3,330</td>
<td>1,214</td>
<td>425,707</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Airports Authority of India*
As of February 2021, Rajasthan had a total installed power-generation capacity of 25,740.90 MW, of which 3,792.60 MW was under the central sector, state utilities (8,230.65 MW) and private sector (13,717.65 MW). Of the total installed power-generation capacity, 13,300.47 MW was contributed by thermal, 1,939.19 MW by hydro and 9,944.50 MW by renewable energy.

In January 2021, Sembcorp Energy India (SEIL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Sembcorp Industries, won the contract for a new 400 MW solar power project in Rajasthan. The commercial operations of the project are expected to be rolled out by mid 2022.

In January 2021, under tariff-based competitive bidding, Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) won two electricity transmission projects in Rajasthan.

In January 2021, L&T Hydrocarbon Engineering won an order worth >Rs. 7,000 crore (US$ 965.40 million) from HPCL Rajasthan Refinery.

Note: * - Until February 2021, Ckt Km - circuit kilometre, GW- Gigawatt, MW- Megawatt
Source: Central Electricity Authority
Physical infrastructure – Telecom

**Telecom Infrastructure (as of September 2020)**

- Wireless subscribers (million): 65.16
- Wireline subscribers (million): 0.47
- Internet subscribers (million): 43.36
- Teledensity (in %): 83.23

**Performance status of Bharat Net Project**

- Service-ready GPs (November 2020): 8,903

- As of September 2020, Rajasthan had 65.16 million wireless and 0.47 wireline subscribers.
- The number of internet subscribers in the state stood at 43.36 million, as of September 2020.
- Rajasthan had a total teledensity of 83.23%, as of September 2020.

**Major telecom operators in Rajasthan**

- Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)
- Bharti Airtel
- Vodafone Idea
- Reliance Jio

*Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India*
Four cities of Rajasthan viz. Ajmer, Udaipur, Kota and Jaipur have been selected under the Smart Cities Mission of Government of India.

Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), twenty-nine cities have been selected from the state.

The State Government has undertaken Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP) with the financial assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB), in order to provide quality infrastructural facilities.

Phase-III (Newly approved Project) - with loan assistance from ADB, Government of Rajasthan (GoR) approved the RUSDIP-RUIDP Phase III. This program will complement the past and ongoing efforts of GoR in order to improve water supply, sewerage, sanitation to the residents of the selected cities in Rajasthan. The total cost of the project is Rs. 3,653.25 crore (US$ 566.83 million).

As of August 2018, under Smart City Mission, 140 projects have been completed or are under implementation in the state.

Up to March 2019, 10.55 lakh LED lights have been setup in Rajasthan under energy saving Project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cities</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Literacy Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ajmer</td>
<td>2,583,052</td>
<td>69.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udaipur</td>
<td>3,068,420</td>
<td>61.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kota</td>
<td>1,951,014</td>
<td>76.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>6,626,178</td>
<td>75.51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project, Government of Rajasthan
Social infrastructure – Education

- The state has a literacy rate of 66.1% the male literacy rate is 80.5% and the female literacy rate is 52.7%.
- The state’s school infrastructure consists of primary (35,235), upper primary (19,769) and secondary/sr. secondary (14,898).
- In total, the state had 1,963 colleges including 275 government colleges, 15 government law colleges, 1,660 private colleges, 7 self-financed institutions and 6 colleges established with private partnerships.
- As of 2019-20, the government sanctioned 38 new government colleges and established employment centers under ‘Youth Development Cell’ in all government colleges.
- The state has ~136 polytechnics with an intake capacity of 29,996 students.
- In the Union Budget 2021-22, Rajasthan allocated 19.1% of its total expenditure for education in FY22, higher than the average allocation (15.8%) for education by all states.
- Under the State Budget 2021-22, Rs. 44,309 crore (US$ 6.12 billion) was allocated for the education, sports, arts and culture sectors.

Social infrastructure – Health

- Rajasthan has a 3-tier health infrastructure comprising primary health centres, health units, community health centres & sub-centres
- A number of initiatives such as the Chief Minister’s ‘Jeevan Raksha Scheme’ & the World Bank-assisted Rajasthan Health System Development Project have been taken up to improve healthcare facilities in the state.
- A total of 18,816 AYUSH doctors and 43,388 doctors having medical qualification were registered, as on 2018-end.
- As of May 2020, the state had 664 community health centres, 2,866 primary health centres and 14,575 sub-centres.
- In the Union Budget 2021-22, Rajasthan allocated 7% of its total expenditure on health, higher than the average allocation for health by other states (5.5%).
- In January 2021, Rajasthan State Health Assurance Agency signed an MoU with the New India Assurance Agency to start Ayushman-Bharat Mahatma Gandhi Rajasthan Swastya Bima Yojana scheme in the state. ~Rs. 1,750 crore (US$ 241.85 million) per annum will be expended towards the scheme and the state plans to bear 79% of the cost.

Note: ¹Per thousand persons, ²Per thousand live births,
Source: Economic Review of Rajasthan 2018-19, Sample Registration System (SRS)
INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE
Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) and Rajasthan Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO) are responsible for promoting investments and developing industrial infrastructure in the state.

The Government of Rajasthan is promoting the development of several SEZs across the state for sectors such as gems and jewellery, handicrafts, IT, electronics, automotive/auto components and textiles.

The Rajasthan Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (RIICO) has been assigned the responsibility of setting up industrial areas in the state. The organisation also provides loans for small, medium and large-scale projects.

Rajasthan will soon host several development projects in textile, defence and aviation sectors. In September 2020, the state government entered an understanding with SVP International Group for an investment of Rs. 4,000 crore (US$ 541.57 million) for development of facilities related to these sectors.

In January 2021, Okinawa Autotech announced plan to invest Rs. 150 crore (US$ 20.73 million) to set up a new factory in Rajasthan.

In the Union Budget 2021-22, the government announced to establish a fintech city in Jaipur. The project is estimated at ~Rs. 106 crore (US$ 14.65 million) and is expected to be rolled out in FY22.

Source: State Budget 2021-22, IEM: Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum, Invest India, SEZ: Special Economic Zone
Start-up initiatives

- iStart Initiative
  - In November 2017, the state Government launched a dedicated platform for startups called iStart. to facilitate entrepreneurship and job creation in the state.
  - The aim of this initiative is to assist anyone with an entrepreneurial aspiration to take their concepts and business to the next level - be it at idea/concept stage or MVP or early-growth stage startups.
  - The platform will work on the “access-improve-access” model. Startups will undergo mentoring programs and customised & group skill building to focus on areas that need to be improved.
  - Applyifi will provide entrepreneurs and investors a detailed assessment report and a 36-point score card on the startup's potential and investment worthiness.
  - A one-month skill-building programme will be organised for startups and startups graduating from the programme will be offered opportunities to pitch their ideas for investments to the state Government.
  - iStart will also focus on building a digital infrastructure in the form of a set of APIs that the Government, startups, developers and businesses can utilise for solving problems faced by them.
  - A quarterly 'Start-up Showcase Yatra' will be organised in Mumbai, Delhi-NCR and Bengaluru to offer startups exposure to key investors and enablers of the startup ecosystem.

- In August 2018, the state Government inaugurated Bhamashah Techno Hub, India’s biggest incubation centre, in Jaipur. The state-of-the-art facility is spread over 100,000 sq ft and is expected to house over 700 start-ups. Start-ups operating from the centre will receive various facilities including mentoring, funding, logistics and office space.
- Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has recognized 800 start-ups, as on February 01, 2020.

Source: iStart website, startup2day, News Articles
KEY SECTORS
Key sector – Agriculture and allied industries

- The state has an agricultural economy with nine agro-climatic zones and various types of soil that help during the cultivation of crops.
- Food grain production was estimated to have reached 24.98 million tonnes in 2019-20. Production of cereals was estimated at 20.49 million tonnes, while that of pulses at 4.49 million tonnes during this period.
- Cotton, which is an important cash crop, is primarily grown in Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts. Production is estimated at 2.64 million bales in 2019-20.
- As per the State Budget 2021-22, an estimated outlay of Rs. 11,810 crore (US$ 1.63 billion) was made for agriculture and allied activities.

### Agricultural production (‘000 tonnes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Estimated annual production in 2019-20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cereals</td>
<td>20,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>4490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil Seeds</td>
<td>6,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton (lint)</td>
<td>2,664</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Rajasthan Budget 2021-22, Rajasthan Economic Survey*
Key sector – Tourism

- Developers and investors are offered attractive investment opportunities through the state’s popular tourist attractions that include historic cities (Jaipur, Udaipur), wildlife sanctuaries (Sariska, Ranthambore) and deserts (Jodhpur, Jaisalmer).
- In 2019, 52.22 million domestic tourists and 1.60 million foreign tourists visited Rajasthan.
- The state runs famous luxury tourist trains such as Royal Rajasthan on Wheels and Palace on Wheels, which connect some of Rajasthan’s important tourist destinations to other states.
- As per State Budget 2021-22, Rs. 500 crore (US$ 69.10 million) was allocated for the tourism department.
- In a bid to develop cultural tourism hubs, UNESCO and Rajasthan Tourism decided to develop 10 cultural tourism hubs in various districts, including Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Barmer. These hubs will be adopting the ‘Art of Life’ methodology and help 884 Rajasthani performing artists and 594 handicraft artists.

Source: Ministry of tourism, Government of India, Rajasthan Budget 2021-22
Rajasthan is among the largest mineral-producing states in India. Around 81 varieties of minerals are available in the state and 57 minerals are produced on a commercial scale.

It also contributes significantly to production of dimensional and decorative stones, such as marble, sandstone, and granite etc.

In May 2020, value of all minerals produced^ in the state stood at Rs. 990 crore (US$ 136.82 million).

In January 2021, Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited (RSMML) and the Department of Mines & Geology (DMG), Govt. of Rajasthan, signed a tripartite agreement to facilitate feasibility analysis for solution mining of potash in the state.

Note: ^Excluding Fuel, Atomic and Minor Minerals
**Key players in mining and mineral processing industry**

**Hindustan Zinc Ltd (HZL)**
- HZL is a part of the Vedanta Resources Group and has four mines in Rajasthan. Rampura Agucha mine is a zinc mine with annual ore production capacity of 6.15 million tonnes per annum (MTPA).
- Sindesar Khurd mine has reserves and a resource base of 85.0 million tonnes. Sindesar Khurd has annual ore production capacity of 2 MTPA.
- The Zawar mine has a reserves and resources base of 76.4 MT, with ore production capacity of 1.2 MTPA.

**Hindustan Copper Ltd**
- Hindustan Copper Limited is a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of Mines. It is a vertically integrated copper producing company, with facilities of mining, beneficiation, smelting, refining and casting of refined copper metal into downstream-saleable products. HCL has four operating units of mines and plants, one of which is the Khetri Copper Complex (KCC) at Khetrinagar in Rajasthan.

**Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited (RSMML)**
- RSMML is a public sector enterprise of the Government of Rajasthan, primarily engaged in mining and marketing of industrial minerals. The company has various Strategic Business Units (SBUs) in Rajasthan. The rock phosphate SBU is located at Udaipur, gypsum SBU at Bikaner, limestone SBU at Jodhpur and lignite SBU at Jaipur.

**Liberty Whiteware Ltd**
- Liberty Whiteware Limited has a sanitary-ware unit, located at Neemrana in Rajasthan.
- The company has an annual production capacity of 500,000 pieces.
- Company is engaged in the production of bathroom products includes shower trays, wash basins and sinks.
The state is the leading producer of cement grade limestone in India. Production of limestone reached 5.03 million tonnes in April-May 2020.

The state has about 26% share in proven limestone reserves in the country.\(^\text{a}\)

Ultratech Cement is setting up a 3.5 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) greenfield integrated cement plant in Rajasthan with an investment of Rs. 1,850 crore (US$ 287.76 million).

In August 2019, Wonder Cement announced set up of its third cement plant at Nimbahera in Rajasthan’s Chittorgarh district.

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Note: \(^{\text{a}}\)proven limestone reserves - STD111,

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines
Key players in cement industry

**ACC Ltd**
- ACC is the largest cement producer in India; its plant at Lakheri (Bundi), Rajasthan, has a production capacity of 1.5 MTPA. The company is also one of the largest manufacturers of ready-mix concrete in India.

**Ambuja Cements Ltd**
- Ambuja Cements Limited has cement plants in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- The production facility in Rajasthan has a capacity of 2.8 MTPA. The company has an integrated cement plant at Rabriyawas, District Pali, Rajasthan.

**Shree Cement**
- Shree Cement is the largest cement manufacturer in North India and among the top six cement manufacturing groups in the country. The company sells cement under the brands of Shree Ultra, Bangur and Rockstrong.
- Shree Cement has manufacturing plants at Beawar, Ras, Khushkhera, Suratgarh and Jaipur in Rajasthan.

**Grasim Industries Limited**
- Grasim Industries Limited is a flagship company of the Aditya Birla Group.
- Grasim’s subsidiary UltraTech Cement has 20 integrated plants, 26 grinding units, seven bulk terminals, one clinkerisation plant and 101 ready-mix concrete plants across India, the UAE, Bahrain, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.
- UltraTech Cement has a capacity of 102.75 MTPA. The company has plants at Kotputli and Shambhupura in Rajasthan.
KEY PROCEDURES AND POLICIES
Single – Window approval mechanism

- Rajasthan’s Single Window Clearance System (SWCS) is a single point of contact to reduce the time and efforts involved in various clearances and approvals of layouts/applications for the proposed investment submitted by investors. This online application shall render transparency to the system, thereby facilitating investors with expeditious and time-bound clearances and approvals.

- This system has come into effect from 1 April 2011 in all the districts of the state.

- Application through SWCS is mandatory for all projects involving investments above US$ 165,893.

- This system will grant permissions, invoking and using clearance mechanism, in case of failure of the original competent authorities to decide on application within the specified time. This system will serve as a single point interface between investors and various Government departments.

- SWCS will provide an electronic-based transparent system for online tracking of application/forms and also keep entrepreneurs updated on information relating to relevant rules, regulations, orders, policy initiatives and schemes for guidance.

- With the introduction of the Single Window Ordinance/Act and Single Window Clearance Portal, setting up and operationalising projects and investment proposals in the state is expected to become a speedy, uninterrupted and hassle-free process.

- Investor also has the right to appeal against the decision of rejection by the Department before the State Empowered Committee.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Contact information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) | ▪ BIP is a nodal agency of the Government of Rajasthan that facilitates investments in various sectors in the state. It provides one stop service, mainly for large projects, by acting as an interface between entrepreneurs and the Government.  
▪ Role of BIP in Rajasthan:  
  • Identifying investment opportunities.  
  • Providing access to information that is critical for setting up of projects.  
  • Assisting translation of investment possibilities into concrete investment proposals.  
  • Nodal agency for single-window clearances.  
  • Facilitation on behalf of investors with all Government departments/agencies to ensure that proposals get immediate attention.  
  • Assisting in site selection and obtaining infrastructural facilities.  
  • Interfacing with Government departments for required clearances. | Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg  
Jaipur - 302005, Rajasthan  
Phone: 91-141-2227 274, 2227 812, 2227 713  
Fax: 91-141- 2227 506  
E-mail: bip.raj@nic.in  
Website: [http://resurgent.rajasthan.gov.in/](http://resurgent.rajasthan.gov.in/) |
## Key investment promotion offices … (2/3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Contact information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)</td>
<td>▪ RIICO is the sole agency in the state that develops land for industrial growth. It provides financial assistance and other vital infrastructural facilities for industries. &lt;br&gt;▪ Role of RIICO: &lt;br&gt;  • Identifying investment opportunities. &lt;br&gt;  • Providing access to information that is critical for setting up of projects. &lt;br&gt;  • Assisting translation of investment possibilities into concrete investment proposals. &lt;br&gt;  • Nodal agency for single-window clearances. &lt;br&gt;  • Facilitation on behalf of investors with all Government departments/agencies to ensure that proposals get immediate attention. &lt;br&gt;  • Assisting in site selection and obtaining infrastructural facilities. &lt;br&gt;  • Interfacing with Government departments for required clearances.</td>
<td>Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg  &lt;br&gt;Jaipur, Rajasthan  &lt;br&gt;Phone: 91-141-5113 201 / 222 7751-55  &lt;br&gt;E-mail: <a href="mailto:riico@riico.co.in">riico@riico.co.in</a>  &lt;br&gt;Website: <a href="http://www.riico.co.in/">http://www.riico.co.in/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Contact information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) | RFC provides medium- and long-term loans for new industrial units in the SME sector. It also assists in planning a balanced development of industries in the state.                                           | Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg  
Jaipur - 302005, Rajasthan  
Phone: 91-141-2385 522  
Fax: 91-141-2385 503  
E-mail: info@rfc.rajasthan.gov.in  
Website: [http://rfcapp.industries.rajasthan.gov.in/](http://rfcapp.industries.rajasthan.gov.in/) |
| PDCOR Limited                        | PDCOR Limited (PDCOR) is a company jointly promoted by the Government of Rajasthan and Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) to facilitate private sector investment in the infrastructure sector of Rajasthan. | First Floor, LIC Jeevan Nidhi Building  
Near Ambedkar Circle,  
Bhawani Singh Road,  
Jaipur - 302005, Rajasthan  
Phone: 91-141-2747012-14  
Fax: 91-141-2747045  
E-mail: info@pdcor.com  
Website: [http://www.pdcor.com/](http://www.pdcor.com/) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permission and clearances required</th>
<th>Respective departments/ organisations of state</th>
<th>Time limit (within working days)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land conversion</td>
<td>Revenue department</td>
<td>• Up to 10 hectares: 30 days from submission of completed application to district collector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land allotment</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Above 10 hectares: 60 days from submission of completed application to State Government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exemption in the land ceiling limit</td>
<td></td>
<td>• In case the allotment is to be made at the district level: 30 days from submission of completed application to district collector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permission for land use</td>
<td></td>
<td>• In case Government’s approval is required: 60 days from submission of completed application to the State Government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(In case industry is located outside an industrial area)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• 60 days at the level of State Government from the date of submission of application in the district collector’s office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No-Objection Certificate (NOC) and consent under Water and Air Pollution Control Act</td>
<td></td>
<td>• a) IDCO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• b) Department of Town and Country Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• c) Local authority/District Collector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Industries Department Notification, News Articles
Key approvals required ... (2/3)

Permission and clearances required

Respective departments/ organisations of state

Time limit (within working days)

Release of power connection

For loads up to 25 kW:
- Issue of demand notice: 21 days from receipt of application.
- Release of connection: 30 days after compliance of demand notice if no augmentation is required. Otherwise 45 days.

For loads above 25 kW and up to 300 kW:
- Issue of demand notice: 21 days from receipt of application.
- Release of connection: 60 days after compliance of demand notice.

For loads above 300 kW and up to 2,000 kW:
- Issue of demand notice: 21 days from receipt of application.
- Release of connection: 60 days after compliance of demand notice.

For loads above 2,000 kW and up to 3,000 kW:
- Issue of demand notice: 60 days from receipt of application.
- Release of connection: 60 days after compliance of demand notice.

Source: Industries Department Notification, News Articles
Permission and clearances required

- Release of power connection
- Allotment of Land/Shed in Industrial Estates or Industrial Areas
- Sanction of loan
- Allotment of plots in industrial area
- Registration under the VAT Act
- Registration under the CST Act
- Tax clearance certificate
- Drug Licence - Wholesale
- Drug Licence - Retail
- Manufacturing of gauge bandage, cotton, repacking

Respective departments/organisations of state

- Energy Department (Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.)
- Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)
- Commercial Taxes Department
- Medical and Health Directorate

Time limit (within working days)

For loads above 3,000 kW and up to 5,000 kW:
- Issue of demand notice: 21 days from receipt of application.
- Release of connection: 120 days after compliance of demand notice.

- 40 days
- 30 days
- 24 hours
- 24 hours
- One day in case of non-default of tax payment
- 15 days
- 15 days
- 45 days

Source: Industries Department Notification, News Articles
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost parameter</th>
<th>Cost estimate</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industrial land (per sq ft)</td>
<td>US$ 70 to US$ 130</td>
<td>Industry sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour cost (minimum wages per day)</td>
<td>US$ 3.0 to US$ 5.5</td>
<td>Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, April 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel costs (five star)</td>
<td>US$ 95 to US$ 385 per room per night</td>
<td>Leading hotels in the state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office space rental (per sq ft)</td>
<td>US$ 0.22 to US$ 2.5 per month</td>
<td>Industry sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential space rental</td>
<td>US$ 0.05 to US$ 0.28 per sq ft per month (rates depend on the type of structure and location)</td>
<td>Industry sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power cost (per kWh)</td>
<td>Domestic: 7.9 cents (US), Commercial: 11.3 cents (US), Industrial: 9.7 cents (US), Agriculture: 2.5 cents (US)</td>
<td>DCH Databook, October 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy 2019**
- To develop a global hub of solar power of 50GW capacity in next 5-6 years to meet energy requirements of Rajasthan and India.
- To create an R&D hub for deployment of various combinations of RE power technologies and Wind-Solar based hybrid, co-generation technologies which will focus on improving efficiency in existing applications and will reduce the cost of balance of system.

**Rajasthan Start-up and Innovation Policy 2019**
- The policy will be in force for a period of five years.
- Key objectives of the policy are to operationalized and manage Government owned 10 incubators, support 2,000 startups, mobilise US$ 14.31 million of Angel and Venture Capital and develop an innovation culture in the state.
- It also aims to create employment opportunity for 10 million people in state
- Efforts will be made to provide relevant benefits available under various schemes of the central and state Government to all startups.
- A major startup fest and two mini startup fests will be organised to provide national and international visibility to startups.

**Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme - 2019**
- To generate employment opportunities and promote rapid, sustainable and balanced economic growth in the state.
- To provide benefits to eligible enterprises in the manufacturing and services sector.
E-Governance and IT/ITeS Policy, 2015
• Released in November 2015, the main objective of the policy is to bring the citizens and public services closer to one another.
• Provision of IT for good governance in the state.
• Enhanced investments in IT/ITeS, ESDM and robotics sector for promoting economic development of the state.
• Achieving efficiency, transparency and reliability in different public services to improve these services by controlling e-Governance in the state.

Rajasthan Mineral Policy 2015
• The Rajasthan Mineral Policy 2015 aims at providing a favourable framework for the legal, procedural, fiscal as well as regulatory aspects in the investment system.
• The other objective of the policy is to improve the exploration of the mineral wealth of Rajasthan through various in-house facilities and by outsourcing different enhanced techniques.
• To enhance and improve the employment opportunities in the state.

Biotech Policy 2015
• Positioning Rajasthan as an attractive destination for the biotech industry.
• Creating and upgrading biotechnology infrastructure.
• Creating quality infrastructure for research and commercial activities.
• Creating a strong base in academics
• Creating most basic understanding about the sector
• Human resources should be generated for the sector
• More and more biotech industries should be invited in the state
Tourism Policy of Rajasthan
• The Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy, 2015 is expected to reinforce existing infrastructure
• It will encourage infrastructural development
• It will generate income as well as employment and will also increase the availability of rooms in hotels for tourists
• Rural tourism is expected to increase with opening up of heritage hotels in the rural or panchayat areas

Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2014
• To reduce dependence on conventional sources of energy by promoting the development of non-conventional energy sources, especially solar power.
• To help Rajasthan attain self-sufficiency in its energy needs.
• To facilitate installation of 25,000 MW solar power through state or private enterprises or through public private partnerships or through individual efforts.

Urban Local Bodies (ULB) Reforms
• In January 2021, Rajasthan became the fifth state in the country to successfully undertake Urban Local Bodies (ULB) reforms, making it eligible to mobilise additional funds worth Rs. 2,731 crore (US$ 377.43 million) through open market borrowings.

Policy for Promoting Generation of Electricity from Biomass, 2010
• To promote generation of power from biomass.
• To offer solutions to various problems faced by developers, investors, Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and utilities.
Rajasthan Agro-Processing and Agri-Marketing Promotion Policy - 2015
- To create supply chain infrastructure needed for agro industrial development.
- To encourage value addition in agricultural produce and to reduce post-harvest losses.
- To bring in new technologies and practices to modernise agro-processing and marketing.
- To increase the export of value added agri-products from the State
- To accelerate a close interface among research, extension, industries and farmer in agri-sector.

One Nation One Ration Card System Reform
- In February 2021, Rajasthan became the 12th state in the country to successfully undertake ‘One Nation One Ration Card System’ reforms, making it eligible to mobilise additional funds worth Rs. 2,731 crore (US$ 377.43 million) through open market borrowings.
## Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Sources</th>
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<td>GSDP (state)</td>
<td>Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita GSDP figures</td>
<td>Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSDP (India)</td>
<td>Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Installed power capacity (MW)</td>
<td>Central Electricity Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wireless subscribers (No)</td>
<td>Telecom Regulatory Authority of India</td>
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<tr>
<td>Internet subscribers (Mn)</td>
<td>Telecom Regulatory Authority of India</td>
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<tr>
<td>National highway length (km)</td>
<td>NHAI, Roads and Building Department-Government of India</td>
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<tr>
<td>Airports (No)</td>
<td>Airports Authority of India</td>
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<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (%)</td>
<td>Census 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth rate (per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>Census 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative FDI equity inflows (US$ billion)</td>
<td>Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade</td>
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<td>Operational PPP projects (No)</td>
<td>DEA, Ministry of Finance, Government of India</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operational SEZs (No)</td>
<td>Ministry of Commerce &amp; Industry, Department of Commerce</td>
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## Exchange Rates

### Exchange Rates (Fiscal Year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rs. Equivalent of one US$</th>
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<td>2004-05</td>
<td>44.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>44.28</td>
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<td>2019-20</td>
<td>70.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-21</td>
<td>72.59</td>
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### Exchange Rates (Calendar Year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>44.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
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<td>2020</td>
<td>74.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021*</td>
<td>73.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** As of February 2021  
**Source:** Reserve Bank of India, Average for the year
India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF) engaged Sutherland Global Services private Limited to prepare/update this presentation.

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