



Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Government of India Ministry of
Chemicals and Fertilizers
Department of Pharmaceuticals

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Instructions

- ❖ This document is intended solely to provide clarity and support in the PRIP application process. In the event of any inconsistency, ambiguity, or disconnect between the contents of this document and the provisions of the Scheme or its official Guidelines, the Scheme and the Scheme Guidelines will take precedence.
- ❖ For any further support or clarifications, please write to use at the below email address - support-prip@pharma-dept.gov.in

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Scheme Overview & Eligibility

A. Scheme Overview & Eligibility

(1) What is the PRIP Scheme?

The *Promotion of Research and Innovation in Pharma MedTech Sector (PRIP) Scheme* has been launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Government of India, to shift India's Pharma MedTech sector from cost-based to innovation-based growth. The scheme has a total financial outlay of ₹5000 crores, which includes ₹700 crores to establish Centers of Excellence (CoEs) at seven National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education & Research (NIPERs), and ₹4200 crores to accelerate investments in the R&D ecosystem within the sector.

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(2) Which component of the PRIP Scheme is open for the current call for applications?

The current call is open under Component B of the PRIP Scheme. Component B provides financial support for R&D projects of industry, including MSMEs, and startups. It covers both the development of new products and technologies as well as the expeditious validation of R&D outputs to speed up market launch and large-scale commercialization. Component A, which relates to establishing Centres of Excellence at NIPERs, is not part of this call.

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(3) How long will the Scheme run, and what is the funding period to be planned for?

The Scheme is approved to run till FY 2029-30. Financial assistance will be provided only for milestones achievable within this period. Products / technologies with an R&D journey extending beyond 2029-30 are also eligible to apply — the application for consideration under the PRIP Scheme and the project plan must clearly define milestones that fall within the Scheme period since financial assistance will only cover these milestones.

Example: If a biosimilar project is expected to take 7 years, you may define milestones like pre-clinical studies and early clinical trials within the first 5 years for funding under PRIP. Later milestones beyond FY 2029-30 will not be covered.

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(4) What types of entities are eligible for financial assistance under Component B?

Public limited companies, private limited companies, Limited Liability Partnerships and registered partnership firms, registered in India, are eligible for financial assistance under Component B of the Scheme.

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(5) What types of entities are not eligible for financial assistance under Component B?

Any entity that is not registered in India or a sole proprietorship firm, a One Person Company or a company registered under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 in India is not eligible.

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(6) What documents are required to prove eligibility under Component B?

Applicants must provide valid documents proving their legal status as an entity registered in India:

- (i) *Companies (public or private limited)*: Memorandum of Association (MoA), Articles of Association (AoA), and Certificate of Incorporation
- (ii) *Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs)*: LLP Agreement / LLP Deed (initial agreement and all amendments), Certificate of Registration, and the firm's PAN card
- (iii) *Registered partnership firms*: Registered Partnership Deed, Certificate of Registration of Firm, and the firm's PAN card
- (iv) *Foreign Company*: Certification of registration issued by Registrar of Companies, and firm's PAN card

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(7) Can foreign or multinational companies participate under Component B?

Yes. Foreign or multinational companies can participate in the Scheme by themselves being a registered as a "foreign company" in India or by applying through an Indian-registered entity. This can be a subsidiary, joint venture, or other entity registered in India as a public limited company, private limited company, LLP, or partnership firm. Once registered in India in one of these forms, the entity is eligible to apply under Component B, subject to the Scheme's other conditions.

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(8) What types of projects can be funded under Component B?

Component B supports industry, including MSMEs, and startup-led R&D projects at different Technology Readiness Levels (TRL) and is divided into the following sub-components:

- (i) *Early Stage Projects* – Projects of startups and MSMEs to take products or technologies at TRL 1, 2, or 3 to higher TRLs, up to TRL 5

Example: A startup developing a novel molecule at TRL-2 (proof of principle with lab prototype) can apply to scale it up to TRL-5 (early-stage preclinical validation)

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- (ii) *Later Stage Projects* – Projects of industry, including MSMEs, and startups to take products or technologies from TRL 4, 5, or 6 to higher TRLs

Example: A company with a diagnostic kit at TRL-5 can apply for support to conduct multi-site clinical validation and advance it towards regulatory approval

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(9) Can large companies apply for Early Stage Projects under Component B?

Early Stage Projects are open only to startups and MSMEs. Large companies are not eligible to apply.

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(10) What proof of eligibility is required for startups and MSMEs in Early Stage Projects?

Apart from the documents required to prove the type of entity (company, LLP, or partnership firm), to be considered in the Early Stage Projects sub-component, applicants must provide valid proof of their status:

- Startups must submit their DPIIT Certificate of Recognition
- MSMEs must submit their Udyam Registration Certificate

Later Stage Projects are open to all types of industry, including large companies, MSMEs, and startups.

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(11) Is there any turnover or scoring matrix for eligibility or selection?

No. There is no minimum turnover requirement or scoring on turnover for eligibility under PRIP. All eligible applications are evaluated purely on merit as per criteria defined in [paragraph 3.2.8 of the Scheme](#).

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(12) What proof of eligibility is required for Later Stage Projects?

Apart from the documents required to prove the type of entity (company, LLP, or partnership firm), applicants for Later Stage Projects must also provide evidence that their product or technology has at least completed TRL 4 in accordance with the Milestone Descriptors Catalogue provided on the Scheme portal.

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(13) Is a project, having completed TRL 4 in an overseas jurisdiction and not having test licenses from CDSCO, eligible to be considered under the Later Stage category?

Given that the scope and nature of individual projects may vary, applicants may suggest alternative proofs as evidence for TRL completion as part of their application submission. The Technical Committee will make the final determination on meeting the criteria of TRL completion and may assess directly or request independent verification of the claimed TRL completed.

(14) Can academic institutions apply independently under Component B?

Academic institutions cannot apply independently under Component B. However, they are encouraged to participate as collaborators — for example, through jointly collaborating on the development of the product/technology or licensing of their intellectual property to industry and startups for validation and commercialisation. The applicant must still be an eligible industry or startup registered in India.

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(15) Can incubators apply for funding under Component B?

Incubators cannot apply directly for funding under Component B. However, startups and companies incubated within them are eligible to apply independently, provided they meet the Scheme's eligibility criteria.

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(16) Can individuals apply without a registered entity?

Individuals cannot apply under Component B. Financial assistance is available only to eligible entities who are formally registered in India at the time of application.

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(17) Can an unregistered startup or MSME apply and incorporate later if selected?

Unregistered startups or MSMEs cannot apply under Component B. To be considered, they must be formally registered in India at the time of application submission.

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(18) Can an unregistered startup or MSME apply under Early Stage Projects and obtain registration later?

For Early Stage Projects, only startups and MSMEs that are already registered at the time of application submission are eligible. Startups must hold a valid DPIIT Certificate of Recognition, and MSMEs must hold a valid Udyam Registration Certificate. Unregistered entities cannot apply under this category first and complete registration later.

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(19) Is there a limit on the number of applications an entity can submit under PRIP?

There is no limit on the number of project applications an entity may submit under PRIP. Applicants can propose multiple projects, provided each application is complete and meets the Scheme's eligibility criteria. Applicants should note that an application fee is charged per project application. Details of the applicable fee and the payment process are provided in the [Application Fee & Payment section](#) of this FAQ.

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(20) How many projects can be funded for a single applicant?

While applicants may submit multiple applications, the number of projects funded will depend on their merit, evaluation, and selection under the Scheme. In particular, assistance to any applicant entity or its related group cannot exceed 5% of the total Scheme outlay, unless otherwise approved by the Central Government.

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(21) If multiple projects are selected from the same related group, how are the funded projects chosen?

The top projects as per the evaluation of the Technical Committee will be chosen for funding.

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(22) How is a 'related group' defined under PRIP?

For the purpose of the 5% funding cap, a related group includes the applicant entity and any other companies, LLPs, or registered partnership firms linked through ownership or control. Entities are treated as part of the same related group if any one of the following applies:

- (i) More than 50% of their total capital is owned by the applicant
- (ii) More than 50% of their profit entitlement belongs to the applicant

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- (iii) The majority of their governing body (board, designated partners, or partners) are also directors, partners, or employees of the applicant
- (iv) The applicant holds at least 20% of total voting power in the entity
- (v) The entity holds at least 20% of total voting power in the applicant
- (vi) The applicant controls or participates in the entity's business decisions under an agreement
- (vii) The entity controls or participates in the applicant's business decisions under an agreement
- (viii) The applicant and entity have joint control of an arrangement that gives them rights to its net assets.

Illustrations where entities are related:

- If PharmaCo Pvt. Ltd. owns 60% of DeviceCo Pvt. Ltd., they are part of the same related group.
- If Startup A holds 25% equity in Biotech LLP, both are related.
- If the majority of directors in MedTech Ltd. also sit on the board of HealthTech Ltd., they are related.
- If Company X and Company Y jointly control a JV, all three are part of the same related group.

Illustrations where entities are not related:

- Two independent startups incubated in the same incubator are not related unless one holds ownership/control in the other.
- Two sister companies owned by the same promoter group, but without cross-holdings or control agreements, are not considered related under PRIP.

Applicants must disclose all related group entities at the time of application. For further details and the exact definitions, [refer to paragraphs 3.4.1, 3.4.2 and 3.4.3 of the Scheme Guidelines.](#)

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(22) If the same partner or collaborator is involved in multiple projects, are those projects considered part of a related group?

Partners and collaborators such as academic institutions, contract research organisations (CROs), hospitals, or other service providers are not applicants under PRIP and therefore do not form part of a related group.

The same partner may collaborate on multiple projects with different applicants, and this will not make the applicants part of the same related group. However, during evaluation, the ability of the partner to fulfil its obligations across all project plans will be taken into account

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(23) Are projects targeting only global markets eligible?

No. At least part of the project's commercialisation must target the Indian market; projects exclusively meant for export are not eligible for funding under PRIP.

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Project Scope & Evaluation

B. Project Scope & Evaluation

(1) What areas of R&D are supported under Component B?

Projects under Component B must fall within one of the following three priority areas:

- (i) New medicines – including new chemical entities, new biological entities, phytopharmaceuticals, and Ayush or homoeopathic medicines
- (ii) Complex generics and biosimilars
- (iii) Novel medical devices

Detailed definitions of these categories are provided in [section 5 of the Scheme](#) and should be referred to for the precise scope.

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(2) We submitted an EOI earlier—do our final applications have to match the EOIs exactly?

No. You may apply with the same scope or updated scope or completely different scope. The EOI was non-participative and does not automatically carry forward as an application submission under PRIP. The final application must meet the eligibility and priority area requirements, regardless of the earlier EOI.

Illustration:

- If InnovatorCo X has previously submitted an EOI for an NCE, they are free to submit the project application under PRIP for the same NCE, or for a completely different project such as a medical device.

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(3) My project is part-way through TRL-4. Can I apply as Later Stage?

No. Later Stage applications require that TRL-4 is already completed at the time of submission. If you are mid-TRL-4:

- Startups/MSMEs should apply under Early Stage (to complete TRL-4 and progress further).
- Other industry should apply as Later Stage only after completing TRL-4.

Applicants should refer to the [Milestone Descriptor Catalogue](#) on the PRIP portal for guidance on the evidence required to signify completion of each TRL. As the scope and nature of projects may vary, the

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Technical Committee will make the final determination on TRL completion and may assess directly or request independent verification of the claimed TRL completed.

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(4) Is an independent TRL completion certificate mandatory at the time of application?

A third-party TRL completion certificate is not mandatory for all applicants. Applicants must, however, provide appropriate evidence to support the TRL claimed in the proposal. Applicants should refer to the [Milestone Descriptor Catalogue](#) on the PRIP portal for guidance on the evidence required to signify completion of each TRL. As the scope and nature of projects may vary, the Technical Committee will make the final determination on TRL completion and may assess directly or request independent verification of the claimed TRL completed.

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(5) Our product is already at TRL-7 or TRL-8. Can we still apply?

Projects that have already completed TRL-7 or higher are not eligible under PRIP. Funding under Later Stage Projects is available only for projects that have completed TRL-4, TRL-5, or TRL-6 at the time of application and seek support to advance to higher TRLs.

Illustration:

- If a pharmaceutical project has completed Phase I clinical trials (TRL-6 completed), the applicant may apply for funding to conduct Phase II trials and beyond.
- However, if the project has already completed Phase II clinical trials (TRL-7 completed), it is not eligible for PRIP assistance.

Applicants should refer to the [Milestone Descriptor Catalogue](#) on the PRIP portal for guidance on the activities and evidence associated with each TRL level.

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(6) Does PRIP support projects at the ideation stage (TRL 1)?

PRIP supports projects that have completed TRL-1 for startups and MSMEs under the Early Stage Projects category. Applicants should refer to the [Milestone Descriptor Catalogue](#) on the PRIP portal for guidance on the evidence required to signify completion of each TRL. As the scope and nature of projects may vary, the Technical Committee will make the final determination on TRL completion and may assess directly or request independent verification of the claimed TRL completed.

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Project Scope & Evaluation

(7) What are Strategic Priority Innovations (SPIs) under PRIP?

Strategic Priority Innovations (SPIs) are projects within specified areas identified as addressing India's public-health concerns where market potential is relatively lower. Projects assessed as qualifying under SPIs are eligible to receive 50% assistance on approved total project cost. The SPI areas are specified in the Scheme guidelines and are as follows:

- (i) Diseases referred to as Neglected Tropical Diseases relevant to India
- (ii) Rare diseases in India
- (iii) Antimicrobial resistance for India Priority Pathogens
- (iv) Priority pathogens that cause outbreaks/pandemics
- (v) Vaccines for vaccine-preventable diseases
- (vi) Such other diseases/pathogens/vaccines as the Department of Health Research may specify.

Applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Strategic Priority Innovation areas](#) for the complete list of areas eligible under this provision.

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(8) Are oncology projects considered SPIs?

Oncology is not listed as an SPI area. Oncology projects are still eligible for financial assistance under the Scheme (e.g., New drug entities or Novel medical devices), but they do not currently receive SPI status.

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(9) Can applicants request SPI classification for areas not listed?

No. SPI status is limited to the defined list provided on the PRIP portal and any additional areas that may be specified by the Department of Health Research in future. Applicants cannot self-designate SPI status or apply for inclusions beyond the areas specified. Applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Strategic Priority Innovation areas](#) for the complete list of areas eligible under this provision.

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(10) How are "Novel Medical Devices" defined for PRIP?

Under PRIP, Novel Medical Devices are defined as devices that have not been previously approved by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) for manufacturing in India. Such devices may be fundamentally new or be innovation over a predicate device. The Scheme emphasises the need to support devices that are new to India and that require some clinical validation here for regulatory approval.

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Project Scope & Evaluation

(11) Are AI/ML or software-based medical products eligible?

Yes, software as a medical device or software in a medical device and AI/ML-based medical devices are eligible when they meet Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO)'s medical-device definition and fit within Novel Medical Devices.

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(12) Are import-substitution projects (no CDSCO-approved Indian manufacturer) eligible?

Import substitution alone isn't the criterion. Eligibility depends on whether your project fits a Scheme priority area (New drug entities, Complex generics & Biosimilars, or Novel medical devices).

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(13) Are platform technologies eligible under PRIP?

No. Platform technologies by themselves are not eligible under PRIP. The Scheme supports development of specific end products—that is, a new drug entity, complex generic or biosimilar, or a novel medical device. A proposal based solely on an enabling platform (for example, a delivery mechanism, assay platform, or AI algorithm framework) would not qualify unless it is linked to the development and validation of a defined product or technology output that clearly fits within PRIP's priority areas.

Illustration:

- A generic AI-based diagnostic platform applicable to multiple diseases would not be eligible. However, if the same AI technology is used to develop and validate a specific diagnostic device for tuberculosis, that diagnostic device project could qualify under Novel Medical Devices.

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(14) Are innovations in processes eligible under PRIP?

No. Manufacturing process innovations alone for a product/technology previously approved by Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) is not eligible for financial assistance under PRIP. The Scheme supports development of specific end products—that is, a new drug entity, complex generic or biosimilar, or a novel medical device.

Illustration:

- Upgrading an existing facility to improve yield, reduce cost, or scale up production of an already-approved product would not be eligible under PRIP.

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Project Scope & Evaluation

(15) Are projects for expansion of manufacturing capacity eligible under PRIP?

No. Expansion of manufacturing facilities, scale-up of production capacity, or establishment of new manufacturing plants is not eligible under PRIP. The Scheme supports research, development, and validation activities leading to higher TRL levels—not commercial or production infrastructure expansion.

Illustration:

- Setting up a new line for large-scale production of an already-approved stent would not qualify, but developing and validating a next-generation stent with new design or material would.

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(16) Are Ayush-based products eligible under PRIP?

Yes. Ayush-based products, which includes Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani, and Homoeopathic medicines, as well as phytopharmaceuticals, are eligible only when developed as new medicines or novel medical devices that require regulatory approval for safety and efficacy.

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(17) How will my proposal be evaluated? What are the criteria for evaluation?

Project applications will be evaluated on five criteria as specified in [paragraph 3.2.8 of the Scheme](#) and listed below with guidance on dimensions to be considered:

- (i) Impact on addressing India's public health priorities – e.g., demonstrated improvement on current standard of care, size of population impacted, etc.
- (ii) Novelty and technical rigour and soundness of the proposed product or technology – e.g., new vs. modified, potential for patenting, credibility of technical claims, soundness of technical activities proposed, etc.
- (iii) Soundness of the funding and expenditure plan – e.g., soundness of expenditure related to activities, ability to raise external funding, etc.
- (iv) Strong credentials, including credibility and track record, of the project team and the applicant and Academia partner for significant collaborative development (if any) – e.g., recent & relevant experience of project leads, adequacy and strength of team based on project requirement, materiality of academic collaboration (if applicable), etc.
- (v) Market potential and scalability of the proposed product or technology – e.g., size of target population, intensity of competition, etc.

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Project Scope & Evaluation

(18) Are voluntary data-sharing commitments mandatory?

No. Voluntary data-sharing commitments are not mandatory. The absence of such a feature will not disqualify an application. Each proposal is evaluated on its own merit based on overall innovation, technical soundness, feasibility, and public-health impact.

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(19) Do voluntary data-sharing commitments help the evaluation?

Yes. Voluntary commitments to design for privacy-preserving data capture and to make project-generated data available as a public good (for future R&D or AI enablement) are viewed positively during evaluation.

Projects that incorporate such design features or commit to structured data sharing demonstrate alignment with the Scheme's broader objectives of strengthening India's innovation ecosystem.

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Collaborations & Partnerships

C. Collaborations & Partnerships

(1) Can multiple entities collaborate on a single project?

Partnerships and collaborations are encouraged under PRIP, but the application must be submitted by a single eligible applicant. Other companies, academic institutions, or service providers may participate as partners of the applying entity, and the details of the collaboration should be clearly described in the application (for example, through contracts, licensing arrangements, or MoUs).

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(2) Can experiments or testing be outsourced to Contract Research Organisations (CROs) or service providers?

Yes. Applicants may outsource specific activities to CROs, hospitals, or other qualified service providers, provided such activities are part of the approved project plan and milestones. Outsourced costs must be directly linked to project objectives, verifiable, and incurred by the applicant. The applicant remains fully responsible for quality, timelines, and regulatory compliance.

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(3) Can overseas collaborators or service providers be engaged for specific activities?

Yes. Overseas collaborators or service providers may be engaged where technically essential. Such activities and associated expenditure must be project-linked and be included in the project plan for approval.

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(4) Who can qualify as an academic partner under PRIP?

Academic partners must be Government academic or research institutions of national repute as listed under “Academia” in the Scheme guidelines. Applicants may refer to the guidance document on [List of Eligible Academia Partners](#) for the complete list considered eligible for the provisions specified under [paragraph 3.2.2 of the Scheme](#).

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(5) Can State Government institutes be considered eligible as Academia under PRIP?

No. State Government institutes are not eligible under “Collaboration with Academia”. Collaborations with such institutes may still be undertaken as technical partnerships or service arrangements, but they will not

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be treated as Academia collaborations for the purposes of significant collaborative development, funding of in-licensing, or benefit-sharing relaxation for R&D capital assets under the Scheme. Applicants may refer to the guidance document on [List of Eligible Academia Partners](#) for the complete list considered eligible for the provisions specified under [paragraph 3.2.2 of the Scheme](#).

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(6) Can private institutes be considered eligible as Academia under PRIP?

No. Private institutes are not eligible under “Collaboration with Academia”. Collaborations with such institutes may still be undertaken as technical partnerships or service arrangements, but they will not be treated as Academia collaborations for the purposes of significant collaborative development, funding of in-licensing, or benefit-sharing relaxation for R&D capital assets under the Scheme. Applicants may refer to the guidance document on [List of Eligible Academia Partners](#) for the complete list considered eligible for the provisions specified under [paragraph 3.2.2 of the Scheme](#).

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(7) Can foreign academic or research institutes be considered eligible as Academia under PRIP?

No. Foreign institutes are not eligible under “Collaboration with Academia”. Collaborations with such institutes may still be undertaken as technical partnerships or service arrangements, but they will not be treated as Academia collaborations for the purposes of significant collaborative development, funding of in-licensing, or benefit-sharing relaxation for R&D capital assets under the Scheme. Applicants may refer to the guidance document on [List of Eligible Academia Partners](#) for the complete list considered eligible for the provisions specified under [paragraph 3.2.2 of the Scheme](#).

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(8) Can applicants propose additional academic institutions to be included under PRIP?

No. Applicants may refer to the guidance document on [List of Eligible Academia Partners](#) for the complete list considered eligible for the provisions specified under [paragraph 3.2.2 of the Scheme](#).

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(9) Is collaboration with Academia mandatory?

No. Collaboration with Academia is encouraged but not mandatory. Industry-only projects that meet all eligibility and evaluation criteria are equally considered. Each proposal is assessed on its own merit, based on innovation, feasibility, public-health relevance, and overall project strength.

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Collaborations & Partnerships

(10) Is collaboration with Academia valued in evaluation?

The Scheme encourages industry to collaborate with reputed Government academic and research institutions by giving preference to up to nine applications per category where the project is assessed as having significant collaborative development, subject to quality of such collaboration and availability of such projects. Where the applicant submits that significant collaborative development with Academia is involved and the project is to be considered under that category, then the evaluation will give due weight to the quality and materiality of such partnerships and to the credentials of the Academia partner. Where no such submission of collaboration with Academia is made by the applicant, then the project will not be evaluated under this category and no weightage will be given to this parameter.

Illustration:

- A startup jointly develops an NBE with a national institute (shared research plan, joint team, IP in-licensing, and project-linked equipment transfer) will be considered as significant collaborative development.
- A pay-per-test outsourcing arrangement without shared research objectives will not be considered as significant collaborative development.

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(11) What are the other benefits of collaborating with Academia under PRIP?

The Scheme encourages industry and startups to collaborate with reputed Government academic and research institutions for both Early Stage and Later Stage Projects by providing the following incentives:

- (i) Costs of project linked in-licensing of intellectual property from such institutes at fair value are considered as "eligible costs" for funding
- (ii) Capital expenditure on project linked assets / equipment that is transferred to the Academia at fair value will be exempted at the time of benefit-share calculation ([see "Benefit-share"](#)).

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(12) Does in-licensing or creation of capital assets with Academia improve the evaluation score of the project?

No. In-licensing of intellectual property (IP) from Academia and creation of capital assets or infrastructure at academic institutions do not influence the evaluation score of a project. These are provided as additional financial incentives under the Scheme to encourage industry-academia partnerships. These provisions make collaborations financially attractive but are not parameters used during evaluation.

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Collaborations & Partnerships

(13) What documents are required to demonstrate collaboration with Academia or other partners?

Applicants must submit formal documentation establishing the collaboration, such as:

- (i) In case of significant collaborative development, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or Letter of Intent (LoI) outlining the scope of collaboration, responsibilities, and deliverables
- (ii) In case of in-licensing of intellectual property from Academia
 - A valid contract executed between the applicant and the Academia partner and, if such contract has not yet been executed at the time of submission, an Academic Intent Letter signed by an officer of the Academia duly authorised in this behalf, in the form downloadable from the PRIP Scheme portal
 - A valuation report of the IP proposed to be in-licensed from Academia, furnished by an agency from among those specified for this purpose on the Scheme portal based on fair value assessment of such IP, and in case such assessment has not been done, include the estimate of the value of that IP in the project plan as referred to in [paragraph 3.4.5 of the Scheme guidelines](#) and in the aforesaid valid contract or academic intent letter.

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(14) Can multiple academic or research institutions be part of a single project?

Yes. Applicants may collaborate with more than one eligible academic or research institution if justified by the project scope and clearly defined in the proposal. Applicants must select the primary academic partner for their application form submission however may include the details of additional institutions in the supporting documents attached. Such documents should specify each institution's role, responsibilities, and deliverables.

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(15) Can the Project Lead be a principal scientist or faculty member from the academic collaborator?

Yes, a principal scientist or faculty member from the academic collaborator may serve as one of the Project Leads. However, the project must remain industry-led, and the applicant company is responsible for implementation and reporting, and in this context it is encouraged that one of the Project Leads also belong to the applicant entity.

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Collaborations & Partnerships

(16) How is intellectual property (IP) ownership managed in collaborative projects?

IP ownership and rights are governed by the executed agreements or arrangements otherwise as agreed upon between the applicant and its collaborators. This is managed entirely by the applicant.

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(17) If the project has multiple co-investigators or collaborators, will funding go to them directly?

No. All financial assistance under PRIP is released only to the applicant entity's project bank account. Collaborating institutions or partners are paid by the applicant as per the relevant collaboration agreements.

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(18) Can multiple industry partners collaborate on a project?

Partnerships and collaborations are encouraged under PRIP, but the application must be submitted by a single eligible applicant. Other companies, or service providers may participate as partners of the applying entity, and the details of the collaboration should be clearly described in the application (for example, through contracts, licensing arrangements, or MoUs).

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(19) Can the same Academic or Research Institute be the collaborator in multiple applications?

Yes. There is no restriction on Academia partners to collaborate with a single entity, the same Academic institution can be listed as a collaborator by multiple entities, provided they are named in the [List of Eligible Academia Partners](#).

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Application & Submission

D. Application & Submission

(1) How do I access the PRIP application form?

Applications are to be submitted only through the PRIP online portal ([access here](#)). Register your entity's profile via Entity Locker, login with your entity profile on the PRIP online portal, complete registration and start a new project application. You may draft and save a project application at any time; fee is required only at submission ([see "Application Fee & Payment"](#)).

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(2) What are the key timelines for the application and approval process?

The indicative application submission, evaluation and selection process for PRIP is as follows:

- (i) Application Window (October 2025 – November 2025): Entity registration via Entity Locker by 3rd November 2025 11:59 PM and submission of complete applications with fee by 10th November 2025 11:59 PM.
- (ii) Screening & Evaluation (November 2025 – January 2026): Evaluation of eligible applications on Scheme criteria. Applicants may be asked for clarification, additional documents and/or presentation with the Technical Committee as needed.
- (iii) Conditional Offers & Financial Closure (January 2026 – March 2026): Shortlisted applicants to secure commitments for their share of co-funding (financial closure - 8 weeks provided) and submit pending documents if any.
- (iv) Agreement Signing & Disbursal of Installment-1 (March 2026 – April 2026): Execution of funding agreements and disbursal of first instalment post financial closure.

Subsequent milestone-based disbursals follow the approved project plan and deliverables.

Timelines are indicative and may vary depending on the volume and complexity of applications.

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(3) What are the steps in the application submission process?

The application submission process for PRIP is as follows:

- (i) Register the entity on Entity Locker by 3rd November 2025 (verify using CIN / PAN / Udyam / GSTIN, upload authorisation letter, and e-sign the agreement). Applicants may refer to the [step by step guide for Entity Locker registration](#).

Application & Submission

- (ii) Complete Entity Profile on the PRIP portal – fill basic entity and nodal officer details. Applicants may refer to the [step by step guide for PRIP Login](#).
- (iii) Prepare the Project Application – enter project information, upload documents (financials, MoUs, TRL evidence, etc.).
- (iv) Pay the Application Fee through the Bharatkosh portal and upload the receipt. Applicants may refer to the [step by step guide on Fee Structure & Payment](#).
- (v) Submit the Application online by the deadline.

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(4) Does the project start date (Milestone 0) have to be April 2026?

No. There is no fixed “Milestone 0 = April 2026” start date. The start date of each approved project will depend on the applicant’s ability to achieve financial closure post the communication of the conditional offer. Applicants should propose a realistic start date in the application form and timeline in their project plan based on their visibility into achieving financial closure ([see Section F. Financial Assistance & Co-funding](#)). The final start date will be incorporated into the funding agreement.

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(5) Is registration on Entity Locker mandatory?

Yes. Registration on the Entity Locker is mandatory for all applicants prior to submitting an application on the PRIP portal. Entity Locker registration verifies the legal existence of the applicant through credentials such as CIN / PAN / Udyam / GSTIN and authorises a Nodal Officer to act on behalf of the organisation. Applications cannot be submitted without completing Entity Locker registration, and entities must complete this process by the prescribed deadline.

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(6) What is the deadline for submission of applications?

The following are the deadlines for the PRIP applications:

- Deadline for completion of registration process on PRIP portal via Entity Locker: 3rd November 2025, 11:59 PM (step i and ii mentioned in [question 3](#) of this section)
- Deadline for submission of complete application with payment receipt on PRIP portal: 10th November 2025, 11:59 PM

Application & Submission

Applicants are strongly advised to complete registration and submission well before the deadlines to avoid last-minute technical or payment delays.

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(7) Can I still submit an application if I have not registered before 3rd November?

No. Entity Locker registration is a prerequisite to access and submit the PRIP application form. Entities that fail to complete registration by 3rd November 2025, 11:59 PM, will not be able to submit an application in the current call.

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(8) Can applications be edited after submission?

No. Once an application is submitted and the fee is paid, it cannot be edited. Applicants should review all information and attachments carefully before final submission. Incomplete applications cannot be re-opened after the deadline.

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(9) Can an application be saved in draft form while filling?

Yes. The PRIP portal allows users to save applications in draft and continue later. Applicants are advised to save frequently to avoid loss of data and submit well before the deadline.

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(10) Can an applicant withdraw a proposal after submission?

Yes. An applicant may request withdrawal of a submitted proposal via the PRIP portal. However, the application fee is non-refundable under all circumstances.

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(11) Will there be another call for applications under PRIP in future?

Future calls for applications may be issued subject to availability of funds and other administrative considerations. There is no fixed schedule or guarantee of additional calls. Applicants are advised to submit complete proposals within the current application window. Any subsequent calls, if announced, will be announced on the PRIP Scheme portal and through official communications.

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Application & Submission

(12) Can I apply again in a future call if my application is not selected this time?

There is no decision yet on a subsequent call. Therefore, prospective applicants are advised to apply under the current application window of the Scheme.

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(13) Is there a confidentiality provision for submitted information?

Yes. All information submitted by applicants is treated as confidential and used only for Scheme administration and evaluation purposes. Committee members and evaluators are bound by non-disclosure obligations. Applicants may, at their discretion, choose to redact any information that they deem sensitive or confidential in their submissions.

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(14) Can I submit multiple projects in the same application?

No. One application is meant to cover the details only one project and will be evaluated accordingly. Applicants may submit multiple applications in case they have multiple projects they want to be considered. However, assistance to any applicant entity or its related group, across all projects, cannot exceed 5% of the total Scheme outlay, unless otherwise approved by the Central Government

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(15) Will the evaluation panel members be disclosed publicly, and are they bound by confidentiality?

The names of evaluation panel members are not publicly disclosed to maintain integrity and confidentiality. However, all experts, committee members, and evaluators engaged in PRIP assessments will be bound by strict non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements (NDAs).

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Application Fee & Payment

E. Application Fee & Payment

(1) What is the application fee under PRIP?

The application fee is charged per project application and is non-refundable:

- (i) Startups: Nil for the first five applications; ₹30,000 per application thereafter
- (ii) MSMEs: ₹30,000 per application for the first five; ₹60,000 per application thereafter
- (iii) All other entities: ₹1,00,000 per application for the first five; ₹2,00,000 per application thereafter

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(2) At what stage should the application fee be paid?

There is no fee for creating or drafting an application on the PRIP Scheme portal. The application fee must be paid in full before submission of the application. Applications will not be processed unless the required fee has been paid in full and the payment receipt is uploaded on the along with their application on the PRIP Scheme portal.

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(3) How is the application fee paid?

The application fee must be paid through the Bharatkosh portal (<https://bharatkosh.gov.in>). The step-by-step instructions for Bharatkosh are also provided in the [Guidance Document on Application Fees](#), available on the PRIP Scheme portal. Please ensure that references to the Project ID and Transaction ID are filled with care and accurately reflected.

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(4) What are the accepted modes of payment?

The application fee must be paid via the Bharatkosh portal (<https://bharatkosh.gov.in>) via online methods (Net Banking, Credit Card, Debit Card, UPI) or through SWIFT/NEFT/RTGS. Any other modes of payment are not accepted.

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Application Fee & Payment

(5) What happens if the payment fails or is incomplete?

Applications with incomplete or failed payments will not be processed. It is the applicant's responsibility to ensure the payment is made in a timely manner, has completed successfully and the payment receipt is uploaded on the along with their application on the PRIP Scheme portal.

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(6) Can the application fee be refunded?

The application fee is non-refundable under all circumstances, including change of applicant entity type (startups vs. MSMEs vs. others), withdrawal, disqualification, or rejection. Forfeiture also applies in cases of misrepresentation, fraudulent documentation, or suppression of material facts.

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Financial Assistance & Co-funding

F. Financial Assistance & Co-funding

(1) What is the financial assistance structure for Early Stage Projects?

For startups and MSMEs only advancing products/technologies from TRL 1, 2 or 3 to higher up to TRL 5:

- (i) Projects with total cost up to ₹ 1 crore – 100% financial assistance.
- (ii) Projects above ₹ 1 crore and up to ₹ 5 crore – 50% financial assistance; remaining 50% to be co-funded by the applicant.

For detailed illustrations on project structure, applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Financial Closure & Co-funding](#) available on the PRIP portal.

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(2) What is the financial assistance structure for Later Stage Projects?

For industry (including startups and MSMEs) advancing products/technologies from TRL 4, 5 or 6 to higher:

- (i) Financial assistance of 35% of approved project cost, capped at ₹ 100 crore per project; remaining 65% to be co-funded by the applicant.
- (ii) For SPI projects ([see question 7 under Project Scope section](#)): Financial assistance of 50%; remaining 50% to be co-funded by the applicant.

For detailed illustrations on project structure, applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Financial Closure & Co-funding](#) available on the PRIP portal.

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(3) How is financial closure defined under the Scheme?

Financial closure refers to the stage at which an applicant demonstrates that all required financial resources for implementing the approved project are secured, committed, and verifiable in line with the co-funding obligations under PRIP. To achieve financial closure, the applicant must provide documentary evidence confirming availability of its share of co-funding — such as bank statements, sanctioned loan letters, investor commitment letters, or board approvals. This process must be completed within the prescribed eight-week period after receiving the conditional offer of selection. Only after financial closure is verified and approved can the funding agreement be executed and the first instalment of assistance disbursed.

For more details, applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Financial Closure & Co-funding](#) available on the PRIP portal.

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Financial Assistance & Co-funding

(4) How is co-funding defined under the Scheme?

Co-funding refers to the monetary contribution by the applicant (and its investors or partners) towards the project. Only cash made available in the project account from sources accepted for financial closure specifically for project-linked expenditure qualifies. For more details, applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Financial Closure & Co-funding](#) available on the PRIP portal.

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(5) How is the applicant's co-funding requirement calculated under PRIP?

The applicant's co-funding requirement is the portion of the approved total project cost that must be financed by the applicant from its own or other acceptable sources to complete all milestones defined in the approved project plan ([see question 15 in this section](#)). The approved total project cost is based on the proposal submitted by the applicant in the project plan and reflects the full cost of activities the applicant intends to complete under the Scheme. Co-funding represents the balance amount beyond the PRIP assistance and is essential for achieving the intended milestones.

Illustration:

(i) Early Stage Projects:

- If the total project cost is ₹1 crore, PRIP funding is ₹1 crore (100%), and co-funding is ₹0.
- If the total project cost is ₹5 crore, PRIP funding is ₹3 crore (50% assistance for costs above ₹1 crore), and co-funding is ₹2 crore.
- If the total project cost is ₹12 crore, PRIP funding is capped at ₹5 crore (maximum PRIP limit), and co-funding is ₹7 crore.

(ii) Later Stage Projects:

- If the total project cost is ₹100 crore, PRIP funding is ₹35 crore (35%), and co-funding is ₹65 crore.
- If the total project cost is ₹500 crore, PRIP funding is capped at ₹100 crore (maximum PRIP limit), and co-funding is ₹400 crore.

For more details, applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Financial Closure & Co-funding](#) available on the PRIP portal.

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Financial Assistance & Co-funding

(6) What documents are required to prove financial closure?

Accepted documents typically include bank statements or certificates for cash balance available, loan sanction letters, investor term sheets or commitment letters, board approvals or financial undertakings. These documents must confirm that funds for co-funding are secured and available as per the approved project plan. For more details, applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Financial Closure & Co-funding](#) available on the PRIP portal.

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(7) Can venture capital, private equity, or other investments count as co-funding?

Yes. Equity or venture/angel investments qualify as co-funding if evidence of formal commitment is provided within the period of financial closure and the funds are made available as per the approved milestone schedule. For more details, applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Financial Closure & Co-funding](#) available on the PRIP portal.

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(8) Can co-funding include loans or borrowings (from banks, NBFCs or external sources)?

Yes. Debt financing from banks, NBFCs or external sources is acceptable as co-funding if the sanction letter is provided within the period of financial closure and the funds are made available as per the approved milestone schedule. For more details, applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Financial Closure & Co-funding](#) available on the PRIP portal.

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(9) Can funds received from other Government schemes be counted as co-funding?

Yes, funding from other Government schemes (Central or State) may be used as part of the overall financing of a project, provided there is no overlap in the scope of activities being supported under PRIP. Any grants or incentives received under another Government scheme for the same activities funded by PRIP cannot be counted towards the applicant's co-funding requirement. However, support from other schemes for distinct activities within the same project is permissible.

Illustration:

- If a project requires ₹10 crore for activities A, B, and C for a Later Stage Project, and PRIP provides ₹3.5 crore to support activities A and part of B, the remaining ₹6.5 crore may come from another

Financial Assistance & Co-funding

Government grant as long as that funding supports non-overlapping parts of B and/or C, not the same components already covered under PRIP.

For more details, applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Financial Closure & Co-funding](#) available on the PRIP portal.

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(10) Are in-kind contributions (e.g. manpower, lab space, equipment uses, etc.) counted as co-funding?

No. In-kind contributions are not recognised as co-funding. Only monetary expenses approved in the project plan and booked in the project account is counted toward the required co-funding share. For more details, applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Financial Closure & Co-funding](#) available on the PRIP portal.

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(11) Can previous R&D expenditure be claimed or counted toward co-funding?

No. PRIP does not support retrospective funding. Only expenses to be incurred after project approval and linked to future activities approved in the project plan are eligible.

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(12) Is the entire co-funding amount required upfront?

No. Applicants must show availability of co-funding proportionate to each milestone before the corresponding PRIP instalment is released. Financial closure for the entire project is verified prior to the first disbursement. For more details, applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Financial Closure & Co-funding](#) available on the PRIP portal.

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(13) What happens if an applicant fails to demonstrate financial closure or required co-funding?

If evidence of financial closure is not provided within the stipulated period (typically eight weeks from conditional approval) and approved by the Central Government, the project may be deferred, or the conditional offer may be liable for withdrawal.

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(14) What happens if co-funding sources change after approval?

Any change in co-funding source (e.g., investor, lender, or internal allocation) must be immediately disclosed and approved by the Central Government before further disbursement. Undisclosed changes may result in funding suspension, termination of the project or invocation of clawback as may be applicable.

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(15) What is a Project Plan under PRIP?

The project plan is the detailed roadmap submitted by the applicant, [in the prescribed template provided on the PRIP portal](#), based on sequential milestones to be achieved including the associated expenditure and timeframes for the same. Each milestone is comprised of a set of milestone descriptors ([see question 16 in this section](#)). The approved project plan becomes the basis for milestone evaluation, financial disbursement, and monitoring throughout the project.

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(16) How are disbursements linked to project milestones?

PRIP assistance is disbursed in instalments based on verified achievement of milestones defined in the approved project plan. The permissible limits for the structuring of the milestones is as follows:

- Instalment-1: up to <30% of total approved financial assistance
- Instalment-2 & Instalment-3: 20–40% of total approved financial assistance
- Instalment-4: Not less than 15% retained as reimbursement, released only after completion of all milestones and acceptance of all final reports.

Guidelines on the structuring of the milestones and the associated disbursements are provided in [paragraph 3.4.11 of the Scheme guidelines](#). For detailed illustrations on project structure, applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Financial Closure & Co-funding](#) available on the PRIP portal.

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(17) What is the minimum and maximum number of milestones a project plan can have?

All projects must be structured into four milestones, in accordance with the guidelines provided in [paragraph 3.4.11 of the Scheme guidelines](#).

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(18) Can milestones be structured differently from the guidelines?

No. The milestone structure and associated minimum and maximum disbursement percentages per milestone are fixed under the Scheme Guidelines and cannot be modified.

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(19) Will financial assistance be released before or after milestone completion?

Instalment of PRIP assistance to fund the activities of a specific milestone will generally be disbursed before that milestone, subject to the completion of the previous milestone except for the final instalment, which is reimbursement-based and released after project completion.

Illustration:

- Instalment-1 to fund the activities of Milestone-1 will be disbursed prior to the commencement of Milestone-1, subject to the completion of Milestone-0.
- Instalment-4 will be released on a reimbursement basis after the completion of Milestone-4 and acceptance of all final reports.

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(20) What is a Milestone Descriptor under PRIP?

A milestone descriptor is an objective, measurable technical or nontechnical marker selected from the [Milestone Descriptor Catalogue](#) available on the PRIP portal, or where necessary, alternatively suggested by the applicant if better suited to the project's pathway with suitable justification. Each milestone proposed in the project plan will consist of a set of such milestone descriptors against which progress along the project will be tracked.

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(21) What are the eligible cost categories under PRIP?

Eligible expenditure heads include project-specific manpower costs (salaries or contractual staff), R&D equipment and instruments, consumables and materials, outsourced research/testing and CRO services, regulatory and IP-related expenses, travel for R&D or field validation and contingency (within limits specified). For more information, applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Expenditure Guardrails](#) available on the PRIP portal.

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(22) What expenditure is not eligible under PRIP?

PRIP funding cannot be used for land, construction, or renovation expenses, vehicles or administrative utilities, expenses on marketing, sales, or business development, dividend payouts, debt servicing, or interest payments, retrospective costs or unrelated corporate overheads. For more information, applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Expenditure Guardrails](#) available on the PRIP portal.

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(23) Do I need to obtain quotations to justify project expenses?

Applicants must obtain and submit at least three competitive quotations or price references only where the expense item included in the project plan exceeds ₹ 1 crore or 5% of the total project cost, whichever is higher. Quotations or price references are not required for expense items below this value. The quotations, where required, need to be obtained from independent, qualified vendors and reflect current market rates for comparable quality and specifications. These are to be submitted along with the application, and if not available, the applicant may upload the remaining quotations later through the PRIP Portal. The application will become eligible for disbursement of financial assistance only after all applicable quotations have been submitted.

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(24) Can the three-quotation requirement be waived?

Yes. The Central Government may waive the three-quotation requirement based on the assessment of the justification provided by the applicant demonstrating that obtaining competitive quotations is impractical or not applicable such as:

- Proprietary or compatibility constraints .
- Single-source or standardisation under GeM, rate contracts, or institutional agreements.
- Documented market unavailability for equivalent products or services.

Illustration:

- If a biosensor component can only be sourced from its patent-holding manufacturer for compatibility with an existing device, the applicant may request a waiver by submitting a written justification and supplier certification.

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Financial Assistance & Co-funding

(25) Can PRIP funds be used for clinical or field trials?

Yes. Clinical, pre-clinical, or validation trials, including overseas trials, are eligible if they form part of the approved milestones and are justified in the proposal. For more information, applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Expenditure Guardrails](#) available on the PRIP portal.

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(26) Can hiring of project staff or consultants be supported under PRIP?

Yes. Hiring of project-specific technical or scientific staff is eligible within prescribed limits. For more information, applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Expenditure Guardrails](#) available on the PRIP portal.

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(27) Can PRIP funds be used for equipment purchases?

Yes. Purchase or fabrication of project-specific R&D equipment is eligible within the Scheme. Commercial or production-scale equipment for manufacturing expansion is not eligible. For more information, applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Expenditure Guardrails](#) available on the PRIP portal.

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(28) Can PRIP funds be used for marketing or business development?

No. PRIP funding supports research, validation, and pre-commercialisation only. Marketing, product launch, and commercial production are beyond its scope. For more information, applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Expenditure Guardrails](#) available on the PRIP portal.

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(29) What if my proposed expenditure exceeds the cost guardrails provided?

If proposed costs in any category (such as manpower, equipment, or outsourced services) exceed the prescribed ceilings in the [Expenditure Guardrails](#), applicants must provide a justification explaining the deviation in the project plan including linkage with technical or operational necessity. The Central Government may approve such deviations on merit, subject to overall project-cost reasonableness and available budget.

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Illustration:

- If a startup's Early Stage project exceeds the 60% manpower ceiling because it relies on in-house scientists for proprietary testing rather than outsourced work, the applicant must justify this in the project plan with clear rationale and cost impact.

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(30) Can I maintain separate bank accounts for PRIP funding and co-funding?

No. A single dedicated project bank account, [as mentioned in paragraph 3.4.4 of the Scheme guidelines](#), must be maintained for each approved project. Both PRIP funding and the applicant's co-funding must be deposited and spent from this account so that all expenses are tracked transparently and proportionately according to the approved ratio. Separate accounts for PRIP and co-funding are not permitted.

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(31) Can PRIP funds and the applicant's co-funding be used separately or sequentially?

No. PRIP funding and the applicant's co-funding cannot be used separately or sequentially. All eligible project expenditures are treated as jointly funded in the same proportion as the approved financial assistance ratio (approved PRIP funding / approved total project cost). Applicants cannot designate specific expenses as being covered solely by PRIP or solely by their own funds. Both contributions are considered simultaneously utilised from the project account.

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(32) Do I need to apply the approved financial assistance ratio separately for each milestone or activity?

No. The same approved ratio applies uniformly across all milestones and cost heads. It is not recalculated for individual milestones or activities. Applicants should ensure that each milestone's expenditure plan aligns with the overall project activities and costs.

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(33) What is the financial assistance limit for related entities or groups?

Total assistance to an applicant and its related entities combined cannot exceed 5% of the total Scheme outlay, unless approved otherwise by the Central Government ([see question 21 under Scheme Overview & Eligibility section](#)).

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(34) Are statutory taxes and duties eligible under PRIP?

Only non-creditable taxes or duties that cannot be claimed as input tax credit may be included as eligible expenditure, subject to verification. For more information, applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Expenditure Guardrails](#) available on the PRIP portal.

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(35) How are foreign-exchange expenses handled?

For expenditure proposed in foreign currency (e.g., imported equipment, international regulatory submissions, or contract research), the equivalent INR value will be assessed at the prevailing exchange rate on the date of application submission. The applicant bears the foreign-exchange risk. For more information, applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Expenditure Guardrails](#) available on the PRIP portal.

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(36) Are there any restrictions on using PRIP funding with international affiliates or collaborators?

Yes. While projects may involve international collaborators, all PRIP funds must be utilised and recorded in the project account for the PRIP project. Expenditure incurred outside India is allowed if project-linked and approved as part of the project plan. The applicant remains responsible for all documentation and audit compliance.

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(37) Can applicants request additional or follow-on funding after project approval?

The applicant is required to incorporate all anticipated eligible expenses expected to be incurred as part of the project into the project plan that is being submitted in their application. Additional funding due to unforeseen circumstances or follow-on funding may be considered subject to merit, fund availability, and approval by the Central Government.

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(38) What happens if I exceed the approved milestone expenditure?

If total expenditure exceeds the approved total project cost, the additional cost must be entirely borne by the applicant, unless requests for additional or follow-on funding have been approved by the Central Government. If over-expenditure in a milestone is towards milestone descriptors approved for the next

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milestone, then the same may be considered as part of the co-funding requirement of the next milestone, subject to examination and approval by the Central Government.

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Approval, Disbursement & Monitoring

G. Approval, Disbursement & Monitoring

(1) Who approves the projects under PRIP?

All projects under PRIP are approved by the Central Government, based on recommendations of the Technical Committee and Project Appraisal & Approval Committee constituted under the Scheme. The decision of the Central Government is final and binding.

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(2) What is the difference between an applicant and a beneficiary under PRIP?

An applicant is the entity that submits the project proposal under Component B of the PRIP Scheme. The applicant may be any eligible company, LLP, or registered partnership firm as defined in the Scheme Guidelines. A beneficiary is the same entity once the project is approved, the funding agreement is executed, and the first instalment of financial assistance is released. From that stage onward, the entity becomes a beneficiary under the Scheme and is bound by all contractual, reporting, and benefit-sharing obligations.

Illustration:

- If BioXX LLP applies for funding to develop a new diagnostic device, it is the applicant during evaluation. After its project is approved, financial closure is achieved, and funds are disbursed, BioXX LLP becomes the beneficiary responsible for project execution, milestone reporting, and benefit-sharing.

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(3) What are the stages of project approval after application submission?

The indicative application submission, evaluation and selection process for PRIP is as follows:

- (i) Application Window (October 2025 – November 2025): Entity registration via Entity Locker by 3rd November 2025 11:59 PM and submission of complete applications with fee by 10th November 2025 11:59 PM.
- (ii) Screening & Evaluation (November 2025 – January 2026): Evaluation of eligible applications on Scheme criteria. Applicants may be asked for clarification, additional documents and/or presentation with the Technical Committee as needed.
- (iii) Conditional Offers & Financial Closure (January 2026 – March 2026): Shortlisted applicants to secure commitments for their share of co-funding (financial closure - 8 weeks provided) and submit pending documents if any.

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- (iv) Agreement Signing & Disbursal of Installment-1 (March 2026 – April 2026): Execution of funding agreements and disbursal of first instalment post financial closure.

Subsequent milestone-based disbursals follow the approved project plan and deliverables.

Timelines are indicative and may vary depending on the volume and complexity of applications.

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(4) When is the first instalment of financial assistance released?

The first instalment is released only after verification of financial closure, submission of any pending documents and execution of the funding agreement between the applicant and the Central Government. Subsequent instalments are released upon verification of milestone completion, submission of utilisation certificates, and co-funding proofs ([see question 16 under Financial Assistance & Co-funding for milestone structure](#)).

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(5) How are funds disbursed under PRIP?

PRIP assistance is disbursed in instalments based on verified achievement of milestones defined in the approved project plan. Guidelines on the structuring of the milestones and the associated disbursements are provided in [paragraph 3.4.11 of the Scheme guidelines](#). For detailed illustrations on project structure, applicants may refer to the guidance document on [Financial Closure & Co-funding](#) available on the PRIP portal.

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(6) How is project progress monitored?

Project monitoring is conducted through the following mechanisms:

- (i) Examination of quarterly progress reports and quarterly financial statements submitted by the beneficiary at the end of each quarter
- (ii) Examination of milestone completion reports submitted by the beneficiary at the end of each milestone
- (iii) Any on-site visits or virtual reviews as deemed necessary

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Approval, Disbursement & Monitoring

(7) What happens if a milestone is delayed or not achieved?

Applicants must notify the Central Government via the PRIP portal with a justification and a revised completion plan. Extensions may be granted in exceptional cases subject to approval by the Central Government. Repeated non-achievement without justification may result in suspension or termination of the project.

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(8) Does the milestone completion report need to be submitted even if the milestone is delayed or not achieved?

Yes. The milestone completion report must still be submitted even if the milestone is delayed or not fully achieved. This report should include a summary of work completed so far, justification for the delay or partial achievement and a proposed revised plan or timeline for completion. Extensions may be granted in exceptional cases subject to approval by the Central Government.

Illustration:

- If a Later Stage beneficiary faces regulatory delays in completing clinical validation (Milestone 2), it must still submit a progress report describing completed pre-validation activities, data generated, and the expected new completion date for the full milestone.

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(9) Can approved milestones be revised after project commencement?

Yes. Milestone revisions may be allowed only in justified cases, with prior written approval of the Central Government. The revised milestones must remain consistent with the approved objectives and TRL trajectory of the project.

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(10) What are the reporting and audit requirements?

All beneficiaries must maintain the following records for audit by the Central Government:

- (i) Reports as prescribed in [question 6 of the Approval, Disbursement & Monitoring section](#)
- (ii) Financial statements and utilisation certificates for each instalment
- (iii) Records on documents in relation to milestone descriptors and associated expenditure, save to the extent necessary to prevent infringement of patent, trademark, copyright or other proprietary rights

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Approval, Disbursement & Monitoring

(11) What happens if a project fails to achieve its objectives?

If failure is due to technical limitations after good-faith efforts, the project may be terminated without any benefit-share obligation subject to approval from the Central Government. However, projects terminated for misrepresentation, misuse or negligence are liable for full recovery. Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.6, 3.7, 3.8 and 3.9 of the Scheme guidelines for more details.](#)

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(12) What should the beneficiary do if it becomes unable to carry on the project?

If the beneficiary is unable to carry out the project, it must promptly notify the Central Government and refrain from incurring avoidable expenditure on the project. Any continued expenditure after such inability is known will be treated as avoidable expenditure and considered misuse of PRIP assistance, subject to clawback [paragraph 3.9 of the Scheme guidelines.](#)

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Benefit-share

H. Benefit-share

(1) What is benefit-sharing under PRIP?

Benefit-sharing is the mechanism through which beneficiaries of PRIP return a share of commercial benefits from the commercialisation of PRIP-funded products or technologies to the Central Government. Applicants may refer to [paragraph 4 of the Scheme for more details](#).

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(2) When must a company choose its benefit-sharing model?

Applicants must choose their preferred benefit-sharing option at the time the application submission and the same is finalised on signing the funding agreement. This choice becomes part of the contract and applies for the entire project duration. Applicants may refer to [paragraph 4 of the Scheme for more details](#).

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(3) What are the available benefit-sharing options under PRIP?

The Scheme provides three options for beneficiaries:

- (i) Option 1 – Fixed Payout: A flat, pre-defined percentage of the company's net sales of each PRIP-funded commercialised output is shared with the Central Government each year.
 - Early Stage Projects: 5% of net sales per year, capped at 100% of total financial assistance disbursed.
 - Later Stage Projects: 10% of net sales per year, capped at 150% of total financial assistance disbursed.
- (ii) Option 2 – Tiered Payout: A variable percentage applied progressively on the net sales of each PRIP-funded commercialized output (lower rates for initial years and higher rates as revenue scales).
 - Early Stage Projects: (i) 2% of net sales per year from the first year of sale to the end of the third year, (ii) 4% of net sales per year from the fourth year till the sixth year, and (iii) 6% of net sales per year from the seventh year onwards, capped at 100% of total financial assistance disbursed.
 - Later Stage Projects: (i) 4% of net sales per year from the first year of sale to the end of the third year, (ii) 8% of net sales per year from the fourth year till the sixth year, and (iii) 12% of net sales per year from the seventh year onwards, capped at 150% of total financial assistance disbursed.

Benefit-share

- (iii) Option 3 – The company allots shares to the Central Government of an aggregate value equal to the financial assistance received, reckoned on fair value assessment basis, in the manner specified in [paragraph 3.5 of the Scheme guidelines](#).

Applicants may refer to [paragraph 4 of the Scheme for more details](#).

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(4) When do benefit-sharing obligations begin?

Benefit-sharing becomes effective from the date of first commercialisation, in whole or in part and including direct and indirect, of the product or technology that received PRIP funding in any market (India or abroad). Applicants may refer to [paragraph 4 of the Scheme for more details](#).

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(5) How long do benefit-sharing obligations continue?

They continue until the Central Government's entitled share (100% for Early Stage or 150% for Later Stage projects) is fully realised through the benefit-share payout options or through one-time settlement. Applicants may refer to [paragraph 4 of the Scheme](#) and to [paragraphs 3.6, 3.7, 3.8 and 3.9 of the Scheme guidelines for more details](#).

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(6) How is net sales calculated for the purpose of benefit-share?

The payout is calculated as a percentage of net sales revenue from the PRIP-supported product or technology. "Net sales" refers to total revenue minus trade discounts, taxes, and returns. Applicants may refer to [paragraph 4 of the Scheme for more details](#).

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(7) How does the share-allotment (equity) option for benefit-sharing work under PRIP?

Under the equity model, the beneficiary discharges its benefit-sharing obligation by issuing Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) to the Central Government, rather than making annual cash payouts.

- (i) Issuance of CCPS: At the time of milestone completion and before the disbursement of the next instalment, the beneficiary issues CCPS of aggregate value equal to the PRIP financial assistance previously disbursed ([see paragraph 3.4.11 \(c\) of the Scheme guidelines](#) for the CCPS issuance schedule in relation to the milestone completion and disbursement of financial assistance). These

Benefit-share

CCPS are allotted to the Central Government under a Share Allotment Agreement signed simultaneously with the funding agreement.

- (ii) Holding period before commercialisation: Until the project reaches first commercialisation, the CCPS remain non-voting, non-dividend-bearing preference shares. The Central Government does not exercise any control, board seat, or management rights.
- (iii) Conversion trigger: On first commercialisation of the project output, the CCPS are automatically converted into common equity shares. The conversion ratio is based on the ratio of total PRIP assistance disbursed to the fair market value of the beneficiary's equity at that time.

Number of shares to be issued on conversion = Total PRIP Financial Assistance / Fair Value per Equity Share at the time of commercialisation

Illustration:

- A MedTech company receives ₹20 crore in PRIP funding. Across the milestones, it issues ₹20 crore worth of CCPS to the Central Government. These remain preference shares until the product is first commercialised.
- At the time of commercialisation, the fair value per equity share of the company, based on independent valuation, is ₹400 per share.
- Correspondingly milestone-wise CCPS tranches convert into a total of 5 lakh equity shares (i.e., ₹20 crore/₹400)

Applicants may refer to [paragraph 3.5 of the Scheme guidelines for more details.](#)

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(8) How does benefit-sharing work if the project is commercialised through licensing or out-licensing?

Benefit-sharing applies to all commercial proceeds arising from PRIP-supported outputs, including licensing fees, royalties, or milestone payments. Applicants may refer to [paragraph 4 of the Scheme for more details.](#)

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(9) Will benefit-share be calculated only on sales from India, or from global markets as well?

Benefit-sharing is applicable to all commercial revenues arising from the PRIP-funded product or technology, both in India and internationally. Applicants may refer to [paragraph 4 of the Scheme for more details.](#)

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Benefit-share

(10) Does the Government co-own IP developed under PRIP funding?

No. The Central Government does not automatically co-own the intellectual property (IP) created under PRIP. Ownership remains with the applicant and/or applicant collaborators, as applicable.

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(11) What happens if the project does not reach commercialisation?

If the project does not result in commercial output or revenue, no benefit-sharing payment is required, provided the beneficiary complies with all other Scheme conditions and reporting obligations. If failure is due to technical limitations after good-faith efforts, the project may be terminated without any benefit-share obligation subject to approval from the Central Government. However, projects terminated for misrepresentation, misuse or negligence are liable for full recovery. Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.6, 3.7, 3.8 and 3.9 of the Scheme guidelines for more details.](#)

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(12) Do benefit-sharing obligations get transferred in case of merger, acquisition, or spin-off?

Yes. All obligations automatically transfer to the new or successor entity, subject to prior approval from the Central Government. The new entity must assume full responsibility for ongoing benefit-sharing and reporting requirements. Applicants may refer to [paragraph 4 of the Scheme for more details.](#)

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(13) How is benefit sharing obligation determined in case of projects with multiple intended uses?

The benefit sharing obligation will be assessed based on how the activities funded under PRIP have supported the realisation of commercial value under the project. As per the provisions outlined under [Component B – Benefit-share \(paragraphs 4.1.1 and 4.1.2\) of the PRIP Scheme](#), the Central Government's right to receive benefit-share will arise from any commercial realisation arising directly or indirectly from the approved project, and it covers any commercial value that is realised in whole or in part from any output developed from any activity carried out under an approved project. In no situation will the amount of benefit-share to be repaid exceed the capping associated with the financial assistance disbursed to the applicant i.e 150% of financial assistance for Later stage projects and 100% of financial assistance for Early stage projects.

Benefit-share

Illustration:

- If a proposal to PRIP is for a drug that has completed TRL 4 or TRL 5 and is made only for lung cancer, even though it is being simultaneously tested for breast cancer as well, then as activities funded under PRIP will likely support development of outputs (e.g., pre-clinical testing data, or phase 1 data) that will as a whole or in part support the commercial value realised from breast cancer indication, even if that is not mentioned in the PRIP proposal, benefit-share will be on the total commercial value. So if approval is not received for lung cancer, and commercialisation happens for breast cancer, then also the government's right to benefit-share will be activated, but is capped at 150% of financial assistance disbursed to the applicant.
- If no activity funded under PRIP supported any commercial value realised from the output as a whole or in part, then benefit-share will not apply on that value. For e.g., TRL-6 is completed, and funding is requested for phase 2 and phase 3 trials under PRIP, and the trials are completely independent in every way for the two indications with no overlap of any data or activity supported by PRIP, then benefit-share will only be from the commercial value released on the indication that is supported by PRIP.

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(14) How is benefit-sharing treated for projects executed in collaboration with Academia?

Benefit-sharing applies to the industry partner (applicant) as the project beneficiary, not the academic collaborator. If the collaboration involves in-licensed IP from Academia, the benefit-sharing is calculated on the product revenue, after accounting for any pre-agreed revenue share with the academic partner.

Illustration:

- If a company licenses a technology from Institute X and develops a commercial product under PRIP, it will share benefit-share with the Central Government on its total product revenue — after paying IIT Delhi its contractual royalty share.

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Benefit-share

(15) How are capital assets created at academic institutions treated for benefit-sharing purposes?

Capital expenditure incurred by the applicant for project-linked assets that are transferred to an eligible academic or research institution is exempted from benefit-sharing obligations under PRIP. This means that when calculating benefit-share, the fair value of such capital assets is excluded from the total benefit-share computation. The exemption applies only to assets that are permanently transferred to the collaborating academic institution at fair value for public use.

Illustration:

- If a company receives ₹10 crore in PRIP funding for a Later Stage Project and uses ₹1 crore to procure a spectrometer for the project, that is then transferred to its academic collaborator at the end of the project for ₹0.8 crore at fair value, then the benefit-share obligation would be computed as follows:

Financial assistance received under PRIP = ₹10 crore

*Benefit-share obligation (without capital asset deduction) = ₹10 crore * 150% = ₹15 crore*

Actual benefit-share obligation (after netting out capital asset transfer to Academia) = ₹15 crore – ₹0.8 crore = ₹14.2 crore

Applicants may refer to [paragraph 4 of the Scheme for more details.](#)

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(16) Can benefit-sharing be changed after project completion or transfer of technology?

No. Once the benefit-sharing mechanism has been incorporated into the funding agreement, it remains unchanged for the entire duration of the project and beyond, until obligations are fulfilled.

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One-Time Settlement & Termination

I. One Time Settlement & Termination

(1) What are the types of One-Time Settlement (OTS) under PRIP?

There are two types of One-Time Settlement recognised under the PRIP Scheme:

- (i) Voluntary Settlement: Initiated by the beneficiary through a request to the Central Government and subject to approval.
- (ii) Event-triggered Settlement: Initiated by the Central Government when a triggering event occurs. The beneficiary will notify the Central Government on the occurrence of any such event without delay

Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.6 and 3.7 of the Scheme guidelines for more details.](#)

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(2) When can a beneficiary opt for voluntary one-time settlement of benefit-share obligation?

A company may opt for voluntary one-time settlement any time after commercialisation has begun and benefit-sharing payments have started, if it prefers to pay a lump-sum amount instead of continuing with recurring payouts over future years.

Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.6 of the Scheme guidelines for more details.](#)

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(3) How is the one-time settlement amount calculated in case of voluntary settlement?

The settlement sum depends on the project type and is calculated as follows:

- (i) For Early Stage Projects (payout model): Settlement Sum = Total financial assistance disbursed – Benefit-share payout already remitted.
- (ii) For Later Stage Projects (payout model): Settlement Sum = 150% of total financial assistance disbursed – Benefit-share payout already remitted.

Illustration:

- An Early Stage project received ₹5 crore in PRIP funding and has already paid ₹1 crore in benefit-share payouts. The one-time settlement amount is: ₹5 crore – ₹1 crore = ₹4 crore.
- A Later Stage project received ₹20 crore and has already paid ₹2 crore in payouts. The one-time settlement amount is: $(1.5 \times ₹20 \text{ crore}) - ₹2 \text{ crore} = ₹28 \text{ crore}$.

Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.6 of the Scheme guidelines for more details.](#)

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One-Time Settlement & Termination

(4) How should the settlement sum be paid and within what timeframe in case of voluntary settlement?

The settlement sum must be paid in Indian Rupees (INR) within 15 days of receiving written acceptance from the Central Government for the settlement request. Delay beyond 15 days attracts simple interest at 12% per annum until payment is made in full.

Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.6 of the Scheme guidelines for more details](#).

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(5) What is the process for availing the voluntary one-time settlement option?

The beneficiary submits a to the Central Government through the PRIP portal expressing intent to discharge benefit-share obligations through a one-time payment. The Central Government conveys its acceptance in writing along with the settlement amount payable based on total financial assistance disbursed and the benefit-share payouts made to date. The beneficiary remits the settlement sum in INR within 15 days of acceptance. After successful payment, the beneficiary receives a formal discharge certificate, confirming closure of benefit-share obligations.

Illustration:

- A company with an approved Later Stage project and annual 10% payout model decides to close its benefit-share in year three. It requests for a one-time settlement, pays the settlement amount within 15 days of acceptance, and receives a formal discharge from future payments.

Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.6 of the Scheme guidelines for more details](#).

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(6) What happens if the settlement sum is not remitted within the prescribed period in case of voluntary settlement?

If the settlement sum is not paid within 15 days of written acceptance, the beneficiary must pay simple interest at 12% per annum on the overdue amount until it is settled.

Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.6 of the Scheme guidelines for more details](#).

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One-Time Settlement & Termination

(7) Can beneficiaries under the equity benefit-share model opt for voluntary settlement?

No. This one-time settlement provision applies only to payout-based benefit-share models (fixed or tiered). Beneficiaries who selected the equity model cannot avail this option, as equity represents a separate, non-payout based form of Central Government participation.

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(8) What is One-Time Settlement of Benefit-share Obligation on Occurrence of Events?

This provision gives the Central Government the right to receive benefit-share immediately, on a one-time basis, if certain significant or adverse events occur during or after the PRIP-funded project.

Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.7 of the Scheme guidelines for more details.](#)

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(9) Which events trigger the Government's right to claim one-time benefit-share settlement?

The Central Government may invoke one-time settlement of benefit-share obligations in the following cases:

- (i) Licensing, sale, hive-off, or transfer of any project output or associated intellectual property rights, dataset, or prototype.
- (ii) Major corporate event — including merger, acquisition, public listing, substantial equity infusion, or change in controlling interest — that effectively transfers control over project outputs, unless Central Government's prior written approval is obtained.
- (iii) Insolvency or liquidation — if the beneficiary or its holding company files for or becomes subject to bankruptcy or winding-up proceedings.
- (iv) Failure to maintain necessary regulatory approvals (health, safety, environment) due to beneficiary's lapse.
- (v) Conviction of the beneficiary or key managerial personnel for offences involving corruption or moral turpitude.
- (vi) Failure to make reasonable efforts to utilise project outputs in India or make them available to the public on reasonable terms.

Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.7 of the Scheme guidelines for more details.](#)

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One-Time Settlement & Termination

(10) How is the one-time settlement amount for such trigger events calculated for payout-based benefit-share projects?

If the beneficiary has chosen a payout-based benefit-sharing model (fixed or tiered), the settlement amount is calculated using the same formula as for voluntary settlement ([see question 3 of this section](#)).

The amount must be paid in Indian Rupees (INR) within 15 days of the triggering event, failing which simple interest at 12% per annum applies for any delay.

Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.7 of the Scheme guidelines for more details](#).

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(11) How is the settlement handled for projects under the share-allotment (equity) model in case of such trigger events?

If the project follows the share-allotment model (CCPS-based benefit-sharing), the beneficiary must purchase the Central Government's shares at their fair market value, as determined by a registered independent valuer (SEBI-registered) at the time of the event.

Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.7 of the Scheme guidelines for more details](#).

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(12) What must the beneficiary do when such an event that triggers Central Government's right to one-time settlement occurs?

The beneficiary must immediately notify the Central Government upon the occurrence of any such event. Failure to do so may be treated as a breach of the funding agreement and could lead to recovery under the clawback provisions.

Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.7 of the Scheme guidelines for more details](#).

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(13) What happens to ongoing PRIP funding after such a trigger event?

In case of an on-going project, further disbursements of financial assistance immediately cease and the consequences on settlement, termination, or clawback, as applicable, automatically follow.

Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.7 of the Scheme guidelines for more details](#).

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One-Time Settlement & Termination

(14) Can the beneficiary continue the project after a triggering event?

In case of an on-going project, further disbursements of financial assistance immediately cease and the consequences on settlement, termination, or clawback, as applicable, automatically follow.

Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.7 of the Scheme guidelines for more details](#).

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(15) Are major corporate events such as mergers, acquisitions, or public listings allowed for beneficiaries under PRIP?

Yes, major corporate events such as mergers, acquisitions, public listings, substantial equity infusions, or changes in controlling interest may be allowed, but only with the prior written approval of the Central Government. Before undertaking such an event, the beneficiary must notify the Central Government in advance and seek approval for continuation of the project under the new structure under the terms and conditions of the Scheme and any additional terms or conditions that the Central Government may specify while giving such approval.

Without such prior approval, these events are treated as triggering events, and the Central Government may exercise its right to immediate one-time settlement of benefit-share obligations.

Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.7 of the Scheme guidelines for more details](#).

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(16) Under what circumstances can the Government terminate an approved PRIP project?

The Central Government may terminate a project at its sole discretion if any of the following events occur:

- (i) Failure to achieve approved milestones within the defined timelines
- (ii) Voluntary request for termination submitted by the beneficiary, which is accepted by the Central Government subject to all required reports and financial documents being submitted
- (iii) Occurrence of a force majeure event, such as a natural disaster or war, that makes continuation impossible
- (iv) Denial, revocation, or non-renewal of essential health, safety, or environmental approvals by competent authorities, provided such denial is not attributable to the beneficiary's lapse
- (v) Failure to submit two consecutive quarterly reports
- (vi) Failure to furnish information requested by the Central Government regarding the project

One-Time Settlement & Termination

The beneficiary must promptly inform the Central Government if event (iv) occurs, such as withdrawal of a regulatory clearance. Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.8 of the Scheme guidelines for more details](#).

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(17) Can a beneficiary voluntarily request termination of its project?

Yes. A beneficiary may submit a request for voluntary termination. Such a request will be considered only after the beneficiary has submitted all pending technical and financial reports, returned any unutilised PRIP funds, and fulfilled any additional conditions specified by the Central Government during approval of the request.

Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.8 of the Scheme guidelines for more details](#).

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(18) What happens to PRIP funding after a project is terminated?

Once a project is terminated (either by the Central Government or voluntarily by the beneficiary post the Central Government's approval):

- (i) All further disbursements of PRIP assistance immediately cease
- (ii) The beneficiary must refund unutilised PRIP funds, with any interest accrued, within 30 days from the date of termination
- (iii) The beneficiary must submit a final technical progress report and an audited statement of expenditure and utilisation certificate within 60 days of termination.

The beneficiary must stop incurring any further project expenditure and preserve all project records for inspection by the Central Government, save to the extent necessary to prevent infringement of patent, trademark, copyright or other proprietary rights.

Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.8 of the Scheme guidelines for more details](#).

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(19) Does termination affect the Government's right to benefit-sharing?

Yes. A beneficiary may submit a request for voluntary termination. Such a request will be considered only after the beneficiary has submitted all pending technical and financial reports, returned any unutilised PRIP funds, and fulfilled any additional conditions specified by the Central Government during approval of the request. Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.8 of the Scheme guidelines for more details](#).

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One-Time Settlement & Termination

(20) What does clawback mean under PRIP?

A clawback is the Central Government's right to recover PRIP financial assistance only in exceptional cases where funds are used in ways that go against the terms of the Scheme. This provision helps maintain transparency and fairness while ensuring that public funding is used solely for approved research and development activities.

Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.9 of the Scheme guidelines for more details](#).

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(21) When can the Central Government exercise the clawback provision?

The Government may exercise clawback and terminate a project only if serious issues occur, such as:

- (i) PRIP funds being used for purposes unrelated to the approved project
- (ii) Fraud, fabrication, or falsification of data or reports
- (iii) Not informing the Government about a major event (e.g., sale, merger, or insolvency) as required
- (iv) Missing benefit-share payments on two consecutive occasions
- (v) Failing to fulfil voluntary commitments made under the Scheme

These situations are rare and avoidable with adherence to the terms and conditions of the Scheme.

Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.9 of the Scheme guidelines for more details](#).

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(22) How can beneficiaries avoid clawback situations?

Beneficiaries can easily avoid clawback by using PRIP funds strictly for approved project activities, submitting regular progress and financial reports, informing the Central Government promptly of any major events and making benefit-share payments on time once commercialisation begins. Following these steps ensures smooth project execution and full compliance with the Scheme.

Applicants may refer to [paragraphs 3.9 of the Scheme guidelines for more details](#).

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Support for Applicants

J. Application particulars

(1) Can the nodal officer for the scheme and entity locker be different?

No, the nodal officer on entity portal and the scheme must be same.

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(2) How to change the nodal officer if the one registered on the entity locker is not available/no longer associated with the applicant?

In case of change of nodal officer is required due to write to us at support-prip@pharma-dept.gov.in

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(3) How is the applicable-three-year period for the financial statements to be selected?

If audited financial statements are available for FY 23, FY 24, and FY25, select the latest available option. However, if audited statements for FY25 are not yet available, the option for uploading the audited statements for the preceding 3 years (FY22-24) should be selected.

For startups, if audited financial statements are not available for certain years, startups must upload a signed undertaking in the template provided on the Scheme portal for those years. The remaining available audited statements should still be submitted.

For example - A startup incorporated in FY24 will have audited statements only for FY24 and FY25. It should upload these two statements and, for FY23 (where no audited statement exists), submit the signed undertaking as per the portal template.

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(4) What are the financial documents required for the application?

For all applicants, audited financial statements for the applicable 3-year period needs to be submitted. For startups, if audited financial statements are not available for certain years, startups must upload a signed undertaking in the template provided on the Scheme portal for those years. The remaining available audited statements should still be submitted.

For example - A startup incorporated in FY24 will have audited statements only for FY24 and FY25. It should upload these two statements and, for FY23 (where no audited statement exists), submit the signed undertaking as per the portal template.

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Support for Applicants

(5) Can MSMEs and companies also upload the signed undertaking in lieu of financial statements?

No. The option to upload a signed undertaking in lieu of audited financial statements is only reserved for startups.

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(6) How will the shareholding pattern be verified?

Audited cap-table on the letterhead of the statutory auditor or practicing CA will serve as the verifiable proof for the same.

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(7) What is the disclosure requirement if applicant is associated with multiple accelerators or incubators?

Applicants may provide the details of any one incubator or accelerator of their choice.

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(8) What are the supporting documents for verification of incubator/accelerator association?

Supporting documents must include the name of the applicant, name and signature of the incubator / accelerator, date and duration of the association as well as the nature/purpose/objective of the association. The applicant can redact any intellectual property or commercially sensitive information as they deem necessary.

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(9) In relation to the CIN of the holding company, what if the applicant is a subsidiary whose holding company is not registered in India and therefore does not have a CIN?

If the holding company is not registered in India, the applicant must provide the corresponding foreign identification number (such as Company Registration Number issued in the country of incorporation) in relation to the holding company.

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Support for Applicants

K. Support for Applicants

(1) Where can I find official information and updates about the PRIP Scheme?

All official information, Scheme documents, updates, and notifications are published on the PRIP Scheme Portal at <https://prip.pharma-dept.gov.in/>. Applicants are advised to regularly visit the portal for:

- (i) Scheme (with amendments) and Scheme guidelines
- (ii) List of eligible Academia partners
- (iii) List of eligible SPI areas
- (iv) Milestone Descriptor Catalogue
- (v) All necessary templates required for application submission
- (vi) Additional guidance documents on expenditure guardrails, financial closure and co-funding etc.
- (vii) Additional clarifications issued by the Central Government

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(2) Who can I contact for further assistance or technical support?

For any clarifications or support related to the Scheme, portal access, or document requirements, applicants may write to: support-prip@pharma-dept.gov.in

Queries will be answered within 1 business day.

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