



GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

TAMIL NADU CIRCULAR ECONOMY INVESTMENT POLICY 2026

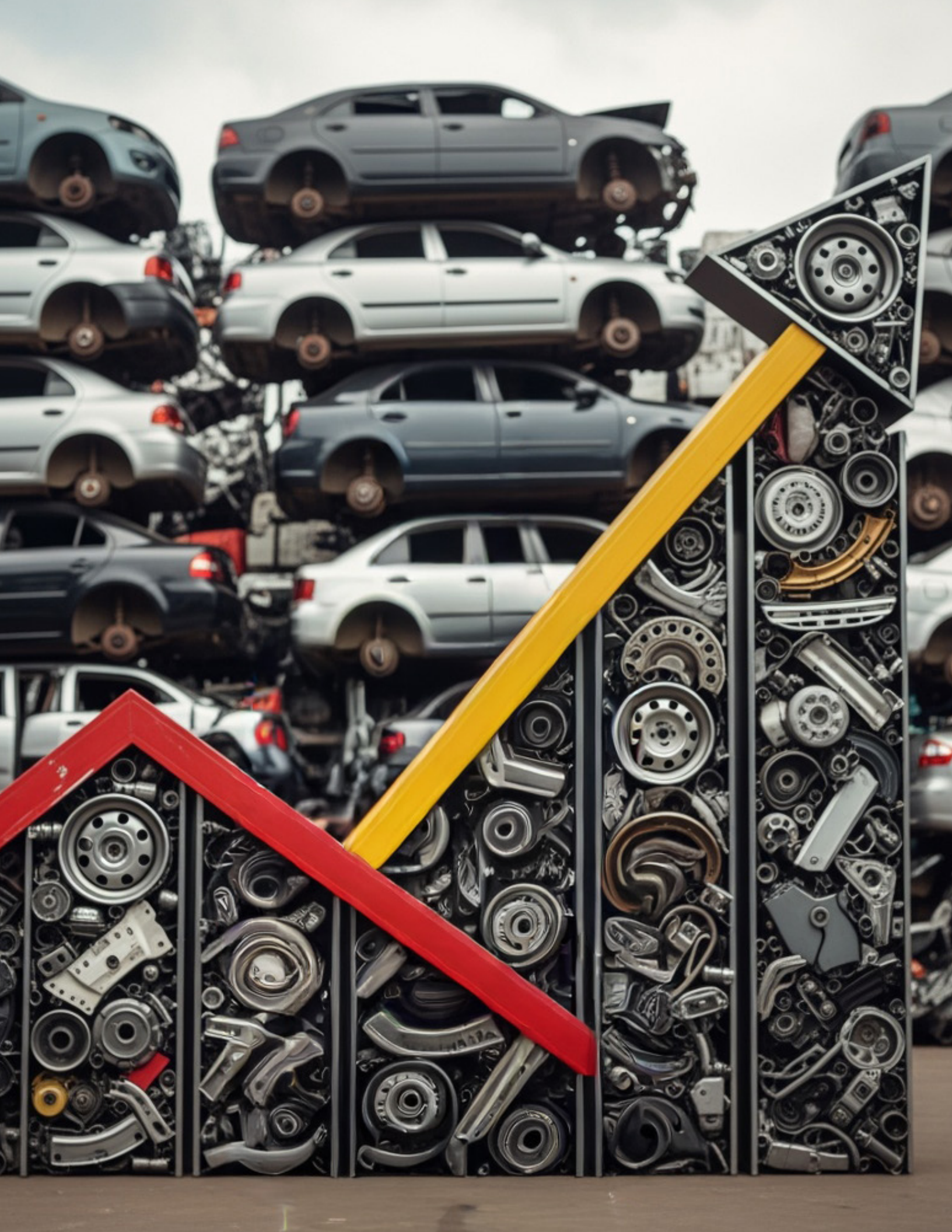




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**TAMIL NADU
CIRCULAR ECONOMY
INVESTMENT POLICY
2026**

**Industries, Investment Promotion and Commerce Department
Government of Tamil Nadu**



Contents

1. Introduction	6
2. Need for Policy	8
2.1. Rationale for the Policy: A pathway to responsible production	
2.2. Vision	
3. Scope of the Policy	9
4. Sector Covered under the Policy	10
4.1 Textiles	
4.2 Automobile	
a) Promotion of scrappage of End-of-Life Vehicles	
b)Advanced-Chemistry Cell(ACC) Recycling....	
c) Tyre	
4.3. Electronics	
a) Consumer Goods	
b) Solar Modules	
4.4. Plastics	
5. Incentives for Promotion of Circular Economy	16
5.1. Special Package of Incentives for Recycling Facilities	
5.2. Incentive for Technology Enablers/Platform Entities.	
5.3. Incentives offered under the MSME Policy 2021 and FameTN Sponsorship Policy	
6. Other Support for Circular Economy	19
6.1. Circular Economy Repository	
6.2. Tamil Nadu Green Climate Fund (TNGCF)	
6.3. Circular Economy Enablement Forum	
6.4. Skill Augmentation	
6.5. Development of Low-Carbon Green Industrial Park	
6.6. Institutional Linkages for Technology Transfer	
6.7. Waste exchange Bureau	
6.8. Green Rating of industries	
7. Policy Implementation	21
7.1. Implementation Mechanism	
7.2. Policy Period	

1. Introduction

The Circular Economy promotes markets that incentivize the reuse of products instead of discarding them and extracting new resources. In such an economy, all forms of waste are viewed as valuable resources, continuously reintegrated into production cycles or repurposed to maximise efficiency and minimize environmental impact. This approach not only helps protect the environment but also ensures the wiser use of natural resources, fosters the development of new sectors, creates jobs, and builds new capabilities.

The global consumption patterns driven by convenience and fast-paced lifestyles are becoming increasingly resource-intensive. To meet these demands, manufacturing systems have predominantly adopted a linear model that prioritises rapid upgrades and a diverse range of product offerings. This approach prioritises speed and variety over sustainability, neglecting the key principles of reducing, reusing, and recycling that form the foundation of a circular economy. Between 2016 and 2021, it is estimated that over half a trillion tonnes of virgin materials were consumed. Transitioning from a linear 'take, make, and dispose' model to a circular system can reduce material extraction and consumption by one-third, unlock up to USD 4.5 Trillion in economic growth and lead to a net increase of 7-8 million jobs by 2030.

Adopting Circular Economy practices in India can generate savings of over USD 624 Billion by 2050 across Agriculture & Food, Mobility and Construction.



Tamil Nadu: A Leader in Sustainable Industrial Development

Tamil Nadu, the second-largest economy in India is marching towards becoming a Trillion-dollar economy by 2030. With the manufacturing sector forming the backbone of the State's economic growth story, the material consumption and demand for resources to support the desired growth is expected to increase significantly.

Tamil Nadu has been at the forefront of adopting circular economy practices, particularly in the recycling and reuse of water for industrial purposes under the Tertiary Treated Reverse Osmosis (TTRO) scheme. With a capacity of approximately 90 MLD (million litres per day), this initiative supports major industrial clusters in the Chennai region by providing a sustainable alternative water source, serving as critical infrastructure to address water scarcity while ensuring resource efficiency and resilience.

Similarly, to encourage the uptake of sustainable practices among industries, the Government through the Tamil Nadu Industrial Policy, 2021 (TNIP) provides for green industry incentives. Key among them being, renewable energy incentive to setup captive units and plant-based sustainability-focused infrastructure.

Such measures have ensured that the industrial ecosystem in Tamil Nadu has one of the lowest emissions among the industrialised economies in India. To advance these initiatives, Tamil Nadu has launched the pioneering Tamil Nadu Climate Change Mission, the first of its kind at the sub-national level. Additionally, key industries in the State, including textiles, cement, automobiles, and steel, have been actively exploring circular manufacturing practices.

The Circular Economy Policy aims to position Tamil Nadu as a leader in circular manufacturing, setting an example for both Indian states and other developing economies worldwide.



2. Need for Policy

2.1. Rationale for the Policy: A Pathway to Responsible Production

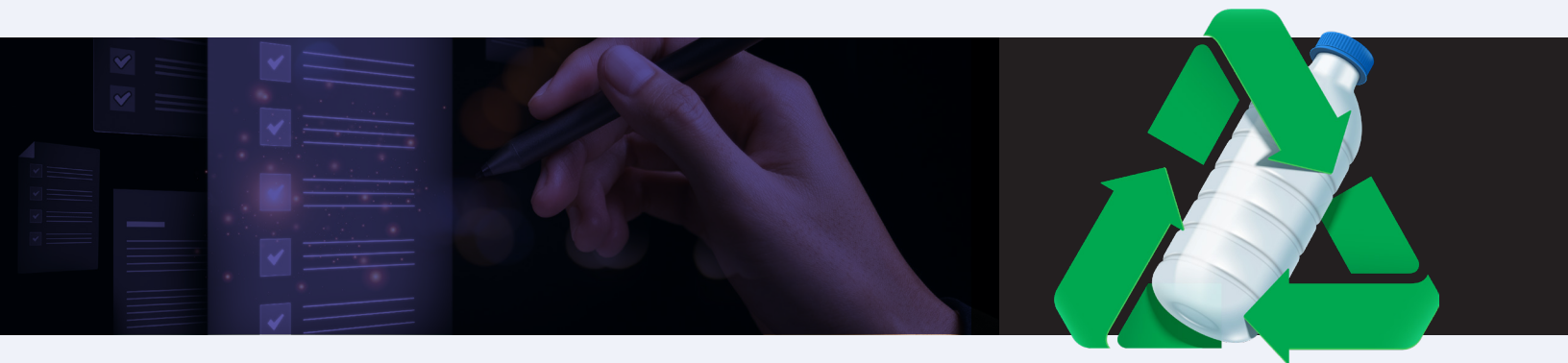
The Circular Economy policy is essential to align industries with global sustainability standards and enhance their competitiveness in evolving markets. The policy will support industry readiness for the green transition and low-carbon manufacturing by aligning with key initiatives such as the European Union (EU) Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation, the Ecomark scheme, and digital traceability tools like the Digital Product Passport. This alignment aims to retain export market access and attract investment from global brands including foreign direct investment (FDI) in circular technology and business models.

Adopting circular principles fosters innovation and product differentiation, enabling industries to design sustainable products, implement eco-friendly manufacturing processes, and extend product life cycles. This approach not only meets the growing global demand for green products, but also enhances market access and strengthens industry leadership in sustainable practices.

The transition to a circular economy also brings significant cost efficiencies through resource optimisation. By integrating recycling, remanufacturing, and waste reduction into operations, companies can lower production costs, reduce dependence on raw materials, and improve profitability.

Furthermore, the policy emphasizes the importance of leveraging global green-financing opportunities. With increasing availability of international funding and incentives for sustainable practices, industries can secure the resources needed to adopt advanced technologies, modernize infrastructure, and scale sustainable solutions.

This policy aims to build resilience in industries, ensuring compliance with emerging global standards and fostering long-term growth in a low-carbon economy. It provides a pathway for businesses to thrive while contributing to national and global sustainability goals.



2.2. Vision

Tamil Nadu aspires to be a global hub for circular economy solutions, fostering sustainable manufacturing, resource-efficient consumption, and innovation-driven growth. By leading the transition to a regenerative and responsible economy, the State aims to set a benchmark for sustainability and attract investment in circular industries and creation of green jobs

3. Scope of the Policy

The policy shall support investments in the following areas:

- Manufacturing entities that incorporate circularity by utilizing discarded products, industrial waste, or waste water as primary inputs and converting them into usable outputs, either for end-use consumption or as intermediate goods for downstream manufacturing through processes such as recovery, reuse, remanufacturing, resource extraction, and waste water recycling.
- Technology-driven waste management platforms, headquartered in Tamil Nadu, that leverage digital solutions to serve as aggregators, linking waste generators, recyclers, and brands. These platforms shall facilitate material traceability, enable efficient recycling logistics, support Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) compliance, and integrate with supply chains to ensure a scalable, transparent, and circular waste value chain.



4. Sectors Covered under the Policy

Circularity, as a domain, encompasses a wide spectrum of activities and sub-sectors. As an initial transition towards adoption of circular practices in the State, the scope shall cover the following sectors – Textiles, Automobile, Electronics, and Plastics.

4.1. Textiles



Textile waste refers to any unwanted or discarded fabric or clothing that can no longer serve its intended function. Globally, textile waste amounts to 92 million tonnes annually, with projections reaching 134 million tonnes by 2030. By 2050, over 150 million tonnes of textile waste are expected to be incinerated or sent to landfills.

Advancements in recycling technologies, traceability systems, and value realization methods can unlock significant market opportunities. Global regulations mandating eco-design and sustainable product labeling, particularly from major export partners, drive the adoption of circular manufacturing processes. Additionally, there is a growing consumer demand for sustainable products in the textile sector, driven by increasing awareness and preference for environmentally responsible choices.

Tamil Nadu has already launched a special scheme to encourage Man-Made Fibre (MMF) Yarn development through recycled textiles. Through this policy, the State shall encourage advancements in recycling technologies, traceability systems and market dissemination towards adopting circularity, to drive sustainable textile production.

The unorganized nature of textile recycling in India gives rise to traceability and value realization challenges. The formalisation of this market could unlock a USD 418.2 Million opportunity by 2032. This includes advancements in recycling processes, adoption of chemical recycling technologies, and leveraging India's expertise in mechanical recycling to drive sustainable textile production.

The State shall support textile manufacturing units that invest in advanced recycling technologies or processes aimed at converting pre-consumer and post-consumer textile waste into yarn, fabric, or other related products that can be reintegrated into the textile manufacturing value chain or used as direct consumer goods.



4.2. Automobile



a) Promotion of Scrappage of End-of-Life Vehicles

It is estimated that by the end of 2030, 1.56 Crore vehicles in the State will enter the scrapping market. To manage this scale effectively, the State has come out with an appropriate mechanism to facilitate the development of Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs) and related infrastructure in line with the Government of India's Voluntary Vehicle Fleet Modernisation Program (VVMP), also known as 'Vehicle Scrapping Policy'.



b) Advanced-Chemistry Cell (ACC) Recycling

Advanced-Chemistry Cell recycling focuses on recycling advanced batteries, which store energy electrochemically and convert it back to electricity. Within the prevalent cell chemistries, Lithium-ion batteries have significant market driven by Electric Mobility, consumer electronics and Energy Storage Systems (ESS). Incidentally, this chemistry also has the potential to recover critical materials such as lithium (Li), nickel and cobalt.

The cumulative potential of lithium-based battery storage in India is 600 GWh, out of which about 128 GWh is expected to enter the recycling market by 2030.

The established EV manufacturing in Tamil Nadu presents significant opportunity for Li based recycling. Furthermore, the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022, mandate Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for battery producers, which necessitates the need for innovations in battery recycling and traceability initiatives.

The State shall support enterprises that operate across the entire value chain of lithium-ion batteries, from collection and diagnostics of used batteries to their safe dismantling, mechanical/eco-hydrometallurgy based black mass recovery, and critical material extraction. The recovered materials shall serve as an input to lithium-ion cell manufacturing. Furthermore, lithium-ion batteries can be repurposed for second-life applications such as energy storage for home, emergency power systems, EV charging stations, and as replacements for diesel generators, among other uses.

c) Tyre

India is the third largest automobile market in the world with close to 4 million vehicle registrations in 2023, with the tyre manufacturing sector reaching a total production of 217 million units. Currently, the rubber & tyre recycling industry in India is valued at USD 400 Million and has a potential to grow tenfold in the next decade. The Government of India has mandated EPR for tyre producers, recyclers and retreaders towards sustainable management of waste generated.

Tamil Nadu is a key hub for tyre manufacturing in India, contributing 25% of the country's total tyre exports, amounting to USD 700 million in FY 2024. The adoption of circular practices can enhance the export competitiveness of Tamil Nadu in this sector.

Recognizing Tamil Nadu's position as a leading tyre manufacturing and export hub, the State shall support entities involved in sustainable tyre recycling methods such as

1. Mechanical Recycling (Shredding & Grinding)
2. Devulcanization (Thermal or Mechanical)
3. Pyrolysis
4. Cryogenic Recycling
5. Ambient Grinding
6. Microwave or Plasma Treatment
7. Circular Product Design & Retreading
8. Biological Processing (Experimental stage)
9. Any other emerging eco-friendly recycling methods.

The scope of the policy shall cover entities engaged in tyre recycling through any recognized sustainable method, including mechanical, thermal or biological processes. It shall specifically support operations that supply recycled tyre-derived products as critical inputs to downstream manufacturing industries such as automobiles (including tyre manufacturing), footwear, chemicals, capital goods, and other allied sectors where such outputs form a significant part of the production value chain.





4.3. Electronics



a) Consumer Goods

Electronic waste, or e-waste, refers to electrical and electronic equipment and its parts that have been discarded without the intent of re-use.¹⁶ The global e-waste management market is valued at USD 17.1 Billion in 2023 and is projected to grow to USD 71.6 Billion by 2034, driven by mandates for responsible manufacturing and increasing consumer demand.¹⁷

As the third-largest generator of e-waste, India produced 1.6 million metric tonnes in 2022¹⁸. In order to address the challenges arising from this, the Government of India came out with the E-Waste Management Rules (2022), emphasising EPR as a key strategy for reduction of e-waste. However, only about 10% of e-waste is processed formally, with hazardous informal methods remaining prevalent¹⁹.

Tamil Nadu is the second-largest producer of computers, electronics, and optical products. On the consumption side, the sale of smartphones and other white goods has recorded a 35% year-on-year growth. It is estimated that approximately 31,000 metric tonnes of e-waste are generated annually within Tamil Nadu. Strengthening mechanisms for reverse logistics and material recovery systems can enhance the effectiveness of e-waste recycling.



b) Solar Modules

Solar waste refers to the discarded or end-of-life components of solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, including solar panels and associated electronic equipment.

In India, Electricity generation in solar energy market is projected to reach 104.60 billion kWh in 2025 and is anticipated to grow at a CAGR of 7.50% till 2029²⁰. International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) projects that waste from cumulative solar PV projects globally will rise to 4 million tonnes in 2030 and ~ 50 million tonnes by 2040.

As per the current prevailing solar technologies, India's solar panel waste by 2030 will amount to 340 kilo tonnes. Approximately 67% of this waste is expected to be generated in five states, namely Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022, solar photovoltaic modules, panels, or cell waste generated till 2034-2035 can be stored as per Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) guidelines. This provides for a significant opportunity for recyclers to act on an existing inventory waste stockpile and extract critical materials to pursue new avenues.

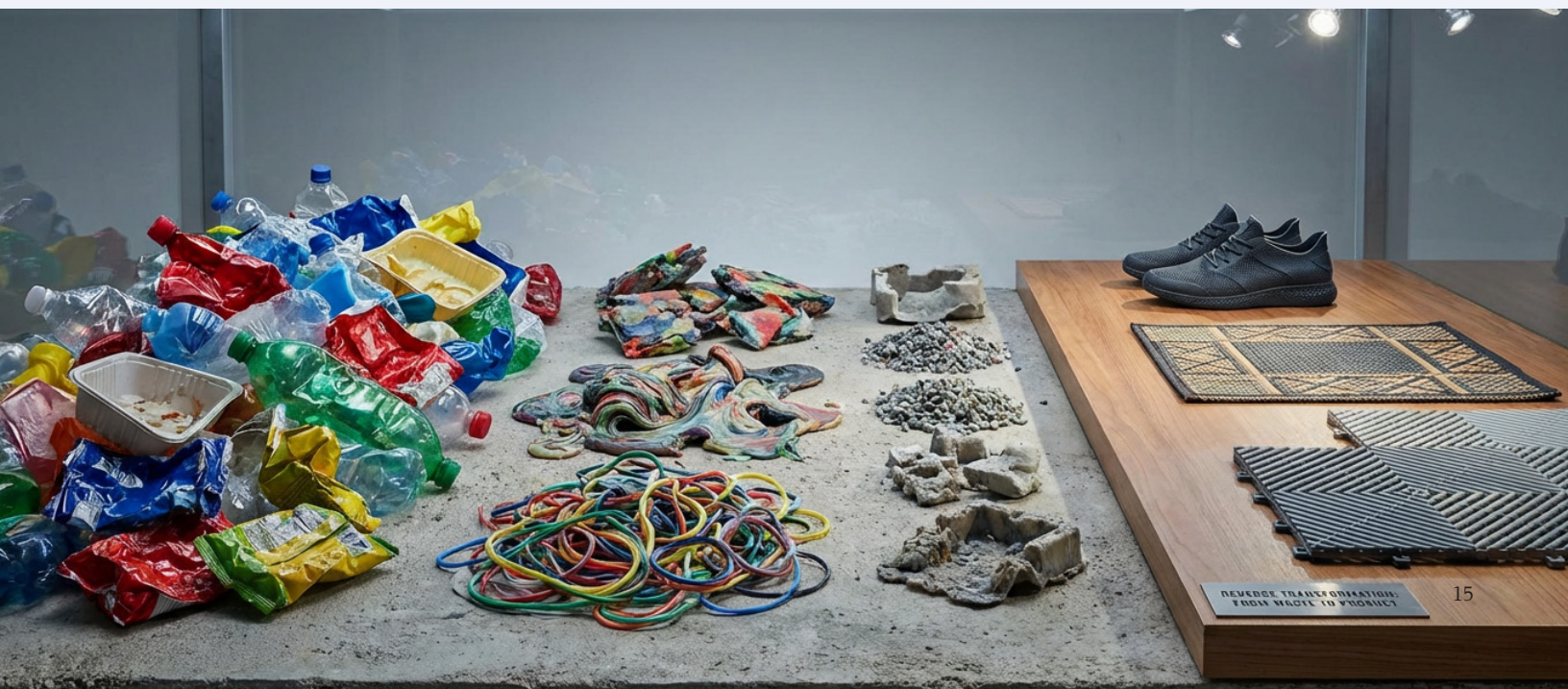
The scope of the policy shall cover entities engaged in the recycling and upcycling of electronic waste—including post-consumer electronics, manufacturing scrap from electronic production units, and end-of-life or defective solar photovoltaic (PV) modules—through environmentally sound and compliant processes. These recycling operations shall facilitate the recovery of high-value materials such as copper, aluminium, gold, silver, rare earth elements, silicon, and glass. The recovered materials shall be positioned as critical inputs for downstream industries including electronics manufacturing, solar energy systems, electrical equipment, automotive components, and strategic material supply chains.

4.4. Plastics



Transitioning to a circular economy for plastics presents a substantial environmental and economic opportunity for Tamil Nadu. The current linear model, where plastics are produced, used, and then discarded, contributes to significant environmental and social costs. A circular economy approach, focused on reducing, reusing, and recycling plastics, offers a more sustainable alternative. Globally, the plastic recycling industry is projected to expand at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 4.3%, reaching USD 61.7 billion by 2032, up from USD 41.9 billion in 2023. Tamil Nadu, which produces 4.3 lakh metric tonnes of plastic waste each year, can attract investments in innovative recycling technologies such as AI-powered sorting, biological recycling, and chemical recycling. Moreover, the focus on circularity fosters opportunities for investments in sustainable packaging solutions, reducing the reliance on virgin plastics and promoting a more closed-loop system.

Tamil Nadu is dedicated to addressing plastic pollution through this policy and initiatives like the ban on single-use plastics since January 1, 2019. This ban encompasses a range of single-use plastic items, and is supported by the “People’s Campaign against throwaway plastics,” including the “Meendum Manjappai” initiative, promoting cloth bags.



5. Incentives for promotion of Circular Economy

This section outlines a comprehensive set of measures aimed at fostering circular economy contributing to the long-term sustainability and competitiveness of industries in Tamil Nadu. The incentives offered are as follows:

- I. Special Package of Incentives for recycling facilities
- II. Incentive for technology enablers/platform entities.
- III. Incentives offered under the MSME Policy 2021 and FameTN Sponsorship Policy.

5.1. Special Package of Incentives for Recycling Facilities

Eligibility

Companies fulfilling the following criteria, post 01.07.2024, shall be eligible to avail Special Package of Incentives outlined under this section.

A. Nature of Activities/Adoption of Practices.

Entities establishing recycling facilities in sectors mentioned in section 4, either as integrated in-house units or as standalone operations, undertaking activities related to the recycling, recovery, and upcycling of eligible waste streams into intermediate goods for manufacturing applications or final goods for direct consumption, in an environmentally sustainable manner, shall be covered under the scope of this policy.

Further the entities shall fulfil the following eligibility criteria:

Parameters	Criteria
Minimum Investment	Minimum of Rs.20 Crore investment in Eligible Fixed Assets (EFA) within a Standard Investment period of 2 years from 01.07.2024.
Revenue	Eligible entities shall be required to derive a minimum of 50% of their total revenue in case of the facility being developed within an existing manufacturing unit or >80% of their total revenue in case of a stand-alone recycling facility from the sale of recycled materials that serve either as critical inputs for downstream manufacturing industries or are directly utilized as end-use consumer products.
Employment	Minimum 25 new hires

*Note: The Investment and employment criteria must be fulfilled within the Standard Investment Period of two years. The turnover criteria shall be measured during the incentive disbursement period. The definition of EFA shall be as per TNIP 2021, however the proportion of land in the overall EFA will be capped at 20% of the EFA.

i. Capital Subsidy

Eligible entities shall be provided a capital subsidy of 10% of Eligible Fixed Assets (EFA) disbursed over 5 years in equal annual instalments from the Date of Commencement of Operations and upon fulfilment of the minimum eligible investment of Rs. 20 Crore and minimum employment of 25 net new jobs whichever is later, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3 Crore.

ii. Employment Incentive

Eligible units will receive an employment incentive as a reimbursement of employer's EPF contribution for net new jobs created during the policy period. This incentive will be provided for one year, capped at Rs. 10,000 per employee per month for employees domiciled in Tamil Nadu, with a maximum limit of 50 employees per organization.

iii. Skilling Incentive

Skilling Subsidy of Rs.10,000 per person can be availed for trainings offered by the companies on sustainability audit/compliance/ESG related courses curated and/or empanelled by TNSDC.

5.2. Incentive for Technology Enablers/Platform Entities.

Technology enablers/Platform entities shall be defined as tech-driven waste management platforms that leverage digital solutions to serve as aggregators, linking waste generators, recyclers, and brands. These platforms shall facilitate material traceability, enable efficient recycling logistics, support Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) compliance, and integrate with supply chains to ensure a scalable, transparent, and circular waste value chain.

Eligibility

Technology enablers/Platform entities, headquartered in Tamil Nadu, registered on or after 01.07.2024, with a net new employment of 15 jobs created within one year of commencement of operations, and with a minimum annual turnover of Rs. 10 Crore in FY 25-26 or later, shall be considered eligible for the payroll subsidy.

i. Payroll Subsidy

The payroll subsidy shall be paid for employees domiciled in Tamil Nadu as follows and the payroll subsidy shall be capped at Rs.20,000 per employee per month.

Period of Subsidy	% of Annual Payroll Cost
Year 1	30%
Year 2	20%
Year 3	10%

The company should maintain both eligible turnover and employment throughout the incentive period.

5.3. Incentives offered under the MSME Policy 2021 and FameTN Sponsorship Policy

MSMEs as defined under the Tamil Nadu MSME Policy 2021 not eligible for incentives listed under Section 4.1, may avail the following incentives as per the TN MSME Policy 2021 and FameTN sponsorship policy, subject to meeting the eligibility criteria.

i. Special Capital Subsidy

Eligible units can avail Special Capital Subsidy equivalent to 25% of plant and machinery value, subject to a maximum of up to Rs. 1.50 Crore, disbursed in three instalments.

ii. Additional Capital Subsidy

To promote cleaner and environmentally friendly technologies, an additional capital subsidy of 25% of plant and machinery value installed, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 Lakh.

iii. Scheme for acquiring Quality Certifications (Q-CERT)

Eligible units will be supported with 100% reimbursement for circularity related certification and consulting charges, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 Lakh per unit for national certifications and Rs. 10 Lakh per unit for international certifications.

iv. Subsidy for Intellectual Property Creation

Eligible entities can avail up to 75% subsidy on the cost of filing the patent registration application, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3 Lakh per patent registered and subject to the entity applying within 6 months from the date of patent registration.

v. Innovation Voucher Program

Eligible entities can avail an innovation grant voucher to develop their ideas and commercialise them. The following vouchers are provided to support them:

- Voucher A: 80% of the total budget for the development of new product or production process, subject to a limit of Rs. 2 Lakh.
- Voucher B: 50% of the total budget to promote existing or early-stage companies with innovative commercial products to support in accessing potential markets, subject to a limit of Rs. 5 Lakh.
- For SC/ST candidates, 100% of the total budget for approved activities shall be allowed, subject to the respective ceilings in Voucher A and Voucher B.

vi. Marketing Support

Eligible units can avail the below marketing support

- As per the MSME policy 2021, MSME associations in the State shall be supported with reimbursement of 50% of the hall rent for conducting exhibitions in India and 50% of the rent paid towards stalls or space charges, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7.5 Lakh for domestic events and up to Rs. 15 Lakh for international events.
- As per the FameTN Sponsorship Policy, individual MSME units can claim reimbursements for expenditure incurred towards setting up stalls, participation in seminars/conferences, exhibitions and buyer-seller meets in domestic and international events, subject to meeting eligibility criteria.

6. Other Support for Circular Economy

6.1. Circular Economy Repository

Circular Economy Repository for Tamil Nadu shall be developed and spearheaded by the Tamil Nadu Green Climate Company (TNGCC). The repository will act as an information-exchange portal mapping existing circular economy initiatives, including identification of active recycling centres, allow industries to identify stock/requirements of recyclable materials, industrial networks, helping stakeholders uncover opportunities for collaboration and resource sharing. Further, the platform will also showcase the best practices undertaken by industries.

In addition, the MSME department shall create sustainability desks at District Industries Centre (DICs) to support awareness creation of existing sustainability-related schemes, dissemination of information on latest technologies and solutions.

6.2. Tamil Nadu Green Climate Fund (TNGCF)

The Tamil Nadu Green Climate Fund (TNGCF) is a Social Impact Fund established to accelerate the State's transition towards a net-zero and climate-resilient future. With 'Circular Economy' as one of its key investment focus areas, TNGCF supports projects that emphasise material recycling and wealth creation from waste, subject to meeting the eligibility conditions.

6.3. Circular Economy Enablement Forum

Circular Economy Enablement Forum consisting of key stakeholders from Government, industry, academia and environmental organisations shall be convened by the Government of Tamil Nadu, to serve as a collaborative platform.

6.4. Skill Augmentation

As a key measure towards formalisation, efficient, and safe handling of waste in the State, upskilling programs for stakeholders engaged in the sector shall be developed or scaled in collaboration with leading knowledge partners and regulatory agencies such as Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB). Development of courses and certifications in circular manufacturing shall be undertaken in convergence with Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation (TNSDC).

6.5. Development of low-carbon Green Industrial Park

SIPCOT, in collaboration with national/international partners, shall develop a Low-Carbon Green Industrial Park, a first of its kind in India, to support in circular manufacturing. These parks will strive to reduce Scope-1 and Scope-2 emissions.

6.6. Institutional Linkages for Technology Transfer

The Government shall undertake targeted efforts to facilitate tech-based knowledge transfers from leading research institutions such as Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and IIT-M to recyclers and relevant stakeholders.



6.7. Waste Exchange Bureau

The Online Waste Exchange Bureau, developed by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB), is a digital platform that facilitates efficient and transparent exchange of industrial waste between registered waste generators and authorized waste receivers, promoting circular economy practices in the State.

6.8. Green Rating of industries

Industries may apply for the Voluntary Green Rating, also administered by TNPCB, evaluating industries on key environmental performance parameters such as energy efficiency, water conservation, sustainable waste management and green initiatives through independent third-party assessments. This provides a platform for industries to showcase their commitment to environmental sustainability and gain formal recognition for their efforts.

7. Policy Implementation

7.1. Implementation Mechanism

The existing institutional mechanism for sanction and disbursement of investment related incentives to industries and other implementation guidelines (as per TNIP 2021 or TN MSME Policy 2021 or the prevailing industrial policy) shall be applicable to the industries eligible under this Policy. Entities availing incentives under this policy shall comply to applicable necessary TNPCB clearances with respect to environmental norms and register on CPCB's EPR portal and TNPCB's online waste exchange bureau, if applicable.

To maximise the benefits of adopting circularity, the policy shall progressively expand its scope beyond the aforementioned sectors. In such cases, the Inter-Departmental Committee shall assess the eligibility of companies on a case-by-case basis, ensuring flexibility to accommodate innovations and evolving industry needs.

7.2. Policy Period

This Policy shall be valid for a period of 5 years from the date of the policy notification, or till a new Policy is announced.





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