



Government of Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu Space Industrial Policy 2025



Department of Industries,
Investment Promotion & Commerce



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S.No.	Acronym	Expansion
1	A&D	Aerospace & Defence
2	BEE	Bureau of Energy Efficiency
3	BIS	Bureau of Indian Standards
4	DPSU	Defence Public Sector Units
5	DRDO	Defence Research & Development Organisation
6	DSIR	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research
7	EFA	Eligible Fixed Assets
8	ELCOT	Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited
9	FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
10	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
11	IDC	Inter-Departmental Committee
12	iDEX	Innovations for Defence Excellence
13	IN-SPACe	Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre
14	ISI	Indian Standards Institution
15	ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation
16	ITI	Industrial Training Institute
17	OEMs	Original Equipment Manufacturers
18	R&D	Research & Development
19	SIDCO	Small Industries Development Corporations
20	SIPCOOT	State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu
21	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited
22	TIDCO	Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited

1. DEFINITIONS

Space Industrial Unit

A space industrial unit is defined as an entity which is engaged in any of the following activities:

1. Design, engineering, manufacturing, servicing, and supply of materials, components, sub-assemblies, and test equipment to OEMs (Original Equipment Manufacturers) or sub-tier companies of space, including ISRO, IN-SPACe, NSIL, ANTRIX, Defence Public Sector Units (PSU), the three Armed Forces, namely the Army, Navy, Air Force, and their sister agencies or organisations, such as the Coast Guard.
2. Development of downstream applications in subdomains like remote sensing, environmental monitoring, and governance applications.
3. Construction of launch and test facilities for the space sector.

Industrial units that have received the AS9100 certification or ISRO PAS/PAX standards, or that adhere to the standards laid down by various sub committees of the Department of Space, are considered eligible for the purposes of this policy.

The Industries, Investment Promotion & Commerce Department shall provide any additional clarification on the definition of a space industrial unit.

Expansion Unit

New manufacturing facilities established by an existing company—whether within the current site, at a new location, or on an adjacent vacant site—will be classified as expansion units for incentive purposes under this policy as long as the production volume or value of the existing unit is maintained.

Government Industrial Park

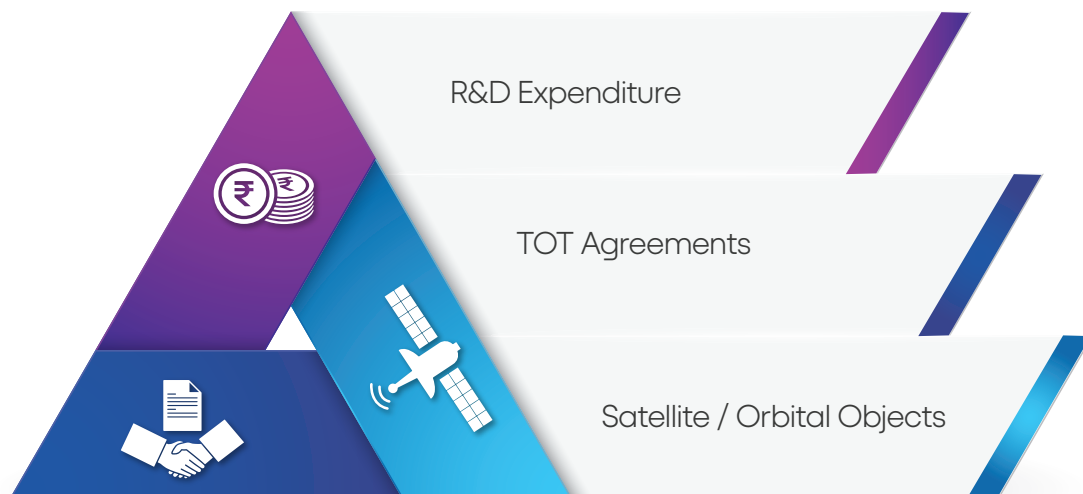
Industrial Parks established by any one or a combination of the following entities would be termed as a Government Industrial Park

1. TIDCO
2. SIPCOT
3. ELCOT
4. SIDCO

Eligible Fixed Assets (EFA)

As per the Tamil Nadu Industrial Policy 2021, eligible fixed assets shall include investments in manufacturing, such as land, buildings, plants, and machinery. To encourage technology transfer and R&D in this niche segment, EFA for space industrial domain shall additionally include the following:

1. Expenditure incurred on new R&D: Test and measuring instruments, prototypes used for testing, the purchase of design tools, software cost (directly used for R&D) and licence fee, expenditure on technology, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), patents, and copyrights for R&D.
2. Expenditure related to Transfer of Technology (ToT) Agreements: This shall include the cost of technology and initial technology purchase related to the manufactured goods in connection with manufacturing and R&D.
3. The EFA would also include satellites or other orbital objects owned by a company.



District Classification

For the purpose of providing incentives, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Policy 2021 categorises various districts of the State into the categories tabulated below:

District Category	Districts covered
"A" Category Districts (4 districts)	Chennai, Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur
"B" Category Districts (12 districts)	Coimbatore, Erode, Karur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, The Nilgiris, Ranipet, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tirupattur, Tiruppur, and Vellore
"C" Category Districts (22 districts)	Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Kallakurichi, Kanniyakumari, Madurai, Mayiladuthurai, Nagapattinam, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai, Tenkasi, Thanjavur, Theni, Thiruvallur, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli, Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram and Virudhunagar

2. PREAMBLE

India's space program has emerged as a well-developed and highly successful initiative driven by the realisation of indigenous technologies and systems backed by strong government support. Over the years, it has played a pivotal role in advancing the nation's capabilities across various critical domains. These include weather forecasting, disaster management, geological studies, agriculture, satellite broadcasting, oceanographic research, earth observation, communication, and space domain awareness, among others. Furthermore, this progress has spurred growth in the industrial sector, with over 500 Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Public Sector Units (PSUs), and large private companies significantly contributing to the development and success of India's space endeavours.

The global space economy was valued at USD 570 billion in 2023 and is expected to reach USD 600 billion in 2025.¹ The growth will be driven by the increasing number of satellite launches, technology innovations across the space value chain, low manufacturing costs, and growing communication needs. The Indian space sector was valued at USD 9.6 billion in 2020, contributing to around 2%- 3% of the global space economy. The Indian space sector is projected to reach USD 13 billion by 2025.²

In 2020, the Government of India initiated critical reforms in the space domain by opening the doors for enhanced participation from Non-Governmental Entities (NGE) to provide comprehensive services. It has released Indian Space Policy 2023 to provide an overarching framework to support the space ecosystem.

In the last five years, the Indian space startup ecosystem witnessed gradual expansion in both upstream and downstream segments, covering manufacturing of satellites, rocket launch vehicles, motors, and propellants, and providing analytical products based on satellite data for usage across other industries.

2.1 Aerospace, Defence, and Space Manufacturing in Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu is an industrial powerhouse with a solid and diverse industrial base. It has a highly developed industrial ecosystem across sectors such as automobiles and auto components, textiles, leather products, light and heavy engineering, pumps and motors, electronic software, and hardware manufacturing.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has identified the Aerospace, Space, and Defence sectors as priority areas and promoted these sectors with the Tamil Nadu Aerospace and Defence Industrial Policy-2022. Under the Defence Industrial Corridor initiative, the Government has identified five nodes where Aerospace and Defence parks, MSME clusters, Defence Testing Centres, Common Facility Centres, and Centres of Excellence

¹ Space Foundation Announces \$570B Space Economy in 2023, Driven by Steady Private and Public Sector Growth.

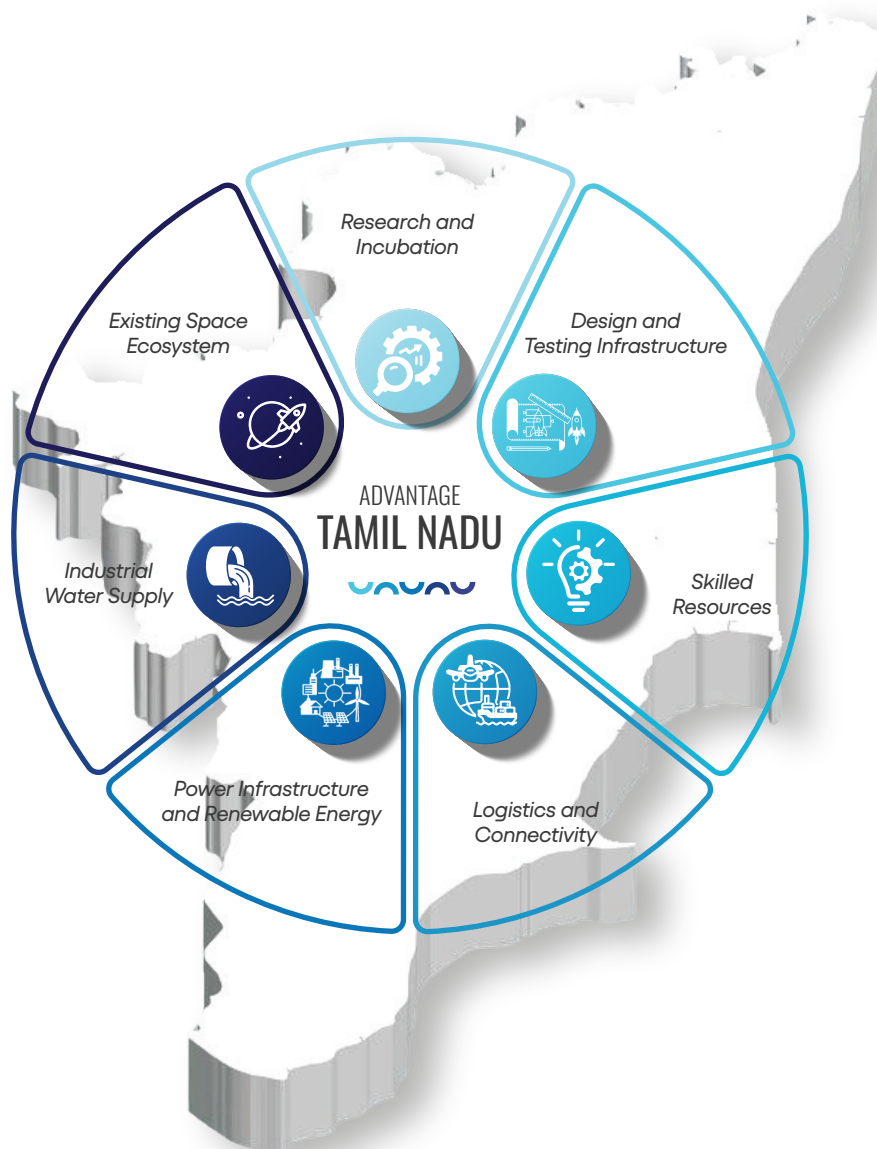
² <https://www.investindia.gov.in/sector/space>.

are being established. From the time of launch, the corridor has attracted more than 60 Aerospace and Defence companies with a cumulative investment of more than INR 22,000 crores. The corridor has also attracted global A & D companies like Safran, Boeing, Honeywell, IAMPL, CIRCOR and home-grown companies like Data Patterns, LMW, L & T Defence, High Energy Batteries and Aerospace Engineers Pvt Ltd.

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is establishing the India's second spaceport at Kulasekarapattinam, Tamil Nadu. This strategic initiative aims to enhance India's space capabilities and facilitate satellite launches. Tamil Nadu is also home to various successful space startups such as Agnikul Cosmos, Space Zone India, EtherealX, OrbitAID, Vellon Space and Galaxeye which are working on subdomains such as launch vehicles, reusable launch vehicles, in-space refuelling, in-space manufacturing and multi-payload data fusion from satellites.

2.2 Need for Space Policy

The Government of Tamil Nadu is determined to leverage its inherent strengths and foray into the technologically advanced and complex Space sector, which encompasses satellite manufacturing, launch services, ground segment and satellite services. This aspiration necessitates a dedicated policy which encourages the entry of global players, attracts investments, and promotes MSMEs & startups in space sector.



3. VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To establish Tamil Nadu as the leading hub for investment, innovation, and product development in the space sector thereby fostering innovation and generating employment opportunities.

Mission

- Develop a world-class, high-tech space manufacturing and services ecosystem.
- Develop space clusters and space technology hubs that will attract global OEMs, Tier-1 suppliers, leading Indian firms and startups.
- Establish Tamil Nadu as a leading space innovation hub with Centres of Excellence, Incubation centres and Innovation clusters.
- Leverage strengths in electronics, precision manufacturing, and related sectors to promote the growth of the space industry.
- Integrate space technologies into Tamil Nadu's governance to improve citizens' quality of life.

Goal

- To attract INR 10,000 Crore investment in the space sector in the next 5 years.
- To create direct & indirect employment for nearly 10,000 persons in 5 years.
- To create a skilled talent pool for the space sector in the next 5 years.



4. ADVANTAGE-TAMIL NADU

A. Existing Space Ecosystem

Tamil Nadu's space industrial ecosystem benefits significantly from its proximity to key ISRO facilities, like the Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC) in Sriharikota, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) in Thiruvananthapuram, UR Rao Satellite Centre (URSC) in Bengaluru and ISRO Propulsion Complex (IPRC) in Mahendragiri, Tamil Nadu. This proximity facilitates collaboration between ISRO and Tamil Nadu's industrial ecosystems, contributing to development of satellite technology, propulsion systems, and space research. Tamil Nadu has a significant vendor base with over 250 vendors catering to the requirements of ISRO. Tamilnadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) has also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with IN-SPACe to enable startups and established companies to launch manufacturing related activities & services, design and R&D, strategic electronics manufacturing and space-grade components.

B. Skilled Resource Base

Tamil Nadu has consistently given the highest priority to technical education, with some of India's leading institutions being present in the state. The State has 22 of the top 100 Universities and 14 of the top 100 engineering colleges in the country as per the National Institutional Ranking Framework Report of 2024, and has the largest trained engineering talent pool in India. With over 143,000 engineering and around 113,000 ITI students graduating every year, a highly skilled talent pool is available for meeting the workforce requirement of various industries including Space sector.

C. Research and Incubation Ecosystem

Tamil Nadu is emerging as a key player in India's space industrial segment due to its dynamic research and incubation ecosystem. The state is leveraging its strong educational and industrial base to support space technology and innovation. The state also ranks first in the country in terms of the number of PhD holders and patents filed. IIT Madras has been at the forefront of space research with a focus on satellite technologies, propulsion systems, and space communication and collaborates with organisations like ISRO and private space-tech companies. ISRO has set-up 6 Space Technology Incubation Centres (STIC) in India and NIT Trichy hosts the STIC- Southern Region, which plays a pivotal role in undertaking developmental projects on behalf of ISRO. The Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS) has been functioning at Anna University, Chennai for over 4 decades with infrastructural facilities in the areas of Remote Sensing, Geographical Information System and Large-Scale Mapping. The Tamil Nadu Government's Tamil Nadu Emerging Sector Seed Fund (TNESSF), StartupTN and iTNT Hub are supporting space startups and deep tech companies thereby promoting innovation in this sector. In Tamil Nadu, both government and private universities have dedicated incubation centres to support start-ups, including those catering to the space sector.

D. Logistics and Connectivity

With four major seaports and four international airports that offer connectivity to global markets, Tamil Nadu serves as a gateway to the world. While the international airports at Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli will serve as the inbound and outbound points for electronics goods related to the space sector companies, the Chennai and Thoothukudi ports will cater to requirement of companies involved in manufacturing and launching of systems and components like launch vehicles, rocket motors, rocket structures, and propellants.

E. Design & Testing Infrastructure

TIDCO has set up a number of State of the Art Centres of Excellence (CoEs) namely, Tamil Nadu Centre of Excellence for Advanced Manufacturing (TANCAM), Tamil Nadu Advanced Manufacturing Centre of Excellence (TAMCOE) and Tamil Nadu Smart and Advanced Manufacturing (TANSAM) for promoting Industry 4.0, as well as for providing testing, research, and innovation facilities. Testing and Common facility centres for Electronic Warfare, Electro Optics, Mechanical & Material Testing and Electro Magnetic Interference / Electro Magnetic Compatibility (EMI /EMC) are being established to support A&D industries and to augment the existing test centres like Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering & Research (SAMEER), Standardisation Testing and Quality Certification (STQC) and National Test House (NTH). Additionally, Government of Tamil Nadu is also establishing common manufacturing facilities and Engineering Innovation centres in the State to support this sector.

F. Industrial Water Supply

The State is at the forefront in adopting new technologies like desalination and Tertiary Treatment Reverse Osmosis (TTRO) for meeting the needs of industries. The industrial regions of Chennai are supplied with water through two TTRO plants with a combined capacity of 90 MLD, a first of its kind initiative in India. A 20 MLD TTRO plant is being established near Hosur to support the industrial cluster in this region. A 60 MLD sea water desalination plant is also being established by SIPCOT in Thoothukudi.

G. Power Infrastructure & Renewable Energy

Space industrial units require access to uninterrupted power supply. Tamil Nadu has one of the most reliable power infrastructures with an installed capacity of 38 GW and 50% of which is green power. Tamil Nadu also has a highly competitive power tariff in India and over the last several years the state ensured 100% supply for peak electricity demand, without load shedding.

5. SCOPE OF TAMIL NADU SPACE INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Private and Public Sector Companies engaged in the following industrial activities in Tamil Nadu are eligible for the incentives offered in this policy.

A. Space Industrial Manufacturing

Companies engaged in manufacturing of the following upstream, midstream, and downstream segments:

- Launch platforms
- Propellants
- Satellites and payloads
- Satellite monitoring equipment
- Ground station equipment
- Space material
- Mechanical components
- Electrical and electronics
- In-space manufacturing

B. Services in Space Industrial Segment

Companies involved in the following

- Upgrade/life extension of products
- Engineering design and testing
- Software development
- Research and development services
- Space junk clearance
- Operation of ground stations and telemetry stations
- Development of downstream applications
- In-space maintenance
- Microgravity research
- Resupply missions
- Remote sensing

Any other manufacturing / services related activities notified by TIDCO subsequent to the release of this policy

6. FINANCIAL INCENTIVES & CONCESSIONS

6.1 Eligibility Criteria

Space Industrial Units would have to invest a minimum of INR 25 crore and meet a minimum employment threshold of 25 jobs within the standard investment period of three years to be eligible for incentives under this policy.³

6.2 Incentives for Manufacturing (INR 25 cr-300 cr)

6.2.1 Fixed Capital Subsidy

The eligible units can avail Fixed Capital Subsidy of 20% of EFA disbursed over a period of 10 years. This will be disbursed after the commencement of commercial operations and fulfilment of investment and employment commitment as per the detailed project report (DPR) submitted to the Government of Tamil Nadu.

6.2.2 Land Cost Incentive

For eligible space industrial projects, the land cost subsidy would be as below:

District Category	Land Type	Concession Rate	Cap as % of EFA
A&B	Government Industrial Park	20%	20%
C	Government Industrial Park	50%	20%
	Private Industrial Park	50% (as per guideline value up to 50 acres) as back ended subsidy	20% (capped at INR 2 crores)

In case the investor chooses to avail a land cost subsidy, the same will be excluded from the eligible fixed assets for deciding the overall fixed capital subsidy.

³ As per the Tamil Nadu Industrial Policy 2021, the Standard Investment Period for realisation of committed investment and employment is 4 years.

6.2.3 Stamp Duty Incentive

100% concession on stamp duty payable on lease or purchase of land/ shed/ buildings meant for industrial use shall be offered in the parks promoted by Government. In the case of private parks, stamp duty concession will be given as a 100% back-ended subsidy for up to 50 acres on fulfilment of investment and employment commitment.

6.2.4 Electricity Tax Exemption

Space Industries will be given a 100% exemption on electricity tax on power purchased from TANGEDCO or generated and consumed from captive sources for the first five years from the date of commercial production. Expansion projects will be entitled to tax exemptions on incremental electricity consumption for 5 years.

6.2.5 Training Subsidy

Special training incentive of INR 10,000 per person per month can be availed for 12 months for residents of Tamil Nadu. This incentive is only intended for employees engaged in technical operations within the project facility.

6.2.6 Quality & Product Certification Incentive

Projects obtaining certifications like ISO, ISI, BIS, AS 9100, ISRO PAX/PAS, and ECOMARK, or any other national or international quality or product certification shall be given a subsidy of 50% of the total cost incurred for obtaining the certification, as certified by the Chartered Accountant, subject to a cap of INR 1 crore or 1 % of EFA (whichever is lower). This can be claimed for five years from the date of the commencement of operations. Expenses incurred before the commencement of operations will also be disbursed over this 5-year period.

6.2.7 Enhanced Incentive for Intellectual Property Creation

The Government will reimburse 50% of the expenditure incurred by the company for obtaining patents, copyrights, trademarks, as certified by the Chartered Accountant, subject to a cap of INR 1 crore or 1 % of EFA (whichever is lower). This can be claimed for five years from the date of the commencement of operations.

6.3 Space Startups – Funding

Multiple funding options are available for space startups in the country. The Government of India through IN-SPACe has set up a venture fund with a corpus of INR 1000 crore for funding space startups. Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) initiative under the Defence Innovation Organisation (DIO) and Technology Development Fund under DRDO encourages and promotes innovators/ technocrats/ professionals /academicians in defence and space sector. Government of Tamil Nadu has established the Tamil Nadu Emerging Sector Seed Fund for investing in startups across various domains, including the space sector. Through the TANSEED fund, the Tamil Nadu Startup and Innovation Mission (StartupTN) has been funding startups including those in space and defence

sector. Government of Tamil Nadu has announced Tamil Nadu Space Tech Fund with a corpus of Rs 10 crores to support Space Startups. This fund would be managed by StartupTN.

TIDCO is formulating a 'Startup Investment Policy' under which eligible startups in certain sunrise sectors would be supported with equity funding. Promising startups in space sector may be supported with equity funding under this policy or through the Emerging Sector Seed Fund of Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Fund Management Corporation (TNIFMC). Priority would be given to startups which have won at national and state level hackathons including iDEX and IN-SPACE events.

6.4 Incentives for setting up of Space Industrial Parks

The Government of Tamil Nadu is actively promoting the use of private land for industrial use through the development of integrated industrial parks in the State. The following incentives shall be offered to developers of Mega and Ultra-Mega Industrial Parks, i.e. investment greater than Rs. 500 cr. (including the cost of land), in "B" & "C" category districts, in addition to standard incentives.

The criteria for an approved space industrial park are provided in Annexure

6.4.1 Capital Subsidy

Industrial Park developers shall be eligible for a capital subsidy of 12% or 15% of investment in internal infrastructure (such as internal roads, water distribution infrastructure, street lighting, drainage facilities, landscaping, and green areas, but excluding the cost of land and landfilling/levelling) in 'B' or 'C' category districts respectively. This shall be provided based on the following milestones:

- (i) 50% of the amount determined as capital subsidy upon paid-up allotment of 50% park area along with 10% operational units, i.e. either 10% of units achieving commercial production or units occupying 10% of park area achieving commercial production. This shall be distributed in equal annual instalments over 5 years.
- (ii) 50% of the amount determined as capital subsidy upon paid-up allotment of 75% park area with 25% operational units, i.e. either 25% of units achieving commercial production or units occupying 25% of park area achieving commercial production. This shall be distributed in equal annual instalments over 5 years.

6.4.2 Space Industrial Housing Incentive

In addition to Capital Subsidy, space industrial park developers will be eligible for industrial housing incentive of 10% on the cost of developing the residential facilities developed within the industrial park over 10 years from the date of completion of the investment in the housing facility, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10 crore.

6.4.3 Green Industry Incentive

Space industrial park developers undertaking green and sustainable initiatives as listed in Para 13.5 of TN Industrial Policy 2021 shall be eligible for a 25% subsidy on cost of capital of setting up undertaking such initiatives, subject to a limit of Rs. 5 crore.

6.5 Incentives for Service Sector

The Government of Tamil Nadu would provide a payroll subsidy for Companies that are involved in Research & Development or establish Global Capability Centres in the space sector. Eligible units should fulfil the following criteria to avail the incentives

- a. The entity must create a minimum of 25 jobs within a period of 4 years.
- b. The entity must be engaged in design/research with clearly demarcated facility(ies) within Tamil Nadu or establish its GCC in Tamil Nadu.
- c. The employees should be residents of Tamil Nadu.

The payroll incentive per employee would be capped at INR 20,000 per month and would be paid out as tabulated below:

Period of incentive	% of employee salary
Year 1	30%
Year 2	20%
Year 3	10%

Companies involved in other service sub-sectors in the space domain can avail a one-time employment incentive in the form of reimbursement of the employer's contribution of Public Provident Fund (PPF) up to INR 48,000 per annum for employees (who are residents of Tamil Nadu) for 2 years from the time of onboarding. To avail this incentive, the firm should have at least 25 employees on its payroll in Tamil Nadu.

6.6 Special Structured Package of Incentives

A special structured incentive package will be offered to projects with committed investments of more than INR 300 crores as per the Tamil Nadu Industrial Policy 2021. This may consist of a combination of incentives including fixed capital subsidy, flexible capital subsidy, turnover based subsidy, payroll subsidy, land cost subsidy and special training subsidy.

The Government of Tamil Nadu shall notify select regions as 'Space Bay,' where a structured package of incentives will also be offered for investments below INR 300 crore.

7. NON-FINANCIAL INCENTIVES

The Government of Tamil Nadu plans to catalyse the space ecosystem and promote growth of space sector through the following.

7.1 Common Facility Centres and Centres of Excellence

TIDCO will facilitate the establishment of common facility centres and Centres of Excellence in collaboration with IN-SPACe and other government and private companies to create the necessary common infrastructure and promote the growth of the space industry in Tamil Nadu.

7.2 Human Capital Development

The Government of Tamil Nadu through its flagship scheme Naan Mudhalvan imparts skill training to youth to meet the growing market demand for skilled manpower. Naan Mudhalvan provides free employment linked - skill development trainings to the Youth in the age group of 18-35 years across the state under the various state and centrally sponsored schemes in sectors like Healthcare, Media & Entertainment, IT & ITES, Leather, Defence and Space. This will ensure availability of skilled human capital to meet requirement of space sector.

7.3 Industrial Housing

The Government of Tamil Nadu is a pioneer in promoting the concept of industrial housing. The Government has set up a special purpose vehicle, "Tamil Nadu Industrial Housing Private Limited (TNIHPL)" to provide sustainable and affordable housing solutions for industrial workers catering to demand especially in and around industrial estates, industrial clusters, and other key locations across Tamil Nadu.

To support space industrial hubs, industrial housing facilities will be created in collaboration with stakeholders. These housing enclaves would provide adequate social infrastructure for the inhabitants and enhance their quality of life.

7.4 Industrial Ecosystem Fund

The Government of Tamil Nadu has setup the Industrial Ecosystem Fund (IEF) to support infrastructure projects and create industrial ecosystem. Necessary infrastructure required to support space industrial projects and industrial parks like last mile connectivity, water supply, power and drains would be supported by IEF.

7.5 Adoption of Space Technologies

The Government of Tamil Nadu will advocate adoption and usage of space technologies in various departments to enhance service delivery and improve efficiency.

Space technologies have immense applications in departments like Disaster Management, Fisheries, Agriculture, Transport, Revenue, Health, Municipal Administration and Forest. The Government will mandate adoption of such technologies in all departments to provide better services to residents.

8. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

8.1 Nodal Agency

The incentives discussed in Sections 6 shall be provided to eligible units by the Industries, Investment Promotion & Commerce Department based on the proposals sent by Guidance Tamil Nadu / TIDCO and on the recommendation of the Inter-Departmental Committee (IDC). The disbursement of incentives shall be made by SIPCOT. Facilitations for clearances, licences and approvals shall be undertaken by Guidance Tamil Nadu through its single window portal. A representative of TIDCO would be part of this IDC for all space sector proposals.

8.2 Term of Policy

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.

8.3 Applicability for Expansions

The investor can choose to avail of the incentives sanctioned under the policy for future expansions.

8.4 Operational Guidelines

The definitions, general conditions for sanction of incentives, general conditions for availing incentives, conditions for changes in the company or investment plan after sanction of incentives, eligibility criteria and procedure for application of eligibility certificate, procedure for sanction of incentives and sanctioning authorities and procedure for claiming incentives and implementation agencies shall be as per Tamil Nadu Industrial Policy 2021 or as notified by the Government of Tamil Nadu.



Annexure – Components of an Approved Space Industrial Park

1. Criteria for approval

- a) Minimum area of 100 acres in legal possession of applicant
- b) Should be meant primarily for manufacturing activities
- c) Should have provision for at least 5 major manufacturing units and 20 MSMEs
- d) Should not have more than 10% wet land or double crop land
- e) Should not include (for contiguity) more than 5% of Government land

2. Processing Area: not less than 65% of total area

- a) Industrial plots for manufacturing
- b) Ready built sheds for industrial use
- c) R&D Centres
- d) Testing & Certification Centres
- e) Pathways and Roads

3. Non- Processing Area: not more than 35% area

- a) Business related non-processing area – not more than 20% of total area
 - Office space for business support to processing area
 - Customs bonded warehouses and ICDs
 - Convention Centres
 - Business centres – financial services
 - Education and Skill training centres related to processing area
 - Guest houses for use by businesses in processing area
- b) Social Infrastructure – not more than 15% of total area
 - Housing
 - School
 - Hospitals
 - General purpose education and training institutions
 - Entertainment & shopping centres
 - Open spaces, roads, and pathways

Notes

Notes



தமிழ்நாடு தொழில் வளர்ச்சி நிறுவனம்
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