



GOA

PEARL OF THE ORIENT

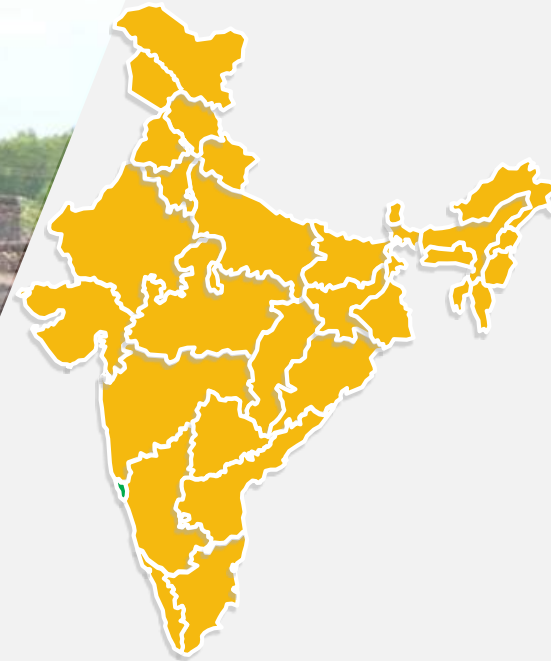
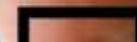
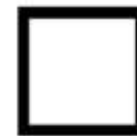
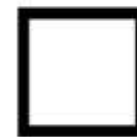


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India's major iron ore producer

- Goa currently* has a total of 38 operational mining leases with a reported production of 9.84 million tonnes in 2017-18.
- Exports of iron ore from the state reached 9.93 million tonnes in 2017-18.
- Total Iron Ore¹ traffic handled at Mormugao Port, Goa in 2018-19 was 4.18 million tons.

Mormugao Port, reflected remarkable growth

- Mormugao port handled 17.88 million tonnes of cargo in FY2019.
- The average output per ship berth day was recorded to be 12,042 million tonnes during the same period.

Strong economic growth

- Goa is one of the fastest growing states in the country. At current prices, Goa's net state domestic product (NSDP) was Rs 641.50 billion (US\$ 9.95 billion) in 2017-18.
- The NSDP (in Rs) increased at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.12 per cent between 2011-12 and 2017-18.

Tourist paradise

- Goa is a popular tourist destination due to its natural beauty and bountiful avenues for leisure and relaxation. During 2017, Goa witnessed arrivals of 4,876,359 domestic tourists and 604,414 foreign tourists, 5.48 million tourists have visited the state up to October 2018.

Note: * during 2017-18 as per Goa Economic Survey 2017-18, ¹ – Includes Pellets, updated GSD data is expected in 2019

Source: Economic Survey of Goa, Indian ports Association, Goa Tourism Department, Directorate of Economics and Statistics Goa

INTRODUCTION





Parameters	Goa
Capital	Panaji
Geographical area (sq km)	3,702
Administrative districts (No)	2
Population density (persons per sq km)	364
Total population (million)	1.46
Male population (million)	0.74
Female population (million)	0.72
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	973
Literacy rate (%)	88.7

- Goa is located in the western region of India. The state shares its border with the Arabian Sea to the west, Maharashtra to the north and Karnataka to the south and the east.
- Languages spoken are Konkani, Marathi, Portuguese, Hindi and English.
- Goa's administrative headquarters are located at Panaji (the state capital) and Margao. The state has two districts: North Goa and South Goa.
- Goa has a tropical climate, with a monsoons lasting from June to September. Due to its long coastline, the weather is hot and humid for the rest of the year.

Source: Census 2011

High Economic Growth

- The NSDP of Goa (in Rs) increased at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.12 per cent between 2011-12 and 2017-18.
- The state has one of the highest per capita NSDP in the country, which stood at about Rs 420,383 (US\$ 6,523) in 2017-18.

Facilitating infrastructure

- Goa has a well-developed social, physical and industrial infrastructure, and virtual connectivity.
- It has an international airport that is in line its ambition to be a globally recognised leisure destination. It also has significant port infrastructure.

Advantage Goa

Strong presence in mining, tourism and pharmaceuticals

- Abundant reserves of iron ore.
- Established base for the pharmaceuticals industry and an emerging destination for knowledge-based industries such as biotechnology and IT.
- High inflow of international tourists driving tourism revenue.

Rich labour pool

- Goa's high rate of literacy has attracted knowledge-based industries such as pharmaceuticals, biotechnology and IT.
- A large proportion of the population can speak English, which helps boost the state's tourism and ITeS industries.

Source: Economic Survey of Goa 2017-18, Press Information Bureau, Directorate of Economics and Statistics Goa

Goa's Contribution to Indian Economy (2018-19)

Parameter	Goa	India
GSDP as a percentage of all states' GSDP	0.41	100.0
GSDP growth rate (in Rs) (%)	1.12	11.3
Per capita GSDP (US\$)	7,144.56	2,015.53

Social Indicators

Parameter	Goa	India
Literacy rate (%)	88.7	73.0
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	12.9	20.4

Industrial Infrastructure

Parameter	Goa	India
Approved Special Economic Zones (SEZs) (November 2019)	7	416

Physical Infrastructure in Goa

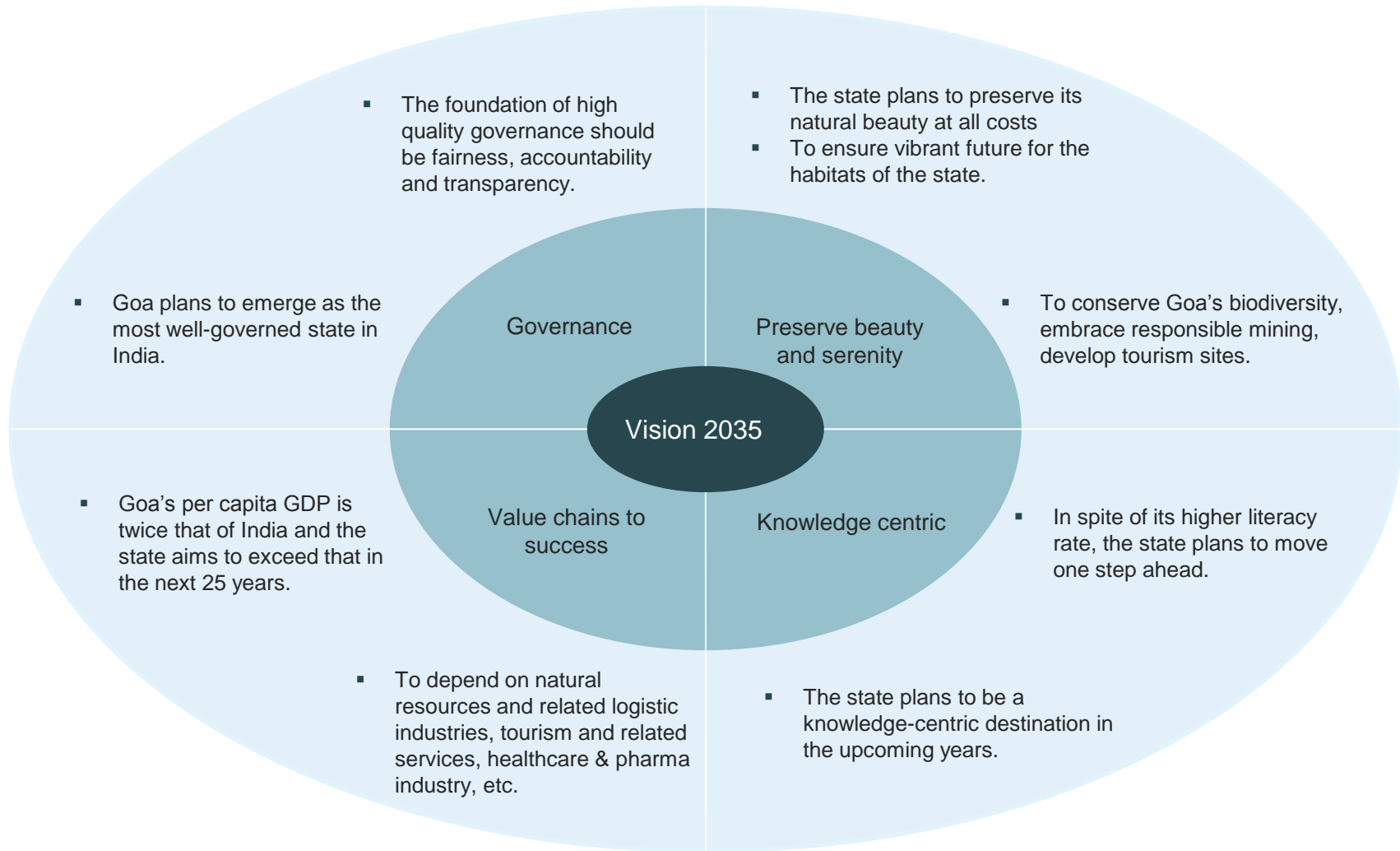
Parameter	Goa	India
Installed power capacity (MW) (November 2019)	573.96	364,960.14
Wireless subscribers (mn) (September 2019)	93.68	1,173.74
Internet subscribers ¹ (mn) (June 2019)	55.18	665.31
National Highway length (km) (March 2019)	293	132,499
Major and minor ports (No)	1+5	13+187
Airports (No)	1	129

Investments (US\$ million)

Parameter	Goa	India
Cumulative FDI equity inflows in April 2000 – June 2019	985	436.47

Note: PPP: Public Private Partnership, Updated GSDP data is expected in 2019

Note: GSDP, per capita GSDP figures are taken at current prices, exchange rate used is average of 2017-18 i.e. 64.45, ¹Goa and Maharashtra, Refer to annexure for sources,

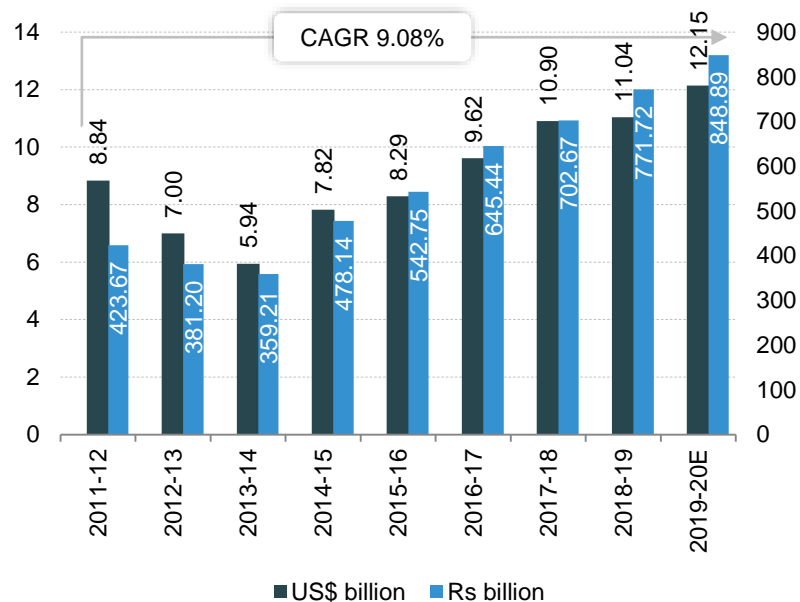


Source: Goa Chamber of Commerce and Industry

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT

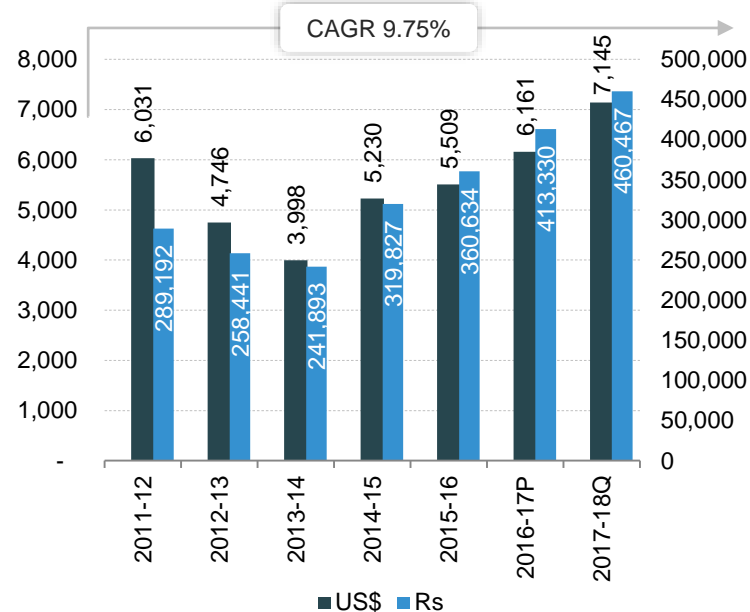


GSDP of Goa at Current Prices



- At current prices, Goa's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) was Rs 771.72 billion (US\$ 11.04 billion) in 2018-19.
- The GSDP (in Rs) increased at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 9.08 per cent between 2011-12 and 2019-20.

GSDP Per Capita of Goa at Current Prices

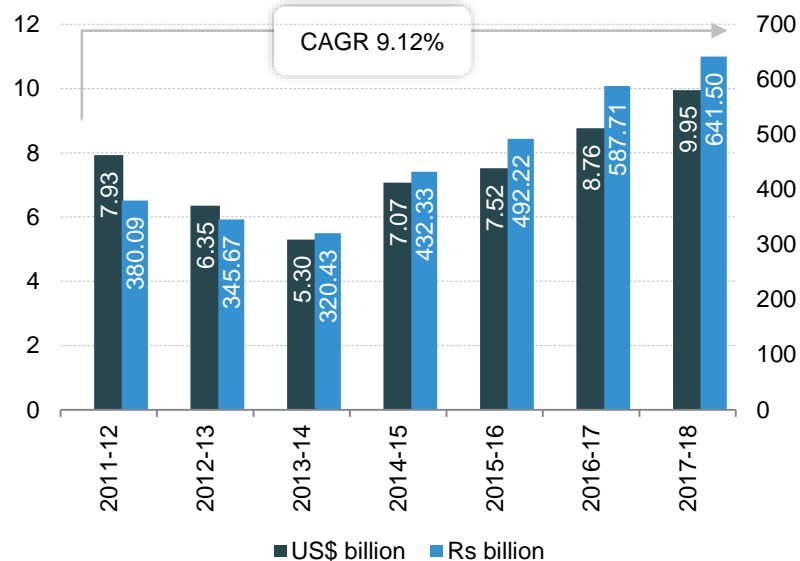


- The state's per capita GSDP was Rs 460,467 (US\$ 7,145), one of the highest in India, during 2017-18.
- Goa's per capita GSDP (in Rs) increased at a CAGR of 9.75 per cent between 2011-12 and 2017-18.

Note: exchange rates used are averages of each year, 'P' for Provisional Estimates & 'Q' for Quick estimate

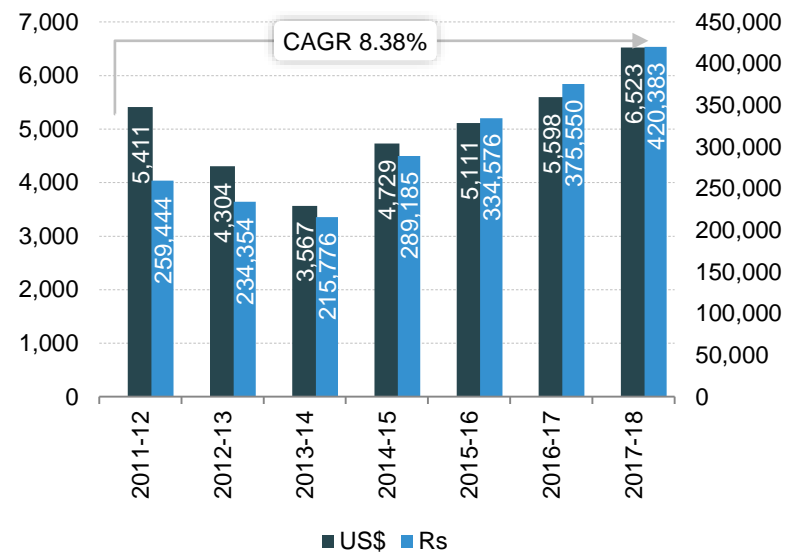
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics Goa. Economic Survey 2018-19

NSDP of Goa at Current Prices



- At current prices, Goa's Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) was Rs 641.50 billion (US\$ 9.95 billion) in 2017-18.
- The NSDP (in Rs) increased at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 9.12 per cent between 2011-12 and 2017-18.

NSDP Per Capita of Goa at Current Prices



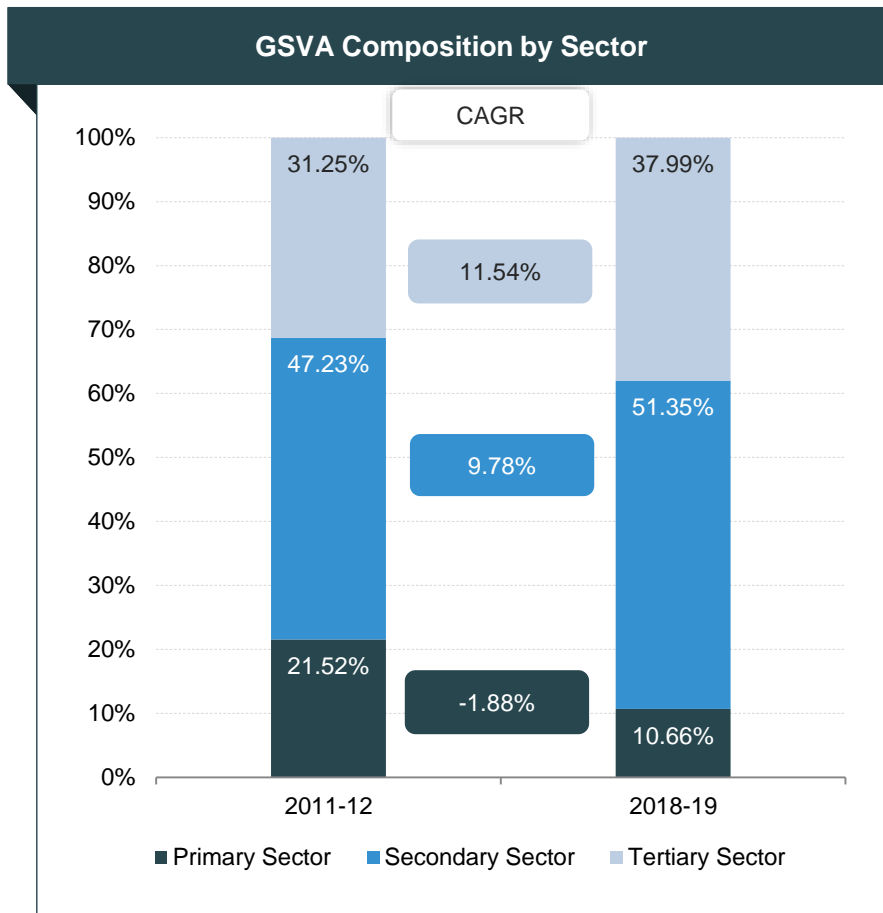
- The state's per capita NSDP was Rs 420,383 (US\$ 6,523) in 2017-18.
- Goa's per capita NSDP (in Rs) increased at a CAGR of 8.38 per cent between 2011-12 and 2017-18.

Note: exchange rates used are averages of each year

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics Goa

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GSVA

- In 2018-19, the secondary sector accounted for 51.35 per cent of GSVA at current prices, tertiary sector for 37.99 per cent and the primary sector contributing a share of 10.66 per cent.
- At 11.54 per cent, the tertiary sector had the highest growth among all three sectors between 2011-12 and 2018-19, followed by the secondary sector (9.78 per cent).
- Growth in the tertiary sector has largely been driven by the tourism industry, which facilitated growth of other related industries such as banking and financial services, real estate, and business services.

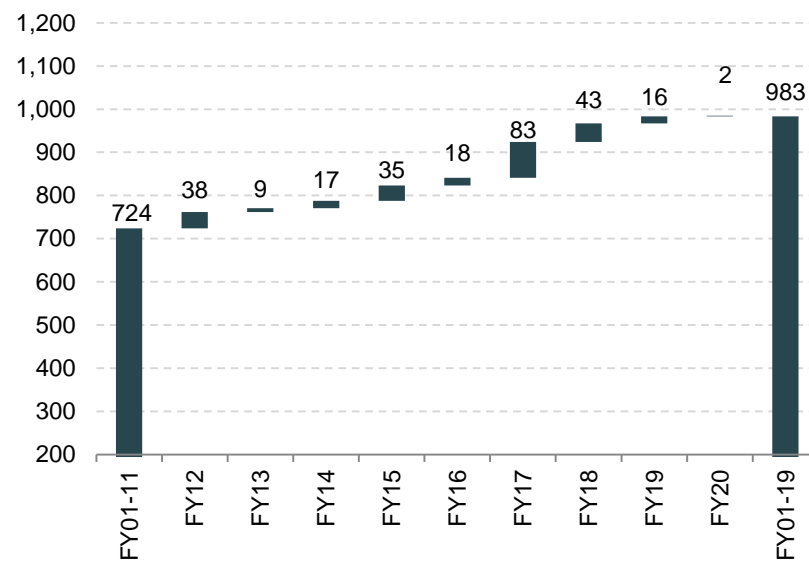


Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics Goa, Economic Survey 2018-19

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – FDI INFLOWS & INVESTMENTS

- According to the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DPIIT), FDI inflow into the state of Goa, between April 2000 and June 2019 was US\$ 985 million.
- In 2019 (up to October), 13 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandums (IEMs) have been filed in Goa with a proposed investment of Rs 589 crore (US\$ 84.28 million).
- The Goa Investment Promotion & Facilitation Board is targeting investments of Rs 25,000 crore (US\$ 7.46 billion) between 2015-20.

FDI Inflows in Goa in April 2000-June 2019 (US\$ million)

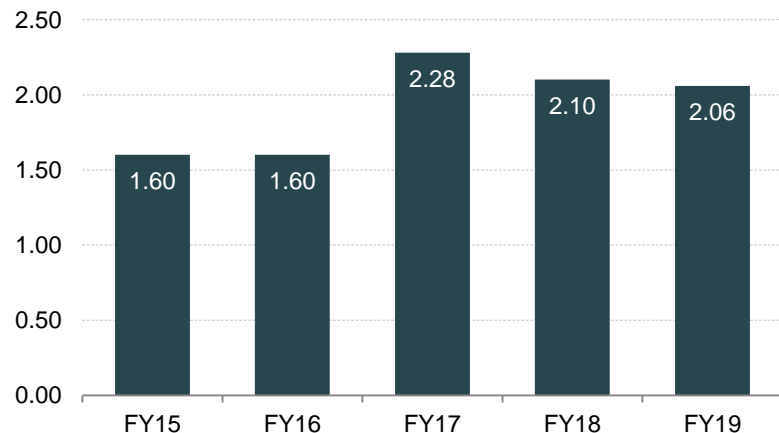


Investment Intentions in Terms of IEMs Filed

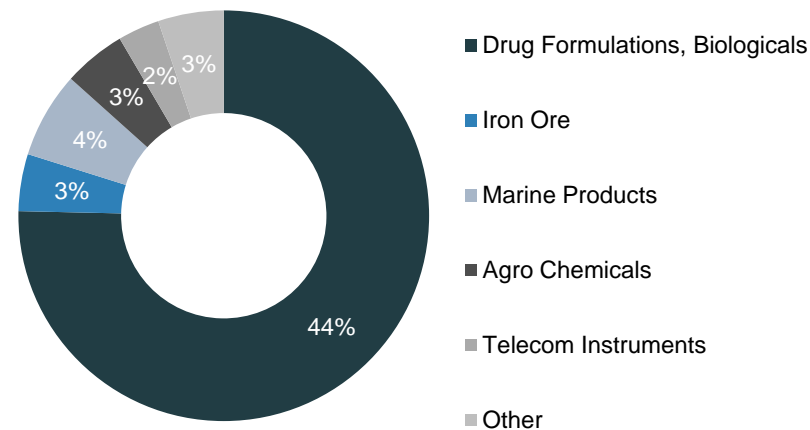
Year	Number	Proposed investments (US\$ million)
2017	12	20.48
2018	10	169.70
2019 (up to October)	13	84.28

Source: Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, GOA - IPB

Merchandise Exports from Goa (US\$ billion)



Principal Commodities Exported in 2018-19



- Merchandise exports from the state reached US\$ 2.10 billion in 2017-18 and US\$ 2.06 billion in FY19 .
- Drug formulations and biologicals are most exported item from the state with a 49 per cent share in exports in 2018-19. Iron ore, marine products and agro chemicals are other major exports of Goa.
- A new export policy for the state is also being prepared in order to promote exports for manufactured goods and surplus agriculture produce.

Source: DGCIS Analytics, Media Sources

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE



PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE – ROADS

- NH-17 runs along India's West Coast & links Goa to Mumbai in the north & Mangalore to the south. NH-4A running across the state connects Panaji to Belgaum (Karnataka) in the east. As of March 2019, Goa had 293 km of national highways.
- The state had a road density of 68.7 km per 1,000 sq. km of area, as of December 2016.
- According to the State Budget 2019-20, under Bharatmala project for a length of 200 kilometres costing Rs 2,500.00 crore (US\$ 357.7 million) and 100.5 kms of state roads added recently to National Highway network.
- As per state's Economic Survey, following road works were under taken in the state during 2018-19:
 - MRD-16, MRD-19 widened with connecting Pernem Town bypass from NH-17 to Tuem Industrial Estate in Pernam taluka in the state at a cost of Rs 1799.00 lakh (US\$ 249.34 million) spent for major district roads.
 - Improved state highway ridding quality of the stretch of state highway no. 05 from Ambora to Borim Ch.4500 to Ch.6690 in Salcete taluka a cost of Rs 452.37 (US\$ 0.63 million).

Road type	Road length (km)
National highways (As of March 2019)	293
State highways	232
District highways	815

Note: Data is as per latest available information, exchange rate used is average of 2017-18 i.e. 64.45,

Source: Directorate of Transport PWD: Public Works Department, State Budget 2017-18, Economic Survey 2018-19

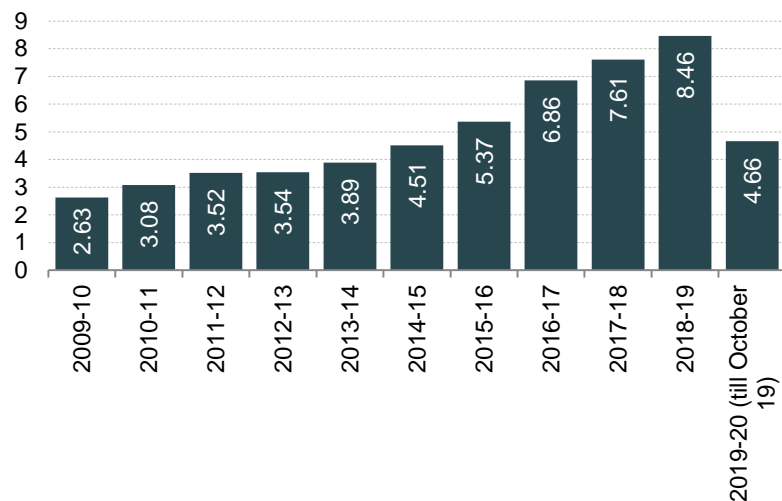
- The total railway route in Goa is comprising of two rail tracks: the Konkan Railways line that runs from the north to south & the South-Western Railways line that runs from west to east. These routes connect the state to other parts of the country. These routes are around 167 km long, and cross the most important junction of the state, the Madgaon railway station. Vasco Da Gama is the next important railway station in the state.
- As per the State Transport Authority, government of Goa has granted approval for operations of GoaMiles app-based taxi service in accordance with the Guidelines for App Taxi operators in the State.
- Konkan Railways, which connects Mumbai, Goa & Mangalore, has considerably boosted tourism. The Mormugao port is connected through a broad gauge line.
- Four railway overbridges are to be built in Goa with financial support from the Rail Ministry. The government has pulled off a new double-decker luxury train service on Konkan Railways route that commutes tourists from Mumbai to Goa.
- On May 22, 2017, state-of-the-art, high-speed, 15 coach train Tejas Express, with a top speed of 200 km/hour, made its debut. The train would run between Mumbai to North Goa, covering a distance of 579 km in 8.5 hours. The train has two classes — executive chair car & chair car, and is equipped with facilities like automatic doors, secured gangways, Wi-Fi, LCD screens, magazines, tea-coffee vending machines, bio-toilets, etc.

Source: Ministry of Railways – Government of India

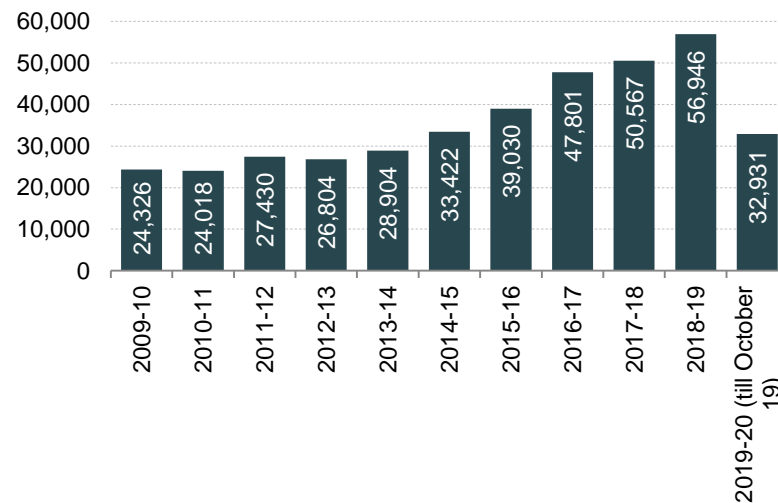


PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE – AIRPORTS

Goa Airport Passenger Traffic (million)



Goa Airport Aircraft Movement



- Goa has one airport at Dabolim, which functions as a domestic as well as an international airport. The state is connected to most Indian cities by air. A second greenfield international airport is being developed in Mopa, Goa with an annual capacity to handle 30 million passengers by phase IV. The first phase of the airport is expected to start by September 2020.
- In 2018-19, Goa Airport has handled 8.46 million passengers and 56,946 aircraft movements.
- The state has good connectivity in terms of international flights, including chartered flights from European countries.

Source: Airports Authority of India

- Goa has 255 km of rivers & canals, providing an economical mode for goods transport.
- The Mormugao harbour, a multi-purpose general cargo berth situated in the port town of Vasco-da-Gama, handles local & international maritime cargo traffic.
- The River Navigation Department was established to provide safe, dependable & affordable transport facilities on different ferry routes of Goa's inland waters.
- In 2018-19 the port handled 17.68 million tonnes of traffic. In 2019-20 (till November 2019), traffic handled stood at 10.38 million tonnes.

Ports

Major ports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mormugao
Minor ports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panaji Chapora Betul Talpona Tiracol

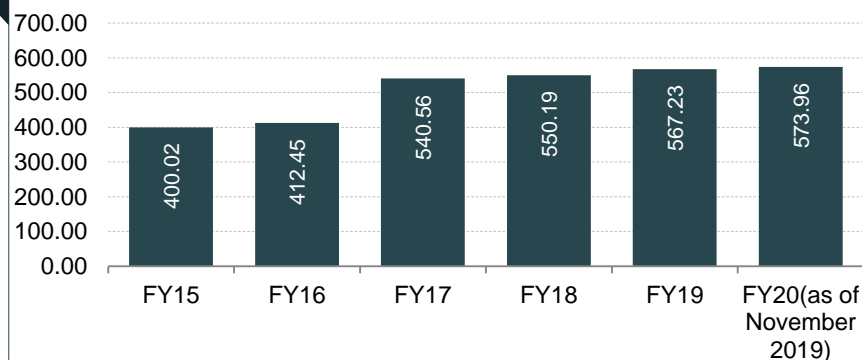
Commodity-wise Traffic Handled at Mormugao Port during 2019-20 (up to November, 2019)

Commodity	Quantity (000' tonnes)
POL (Petroleum, Oil & Lubricants)	421
Other Liquids	145
Iron ore	880
Fertilizers (Fin.)	52
Thermal & Steam	941
Coking & others	528
Container tonnage	269
Container TEUs	21
Other Misc. Cargo	2,415
Total	10,381

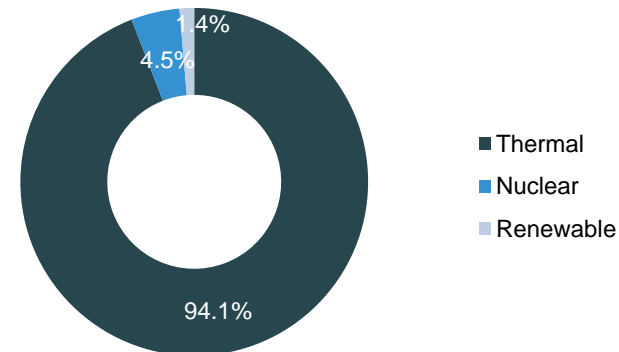
Source: Ministry of Shipping, Government of India, Indian Ports Association, Mormugao Port Trust

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE – POWER

Installed Power Capacity (MW)



Classification of installed power capacity (as of November 2019)



- The Electricity Department of Goa was created as a Government Department in the year 1963. The Electricity Department is the only licensee in the state of Goa for transmission and distribution of Electrical Energy. As of November 2019, Goa had a total installed power generation capacity of 573.96 MW.
- Of the total installed capacity, 521.13 MW was managed by central utilities, 52.78 MW by private utilities and 0.05 MW by state utilities. Thermal power plants accounted for a significant share in the total installed capacity with 543.13 MW, whereas nuclear energy and renewable energy contributed 26 MW and 4.83 MW respectively.
- Under the State Budget 2019-20, government proposed Rs 133 crore (US\$ 19 million) for the erection of 220/33KV Gas Insulated Sub Station at Tuem along with 220KV double circuit line from 400/220 KV Colvale S/S to Tuem, and 50 MVA, 220/33 KV power transformer at 220KV Ponda Sub-Station at a total cost of Rs 133 crores (US\$ 19 million).
- The state generates power from its 48 MW naphtha-based plant of Reliance Infrastructure Limited and it depends, largely, on the power allocated from the central generating stations.
- The industrial sector is the largest consumer of electricity, followed by the domestic sector. Goa Electricity Department controls power infrastructure in the state.

Source: Central Electricity Authority, State Budget 2016-17 Economic Survey of Goa, 2014-15

- Goa is among the few states in the country to have 100 per cent automatic telephone systems with a good network of telephone exchanges.
- Goa has a fibre-optic cable network spread through the state; it provides high-speed access for a wide range of internet-related services. All the gram panchayats in the state of Goa are connected with optical fiber.
- As of November 2019, Goa had 93.68 million wireless subscribers and 1.43 million wireline subscribers. The tele density stood at 107.64 per cent.

Telecom Statistics – September 2019⁽¹⁾

Wireless subscribers (mn)	93.68
Wireline subscribers (mn)	1,439,631
Internet subscribers*(as of June'19) (mn)	55.18
Tele-density (%)	107.64

Some of the major telecom service providers

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

Note: ¹Denotes Maharashtra including Goa,

Source: Economic Survey of Goa, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

- Panaji is one of the 65 cities identified under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Two projects costing around US\$ 15.6 million have been sanctioned for Panaji.
- As of July 2018, Rs 118.2 crore (US\$ 16.8 million) has been released for smart city projects in Goa.
- As of 2018-19, the state had catered water supply demand through seven regional water supply schemes, the Salaulim water supply scheme is the largest amongst all the regional water supply scheme having capacity of 160 million litres per day.
- As per State Budget 2019-20, government will provide 150 LPCD for urban areas.
- Under Smart City Mission, Goa Intelligent City Management System for Panaji City, Smart Radios Wireless Network with Mast Towers for Panaji are close to completion.

Smart City Proposal: List of projects in Panaji

Area Based Development	Service improvement for urban poor in Mala Fountain; Integrated Urban Water Management; Provision of basic services in entire area
Smart Transportation and Eco Mobility	Digital Enabled System for Public Bike Share System, Air Quality monitoring stations, Smart Parking, Smart Component for buses (GPS, automated fare collection etc.), etc
Smart Environmental Services	Trolley Bins with RFID tags, Biometric Attendance in 12 Zonal Offices, CCTV Surveillance of black spots, etc

Source: JNNURM, Ministry of Urban Development, Public Works Department of Goa, Goa Indicators of Scio-Economic Development 2018

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE



Higher Educational Statistics 2018-19

Universities	3
Colleges	57
Stand Alone Institutions	11
Gross Enrolment Ratio	28.0
Teacher Pupil Ratio	1:15

School Educational Statistics 2017-18

Primary schools	1,157
Middle schools	64
Secondary schools	408
Higher secondary schools	100
Primary level and Middle level teacher – pupil ratio	1:24
Secondary level and Higher secondary level teacher – pupil ratio	1:21

- Goa has a number of leading engineering, business management, medical and legal institutes. The Maritime School, under the Captain of Ports Department, Government of Goa, is among the first of its kind in the country.
- Goa College of Pharmacy, set up in 1842, is one of the oldest institutes in India. It offers bachelor's, master's & diploma courses in pharmacy. The institute has 60 seats for bachelor's degree, 60 seats for diploma & 36 seats for master's degree in various fields of pharmacy.
- During 2018-19, the total enrolments in schools were recorded to be 239,834.
- As per State Budget 2019-20, Goa Government has allocated Rs 22.40 billion (US\$ 320.50 million) to the Education sector.

Source: Educational Statistics at a Glance 2017-18, Government of Goa, AISHE 2018-19

- Goa has some very renowned hospitals including Apollo Victor Hospital in Margao, Manipal Hospital in Panaji & Vrundavan Shalby Hospital in Mapusa. As of December 2019, the number of primary health centres & sub centres in Goa were recorded to be 50 and 222, respectively.
- The ‘Prime Minister Jan Aarogya Yojana- Ayushman Bharat’ was launched in the state in September 2018.
- Further, the state government has also made a provision of US\$ 2.43 million for buildings, US\$ 0.18 million for books & periodicals & US\$ 0.70 million for various equipment for Goa Medical College.
- As per Budget 2019-20, State Government has allocated Rs 1,333.39 crore (US\$ 190.78 million) to the Health Services sector.
- As per the State Budget 2019-20, government will focus on construction of new premises for CHC Tuem, Health Center at Cansaulim and Health center at Cacora. Construction of 100 bedded hospital for IPHB has been taken up by end of 2019.

Healthcare Infrastructure (December 2019)

Primary Health Centres	50
Sub Centers	222
Community Health Centres	14
District Hospitals	3
Sub-District Hospitals	2

Health indicators (2017)

Birth rate ¹	13.34
Death rate ¹	8.49
Infant mortality rate ²	11.82

Note: ¹Per thousand persons, ²Per thousand live births

Source: Economic Survey of Goa, State Budget 2019-20, NRHM,

INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE



INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- Goa Industrial Development Corporation (Goa-IDC) is the nodal agency established for setting up of industrial estates & offering developed plots to industrial units in the state. As of 2017-18, 1,563 factories were registered in state.
- Goa-IDC has established 20 industrial estates, spread across the state's talukas & is currently working on the expansion of existing industrial estates as well as establishing new ones.
- Seven ITIs (Industrial Training Institutes) in the state of Goa are covered under the World Bank Assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) while one ITI in the state has been taken up by the central government for upgradation through public private partnership.

Industry clusters	Industries
Verna	Rubber, plastics, petroleum products, pharmaceuticals, electronics and telecommunication equipment.
Bicholim	Engineering, oil products, plastics, leather, textiles, food processing, soaps and agro products.
Kundaim	Rubber, plastics, petroleum products, pharmaceuticals, steel fabrications and aluminum furniture.
Margao	Printing, plastics, herbal hair oils, cosmetics, ice blocks, engineering items and industrial diamond tools.
Mormugao	Shipbuilding and repair.
Corlim	Metal works, engineering, cold storage, food processing, electronic products, paper products, chemicals, paints and varnishes.
Vasco	Shipbuilding and repair.

Source: Goa Industrial Development Corporation

- As of November 2019, Goa had seven formally approved and three notified special economic zones (SEZs). However, there are no operational SEZs in the state and no in-principle approved SEZ.
- On completion, the SEZs would primarily cover knowledge-based industries such as biotechnology and IT/ITeS. The Goa Industrial Development Corporation (Goa-IDC) assists in establishing industries in specific industrial areas and estates. Goa-IDC has established 20 industrial estates in various talukas of Goa. It plans to expand eight of these existing units and establish another five industrial estates.
- The multi-modal logistics park in Balli was made operational by October 2018.
- To accommodate new investments in coastal state, Goa government has amended a law to open more space in its industrial estates.
- The Government is committed to make Goa an aspirational investment destination for best-in-class manufacturing, tourism, entertainment and other service industries, including research and knowledge-based industries. Accordingly, the Government has set an ambitious target of creating 50,000 jobs by 2019, facilitating new investments of around US\$ 4.2 billion in the state during 2014-19.

Sector-wise formally approved SEZs

Sector	Developer	Number of SEZs	Area (Hectares)
IT/ITeS	K. Raheja Corp Pvt. Ltd.	1	105.91
Biotechnology	Peninsula Pharma Research Centre Pvt Ltd	1	20.37
Pharmaceuticals	Meditab Specialities Pvt Ltd	1	123.20
IT/ITeS	Paradigm Logistics and Distribution Pvt Ltd	1	40.25
Gems and Jewellery	Planet Mercantile Company	1	13.28
Biotechnology	Inox Mercantile company	1	48.48
IT	Panchbhoomi Infrastructure	1	18.5

Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Commerce, Goa Industrial Development Corporation, Economic Survey of Goa

KEY SECTORS

- Mining
- Tourism and Hospitality
- Fisheries



- The mining belt of Goa covers an area of approximately 700 sq km & is mostly concentrated in the 4 talukas of Bicholim, Salcete, Sanguem & Quepem.
- The iron ore in Goa is export oriented with average annual export from Goa at around 30 million tonnes. Value of minerals produced (excluding fuel minerals) in Goa in 2018-19 reached US\$ 3748.74.
- Iron ore exports from the state reached 54.11 million tonnes in 2018-19.
- Most mines in Goa are of open-cast type, which necessitates the removal of over burden overlying the iron ore formations. During 2015-16, the state government created a separate District Mineral Foundation under the MMDR Act, 1957, as per which the state's mining firms need to deposit an additional amount of 30 per cent of the royalty paid to this fund.

Goa mineral reserves*

Mineral	Reserves (In '000 tonnes)
Iron ore-hematite	6,42,113
Iron ore-magnetite	2,15,557
Manganese	23,271
Bauxite	53,072
Quartz/silica sand	20,004

*Note: * - As per latest available data*

Source: Ministry of Mines, Government of India



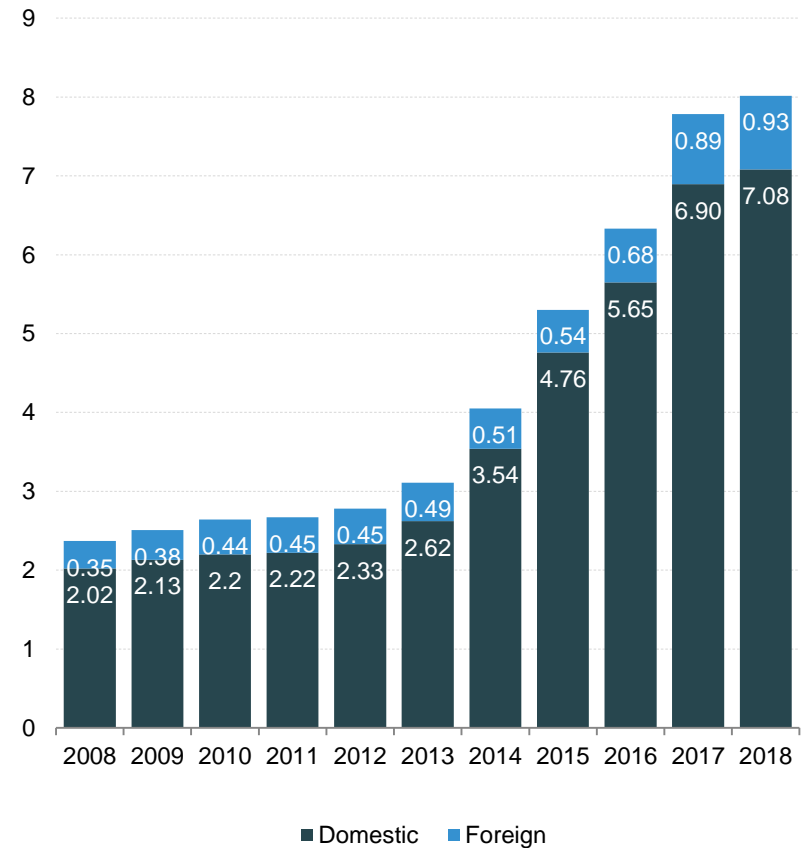
Vedanta Limited

- Formally known as Sesa Goa, is one of the world's largest global diversified natural resource majors, with operations across zinc-lead-silver, oil & gas, iron ore, copper, aluminium and commercial power.
- Vedanta has large iron ore mines in Goa and Karnataka and a pig iron plant in Goa. The mining operations are carried out at the Codli group and the Sonshi group of mines in Goa.

KEY SECTORS – TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY

- Innovative marketing strategies to project Goa as an all-time leisure destination have resulted in higher tourist inflows over the years. With the continuous in-flow of tourists, Russian & European tourists, in collaboration with locals from Arambol to Patnem, have started offering yoga training classes to people.
- Up to December 2018, the State received 8.01 million tourists. 28 cruise ships with 38,543 passengers arrived in the State till December 2018.
- For the year 2019-20, the state government had made an allocation of Rs 2,189.22 crore (US\$ 34.06 million) to the tourism sector.

Tourist Arrivals in Goa (million)

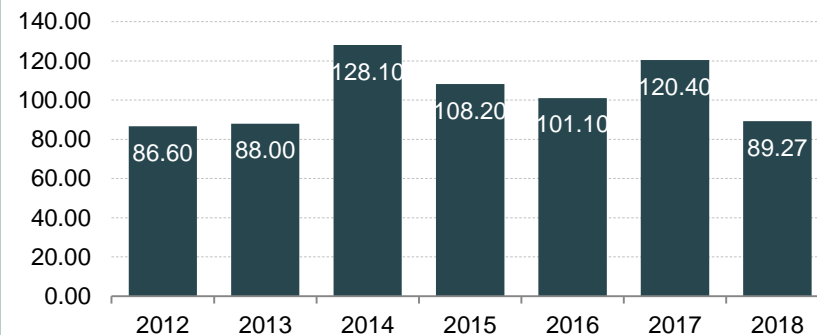


Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Goa, Economic Survey of Goa 2018-19

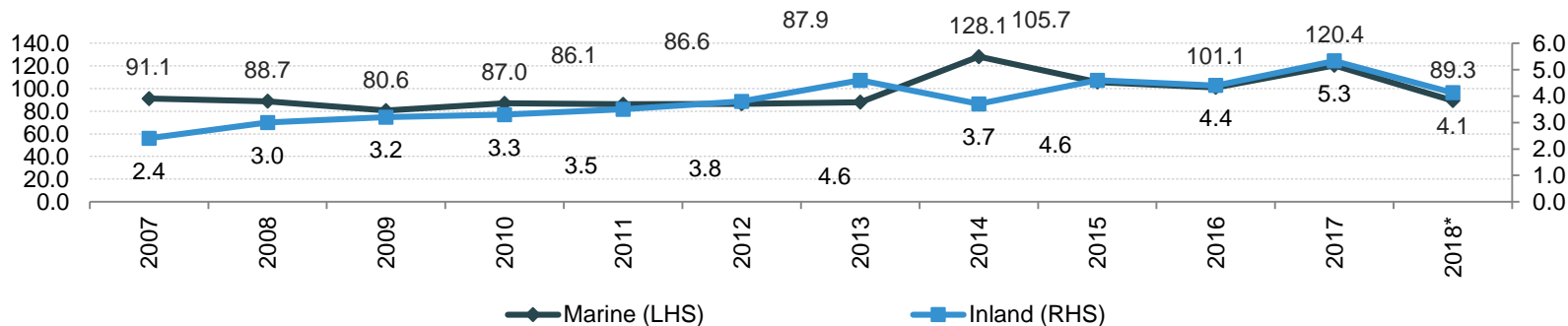
KEY SECTORS- FISHERIES

- Goa has a coastline of about 104 kms and inland waterways of about 250 km. The coast is full of creeks and estuaries formed by rivers; In September 2018, milkfish harvesting stood at 1.4 tonnes..
- As per budget 2019-20, Fisheries** has been allotted an annual fund of Rs 534.73 crore (US\$ 76.51 million).
- Marine fish production in the state upto October 2018 was 89,266 tonnes while inland fish production was 4,124 tonnes.
- Exports of marine products from Goa reached US\$ 112.69 million in 2017-18 and US\$ 81.68 million between 2018-19.

Marine Fish Production in Goa ('000 tonnes)(up to Oct 2018)



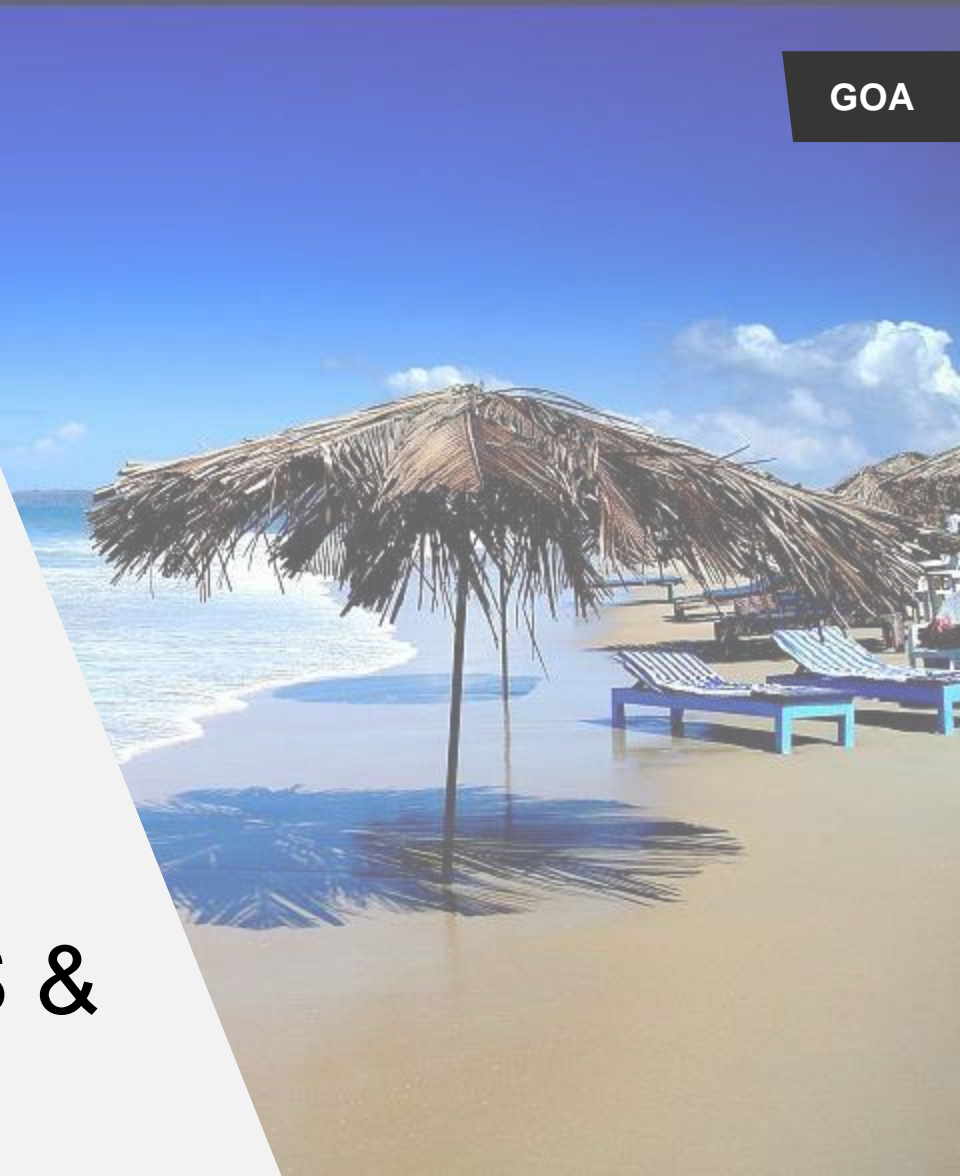
Annual fish catch ('000 tonnes)



Note: ** Including Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries., Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, State Budget 2019-20, Economic Survey 2018-19

KEY PROCEDURES & POLICIES



KEY INVESTMENT PROMOTION OFFICES

Agency	Description
Goa Industrial Development Corporation (Goa-IDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been established with the purpose of securing land and assisting in fast and orderly establishment of industries in the 20 designated industrial areas and estates.
Economic Development Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a state Government-promoted financial institution to operate and manage government-promoted financial schemes. It acts as an investment company and provides financial assistance to entrepreneurs for starting as well as expanding business units.
The Goa State Infrastructure Development Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was set up as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), with the basic aim to develop infrastructure in a time-bound manner.
Goa Handicrafts Rural and Small Scale Industries Development Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It promotes traditional arts and crafts, fashioned by the state's artists and artisans. It performs functions related to procurement and distribution of indigenous and imported raw material, especially for small scale units. It has been instrumental in starting the 'Deen Dayal Swayamrojgar Yojana', a scheme to develop self-employment opportunities for the youth.
Goa Tourism Development Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It promotes tourism and related activities in Goa. It focuses on developing eco-tourism, heritage tourism, adventure tourism, medical tourism and event tourism.
Goa Horticulture Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It promotes investments in export-oriented projects, especially for the cultivation of exotic fruits and vegetables, floriculture, etc. It is entrusted with the development of horticulture estates and establishment of sales outlets for local produce through establishments called 'Krishi Ghars'.
Info Tech Corporation of Goa Ltd (ITG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It looks after the development of IT-related infrastructure, ITeS and implementation of the government's e-governance objectives.

CONTACT LIST

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Website: <http://www.goachamber.org/>

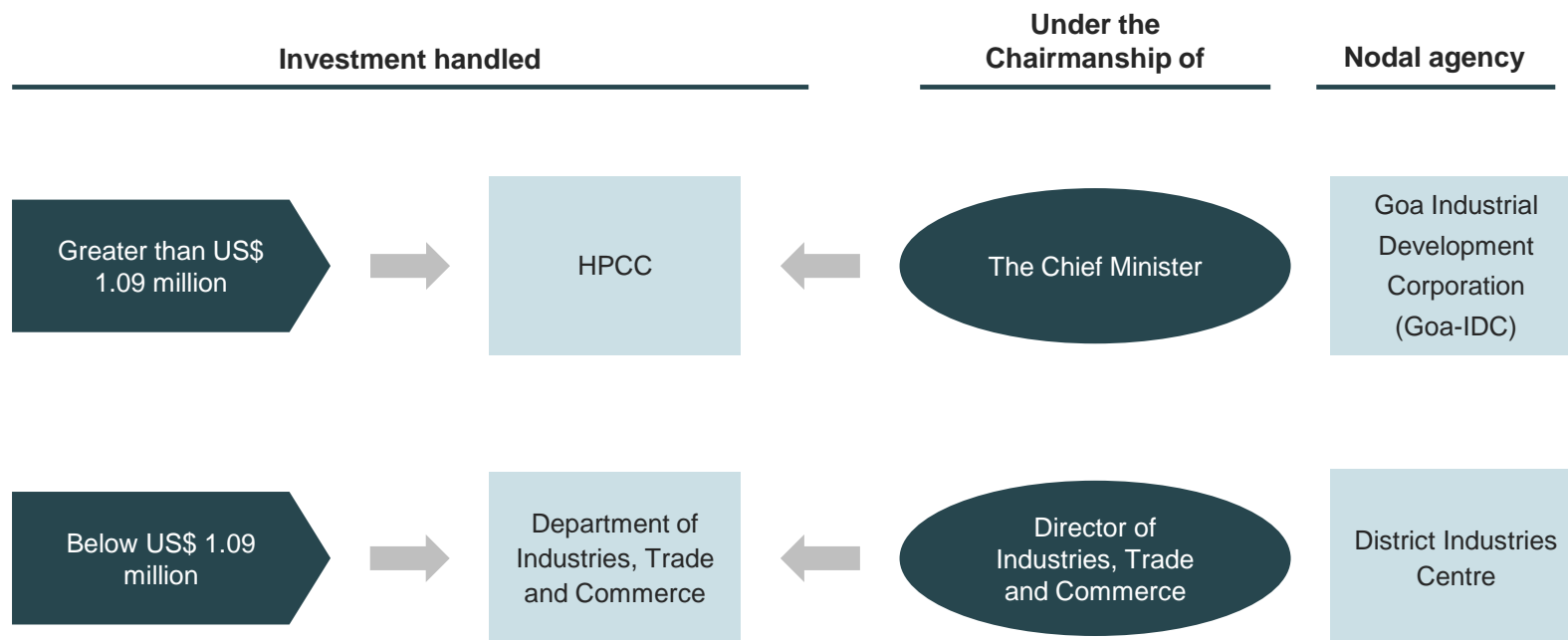
KEY APPROVALS REQUIRED

Approvals and clearances required	Departments to be consulted	Estimated time in days
Incorporation of company	Registrar of Companies	N.A.
Registration, Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM), Industrial Licences	High Powered Coordination Committee (HPCC) for large and medium-sized projects, Director of Industries, Trade and Commerce for small and micro projects	N.A.
Allotment of land	Goa-IDC	8 to 15
Permission for land use	Goa-IDC	8 to 15
Site environmental approval	Goa State Pollution Control Board and Ministry of Environment and Forests	60
No objection certificate and consent under Water and Pollution Control Acts	Goa State Pollution Control Board	7 to 14
Approval of construction activity and building plan	Town and Country Planning Authority	30
Sanction of power	State Electricity Department	Up to 60
Registration under the State Sales Tax Act and Central and Excise Act	Sales Tax Department and Central and State Excise Department	N.A.

N.A. – Not Available

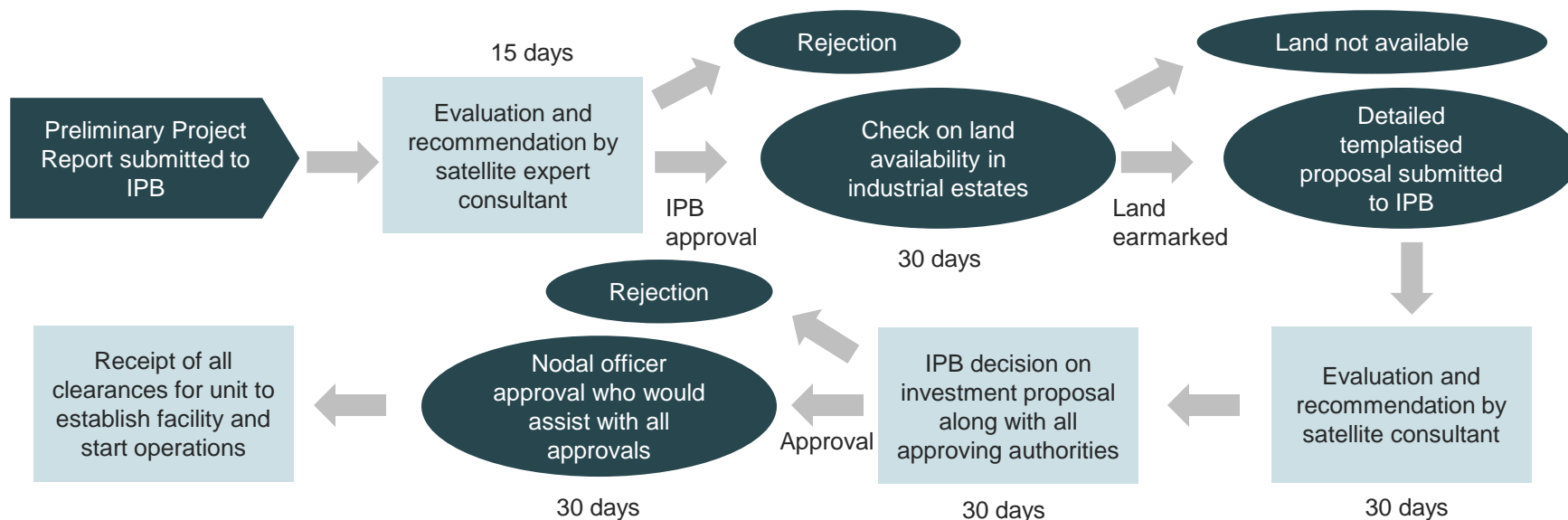
APPROVAL PROCESS ... (1/2)

- The Goa Industrial Policy 2003 has revamped the single-window clearance mechanism in the state.
- HPCC, chaired by Goa’s Chief Minister, has been appointed responsible for dealing with large projects. Members of the committee include senior-most officers of concerned state departments.
- The Director of Industries, Trade and Commerce handles small scale industries. The Goa-IDC and the District Industries Centre act as nodal agencies for various projects in the state. Goa-IDC handles the creation of SEZs in the state.



- Goa Investment Policy 2013, which laid a special thrust on development of Special Investment Regions, aims to kick start investment in Goan economy.
- This policy aims to articulate various initiatives being undertaken to make Goa a preferred and aspirational investment destination.
- It aims to create an institutional framework for facilitating investments in the thrust areas as well as other areas decided upon by the Investment Promotion Board (IPB)/Government of Goa on an ongoing basis.

Process for industrial set up in Goa



COST OF DOING BUSINESS IN GOA

Cost parameter	Cost estimate
Industrial land (per sq ft)	US\$ 10–50
Office space rentals (per sq ft per month)	US 60 cents to US\$ 2
Residential rentals (for a 2,000 sq ft house per month)	US\$ 800–1,300
Five-star hotel room (per night)	US\$ 160–800
Power cost (per kWh)	Industrial: US 4.7–7.3 cents
Labour cost (minimum wage per day)	US\$ 3.9–5.5

Source: Industry sources, Goa-IDC, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, Electricity Department, Government of Goa

- The government has notified the Goa Start-up Policy 2017 with the following objectives:
 - Make Goa a hub of high value start-ups.
 - Attract entrepreneurial talent to the state and build a robust start-up eco-system in Goa
 - Provide assistance to local entrepreneurs and start-ups
 - Create at least 100 successful start-ups in the next five years
- The Government of Goa has introduced the new Goa Investment Policy 2014 in order to boost investor confidence and attract new industries to Goa.
- Main objectives of the new policy include: making Goa an aspirational investment destination by making business a pleasure, for best in class manufacturing, knowledge-based, tourism, entertainment and other service industries, while improving the environmental and social indicators of the state.
- The state Government is working on the new tourism policy with a vision of overall tourism development and to engage with private players to invest and develop infrastructure in the state.

Objectives

Goa IT Policy 2018

- To make state of Goa a preferred place for investment in high end software products and services .

[Read more](#)

Mining Lease Policy, 2014

- The state Government can directly auction the leases in order to secure the best returns for the grant of leases by way of a competitive bidding process.

[Read more](#)

Goa Investment Policy 2014

- Creating 50,000 jobs and investing US\$ 4.2 billion in new projects in the next five years.
- Providing 24x7 high-quality power supply and logistics infrastructure to industries.

[Read more](#)

Biotech Policy 2016

- To ensure accelerated growth in all areas of the biotechnology sector such as education, research and economic sectors covering healthcare, agriculture, industry, services, environment management and employment generation. Objectives of the policy include prioritisation of the thrust areas for basic and applied research and technology development, and promotion of innovations in R&D by providing financial and infrastructural support.

[Read more](#)

Goa Special Economic Zone Policy 2006

- To augment infrastructure facilities to boost exports.

[Read more](#)

Industrial Policy 2003

- To ensure accelerated industrial development, catalyse economic growth and balanced regional growth, protect the environment and create sustainable employment for local youth of the state.
- Key areas identified are pharmaceuticals, drugs and biotechnology, food processing, agro-based, IT and IT-enabled services, eco-tourism/heritage tourism/adventure tourism/event tourism/medical tourism and entertainment industries.

[Read more](#)



ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE...(1/2)- SOURCES

Data	Sources
GSDP (state)	Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Goa
Per capita GSDP figures	MOSPI, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Goa
GSDP (India)	MOSPI
Installed power capacity (MW)	Central Electricity Authority, as of November 2019
Wireless subscribers (No)	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, as of September 2019
Internet subscribers (Mn)	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
National highway length (km)	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
Number of Ports	India Ports Association
Airports (No)	Airports Authority of India
Literacy rate (%)	Census 2011
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	SRS Bulletin, September 2017
Cumulative FDI equity inflows (US\$ billion)	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, From April 2000 to June 2019
Operational PPP projects (No)	DEA, Ministry of Finance, Government of India

ANNEXURE...(2/2) - EXCHANGE RATES

Exchange Rates (Fiscal Year)

Year INR	INR Equivalent of one US\$
2004-05	44.95
2005-06	44.28
2006-07	45.29
2007-08	40.24
2008-09	45.91
2009-10	47.42
2010-11	45.58
2011-12	47.95
2012-13	54.45
2013-14	60.50
2014-15	61.15
2015-16	65.46
2016-17	67.09
2017-18	64.45
2018-19	69.89

Exchange Rates (Calendar Year)

Year	INR Equivalent of one US\$
2005	44.11
2006	45.33
2007	41.29
2008	43.42
2009	48.35
2010	45.74
2011	46.67
2012	53.49
2013	58.63
2014	61.03
2015	64.15
2016	67.21
2017	65.12
2018	68.36

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Average for the year

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