

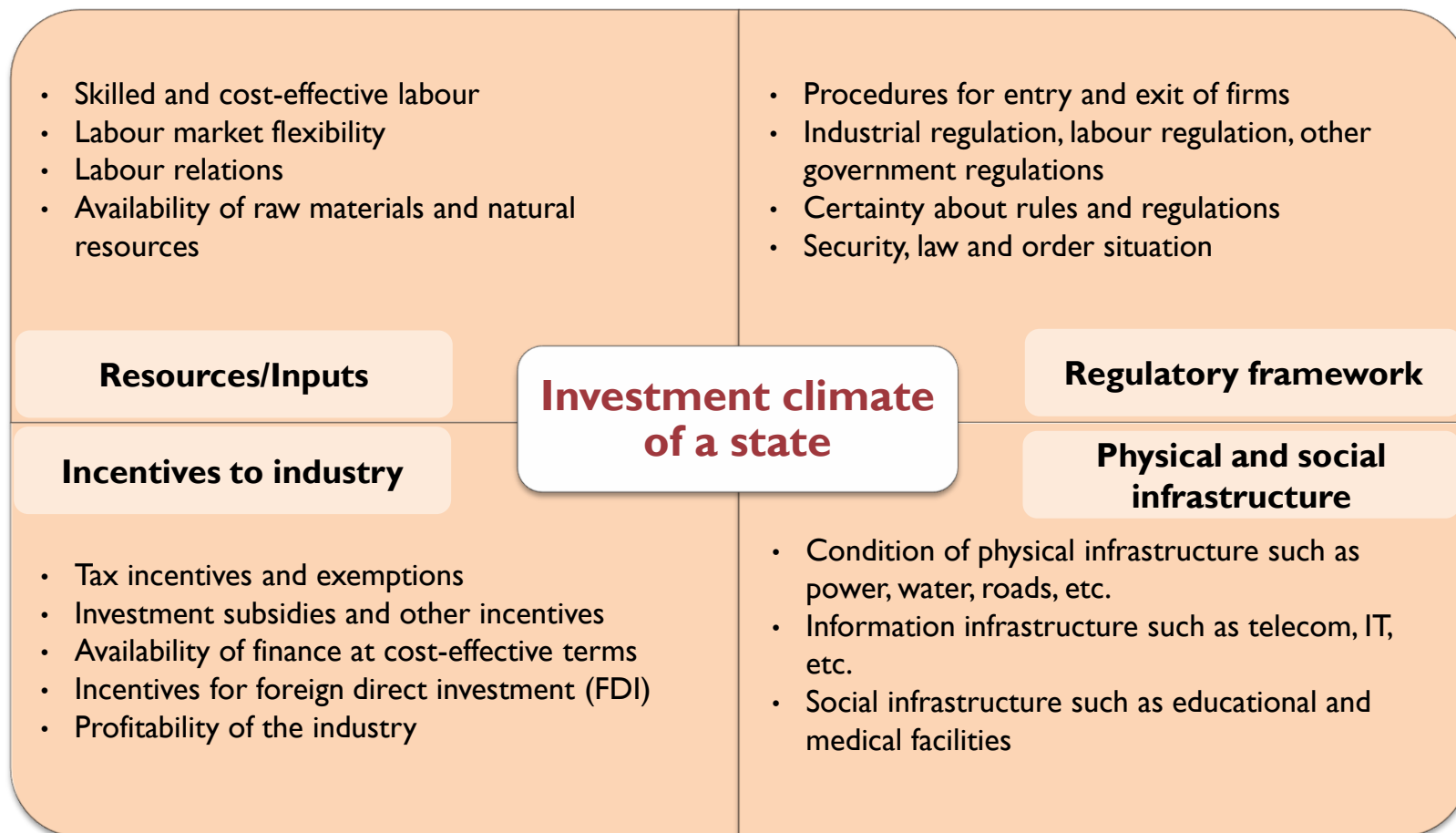


MIZORAM

November 2010



Investment climate of a state is determined by a mix of factors

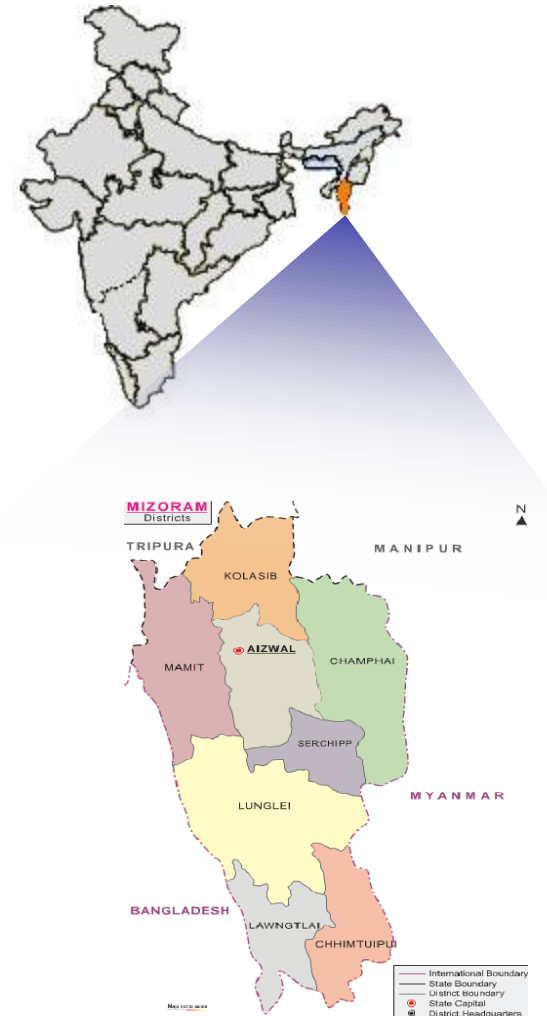


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- ❖ State economy and socio-economic profile
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Mizoram – State profile

- Covering an area of 21,081 sq km, Mizoram is a green and hilly state at an average altitude of 1,000 m in the Northeast of India.
- Mizoram has eight administrative districts. It shares borders with other Northeastern states of Manipur and Tripura, and neighbouring countries of Bangladesh and Myanmar.
- The major rivers flowing through Mizoram are Chhimituipui, Tlawng, Tut, Tuirial, and Tuiwval, the major lakes are Palakdil, Tamdil, Rungdil, and Rengdil.
- Mizoram has primarily sand-loamy and clay-loamy soil with deposits of shell limestone, coloured hard stone, clay mineral, coal seam, oil and gas.
- Aizawl is the state capital. Kolasib, Vairengte, Bairabi, Saiha, Champai and Sairang are the other key cities in the state.
- The most commonly spoken languages of the state are Mizo and English, apart from the various local dialects.



Source: Maps of India

Advantage Mizoram ... (1/2)

Abundant natural resources

Mizoram contributes 14 per cent to the country's bamboo production; the climate is ideal for setting up agricultural and forestry produce-based industries. It offers immense potential for commercial exploitation of the natural resources for export-oriented industries.

International trade opportunities

Bordering Myanmar and Bangladesh, Mizoram offers a gateway for engaging in international trade with the Southeast Asian countries.

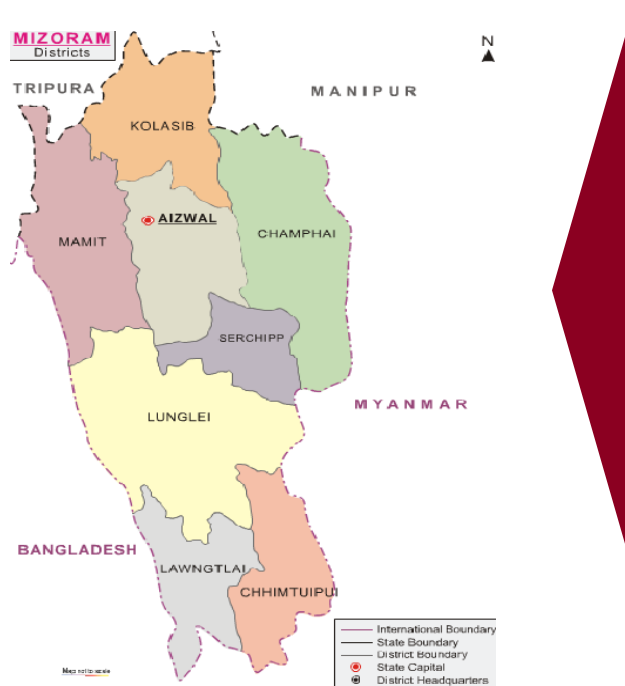
Policies and incentives

Central and State Government provide incentives and concessions for establishing industries in the area. Special incentives for promotion of export-oriented industries and other thrust sectors are also provided.



Source: Maps of India

Advantage Mizoram ... (2/2)



Source: Maps of India

Availability of skilled labour

With a literacy rate of 88.8 per cent, Mizoram offers a highly literate workforce. Knowledge of English is an added advantage of the Mizo workforce.

Improving infrastructure and connectivity

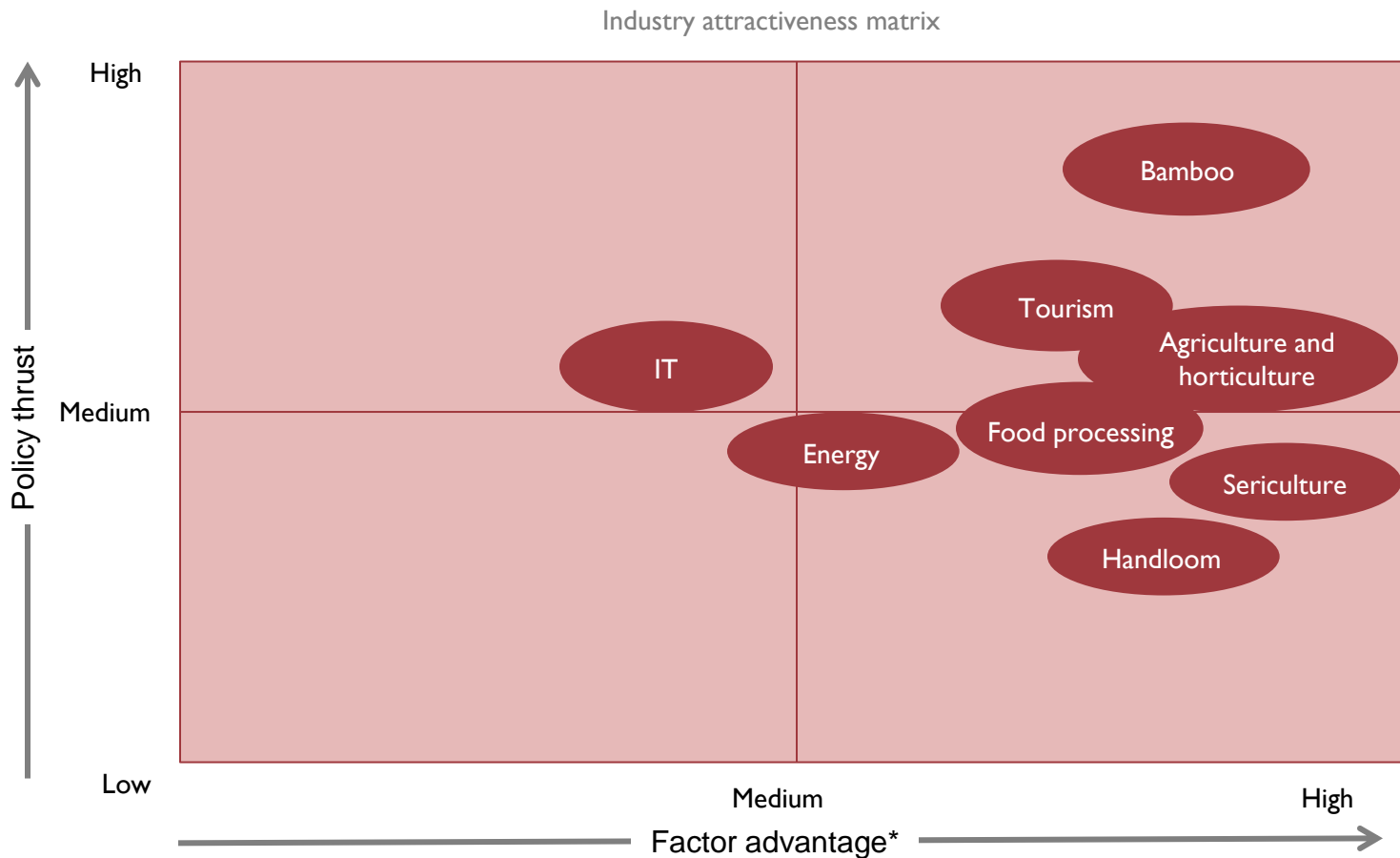
With improving road, rail and air connectivity and the establishment of trade routes with neighbouring countries, trade facilitation has improved significantly over the last decade.

Mizoram in figures

Parameter	Mizoram	All-states	Source
Economy			
GSDP as percentage of all states' GSDP	0.1	100.0	CMIE, as of 2007-08, current prices
Average GSDP growth rate (%)*	9.6	11.8	CMIE, 2000-01 to 2007-08, current prices
Per capita GSDP (US\$)	783.2	992.5	CMIE, as of 2007-08, current prices
Physical infrastructure			
Installed power capacity (MW)	130.9	159,398.5	Central Electricity Authority, as of March 2010
National highway length (km)	927	70,548	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Annual Report 2008-09
Airports (No)	1	133	Industry sources
Social indicators			
Literacy rate (%)	88.8	64.8	Census of India, 2001
Birth rate	17.8	22.8	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, RHS Bulletin, March 2008

* In terms of Indian rupee

Industries in Mizoram with policy thrust and factor advantages



*Factor advantages include benefits due to geographical location and availability of factors such as talent pool, natural resources and capital

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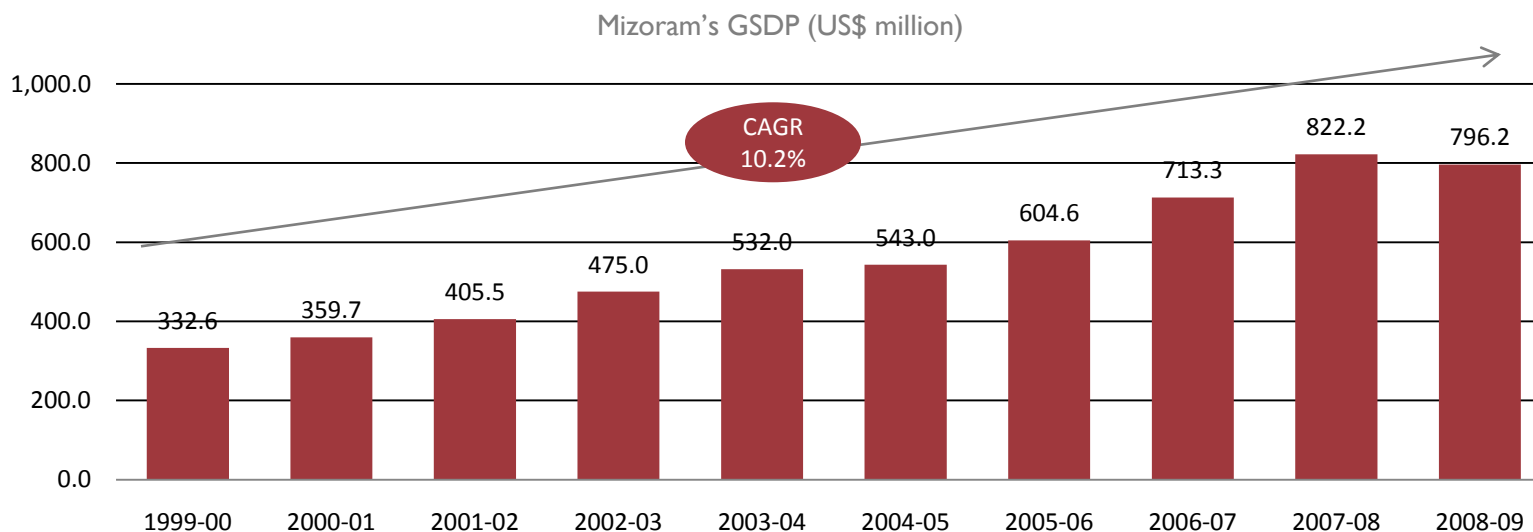
Socio-economic snapshot of Mizoram

Parameters		Mizoram
Capital		Aizawl
Geographical area (sq km)		21,081
Administrative districts (No)		8
Population density (persons per sq km)		42
Total population (million)		0.9
Male population (million)		0.5
Female population (million)		0.4
Population growth rate 1991-2001 (%)		28.8
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)		935
Literacy rate (%)		88.8
Male (%)		90.7
Female (%)		86.7

Sources: Economic Survey, Mizoram, 2008-09, Census 2001, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India

Mizoram's GSDP

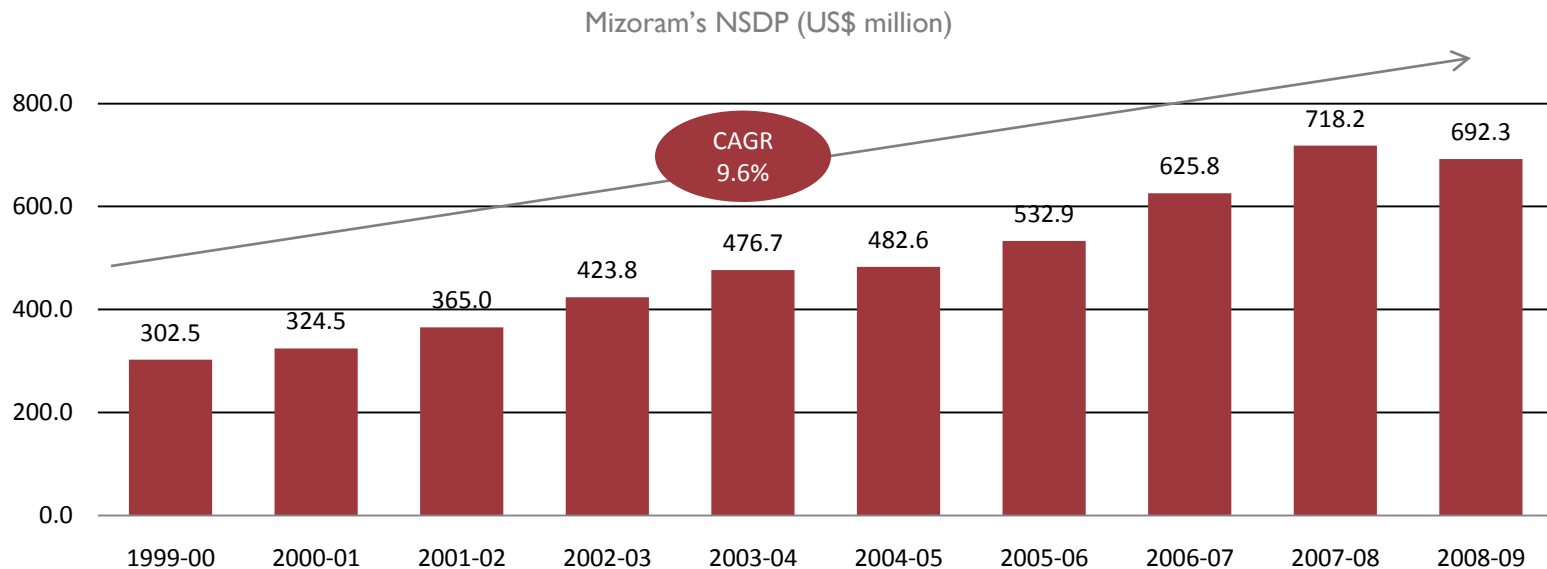
- At current prices, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Mizoram was about US\$ 796.2 million in 2008-09.
- Mizoram's GSDP grew at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 10.2 per cent between 1999-2000 and 2008-09.



Source: CMIE

Mizoram's NSDP

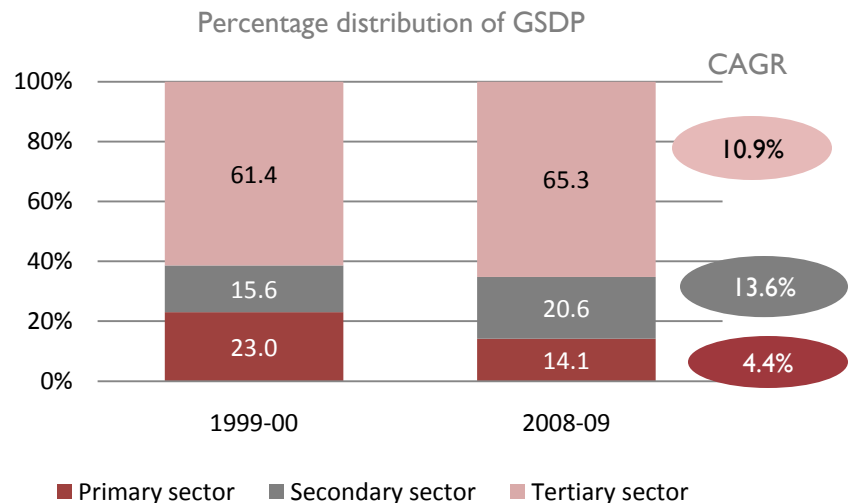
- At current prices, the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Mizoram was about US\$ 692.3 million in 2008-09.
- Mizoram's NSDP grew at a CAGR of 9.6 per cent between 1999-2000 and 2008-09.



Source: CMIE

Mizoram's economy is driven by the secondary and tertiary sectors

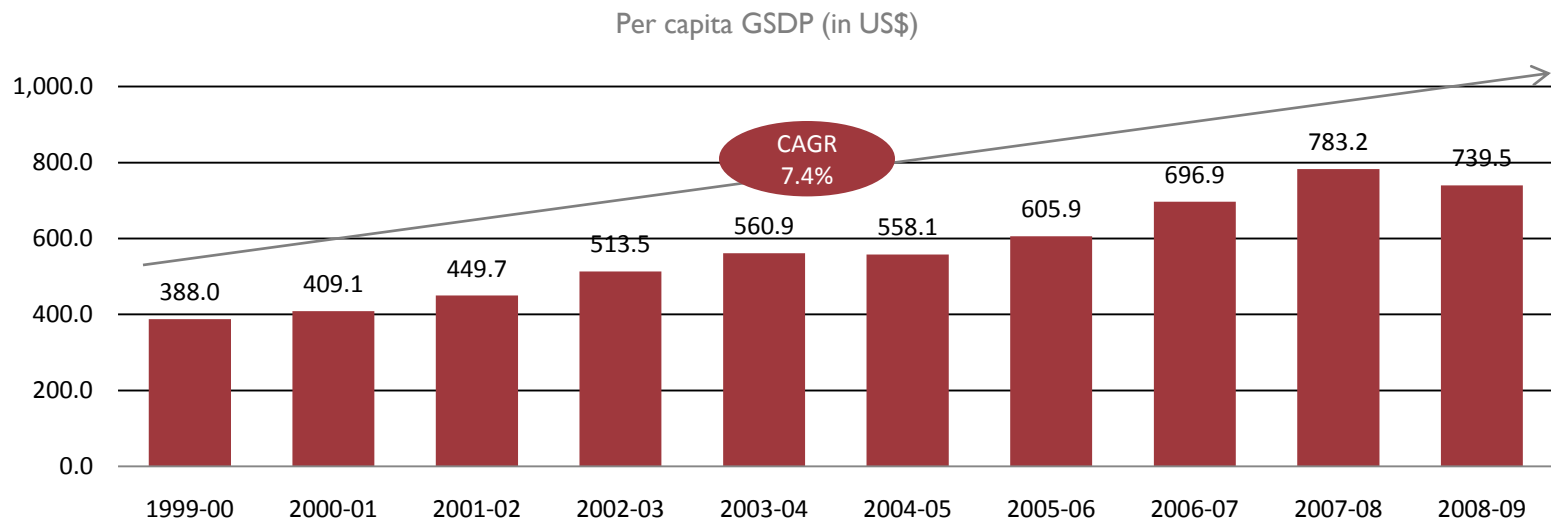
- At a CAGR of 13.6 per cent from 1999-2000 to 2008-09, the secondary sector is the fastest growing among all sectors, driven by manufacturing and electricity.
- The tertiary sector, the largest contributor to Mizoram's economy, has grown at a rate of 10.9 per cent per annum during 1999-2000 and 2008-09, driven by trade, hotels, real estate, transport and communications.



Source: CMIE

Per capita GSDP

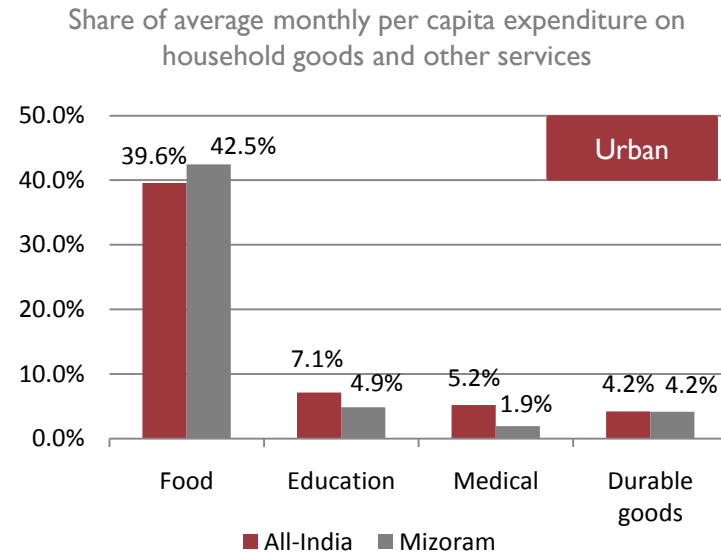
- In 2008-09, the state's per capita GSDP was US\$ 739.5.
- Per capita GSDP increased at a CAGR of 7.4 per cent between 1999-2000 and 2008-09.
- Aizawl, Kolasib, Champai and Lunglei are the most economically developed districts in the state.
- Trade, tourism, communications and agriculture are the key drivers of the increase in per capita GSDP.



Source: CMIE

Consumer expenditure on household goods and services

- Urban Mizoram is ahead compared to all-India in share of per capita expenditure on food.
- With regards to share of expenditure on durable goods, the state is comparable to the all-India level.



Source: Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2007-08 NSS 64th Round

Key industries in Mizoram

- The natural resources, climatic conditions and policy incentives in the state support investments in bamboo, sericulture, tourism, agro-products and agro-processing sectors.
- Industrial units in the state primarily comprise of small scale industries. As of March 2008, there were 6,944 registered industrial units in Mizoram.
- Mizoram is setting up an SEZ in the Northeast with assistance from the North East Council. The SEZ will be located at Khawnaum village in Champai, bordering Myanmar. Bamboo-based industries would play a major role in the proposed SEZ.
- Mizoram has two industrial estates at Zuagtui and Kolasib. Food processing, handloom, wood-based and metal products constitute more than 60 per cent of the small scale units in the industrial estates.

Key industries in Mizoram

Bamboo
Sericulture
Agriculture and horticulture
Tourism
Food processing
<i>Khadi</i> and handloom
Minerals and stones

Orange, banana, passion fruit, anthurium and rose are the key horticultural products

- The agro-climatic condition in Mizoram is suitable for growing a wide range of fruits. Mizoram accounts for 12 per cent of the total fruits produced in the Northeast.
- Horticultural, agro-processed and bamboo products have high export potential.
- Anthurium cut-flowers are exported to countries such as UAE, the UK, Japan, Australia.
- Bamboo cultivation is an area that is now being commercialised.
- With only 38,000 hectares (ha) under horticulture out of the 631,000 ha land available, the state offers immense potential for development and investment in the sector.

Horticultural crop	Annual production (tonnes)
Orange	41,567
Banana	151,519
Passion fruit	44,720
Areca nut	4,451
Ginger	57,010
Bird's eye chilies	200
Turmeric	83,500
Chowchow	26,418
Anthurium*	7,194,000
Rose*	2,014,560

*Production in numbers

Source: Mizoram Economic Review, 2008-09

As of 2007-08

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Roads, railways and airports ... (1/2)

- In 2007-08, total network of arterial road network in Mizoram is 5783.3 km which comprises of National Highways, State Highways, district, town and village roads.
- The state is well connected through National Highways (NH)-44A, NH-54, NH-54A, NH-54B, NH-150 and NH-154 to neighbouring states.
- The key agencies that maintain roads in the state include the Public Works Department (PWD) and Pushpak (Border Roads Organisation).
- The Mizoram State Transport covers 22 routes of 3,806 km providing connectivity across the state.

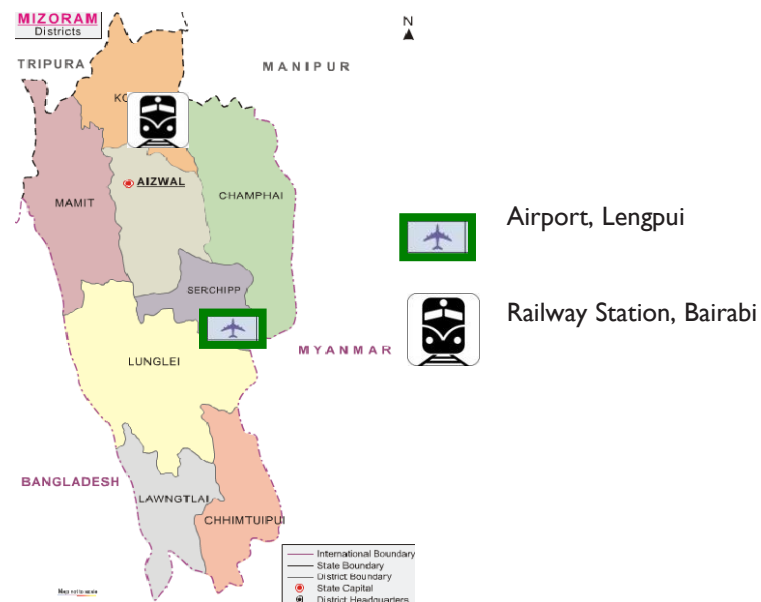
Road type	Length (km)
National Highways	927.0
State Highways*	698.9
District, town and village roads*	4,198.4

Source: Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Annual Report 2008-09; Economic Survey, Mizoram, 2008-09

*As of 2007-08

Roads, railways and airports ... (2/2)

- The Barabi railway station provides railway connectivity with Silchar in Assam. Survey for 50.9 km long Bairabi-Sairang rail track has been completed in mid-2010.
- Mizoram has one operational airport at Lengpui. Daily air connectivity is available through multiple air carriers.
- Mizoram is developing waterway connectivity with the port of Akyab Sittwe in Myanmar along the Chhimtuipui river for enhancing trade opportunities. The contractor for the same has been finalised in July 2010.



Source: Maps of India

Power and telecommunications

- As of March 2010, total installed power capacity in the state was 130.9 MW, which comprised 80.3 MW under state utilities and 50.6 MW under central utilities.
- In 2008-09, total power consumption in the state was 268.2 MW. More than 80 per cent of the consumed power was imported from neighbouring states and the central grid.
- Mizoram had 285,272 mobile connections as of October 2008 and the consumer base has been increasing rapidly.
- As of February 2009, there were 64 telephone exchanges and 56,816 landline phone connections in Mizoram.
- As of March 2009, the state had over 2,000 broadband connections.
- The Central Government plans to provide wireless communication and broadband Internet service across the state by 2011.
- In 2007-08, the state had 405 post offices.

Telecom operators in Mizoram

- BSNL
- Bharti Airtel
- Aircel Limited
- Sify
- Vodafone
- Reliance Communications
- Tata Indicom

Source: Company websites

Urban infrastructure ... (1/2)

Water supply

- Piped water supply is available in all major cities and towns.

Sewerage

- Integrated sewerage and drainage system is not available in all cities of Mizoram. City development plans are underway for construction of the same in the major cities and district headquarters of Mizoram.

Urban infrastructure ... (2/2)

- In 2006-07, Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA) Department was created for development of urban centres in the state. The Aizawl Development Authority was established under the umbrella of UD&PA for focused development of the Aizawl City.
- The city development plan (CDP) of Aizawl city has been approved by the Central Government and development works have commenced.
- Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), US\$ 3.72 million has been allocated for the development of water-supply system in Greater Aizawl.
- Under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), tenders have been floated for development of six district headquarters.
- The Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited has been appointed as consultant to prepare detailed project report (DPR) to provide services to the poor in Aizawl under the IHSDP programme.

Education sector

- Mizoram is among the top ranking states in the country in terms of literacy rate. It has a high literacy rate of 88.8 per cent.
- According to Census 2001, the literacy rate among male was 90.7 per cent and literacy rate among female was 86.7 per cent.
- As of 2007-08, teacher-pupil ratio in the primary schools was 1:17, high schools (1:11), and higher secondary schools (1:13).
- The Mizoram University in Aizawl offers bachelors, masters and doctoral degree in arts and science streams.
- Besides universities and colleges, there are other institutes for higher education such as College of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry under Central Agriculture University, Regional Institute of Para-Medical and Nursing Sciences (RIPANS) and Department of Electronics Accreditation for Computer Courses (DOEACC).

Educational infrastructure as of 2007-08	
University	1
Open universities	4
Colleges	22
Polytechnics and ITIs	15
Higher secondary schools	82
High schools	508
Middle schools	1,090
Primary schools	1,752

ITI: Industrial training institutes

Source: Economic Survey, Mizoram, 2008-09

Health infrastructure

- There are 10 district hospitals, 12 community health centres and 57 primary health centres in the state with total 1,634 beds.
- Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER) has approved US\$ 9.2 million towards the construction of state-referral hospital which is at advanced stage of completion.
- The State Government has initiated Vanaspati Van project to enhance availability of herbal medicines to the rural population.

Health indicators as of 2008	
Birth rate*	17.8
Death rate*	5.1
Infant mortality rate**	37

#Government hospitals

*Per thousand persons

**Per thousand live births

Sources: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Health infrastructure
• Primary health centres (PHC): 57
• PHC sub-centres: 366
• Community health centres: 12
• District hospitals: 10
• Non-government hospitals: 9
• Doctor-population ratio: 2,913
• Nurse-population ratio: 666
• Health worker-population ratio: 1,167

Sources: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Economic Survey, Mizoram, 2007-08 and 2008-09

Cultural infrastructure

- Mizoram is naturally green and has a hilly terrain with a pleasant climate. Temperature during the year varies between 11°C and 21°C in winter, and 20°C and 30°C in summer.
- The continuous mountain ranges make it an ideal destination for adventure sports and exploration.
- The state celebrates festivals such as Chapchar kut, Mim kut, Pawl kut, Thalfavang kut and Christmas.
- Mizoram is home to many indigenous sports such as Inbaun, Inkawibah, Insukherh and Insuknawr.
- The state also has traditional dances, viz., Cheraw, Khullam, Chheih Lam, Chai, Rallu Lam, Solakia, Sarlamkai, and Par Lam.
- The traditional handicrafts and dressing of the Mizos is a major tourist attraction.
- There are several locations which attract tourist in Mizoram, viz., Aizawl, Tamdil, Vantawang, Champai, Phwangpui, Saiha and Lunglei. Shopping centres, lakes, mountain peaks, ancient excavations and wildlife parks are the key tourist attractions in the state.



Source: Maps of India

Industrial infrastructure

- Mizoram has two industrial estates at Zuagtui and Kolasib.
- Zoram Industrial Development Corporation (ZIDC) is responsible for the overall development of industrial infrastructure in the state.
- ZIDC has established an integrated infrastructure development centre (IIDC) at Lunglei district with an investment of US\$ 1.1 million. The centre offers power, water, telecommunication and other amenities for the industrial units.
- The Government has acquired 127 acres of land in Khawnuam for development of the Indo-Myanmar border trade township.
- A border trade centre has been established for trade with Bangladesh. Construction-stones and bamboo are being traded in the centre.
- The number of cooperatives in the state have shown declining trend while private ownership of businesses is increasing.

Industrial units

- Registered SSI units: 6,944[^]
- Handloom units: 750
- Handloom training centres: 3

Source: Economic Survey, Mizoram, 2008-09
As of March 2009

[^]As of December 2008

SSI: Small scale industry

State enterprises for development of various trades

- Mizoram Agriculture Marketing Corporation
- Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation
- Mizoram Khadi and Village Industries Board
- Zoram Energy Development Agency
- Zoram Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation
- Zoram Industrial Development Corporation

Major investments in the infrastructure sector

- As of December 2008, projects with over US\$ 224 million worth of investments were under implementation for ramping up Mizoram's infrastructure sector.
- Over 80 per cent of investments in infrastructure sector have been made in the area of power generation.
- The road link between Champai and Tiddim in Myanmar is under construction.
- Waterway development between Myanmar and Mizoram is under progress with a committed investment of US\$ 103 million by the Central Government. In July 2010, Inland Waterways Authority of India finalised a contractor for the development of port and inland waterways.

Infrastructure type	Investments (US\$ million)
Power and energy*	182.2
Roads	30.8
Health services	11.1
Total	224.1

*Electricity generation

Source: CMIE

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Sector-specific policies ... (1/8)

North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007

Aim: To promote the Northeast as an attractive investment destination through several concessions and incentives

Key features include the following:

- Industries under this policy are eligible for incentives for a period of 10 years from the date of commencement of commercial production.
- All new units and existing units that undergo substantial expansion (minimum 25 per cent increase in fixed capital) and start production before 2017 would qualify for incentives.
- Incentives would be available for all existing industrial units and upcoming units anywhere in the Northeast.
- A high-level monitoring committee or advisory committee would oversee the operation of the NEIIPP.
- NEIIPP would not be applicable for peripheral activities such as preservation while storage, cleaning, packing, re-packing, labelling or re-labelling, sorting, etc.
- North East Industrial Development Finance Corporation (NeDFI) will act as the nodal agency for disbursement of subsidies.
- NEIIP, 2007, provisions have replaced the North East India Project (NEIP), 1997.

Sector-specific policies ... (2/8)

NEIIPP, 2007 (continued)

Incentives and concessions:

- 100 per cent excise duty exemption on finished product made in the Northeast region.
- 100 per cent income tax exemption for industrial units.
- Capital investment subsidy increased from 15 to 30 per cent for plant and machinery valued up to US\$ 360,000 per unit. For units above that and up to US\$ 7.5 million, an empowered committee approves. For units above US\$ 7.5 million, the Union Cabinet shall approve.
- Interest subsidy to be given at the rate of 3 per cent on working capital.
- 100 per cent reimbursement of insurance premium.

Sector-specific policies ... (3/8)

Bamboo Policy, 2002

Aim: To promote bamboo cultivation and bamboo-based industries.

Key targets and initiatives:

- To regulate bamboo exploitation in the jhum-cultivation areas.
- To promote bamboo as a cash crop through joint forest management practices.
- To provide environmental security for areas producing bamboo.
- To develop 25,000 ha of bamboo plantation by 2010.
- To establish bamboo nurseries and promote research for high-yield and strength varieties.
- To develop bamboo plantation in the private and joint sectors.
- Bamboo and Rattan development institute in the state.
- To establish state-level institutional support.

Sector-specific policies ... (4/8)

IT Policy, 2001

Aim: To develop IT for employment generation, wealth creation and lead economic growth in the state.

Key features:

- Implement e-governance and citizen facilitation to provide better services.
- IT interventions in administration, education, health, rural development, agriculture and tourism.
- Special thrust on education sector for promoting IT at the school and college levels.
- The Department of Information Technology Committee (DITC) to provide single-window clearance for all incentives.
- Government to set up software technology parks and invite private sector participation.
- Provide financial assistance to IT industries and training centres through banks and other financial institutions.

Sector-specific policies ... (5/8)

IT Policy, 2001 (continued)

Incentives and concessions:

- Exemption from sales tax for a period of seven years.
- Power subsidy to be given as being provided to the other industries.
- Exemption from getting pollution control certificate and clearance from Environment & Forest Department of Government of Mizoram.
- The state to bear 50 per cent of the cost of obtaining quality certifications, subject to a ceiling.
- The state to subsidise up to 50 per cent of the cost of setting up non-conventional energy source or captive generation plant and power line, subject to a ceiling.
- State investment subsidy of 20 per cent on capital investment to be given, subject to a ceiling.
- Subsidy available for 30 per cent of the rent payable, subject to a ceiling.
- Subsidy of 25 per cent to be given on hotline/leased-line connection to the unit, subject to a ceiling.
- Subsidy of 50 per cent on manpower development as well as movement of plant and machinery.
- Additional 5 per cent subsidy on capital investment provided for export-oriented units and 2 per cent for other units, subject to a ceiling.

Sector-specific policies ... (6/8)

New Industrial Policy, 2000

Aim: To engineer growth in the state by rapid industrialisation

Key targets and initiatives:

- Attract investments in electronics and IT, bamboo- and timber-based products, food and fruit processing industry, textile, handloom, handicrafts, plantation fibre, tung and edible oil, tea, rubber, coffee, tourism, minerals, and *khadi* and village industries sector units.
- Mizoram would develop the general infrastructure such as road, power, water and communication.
- Rehabilitation of sick units would be undertaken.
- Training facilities for managerial and entrepreneurial talents.
- FDI in food processing and bamboo sector would be given first preference.
- Department of Industries would act as the single-window agency for all clearances.

Sector-specific policies ... (7/8)

New Industrial Policy, 2000 (continued)

Incentives and concessions:

- All new industrial units and existing units undertaking expansion/modernisation or diversification are eligible.
- Special preference would be given to units in identified growth areas, export promotion industrial parks (EPIP), industrial estates and other such locations.
- Subsidies are available on land, factory rent, manpower development, interest, power, power-line, power generation set, and transport of plant and machinery, depending on the size and location of the industrial unit.
- State capital investment subsidy is provided based on size, type and location of the plant.
- State sales tax exemption would be provided for a period of seven years from the date of commencement of production. For units in thrust areas, exemption would apply for a period of 10 years.
- Industrial units can avail the cost of getting International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) or Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) certification, as per the applicable limits.
- For 100 per cent export-oriented units, an additional 5 per cent capital subsidy would be provided; for all other export-oriented units 2 per cent additional capital subsidy would be given.

Sector-specific policies ... (8/8)

Power Policy for Power Through Non-Conventional Energy Sources

Aim: To promote energy generation from non-conventional sources and promote investments in this sector

Key targets and initiatives:

- All power producers generating 10 kV to 25 MW grid-grade electricity are eligible.
- To implement grid interfacing and capacity augmentation.
- Wheeling and banking of electricity (distribution and storage) to be done by the state.
- Power to be purchased by the state grid at a rate of US 7.2 cents as of 2002-03.
- Five per cent increase to be given on purchase price, every year on April 1, for 10 years.
- Power purchase agreement to apply for a period of 10 years.
- Zoram Energy Development Agency to develop and promote non-conventional energy sources.

Incentives and concessions:

- Exemption from electricity duty.
- All incentives available to other industries to apply to the non-conventional energy sector.
- Renewable energy equipment exempted from sales tax.

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Bamboo industry

- Mizoram has abundant reserve of bamboo forest covering 1,254,400 hectare, with a yield of 3.2 million tonnes per year. Around 28,315 tonnes of bamboo is harvested per year, a 99 per cent surplus waiting to be exploited.
- Around 14 per cent of the bamboo stock in the country is available in Mizoram. The state grows 23 varieties of bamboo, of which five provide high economic value.
- The Cachar Paper Mill in South Assam (a unit of Hindustan Paper Corporation) is the largest consumer of bamboo resources of Mizoram.
- Bamboo Development Agency of the State Government has entered into joint venture (JV) with private partner for commercial production of bamboo floor boards, bamboo parquets and bamboo-teakwood doors.
- The Mizoram Government is keen to invite FDI in bamboo-based industries such as mat-ply, blinds, chopsticks, incense sticks, etc.

Energy sector

- Mizoram has potential for developing 2,425 MW of hydro power, of which only 34.3 MW has been installed, as of March 2010.
- Seventy three sites have been identified for installation of small hydro plants and 11 have been given approval.
- Several incentives and concessions are provided by the Central and State Governments for non-conventional power generation units.

Agriculture and horticulture

- Horticultural production of fruits, vegetables, spices, cotton, coffee, tea, bird's eye chilli, anthurium and rose has immense potential in Mizoram.
- Out of 631,000 hectare (ha) identified for horticulture, only 46,000 ha is being used, leaving an untapped potential of 92 per cent.
- Use of pesticides and fertilisers is low in Mizoram, leading to rich organic produce, which makes it attractive for exports.

Food processing

- Mizoram produces 12 per cent of the fruits in Northeast India, and the yield per hectare is on the rise because of adoption of modern horticultural practices.
- With abundant natural resources and supporting policies, the food processing sector offers potential for investment.
- Allied services such as cold-chain management also provide potential for investment.
- A special purpose vehicle (SPV) has been formed with private sector companies to set up a plant for processing turmeric, ginger, chili and other fruits and horticultural products.

Tourism

- With its highly green hills, crisscrossing rivers, and interspersed lakes, Mizoram is a tourist's paradise.
- The number of domestic tourists arrival has been increasing consistently. The number of domestic tourists arrival increased at a CAGR of 15.1 per cent between 2007 and 2009.
- Creation of tourist complexes, adventure sports and resort facilities, amusement parks, health farms, hotels, convention centres, tourist travel services, etc., offer various avenues for investment in the tourism sector of Mizoram.



Source: Ministry of Tourism, Government of India

IT

- Mizoram's IT policy aims to increase the use of IT in the industrial and government sectors.
- With the second-highest literacy rate in the country, affordable costs, strong English-speaking population, improved telecommunications connectivity, and favourable climate, Mizoram is well positioned to attract investments in the IT industry.
- The Mizoram Government plans to set up software technology parks in the state to provide a one-stop-shop for IT industries.
- The IT policy also provides various incentives and concessions for investments in the sector.

Sericulture

- Mulberry, muga, eri, oak-tussar and silk are cultivated in Mizoram.
- As of March 2008, about 7,293 families in 176 villages were engaged in sericulture. There were 17 farms across 4,900 ha.
- The Department of Sericulture of Government of Mizoram is promoting the industry for exports.

Name	Production (tonnes)
Mulberry	45
Muga	0.25 [^]
Eri	4
Oak tasar	0.1 [^]
Silk yarn	4.3

Source: Economic Survey, Mizoram, 2008-09

As of 2007-08

[^]million units

Handloom and handicrafts

- The state has 750 handloom units with around 4,700 employees. There are three handloom training centres.
- Ethnic handloom and crafts of Mizoram have a large market in India and abroad.
- Bamboo crafts and the ready-to-wear ethnic clothing are being marketed by the government agencies.
- The Mizoram Government is expanding the business by involving private players in manufacturing, marketing and distribution of handloom and crafts of Mizoram.

Minerals and stones

- Mizoram has mineral deposits of shell limestone, siltstone, clay mineral, coal seam, oil and gas.
- Building-quality stones are exported to Bangladesh.
- Several agencies are involved in oil and gas exploration in Mizoram and have signed memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the State Government.
- Mizoram has numerous natural water springs and offers potential for manufacturing mineral water.

Medicinal plants

- Mizoram has rich flora and fauna with a variety of medicinal plants.
- About 95 per cent of the population in the interior regions of the state depends on medicinal plants for general cures.
- The state has identified specific medicinal plants, which can be cultivated and processed.

Major industrial projects being implemented

Promoter	Project	Investment (US\$ million)	Location
Energy			
National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC)	Tipaimukh hydro power project	1,337.5	Kolasib and Champai
National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)	Kolodyne hydroelectric project	668.7	Saiha and Lawngtlai
North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO)	Tuivai hydro power project	149.0	Aizawl
Government of Mizoram	Bairabi-dam hydro power project	129.4	Bairabi
NEEPCO	Tuirial hydro power project	89.0	Aizawl

Source: projectstoday.com

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- ❖ Advantage Mizoram
- ❖ State economy and socio-economic profile
- ❖ Infrastructure status
- ❖ State policies and incentives
- ❖ Business opportunities
- ❖ **Doing business in Mizoram**

Key approvals required

Approvals and clearances required	Department
Incorporation of company	Registrar of companies
Registration, Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM), industrial licences	Department of Industries
Permission for land use	
Allotment of land	
Site environmental approval	Mizoram Pollution Control Board
No-objection certificate and consent under Water and Pollution Control Act	
Registration under state's Sales Tax Act and Central and State Excise Act	Excise department
Commercial taxes	
Sanction of power	Power & Electricity Department
Power feasibility	
Power connection	
Approval for construction activity and building plan	Public Works Department
Water and sewerage clearance	Public Health and Engineering Department
Water connection	

Cost of doing business in Mizoram

Cost parameter	Cost estimate	Source
Land (per acre)	US\$ 70,000 (Aizawl)	NeDFI Database
Hotel room rent	US\$ 10 to US\$ 22 per room per night	Tourist lodge in the state
Cost of office space (2,000 sq ft)	US\$ 100 to US\$ 200 per month	Industry sources
Residential space (2,000 sq ft)	US\$ 60 to US\$ 100 per month	Industry sources
Labour cost (per day)	Unskilled: US\$ 2 Skilled: US\$ 4	Labour, Employment & Industrial Training Department, Government of Mizoram

Contact list

Key agency	Contact information
Ministry for Development of North Eastern Region	258, 1 st Floor, Vigyan Bhavan-Annexe New Delhi- 110011 Phone: 91-11-2302 2401, 2302 2400 Fax: 91-11-2306 2754 Website: mdoner.gov.in
Zoram Industrial Development Corporation	M.G. Road, Upper Khatla Aizawl - 796 001, Mizoram Phone: 91-389-2323217 Fax: 91-389-2326271 Website: zidco.mizoram.gov.in
Department of Industries, Government of Mizoram	State Public Information Officer-Joint Director of Industries, Department of Industries Aizawl, Mizoram E-mail: director@industriesmizoram.org.in Website: industriesmizoram.org.in

Annexure

Exchange rate

Year	INR equivalent of one US\$
2000	46.6
2001	48.3
2002	48.0
2003	45.6
2004	43.7
2005	45.2
2006	45.0
2007	42.0
2008	40.2
2009	46.0
2010	47.4

Average rates for the year

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